

BARCLAY'S

NEW UNIVERSAL

ENGLISH DICTIONARY;

COMPREHENDING

HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY, PHILOLOGY, PRONUNCIATION, &c.

AND AN

EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFICULT WORDS AND TECHNICAL TERMS IN ALL FACULTIES AND PROFESSIONS.

CAREFULLY COMPARED WITH OTHER DICTIONARIES, REVISED, AND GREATLY IMPROVED BY

WILLIAM SHORTON.

And now still further Improved by Continuations of the History of all States and People to the present time, with the most recent Discoveries, Geographical and Nautical; the Population of British Towns, according to the last Census;

AND THE

CHANGES IN THE REPRESENTATION CAUSED BY THE REFORM BILL.

EVERY ARTICLE ATTENTIVELY COLLATED WITH THE MOST MODERN WORKS,

BY THOMAS NOBLE.

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PREFACE

TO

THE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED EDITION OF 1835.

THE DICTIONARY of the Rev. JAMES BARCLAY was one of the first efforts made to comprise, under the Alphabetical form, those branches of knowledge immediately useful to the practical intercourse of society: he saw, at a period before Encyclopædias were compiled, that to persons in the habits of social conversation, or engaged in the details of daily business, there were wanting some means of reference to such short and clear information as might set themselves and their friends right upon various matters occasionally presented to their attention. Accordingly, without entering deeply into any of the abstruse sciences, he produced a comprehensive work, by which persons, whose active employments allowed them little time for literary research, were enabled to ascertain the true orthography and accentuation of English words, and their correct application, together with the outlines of Geography and of the History of their own country. The first plan of Mr. BARCLAY extended no further, but there was the impress of utility upon the very face of it; and even in its original state, it was highly and extensively esteemed, and passed through numerous editions.

The extension of knowledge, so remarkable at the present period, has enlarged rather than diminished the demand for BARCLAY'S DICTIONARY; for it is in the nature of increased intelligence to excite an increased spirit of inquiry. It is true that Language, Geography, National and Natural History, include now, as they did a century ago, those topics on which a large portion of the public are occasionally desirous of more information than their education and employment permit them decidedly to acquire; and it is precisely upon the most necessary and the most important of these branches of knowledge, that changes are continually effected by the progress of events, by political occurrences, and by commercial enterprise; so that even men of habits more closely connected with science and literature, are frequently at a loss for a reference under the simple alphabetical form. The want of such a ready means of determining a doubt started in conversation, or in the perusal of a newspaper or magazine, has often left those who are most anxious for instruction, in uncertain dispute or in complete ignorance.

Without unnecessarily deviating from the original design of BARCLAY, the object aimed at, in this enlarged and improved edition, has been to accommodate his excellent work to the period in which we live, by introducing into it the alterations that have occurred, not merely through improvements in the arts and sciences and in commercial intercourse, but from the lapse of time, from the progress of maritime discovery, from wars and treaties of peace, from colonization, and from all the causes that are continually producing mutations in human establishments in every quarter of the globe.

The DICTIONARY, as relates to grammar and language, will be found copious and explanatory, without being affectedly curious in obsolete derivations or etymologies. Barclay preceded Johnson, and set the example of occasionally quoting authorities for the use of certain words under particular acceptations. We have collated the whole with Todd's edition of the great British lexicographer. and we have, from that work, as well as from our attention to the pronunciation of the best orators, in the church and the senate, at the bar or on the stage, endeavoured to mark the accentuation, which is the only just direction to correct pronunciation, according to the usage of the present day. We have also given the interpretation of every word as it appears to be understood by the best writers, although our limits would not permit us to illustrate every shade of meaning by a series of quotations.

The *history of our native country*, under alphabetical heads, must possess, from the facility of turning to the reign of each sovereign, numerous advantages; and, as the dates are accurately given, the reader, with a little useful exertion of mind, is enabled to keep his recollection of circumstances in their just chronological order, and to refer them to the centuries to which they belong. These historical narratives, replete with anecdote, and with notices of the prominent characters of the several eras, have necessarily been continued, so as to include the very latest occurrences.

The population of the country, now accurately taken, by order of parliament, every ten years, by which the astonishing increase of numbers, particularly in the manufacturing districts, is ascertained, is here accurately noted, and the number of inhabitants in every city, borough, or village mentioned in the work, is now corrected from the last Parliamentary Census.

The Reform Bill rendered important alterations requisite, with respect to the *representative right of counties and boroughs* in parliament. All these have been carefully revised. The places that have been disfranchised, with the towns that now send but one member to parliament, are pointed out. The new boroughs, as Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, &c. have their privileges inserted in our general account of their increase in trade and population; and care has been taken to particularise the boroughs and burgh districts of Scotland. The distances from London of the several places in England, Wales, and Scotland have also been taken from the best authorities.

The histories of foreign countries have not been passed over with neglect. The changes that have occurred on the European continent, in consequence of circumstances that originated in the French revolution, or from more recent events, are briefly mentioned. In the same manner are noticed the revolutions in what was formerly Spanish and Portuguese America, with the most material particulars relative to the extension of the British Colonial empire. In short, all the changes in the possession and government of countries and states, are succinctly, but accurately, detailed; and, as far as our limits permit us, we have endeavoured to give a correct view of the present state of the globe—its rulers, its nations, its religions, and its diversified natural productions.

In these particulars, most of the improvements aimed at in this edition are included. Other points, where alterations or insertions were desirable, have not been overlooked. These chiefly relate to slight notices of Natural History, and to terms of Science and Art. The interesting and instructive subjects which constituted the Appendix of Mr. Barclay's work, have been carefully revised. The outline of *Ancient and Modern History*, consisting of a chronological series of remarkable events, discoveries, and inventions, has been amplified and continued to the present period; and that most important article of the same portion of the work, an *Essay on the Constitution, Trade, and Government of England*, has been enlarged with much statistical, commercial, and political information, drawn from the best and the latest sources.

In presenting, therefore, to the public, a new and improved Edition of Barclay's Dictionary, adapted thus attentively to the existing state of society, we may venture to assert, that, both as a medium for the instruction of youth, and as an alphabetical arrangement of easy reference on all subjects of general interest, it will be found to be a work of unequalled utility.

London, 1835.

*** In this Edition, *s.* stands for Substantive;—*a.* for Adjective;—*ad.* for Adverb;—*v. a.* for Verb Active; *v. n.* for Verb Neuter;—*part.* for Participle;—and *prep.* for Preposition.

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A Is the first letter of the alphabet in all known languages, except the Ethiopic, in which it is the thirteenth. In our language it is one of the five vowels, and has three different sounds: the broad sound; as, *all, wall;* the open, as *father, rather;* the slender *a* is peculiar to the English, and is to be found in *place, face, waste.* When placed before nouns of the singular number, it denotes one, as, *a* man, i. e. *one* man; or signifies something indefinite, as, *a* man may pass this way, that is, *any* man. Before a word beginning with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an* ox, and likewise before an *h* silent, as *an* herb; but when the *h* is sounded, we then write *a*, as *a* horse. Before a participle it denotes some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. Formerly it was a contraction of *at.* Sometimes it signifies *to.* It has likewise a peculiar signification, implying *each;* as, he gains a hundred pounds *a* year. In abbreviations, with a stroke over it, thus $\bar{A}$, it stands for 5000 among the Romans. With Logicians, it denotes a universal affirmative proposition. Among Merchants, if set alone after a bill of exchange, it signifies *accepted*, and is used by them to distinguish their sets of accounts instead of a figure: thus, A, B, C. are instead of 1, 2, 3. *a*, or *aa*, is used by Physicians instead of *ana*, and signifies that the proportions of the ingredients to which it refers are to be equal. In Abbreviations, it stands likewise for *Artium*, or *Ars*, as A. B. artium baccalaureus, or bachelor of arts; when applied to time, for *anno;* A. C. ante Christum, before Christ; A. M. anno mundi, the year of the world; A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord. A, in Music, is that note which lies between the 2d and 3d line of the treble; or upon the top, or 5th line, in the bass. ABP. is an abreviation of *Archbishop.*

AB, at the beginning of the English Saxon names, is generally a contraction of *abbot*, or *abban*, and shews that they either had an abbey, or belonged to one, as *Abingdon.*

ABA'CK, *ad.* a sea-term, the situation of the sails when their surfaces are flatted against the masts by the force of the wind.

A'BACUS, ab-a-kus, *s.* [Lat.] a counting-table, anciently used in calculations. In Architecture, the uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column.

ABA'FT, *ad.* [*abaftan*, Sax.] is that part of the ship which is towards the stern; the same as *aft.*

ABALIENA'TION, *s.* [*abalienatio*, Lat.] an alienation, or estrangement from.

To ABA'NDON, *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.] to forsake utterly; to cast off; to give up one's self holly to any prevailing passion or vice. To *abandon*, is more applicable to things; *leave*, to persons. He was under a necessity of *abandoning* his possessions, and compelled to *leave* his friends. To *forsake*, implies in resentment or dislike; to *relinquish*, quitting any claim; to *desert*, leaving meanly or treacherously. To *quit*, implies the breaking off from, and may be either voluntary or involuntary.

ABARTICULA'TION, *s.* [from *ab* and *articulus*, Lat.] a good construction of the bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as in the arms, hands, thighs, feet, &c.

To ABA'SE, *v. a.* [*abaisser*, Fr.] to lower, bring down, or humble.

ABA'SED, *a.* humbled; brought down. In Heraldry, it means, when the top of the vol or wings of an eagle are turned downwards towards the top of the shield.

ABA'SEMENT, *s.* the state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

To ABA'SH, *v. a.* [perhaps from *abaisser*, Fr.] to affect with sudden shame, or confusion; to dash. The passive is followed by the particles *at* or *of.*

To ABA'TE, *v. a.* [*abattre*, Fr.] to make or grow less; to diminish or decrease. These words are nearly synonymous. To *abate*, implies a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts.

ABATE'LEMENT, *s.* in Commerce, a term used for a prohibition of trade to all French merchants in the ports of the Levant, who will not stand to their bargains, or who refuse to pay their debts.

ABA'TEMENT, *s.* [*abatement*, Fr.] in general, signifies the lessening or diminishing something. In Heraldry, it is something added to a coat of arms, in order to lessen its true dignity, and point out some defect or stain in the character of the person who bears it. In Law, it is the rejecting a suit, for some fault discovered, either in the matter or process, upon which a plea in abatement is grounded; and if the exception to the writ or declaration is proved, the plaint abates or ceases, and the process must begin anew. Among Traders, it is the same as rebate or discount.

ABA'TER, *s.* the agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABA'TIS, *s.* in Fortification, a range of large trees laid side by side, with their boughs outwards, to hinder the approaches of an enemy.

A'BBA, *s.* [Syr. אבא, Heb. אב] a Syriac word, used in scripture, signifying *father.*

A'BBACY, *s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] the rights and privileges of an abbot.

A'BBE, ab-be, *s.* formerly the same with abbot, but in a modern sense, the name of a description of persons in France, who act as tutors, instructors, companions, &c. and are sometimes provided for in the church, and sometimes in the state.

A'BBESS, *s.* a governess of nuns.

A'BBEY, *s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] a monastery, or convent; a house of religious persons. *To bring an abbey to a grange*, a proverbial phrase, to bring a noble to nine-pence. We apply it to a spendthrift. At the dissolution of the abbeys in England, under king Henry VIII. no less than 190 were dissolved, of between 200l. and 35,000l. yearly revenue, which, at a medium, amounted to 2,853,000l. per annum; an immense sum in those days.

A'BBOT, *s.* [*abbod*, Sax.] the chief ruler of a monastery or abbey, of the male kind. At first they were laymen, and subject to the bishop and ordinary pastors, their monasteries being built in remote and solitary places. They were by degrees allowed to have a priest of their own body, who was the *abbot*.

A'BBOTSBURY, a market town in Dorsetshire, 128 miles from London. The royalty of this town belongs to the family of Strangeways, who have a noble swannery here, a curiosity that invites abundance of strangers to go and see it. Thursday is its market day. Population 874.

To ABBREVIATE, *v. a.* to abstract from, shorten, or reduce to a less compass.

ABBREVIATION, *s.* a contraction or abridgment of a word or passage, by leaving out part of the letters, or substituting other marks or characters in the room of words.

ABBREVIATURE, *s.* the same with *abbreviation*.

ABBUTTALS, *s.* [*abbuto*, cor. Lat.] in Law, the buttings or boundings of lands, shewing on what other lands they are bounded.

To A'BDICATE, *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] to give up a right; to resign; to lay down an office.

ABDICATION, *s.* the act of abdicating; resignation.

A'BDOMEN, *s.* [Lat.] a cavity commonly called the lower venter, or belly; it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; it is bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short and lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the os pubes, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions, in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained, promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

To ABDU'CE, *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] to draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another.

ABDU'CTOR, *s.* the muscle which draws back the several members.

ABE'D, *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *bed*] in bed.

A'BER, an old British word, signifying the fall of a lesser water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, and a river into the sea; also the mouth of a river, from whence several rivers, and towns built at or near the mouth, derive their names, as *Aberconway*, *Aberdeen*, *Abergavenny*, &c.

ABERBRO'THICK, or *Arbroath*, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated at the mouth of the Brothie. There are magnificent ruins of its monastery, and two churches. It has a pretty good harbour. The trade has greatly increased. It votes with the district of Montrose for one member of parliament. Population 6060. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. Andrew's, and 40 N. N. E. of Edinburgh.

ABERCONWAY, a town of Carnarvonshire, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, with a fine prospect over the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a considerable trade. Here is a magnificent castle, one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in Wales; it was built originally by the earl of Chester in the reign of William the Conqueror, was destroyed in the reign of king Stephen, and afterwards rebuilt by order of Edward I. Aberconway is 18 miles W. N. W. of Denbigh, 12 from Bangor, and 235 W. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Population 1245.

ABERDEEN, the capital of Aberdeenshire, is the third city in Scotland for trade, extent, and beauty. It is formed of the old and new towns; the former, which is about a mile N. of the new, is situated on the Don, over which there is a lofty Gothic bridge of one arch, resting at each extremity on two rocks; the latter is on the Dee, over which there is a bridge of seven arches. Its university, consisting of King's College in the Old Town, and Mareschal College in the New, has produced many learned men. The manufactures are stockings, cottons, thread, &c. which they export; together with excellent salmon, &c. The inhabitants amount to 69,772. This city sends one member to parliament. A strong *pier* forming an excellent harbour for vessels of moderate size, was erected here some years ago, on the N. side of the harbour of New Aberdeen. This pier is 1200 feet in length, and gradually increases in thickness and height as it approaches to the sea, where the head, or rounding, is 60 feet in diameter at the base, and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet. To the S. of the bar, they have now a depth of 17 fathoms at low water; and at the harbour mouth from 8 to 9 fathoms, where they had formerly but a few feet. Aberdeen is 120 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 9. N. lon. 1. 45. W.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 90 miles long and 38 broad; bounded on the N. and E. by the German ocean, S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth, and W. by those of Inverness and Banff. The N. E. parts, extending towards the river Ythan, is called Buchan, and the Wangle, consisting of vast woodland mountains, is called Mar Forest, in which the river Dee takes its rise. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains may well cultivated fields. It has quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone, and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon. This shire contains 82,582 male and 95,069 female inhabitants, according to the return made in 1831 The county returns one member.

A'BERFORD, a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, noted for pin-making; its market is every Wednesday; 184 miles from London. Population 874.

A'BERFRAW, a town in North Wales, in the Isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of great account, the kings of North Wales having then a palace here. Now reduced to a small village, though it has four fairs. It is 263 miles from London.

ABERGAVENNY, a large and populous town in Monmouthshire, noted for flannels; it has a market on Tuesday; and is 141 miles distant from London.

ABERGELY, a village of North Wales, in Denbighsnire, that has four fairs. It is 228 miles from London.

ABERYSTWYTH, in Cardiganshire; has a great market on Monday; distant from London 211 miles. Votes with Cardigan for a member of parliament. Population 4,182.

ABE'RRANCE, *s.* [from *aberro*, Lat.] a deviation from the right way; an error.

ABE'RRANT, *part.* [*aberrans*, Lat.] wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION, *s.* [*aberratio*, Lat.] the act of deviating from the common track. In Astronomy, an apparent

change of place in the fixed stars, which arises from the motion of the earth, combined with the motion of light.

To ABERU'NCATE, *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] to pull up by the roots.

To ABET, *v. a.* [*betan*, Sax.] to push forward another; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, *s.* the act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, *s.* he that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

ABEYANCE, *v. n.* [from the French *aboyer; allatrare*, to bark at] the right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. *Cowell.*

To ABHO'R, *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] to hate with acrimony; to loathe; to abominate.

ABHO'RRENCE, or ABHO'RRENCY, *s.* the act of abhorring; detestation; the disposition to abhor; hatred.

ABHO'RRENT, *a.* struck with abhorrence. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with; used with *from* or *to*.

ABHO'RRER, *s.* a hater, a detester.

A'BIB, *s.* [אביב, Heb. an ear of corn] the Jewish name of the first month of their ecclesiastical year, afterwards called Nisan. It answered to the latter part of March and the beginning of April.

To ABI'DE, *v. n.* [*aubidian*, Sax.] to dwell in a place; not to move; to dwell; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; to bear without aversion.

ABI'DER, *s.* the person that abides or dwells in a place.

A'BJECT, *a.* [from *abjectus*, Lat.] low, mean, beggarly.

To ABJE'CT, *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] to throw away.

ABJE'CTION, *s.* meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

A'BJECTLY, *ad.* meanly; basely; contemptibly.

ABI'LITY, *s.* [*abal*, Sax.] capacity or power to do any thing. *Capacity*, has more relation to the knowledge of things; *ability*, to their application. The one is acquired by study; the other by practice. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and then it is synonymous with *ingenuity*, *cleverness*, *parts*. *Ingenuity*, relates more to the invention of things; *cleverness*, to the manner of executing them; *ability*, to the actual execution of them; and *parts*, to the discernment.

A'BINGDON, a corporation town in Berkshire, 55 miles W. from London. Its market is on Monday, chiefly for barley and malt; and it has the right of choosing one burgess.

ABINTE'STATE, *a.* [*ab* and *intestatus*, Lat.] in the Civil Law, applied to one who dies without making his will.

ABJURA'TION, *s.* the oath taken for renouncing, disclaiming, and denying the Pretender to have any manner of right to the throne of these kingdoms. In our old customs, it implied a voluntary banishment of a man's self from the kingdom for ever, which in some cases was admitted for criminals, instead of putting them to death, provided they could shelter themselves in a church. Also, the solemn recantation of some doctrine, as wicked and heretical.

To ABJU'RE, *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.] to swear not to do something; to recant or abnegate a position upon oath.

ABLACTA'TION, *s.* [from *ablacto*, Lat.] the weaning a child from the breast; also what gardeners call *grafting by approach*.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *s.* [*ablaquentio*, Lat.] is opening the ground about the roots of the trees; an operation which the gardeners call *baring of trees*.

ABLA'TION, *s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE, *a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.] in Latin Grammar, is the sixth case, and is opposed to the dative; the latter expressing the act of giving, and the former that of taking away.

A'BLE, *a.* [*abal*, Sax.] endued with, or having power sufficient. Metaphorically, great powers arising from knowledge or wealth.

ABLEGA'TION, *s.* [*ablegatio*, Lat.] the act of sending abroad.

A'BLEPSY, *s.* [ἀβλεψία, Gr.] want of sight.

To A'BLOCATE, *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] to let out to hire.

A'BLUENTS, *s.* [from *abluo*, Lat.] with Physicians, are diluting medicines.

ABLU'TION, *s.* [*ablutio*, Lat.] signifies the washing or purifying something with water. A ceremony in use among the ancients, and consisted of washing the body before sacrificing, or even entering their temples; and still practised by the Mahometans. In the church of Rome, a small quantity of wine and water, which the communicants formerly took to wash down and promote the digestion of the host. Among Chemists and Apothecaries, it is used for washing away the superabundant salts of any body; an operation they call edulcoration. *See the word.* Physicians use it for washing the external parts of the body by baths; or by cleansing the bowels with thin diluting liquids.

ABNEGA'TION, *s.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] denial, renunciation.

ABNODA'TION, *s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] in Gardening, the pruning, paring, or cutting away knobs, knots, or any other excrescences, from trees.

A'BO, the capital of Swedish Finland; it is a good port, and is the see of a bishop, 150 miles N. E. from Stockholm. Lon. 22. 18. E. lat. 60. 27. N.

ABO'ARD, *ad.* [*à bord*, Fr.] in a ship.

ABO'DE, *s.* place of residence; continuance in a place.

ABO'DEMENT, *s.* a secret anticipation of something future.

To ABO'LISH, *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat.] to repeal, destroy, and utterly erase any thing, so that no part of it remains.

ABO'LISHMENT, *s.* the act of abolishing.

ABOLI'TION, *s.* [*abolitio*, Lat.] in Law, denotes the repealing any law or statute; also the prohibiting some custom, usage, or ceremony, that has been long established.

ABO'MINABLE, *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.] that excites horror, joined with aversion and detestation. In conversation, this word is used to convey an idea of something superlative.

ABO'MINABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders any thing odious.

ABO'MINABLY, *ad.* extremely, superlatively, in an ill sense, and a word of low language.

To ABO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] to abhor, detest, or have an extreme aversion to.

ABOMINA'TION, *s.* an object causing extreme aversion. When used with the auxiliary verb *to have*, followed by the particle *in*, to reckon or look upon as an object of detestation.

A'BORD, *s.* address; manner of accosting.

ABORI'GINES, ab-o-rid-je-nez, *s.* [Lat.] the ancient inhabitants of a country, whose origin is unknown.

To ABO'RT, *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] to bring forth before the time; to miscarry.

ABO'RTION, *s.* [*abortio*, Lat.] a miscarriage, or the exclusion of a child from the womb before the due time of delivery; in irrational animals, it is termed *slinking* or *casting* their young. In Gardening, the word signifies such fruits as are produced too early.

ABO'RTIVE, *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.] that is brought forth before its time. Figuratively, any thing or design which miscarries, is frustrated, or comes to nothing.

ABO'RTIVELY, *ad.* born before due time, immaturely, untimely.

ABO'VE, *prep.* [*bufan*, Sax.] higher in place or position.

Before nouns of time, it denotes more, or longer than. Figuratively, it signifies superiority, or higher in rank, power, or excellence; likewise beyond or more than.

ABO'VE, *ad.* [this is distinguished from the preposition by the manner in which it is used, because that is followed by nouns, but this is not; and has a relation not to the words which precede, but those which follow it] a high place; and, figuratively, the heavens. In allusion to the method of writing anciently on scrolls, it notes *before*.

ABOU'KIR, otherwise called *Biker*, or *Bike*, and in French *Bequieres*, a small town of Egypt, lying in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta. It is the ancient Canopus, and was formerly an island, according to Pliny, Strabo, &c. which its present local appearance, from the low grounds around it, renders very credible. The rock, on which the town is built, affords a convenient road for shipping. It is situated near one of the mouths of the Nile, 15 miles E. of Alexandria. See NILE.

To ABOU'ND, *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat.] when used with the particles *in* or *with*, to have an excessive great number, or quantity of any thing; when used without the particles, to increase prodigiously, to be in great number, plenty, or excess.

ABOU'T, *prep.* when applied to time or place, it denotes near, or within compass of; and when used before words implying measure. Its most simple acceptation is that of round, surrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxon, whence it is derived. Figuratively, annexed, or appendant to a person, as clothes, &c. concerning of, relating to.

ABOU'T, *ad.* in circumference, or compass. "Two yards *about*." *Merry W. Winds.* Figuratively, the longest way, in opposition to the shortest, alluding to the difference between the circumference and diameter of a circle. When joined with *go*, it signifies from place to place, or every where. "He *went about* doing good." *Acts.* When prefixed to other verbs, it implies that the action or thing affirmed will soon happen; as, "*about* to fight." When following the verb *to be*, it denotes being engaged, or employed in; "What *are* you *about?*"

ABOU'T, *ad.* [*à bout*, to an end, Fr.] a certain point, period, or state: "He has *brought about* his purposes; i. e. he has accomplished them. When joined with *come*, it implies the thing arrived at a certain state or point. "When the time was *come about*." 1 *Sam.* i. 20. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation or design. "Why *go ye about* to kill me?" *John* viii. 19. In familiar discourse we say, "to *come about* a man;" i. e. to circumvent him.

ABRACADA'BRA, *s.* a superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE, *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] to rub off, or waste by degrees.

ABRA'UM, *s.* a species of red clay, used in England by the cabinet makers, to give a red colour to new mahogany wood. It is found in the Isle of Wight, also in Germany and Italy.

ABRE'AST, *ad.* [*breast*, Sax.] side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

To ABRI'DGE, *v. a.* [*abréger*, Fr.] to shorten in words so as to retain the substance; to express a thing in fewer words. Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or cut short. Followed by the particles *from* or *of*, to deprive.

ABRI'DGMENT, *s.* [*abregement*, Fr.] the contraction of a larger work into fewer words, and less compass; a lessening or diminution, in a secondary sense.

ABRO'ACH, *ad.* running out, in allusion to liquor, which is *broached* or tapped; to be in such a position that the liquor may easily run out. Figuratively, to undertake with a sure prospect of success.

ABRO'AD, *ad.* [*a* and *brad*, Sax.] without confinement, at large, out of the house, in a foreign country; in all directions; from without, in opposition to within.

To A'BROGATE, *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] to take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul; to abolish; to revoke. *Abrogate* and *repeal* are terms rather to be used with respect to laws; *abolish*, with regard to customs; *annul* and *revoke*, to private contracts.

ABROGATION, *s.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law, used in opposition to *rogation*, distinguished from *derogation*, which implies the annulling only *part* of a law; *subrogation*, which denotes the adding a clause; from *abrogation*, which implies the limiting or restraining it; from *dispensation*, which sets it aside only in a particular instance; and from *antiquation*, which is the refusing to pass a law.

ABROO'D, *ad.* in the act of brooding. *Davies.*

ABRU'PT, *part.* or *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] craggy, broken; sudden, unexpected, without the customary preparations; unconnected, when applied to compositions.

ABRU'PTION, *s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] breaking off, separation.

ABRU'PTLY, *ad.* in a hasty, unexpected, rude manner.

ABRU'PTNESS, *s.* a hasty, unexpected, unceremonious manner; suddenness, the state of unconnectedness, ruggedness, cragginess.

ABSCE'SS, *s.* [*abscessus*, Lat.] a cavity, containing pus or matter, so called because the parts which were joined are now separated; one part recedes from another, to make way for the collected matter.

To ABSCI'ND, *v. a.* [*abscindo*, Lat.] to cut off. Not often used.

ABSCI'SSA, *s.* [Lat.] part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semiordinate.

ABSCI'SSION, *s.* [*abscissio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, the state of being cut off.

To ABSCO'ND, *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] to keep one's self from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide: applied to those who fly from the commerce of mankind, to escape the law, whether on account of debt or criminal actions.

A'BSENCE, *s.* [*absentia*, Lat.] distance, which renders a person incapable of seeing and conversing with another; used in opposition to presence. Figuratively inattention to the present object; because a person in that state resembles one who is distant. It is used with the particle *from*, which limits its signification.

A'BSENT, *a.* [*absens*, Lat.] at a distance from, out of the sight and hearing of a person. Figuratively, inattentive to, or regardless of something present.

To ABSE'NT, *v. a.* to withdraw, or decline the presence of a person or thing.

ABSENTEE', *s.* in Law, he that is absent from his situation, employment, or country.

ABSI'NTHIUM, *s.* [Lat.] wormwood. A plant whose leaves and flowers have a very bitter taste, and a very strong smell. It is not used by physicians.

ABSI'ST, *v. n.* to stand off; to leave off.

To ABSO'LVE, *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.] to acquit of a crime, to free from an engagement or promise; to pardon, in allusion to the *absolution* of a priest; to perfect, accomplish, or complete, applied to time.

A'BSOLUTE, *a.* [*absolutus*, Lat.] perfect, complete, without conditions; independent, without restraint or limitation.

A'BSOLUTELY, *ad.* completely; without relation; without limits or dependence.

A'BSOLUTENESS, *s.* completeness; freedom from dependence or limits; despotism.

ABSOLUTION *s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.] in common Law, a

full acquittal of a person, by some final sentence; a temporal discharge for some further attendance upon a mesne process; in ecclesiastical Law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces a pardon for sins to such as repent.

A'BSONANT, *part.* [*absonans*, Lat.] sounding harshly.

ABSONOUS, ab-so-nous, *a.* absurd, contrary to reason.

To ABSO'RB, *v. a.* [preter. *absorbed*, part. preter. *absorbed* or *absorpt*, from *absorbeo*, Lat.] to suck up.

ABSO'RBENT, *s.* [from *absorbens*, Lat.] in Physic, medicines which dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally; likewise the lacteals, which *absorb* the chyle; the cutaneous vessels which admit the water in baths or fomentations; or those vessels which open into the cavities of the body, and imbibing the extravasated juices, convey them to the circulating blood.

To ABSTA'IN, *v. a.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] to forbear, to refrain from, or decline any gratification.

ABSTE'MIOUS, *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gratifications. Figuratively, the cause of temperance. Sometimes used substantively, for those who practise the virtue of temperance.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, *ad.* temperately; soberly.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being temperate, or declining the gratification of our sensual appetites.

To ABSTE'RGE, *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] to wipe clean, to cleanse; used mostly by medical men.

ABSTE'RGENT, *a.* [*abstergens*, Lat.] endued with a cleansing quality. In Medicine, it signifies medicines which resolve concretions, as soap, &c.

ABSTE'RSION, *s.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] the act of cleansing.

A'BSTINENCE, or A'BSTINENCY, *s.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.] in a general sense, the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity; used with the particle *from*. In a more limited sense, fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food: distinguished from temperance, as that implies a moderate use of food, but this a total avoiding of it for a time.

To ABSTRA'CT, *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.] to take one thing from another. Figuratively, to separate, followed by the particle *from*: used absolutely, the exercise of the faculty of the mind, named abstraction; or separating ideas from one another. When applied to writings, to reduce their substance to less compass.

A'BSTRACT, *part.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] separated from something else; generally applied to the operations of the mind. *Abstract terms*, are those which signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it inheres: it is used with the particle *from*. *Abstract mathematics*, those branches which consider the quantity, without restriction to any particular species of it. *Abstract numbers*, are assemblages of units, considered in themselves, without being applied to any subject.

A'BSTRACT, *s.* a compendious view of a treatise, more superficial than an abridgment. Figuratively, applied to persons, those who comprehend all the qualities, good or bad, to be found in the species.

ABSTRA'CTED, *part.* separated, refined, or abstruse; a disposition of mind whereby a person is inattentive to external objects, though present.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, *ad.* with abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

ABSTRA'CTION, *s.* [*abstractio*, Lat.] an operation or faculty of the mind, whereby we separate things that are in themselves inseparable, in order to consider them apart, independent of one another; whereas *precision* separates things distinct in themselves, in order to prevent the confusion which arises from a jumble of ideas. Sometimes it is used for the exercise of this faculty. The state of being inattentive to external objects, or absence of mind. In Pharmacy, the drawing off or exhaling a menstruum from the subject it was intended to resolve.

ABSTRA'CTLY, *ad.* simply, separately.

ABSTRU'SE, *a.* [*abstrusus*, Lat.] obscure, dark, not easy to be understood; deep, hidden, or far removed from the common apprehensions or ways of conceiving.

ABSTRU'SELY, *ad.* obscurely, not plainly.

ABSTRU'SENESS, or ABSTRU'SITY, *s.* difficulty, darkness, obscurity, hard to be understood or comprehended.

ABSU'RD, *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.] not agreeable to reason, or common sense, or that thwarts, or goes contrary to, the common notions and apprehensions of men; inconsistent, contrary to reason.

ABSU'RDITY, or ABSU'RDNESS, *s.* [*absurditas*, Lat.] a contradiction to common sense; an inconsistence with reason.

ABSU'RDLY, *ad.* improperly; unreasonably.

ABU'NDANCE, *s.* [*abondance*, Fr.] great plenty; a great many; vast numbers, as *abundance* of people; a great quantity; more than sufficient.

ABU'NDANT, *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.] plentiful; exuberant; numerous; well stored with; replete, or abounding. *Abundant number*, is a number, the sum of whose aliquot parts is greater than the number itself. Thus the aliquot parts of 12, being 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; they make, when added together, 16.

ABU'NDANTLY, *ad.* amply, liberally.

To ABU'SE, *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.] to make a bad use of; to impose upon, or deceive; to treat rudely.

ABU'SE, *s.* the ill or improper use of a thing; a vicious practice or bad custom; unjust censure; carnal knowledge, either with or without violence.

ABU'SER, *s.* the person who makes an ill use of any thing. An impostor, seducer, ravisher; one who makes use of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeness towards another.

ABU'SIVE, *a.* [*abusivus*, Lat.] insolent; offensive; injurious.

ABU'SIVELY, *ad.* reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS, *s.* the use of reproachful language; or the exercise of rude and unmerited incivility.

To ABU'T, or ABU'TT, *v. a.* [*aboutir*, Fr.] to terminate, bound or border upon another place or thing.

ABU'TMENT, *s.* that which abuts or borders upon another,

AB'YSS, *s.* [*abyssus*, Lat.] a bottomless pit or gulf, or any prodigious deep where no bottom can be found, or is supposed to have no bottom; a vast unfathomable depth of waters; the vast collection of waters supposed to be inclosed in the bowels of the earth. Among Divines, it is often used to signify hell. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

ABYSSINIA, called also *Higher Ethiopia*, and by the Arabians, *Alhabash*, a very ancient kingdom or empire in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and Adel, and on the S. and W. by Ajan, Alaba, Gingiro, and Goram; lies between 6 and 20 degrees N. lat. and between 26 and 44 E. lon. It is about 900 miles long and 600 broad, and contains 378,000 square miles. The mountains are very high here, and scattered all over the country, in some parts they are so steep, that the inhabitants ascend them by ladders, and draw up the cattle with ropes; among these the Nile and the Niger have their source; and here, as in Egypt, they have their periodical inundations, which greatly fertilize the plains. The thunder and light

ning here are sometimes tremendous, and the winds no less dreadful, overturning the houses, and tearing up trees by the roots; and the rain comes down like torrents. Their rainy season holds for near six months, during our summer months, and is succeeded by an equal period of cloudless sky. Gold, silver, and copper mines, are found here; the vegetables are various; the animals are the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, dromedary, camel, stag, horse, cow, goat, sheep, monkeys, &c. with a great variety of birds, as the ostrich, eagles, vultures, storks, &c. and in the rivers there are found the crocodile and the hippopotamus. The complexions of the inhabitants are copper-coloured, olive, and black; their religion seems to be a mixture of Judaism and the profession of the Greek church; their language is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The emperor or king is called Negus; and he has commonly been taken for Presbyter John. His authority is absolute. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

AC, AK, or AKE, at the beginning or ending of a name of a town or place, is the Saxon word *ac*, which signifies an oak: as *Acton* is as much as to say Oak-town, and *Austin's ac*, Austin's oak; and as for the names of persons of the same form, they are for the most part derived from the places of their birth, or some achievement there.

ACACIA, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, Egyptian thorn, or binding bean-tree. The *Acacia*, styled Vera, *i. e.* true, is the tree from whose branches exudes the Gum Arabic, and from whence the Succus Acaciæ, or Juice of Acacia, is drawn.

ACADE'MIC, ak-ka-dem-ik, *s.* in a large sense, signifies a member of a university or school, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught.

ACADE'MIC, or ACADE'MICK, *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] belonging to the academy.

ACADEMICIAN, or ACADE'MIAN, *s.* a name used for members of modern *Academies*, or instituted societies of learned men.

ACA'DEMY, *s.* [*academia*, Lat.] It was originally a public place planted with trees at Athens, so called from one *Academus*, who presented it. A place where learned men met to confer upon discoveries already made in the sciences, or to try experiments for their further improvement. It is sometimes used for a college or university; a place where persons are taught the liberal arts and sciences, &c. It is also used for a particular society of ingenious persons established for the improvement of learning, &c. and for a sort of collegiate school or seminary, where young persons are instructed in a private way, in the liberal arts and sciences.

ACA'DIA, or *Nova Scotia*, or *New Scotland*, one of the British colonies in North America, situated between 41 and 51 degrees of N. lat. and between 63 and 70 degrees of W. lon. It is bounded by the river S. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and by the bay of Fundy and the seas of Acadia on the south, and by Canada and the United Provinces on the west. The French ceded it to the English by the peace of Utrecht, who have planted a colony there. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game. In 1784 it was divided into two governments, one of which is called New Brunswick.

ACA'NTHUS, *s.* [Lat.] the herb bear's foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

ACAPULCO, in Mexico, an inconsiderable town, consisting of only 2 or 300 thatched cottages; unless at the annual fair, which lasts about 30 days, when it suddenly becomes a populous city, crowded with the richest commodities of India, brought by the Manilla galleon; the treasures of Peru, brought by the annual ship from Lima; and all sorts of European goods, brought overland from Vera Cruz. Acapulco is seated on a commodious and excellent bay, in the South Sea, and has a harbour free and open for ships of any burden; the best, indeed, on all the western coast of Spanish America. Lat. 17. 22. N. lon. 101. 10. W.

To ACCEDE, *v. a.* [*accedo*, Lat.] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into, or to add one's self to something already supposed to take place.

To ACCELERATE, *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] to hasten, to quicken, to spur on with superadded motion and expedition

ACCELERATION, *s.* the act of quickening motion, &c. With Philosophers, a continual increase of velocity in any heavy bodies, tending towards the centre of the earth by the force of gravity. With the ancient Astronomers, a term used in respect to the fixed stars, which signified the difference between the revolution of the primum mobile and the solar revolution: it was computed at 3 minutes and 56 seconds.

To ACCE'ND, *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] to set on fire.

ACCE'NSION, *s.* [*accensio*, Lat.] in Philosophy, the kindling or setting any natural body on fire.

ACCENT, *s.* [*accentus*, Lat.] the rising or falling of the voice; a tone and manner of pronunciation contracted from the country in which a person was bred, or resided a considerable time. With Rhetoricians, a tone or modulation of the voice used sometimes to denote the intention of the speaker, with regard to energy or force, and expressive of the sentiments and passions. *Grave Accent*, is this mark (`) over a vowel, to shew that the voice is to be depressed. *Acute Accent*, is this mark (´) over a vowel, to shew that the voice is to be raised. *Circumflex Accent*, is this mark (^) over a vowel in Greek, and points out a kind of undulation in the voice. The *Long Accent*, shews that the voice is to dwell upon the vowel, and is expressed thus (¯). The *Short Accent* (in Grammar) shews that the time of pronouncing ought to be short, and is marked thus (˘). The two last, however, come properly under the head *Quantity*, and not *Accent*. In Music, it is a certain undulation or warbling of the voice, to express the passions either naturally or artificially.

To ACCE'NT, *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.] to mark with an *accent*; to pronounce with regard to the *accents*.

To ACCE'NTUATE, *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] to place the proper accents in reading, speaking, or writing, on the vowels or syllables of any word.

ACCENTUATION, *s.* a pronouncing or marking a word, so as to lay a stress of the voice on the right word or syllable.

To ACCEPT, *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat.] to receive favourably or kindly; to take with particular approbation; used either with or without the particle *of*.

ACCEPTABLE, *a.* [*acceptable*, Fr.] that may be favourably or kindly received; agreeable.

ACCEPTABLY, *ad.* in an acceptable manner.

ACCE'PTANCE, *s.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] an accepting or receiving favourably or kindly; sometimes the meaning or manner of taking a word with the accent promiscuously on the first or second syllable. In Law, it is the tacit agreement to some act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if such agreement or acceptance had not been made. In Commerce, it is the subscribing or signing an inland bill of exchange, which makes the person debtor for the sum of its contents, and obliges him to discharge it at the time which it mentions.

ACCEPTATION, *s.* [*acceptation*, Fr.] the received meaning of a word, or sense in which it is usually taken; reception of any person or thing, either agreeably or not; particular regard as to acceptableness and manner of reception

ACCE'PTER, *s.* in Commerce, the person who accepts

a bill by signing it, and therefore obliges himself to pay the contents when due.

ACCE'SS, *s.* [*accessus*, Lat.] admittance, approach, or passage to a place or person; license or means to approach any thing; accession to any thing; the return or fit of an ague or other distemper.

ACCE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*accessibilis*, Lat.] that may be approached, reached, or come to. It is used with the particle *to* before the object. *Accessible height*, is either that which may be measured mechanically, by applying a measure to it; or else it is a height whose base can be approached to, and from thence a length measured on the ground.

ACCE'SSION, *s.* [*accessio*, Lat.] addition or increase; the act whereby a thing is superadded to another; joining one's self to any thing else; coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown. In Physic, the beginning of a paroxysm.

A'CCESSORY, or A'CCESSARY, *s.* in Civil Law, any thing that of right belongs or depends on another, although it be separated from it, as if tiles be taken from a house to be laid on again, they are an *accessary*, if the house be to be sold. By statute, a person who commands, advises, or conceals an offender, guilty of felony by statute. In Common Law, a person guilty of felony, though not principally, as by advice, command, concealment; and this may be either before or after the fact.

A'CCIDENCE, *s.* [*accidentia*, Lat.] a little book, containing the first principles of the Latin tongue.

A'CCIDENT, *s.* [from *accidens*, Lat.] a casualty or chance; a contingent effect, or something produced casually, or without any foreknowledge or destination of it in the agent that produced it, or to whom it happens. A thing is also frequently styled an *accident* in reference to its cause, or at least to our knowledge of it; and by this an effect either casually produced, or which appears to have been so to us, is commonly understood. In Grammar, the property of words, such as their division into substantives and adjectives, the declensions, cases, number, and genders of nouns; the conjugations, moods, tenses, numbers, persons, &c. of verbs. In Physic, it is an effect which is not produced immediately from the first cause, but by some other intervening incidents, and is analogous to the word Symptom. In Heraldry, *accidents* are the principal points in the escutcheons; and with the Astrologers, the most extraordinary circumstances that have occurred in the course of a person's life.

ACCIDE'NTAL, *a.* [*accidentalis*, Lat.] pertaining to *accidents*, happening by chance.

ACCIDE'NTALLY, *ad.* casually; fortuitously.

ACCI'DIOUS, *a.* [*accidius*, Lat.] slothful.

ACCI'DITY, *a.* [*acciditas*, Lat.] slothfulness.

ACCI'NCT, *a.* [*accinctus*, Lat.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCI'PIENT, *part.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] receiving. Substantively, a receiver.

ACCLAMA'TION, *s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] a shouting for joy; expresssing applause, esteem, or approbation.

ACCLI'VITY, *s.* [*acclivitas*, Lat.] the ascent of a hill; and among Geometers, the slope of a line or plane inclining to the horizon upwards.

ACCLI'VOUS, *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] rising with a slope.

To ACCLO'Y, *v. a.* to crowd, to overfill; to surfeit or satiate.

ACCLOY'D, *part.* with Farriers, denotes a horse being pricked in shoeing.

To ACCO'IL, *v. n.* to bustle, crowd, or be in a hurry. See Coil.

A'CCOLENT, *s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACCO'MMODABLE, *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] that may be fitted to another thing, in its primary signification; in its secondary, that may be reconciled to, its consistent with, or may be applied to.

To ACCO'MMODATE, *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] to provide or furnish with conveniences; to agree, compose, make up, or adjust a matter in dispute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

ACCO'MMODATE, *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] when used with the particle *for*, it denotes convenient or proper; with the particle *to*, it implies suitable.

ACCO'MMODATELY, *ad.* suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION, *s.* [*accommodatio*, Lat.] an adapting, fitting, adjusting, &c. the composing or putting an end to a difference, quarrel, &c. Convenience.

ACCO'MPANIMENT, *s.* the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament. In Heraldy, the mantlings, supporters, &c. In Music, the instrumental part playing or moving while the voice is singing.

To ACCO'MPANY, *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] to go or come with, to wait on, to keep company with; to join or unite with. *To accompany a voice*, *i. e.* to play to it with proper instruments.

ACCO'MPLICE, *s.* [*complice*, Fr.] one who has a hand in a matter, or who is privy to the same crime or design with another.

To ACCO'MPLISH, *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr.] to complete; to fulfil; to execute or bring a matter or thing to perfection; to complete a period of time; to obtain or acquire. A person well *accomplished*, one who has extraordinary parts, and has acquired great accomplishments in learning.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT, *s.* the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or achieving of any matter or thing entirely or completely. Also, an acquirement in learning, arts, sciences, or good behaviour.

ACCO'MPT, ak-kount, *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] all computations made arithmetically. In Commerce, all those books in which merchants and other traders register their transactions. *Merchants' Accompts*, are those which are kept by double entry. *Accompt in Company*, is between two merchants or traders, wherein the transactions relative to their partnership are registered. *Accompt in Bank*, is a fund deposited either at some banker's, or the Bank, by traders, as running cash, to be employed in the payment of bills. *Accompt of Sales* is an information given by one merchant to another, or by a factor to his principal, of the disposal, net proceeds, &c. of goods sent for the proper account of the sender or senders who consigned the same.

ACCO'MPTANT, ak-koun-tant, *s.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] one who is not only well skilled in casting up accounts, but in book-keeping.

ACCO'MPTANTSHIP, *s.* the qualifications necessary for an accomptant.

ACCO'RD, *s.* [*accord*, Fr.] agreement or compact; agreement of mind; mutual harmony or symmetry. Self-motion; as, "It opened of its own accord." In Common Law, agreement between several persons or parties to make satisfaction for an affront or trespass committed one against another. In Music, it is the production, mixture, and relations, of two sounds, of which the one is grave, the other acute.

To ACCO'RD, *v. n.* [*accorder*, Fr.] to agree; to hang together. Actively, to tune two or more instruments, so as they shall sound the same note when touched by the hand or bow; to harmonize.

ACCO'RDANCE, *s.* friendship conformity, consistence, r agreement with.

ACCO'RDING, *prep.* agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCO'RDINGLY, *ad.* conformably; consistently. In the beginning of a sentence, it refers to what went before, and implies a deduction from it.

ACCO'RPORATED, *part.* [*accorporatus*, Lat.] joined or put to; imbodied.

To ACCO'ST, *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] to make or come up to a person, and speak to him.

ACCOU'NT, *s.* a computation of the number of certain things; a reckoning. The total or result of a computation; estimation of value; rank, dignity, or distinction; regard, consideration, for the sake of; as, "Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*." Reason or cause; narrative or relation, opinion or belief; review or examination: explanation, or assignment of causes; the reasons of any thing collected; profit, gain, or advantage. In a Law sense, a particular detail or enumeration delivered to a court or judge, &c. of what a man has received or expended for another, in the management of his affairs. Also, in Common Law, a writ or action that lies against a man, who by his office is obliged to give an account to another (as a bailiff to his master) and refuses to do it. *Upon no account*, or by no means. *Upon all accounts.* By all means. In every respect.

To ACCOU'NT, *v. a.* to compute; in the passive voice, to be reckoned or esteemed. With the particle *for*, it denotes, to explain by assigning the cause and reasons. With the particle *to*, it implies to be charged, applied, appropriated, or assigned to. With the particle *of*, to estimate, or to be valued. Lastly, to be imputed.

ACCOU'NTABLE, *a.* liable to give an account, answerable.

ACCOU'NTANT, *s.* in Law, a person who is obliged to render an account to another. *Accountant General*, is an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by Parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and to convey it to the bank of England.

To ACCOU'PLE ak-kup-pl, *v. a.* [*accopler*, Fr.] to link or join together.

To ACCOU'TRE, *v. a.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] to dress, attire, trim, especially with warlike accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMENT, *s.* dress; equipage, furniture, or habiliments of war; ornaments.

ACCREDITED, *a.* of allowed reputation; confidential.

ACCRETION, *s.* [*accretio*, Lat.] the act of growing to another, so as to augment it. With Naturalists, an addition of matter to any body externally; but it is frequently applied to the increase of such bodies as are without life; and it is also called *apposition*.

ACCRETIVE, *a.* [from *accretio*, Lat.] that by which growth is increased; that by which vegetation is augmented.

ACCRINGTON, New and Old, villages near Blackburn, Lancashire.—Messrs. Peels and Co. carry on a very extensive cotton manufactory here, in spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing; supposed to be the most extensive of the kind in the kingdom. Population 6283.

To ACCRO'ACH, *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] a Law term, to draw away another's property.

ACCRO'ACHMENT, *s.* the act of accroaching, or drawing away the property of another.

To ACCRUE, *v. n.* [*accroitre*, Fr.] to be increased, or added to. In a Commercial sense, to arise or proceed from.

ACCUBA'TION, *s.* [from *accubo*, Lat.] a posture of the body between sitting and lying. It was the table-posture of the Greeks and Romans.

ACCU'MBENT, *a.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] leaning.

To ACCU'MULATE, *v. a.* [*accumulo*, Lat.] to heap on or pile one thing upon another; to gather or amass together in great quantities.

ACCUMULA'TION, *s.* [*accumulatio*, Lat.] repeated acquisitions and additions; an amassing; the state of a thing amassed.

ACCU'MULATIVE, *a.* that does accumulate; that is accumulated.

ACCU'MULATOR, *s.* he that accumulates: a gatherer or heaper together.

A'CCURACY, or A'CCURATENESS, *s.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] exactness, justness, or nicety.

A'CCURATE, *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.] done with care; exact either as to persons or things.

A'CCURATELY, *ad.* exactly; nicely.

To ACCU'RSE, *v. a.* to blast or load with a curse; to doom to destruction; to imprecate curses upon any one. See CURSE.

ACCU'RSED, *part.* lying under a curse, or excommunicated; execrable; that deserves execration.

ACCU'SABLE, *part.* [*accusabilis*, Lat.] that is liable to be found fault with, censured, or blamed.

ACCUSA'TION, *s.* the charging with some defect or crime. In Law, the preferring a criminal action against any one before a judge.

ACCU'SATIVE, *a.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] in Latin and Greek Grammar, the fourth case. In the English noun there is no difference between the nominative and the accusative, except that the *former* precedes, and the *latter* follows the verb. The latter, for distinction, is now generally called the objective case. It denotes the relation of the noun, on which the action of the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY, *a.* [*accusatorius*, Lat.] of or belonging to accusation.

To ACCU'SE, *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.] to charge with a crime; to inform against, indict, or impeach; to censure. It has the particle *of*, and sometimes *for*, before the matter of censure or accusation.

ACCU'SER, *s.* the person who accuses.

To ACCU'STOM, *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] to inure or use one's self to any thing. It has the particle *to* before the thing accustomed to.

ACCU'STOMABLE, *a.* of long custom or habit; habitual; customary.

ACCU'STOMABLY, ACCU'STOMARILY, *ad.* according to use or custom.

ACCU'STOMARY, *a.* commonly practised, customary, usually done.

ACCU'STOMED, *a.* according to custom; frequent; usual.

ACE, *s.* a single point or speck on cards or dice. Figuratively, the least quantity, or the smallest distance; *i. e.* within an *ace* of it.

ACE'PHALI, *s.* [from ἀ priv. and κεφαλὴ, Gr.] certain ecclesiastics so called, who, making profession of extreme poverty, would not acknowledge any chief, whether layman or ecclesiastic.

ACE'PHALOUS, *a.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] without a head. Naturalists apply this term to worms, which have been supposed formerly to have no head. Figuratively, those who have no superior chief or leader.

ACE'RB, *a.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] that has a compound taste between sour and bitter, such as most unripe fruits have.

ACE'RBITUDE, or ACE'RBITY, *s.* the rough sour taste of unripe fruit; severity of temper, roughness of manners.

ACERO'SE, *a.* [*acerosus*, Lat.] chaffy; full of, or mixed with chaff.

To ACE'RVATE, *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] to raise up in heaps.

ACE'SCENT, *a.* [*acescens*, Lat.] tending to sourness.

ACE'TOUS, *a.* [from *acetum*, Lat.] having the nature of vinegar, or being somewhat like vinegar in quality.

ACE'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] vinegar in general; any sharp liquor, as spirit of salt, nitre, vitriol, &c.

ACHA'IA, now *Livadia*, a province of Turkey in Europe, containing the famous city of Athens, Delphi, Pythia, the mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and other places celebrated in ancient writers.

ACHE, ake, *s.* [*ace*, Sax.] a continual pain or smart in any part of the body. With Farriers, a disease in horses, causing a numbness in the joints.

To ACHE, *v. n.* to be affected with pain.

A'CHERON, a river of Epirus, over which the poets feigned departed souls were ferried. Also, a stinking fen or lake in the Terra di Lavora of Naples, between Cuma and Miseno, named Tenebroso Palus by Virgil, on account of the blackness of the waters. Figuratively, it is used for the state of departed souls, or the grave.

To ACHI'EVE, *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.] to finish; to accomplish; to perform some notable exploit with success; to gain or procure.

ACHI'EVEMENT, *s.* the finishing of a notable action; the ensigns armorial of a family.

ACHI'EVER, *s.* he who acquires, obtains, or performs some great exploit.

A'CHING, *s.* pain; uneasiness.

A'CHOR, *s.* [*achor*, Lat, ἀχωρ, Gr. furfur] a species of the herpes: it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head.

ACHROMATIC, *a.* [from ἀ and χρῶμα, Gr.] want of colour. *Achromatic* telescopes, are contrived to remedy the aberrations in colours.

ACHRO'NICAL, *a.* [from ἄκρος and νὺξ, Gr.] a term used in Astronomy, signifying the rising of a star when the sun sets, or the setting of a star when the sun rises; in which cases the star is said to rise or set *achronically*.

A'CID, *a.* [*acidus*, Lat.] sour, sharp.

ACI'DITY, or ACI'DNESS, *s.* [*aciditas*, Lat.] keenness, sharpness; that taste which *acid* or sharp bodies leave in the mouth. With Chemists, the *acidity* or keenness of any liquor that consists in sharp particles of salts dissolved, and put into a violent motion by means of fire.

A'CIDS, *s.* all things that affect the organs of taste with a pungent sourness. But the Chemists call all substances *acids*, that make an effervescence with an *alkali*. This, however, does not seem to be a true characteristic of *acids*, because some *acids* will make an effervescence upon being mixed with *acids* of another kind, and also with natural bodies. Another mark of *acids* is, that they change the colour of the juices of the heliotropium, roses, and violets, red; whereas *alkalis*, especially those extracted from animals, turn it green. *Natural Acids*, with Physicians, are such as have a proper sharpness of their own, as juice of lemons, &c. *Artificial Acids*, with Chemists, are such as are prepared by the fire in chemical operations. *Manifest Acids*, are such as affect the tongue with a sense of sharpness and sourness. *Dubious Acids*, are such things as have not enough of the acid nature to give sensible marks to the taste; but yet agree with the *Manifest Acids* in other properties.

ACI'DULATED, *a.* applied to medicines that have been mixed or tinctured with some acid.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE, *v. a.* to confess or own; to be grateful or thankful for any benefit; to own or profess a former acquaintance with a person; to approve.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT, *s.* confession of any thing; thankfulness, gratitude; concession of a fault; belief, attended with open profession. It supposes a question asked, whereas *confession* savours a little of self-accusation. We *acknowledge* what we had an inclination to conceal; we *confess* that which we were blameable in doing.

A'CME, *s.* [ἀκμὴ, Gr.] with Physicians, is used to denote the third degree or height of distempers, of which many have four periods. 1. The arche, or beginning. 2. Anabasis, or growth. 3. The *acme*, when the distemper is at the height. 4. The paracme, or declension of the disease.

ACO'LOTHIST, *s.* [from ἀκολωθέω, Gr.] one of the lowest orders in the Roman church, whose office is to prepare the elements, to light the church, &c. Also, an application given to the Stoics, or to persons steady and immoveable in their resolutions.

A'COLYTE, *s.* the same with Acolothist.

A'CONITE, *s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] properly the herb wolfsbane; but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

A'CORN, *s.* [*æcorn*, Sax.] the fruit or seed of the oak.

ACOU'STIC, *a.* [from ἀκούω, Gr,] that belongs to the organ of hearing. *Acoustic* nerve, in Anatomy, the same as auditory nerve.

ACOU'STICS, *s.* [from ἀκούω, Gr.] the doctrine of sounds. Either instruments or medicines that help the sense of hearing.

To ACQUAI'NT, *v. n.* [*accointer*, Fr.] to inform; to be accustomed, or habituated to; to know perfectly; to make one's self agreeable to, to insinuate one's self into the favour of; to acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of.

ACQUAI'NTANCE, *s.* [*accointance*, Fr.] applied both to persons and things, and followed by the particle *with*. Application productive of knowledge; personal knowledge arising from familiarity; an intimate friendship and alliance; a familiar and constant companion. Without the preposition, something to which one has been accustomed, when applied to things: applied to persons, a slight or superficial knowledge.

ACQUAI'NTED, *part.* informed; accustomed or habituated; familiar, or having perfect knowledge of: when followed by the particle *with*, it signifies perfect knowledge by application.

ACQUE'ST, *s.* acquisition; the thing gained.

To ACQUIE'SCE, *v. n.* [*acquiesco*, Lat.] to yield to, to comply with, to rest satisfied with, used with the particle *in*.

ACQUIE'SCENCE, *s.* a tacit consent, submission, or yielding to; approbation, excluding all repining.

ACQUI'RABLE, *a.* that may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

To ACQUI'RE, *v. a.* [*acquiro*, Lat.] to attain, to purchase by one's labour.

ACQUI'RER, *s.* the person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUI'REMENT, *s.* gain; attainment.

ACQUISITION, *s.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.] an obtaining; the thing obtained.

ACQUI'SITIVE, *a.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] that is acquired, or gained.

A'CQUIST, *s.* [from *acquérir*, Fr.] additional increase, something acquired or gained; equisition. In Law, goods not held by descent or inheritance, but obtained by purchase. In Politics, something gained by conquest.

To ACQUIT, *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr.] to discharge or free from; to clear from guilt, not to condemn, with *of* or *from* before the crime; to discharge from any obligation.

ACQUI'TMENT, or ACQUI'TTAL, *s.* in Law, a setting free from the suspicion of guilt, or an offence; also a tenant's discharge from or by a mesne landlord, from doing service to, or being disturbed in, his possession by any superior lord, or paramount.

ACQUITTANCE, *s.* a discharge or release given in writing for a sum of money, or other duty paid or done; the writing itself.

A'CRA, *Acre*, or *St. Jean d' Acre*, a sea-port of Palestine, called in scripture Accho, and by the Greeks, Ptolemais. It underwent, in the time of the crusades, many sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens; and, in 1799, it successfully sustained a memorable one against Bonaparte, who raised the siege, after failing in a twelfth assault. It is the key of Palestine. The bay or harbour, which extends in a semicircle of 3 leagues as far as Mount Carmel, is open to the N. W. winds: yet the port is reckoned one of the best, and the town is one of the principal ones upon this dreary coast. It was here that our king Edward I. when prince, receiving a wound from a poisoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, who sucked out the poison. The Armenian and European merchants have their respective places of worship here, and carry on a pretty profitable trade with the Arabs. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32. 32. N. lon. 35. 25. E.

A'CRE, *s.* [*æcre*, Sax.] a measure of land containing forty perches in length, and four in breadth; or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. Such is, in general, the English acre. The French acre, or *arpent*, is one-fourth more; the Welch acre, commonly two English ones; the Irish, one acre, two roods, and 19 perches, English. The number of acres in England has been computed at 46 millions and 80,000. The territory of the United States of America, according to calculations made by order of Congress, contains 589 millions of acres, exclusive of water, which is computed at 51 millions more.

A'CRID, *a.* [*acridus*, Lat.] tasting hot and bitter, leaving a painful heat on the tongue and palate.

ACRIMO'NIOUS, *a.* abounding with sharp or corrosive particles, when applied to things. Figuratively, sharp and austere, applied to behaviour.

A'CRIMONY, *s.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.] sharpness, tartness, corrosive quality; severity of disposition; sharpness of temper.

A'CRITUDE, *s.* [*acritudo*, Lat.] a quality in a body, which affects the taste with a sensation of rough, pungent, and hottish sour.

ACROAMA'TICAL, *a.* [from ἀκροάομαι, Gr.] of or pertaining to deep learning, used in opposition to exoterical.

A'CROSPIRE, *s.* [from ἄκρος, and σπεῖρω, Gr.] a shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are sown.

A'CROSPIRED, *part.* and *a.* having sprouts.

ACRO'SS, *ad.* [See CROSS] crosswise, thwartwise.

ACRO'STIC, *s.* [ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] a poetical composition, the initial letters of which, when added together, form a particular name.

ACRO'TERIA, *s.* [from ἄκρος, Gr.] in Architecture: 1. little pedestals, commonly without bases, placed at the middle and both extremes of frontispieces or pediments, which serve to support statues. 2. Those sharp pinnacles, or spiry battlements, standing in ranks about flat buildings, with rails and balusters. 3. The figures, whether of stone or metals, which are placed as ornaments, or crownings, on the tops of temples and other edifices.

To ACT, *v. a.* [*ago*, Lat.] to be active, to exert one's active powers; to exercise its active powers; to perform its proper functions; to perform the functions of life; to be excited to action, to perform, in allusion to the theatre; to counterfeit, in allusion to the office of a player; to be impelled, forced, or incited to or by action; to exert action, or produce effects upon a subject; to actuate, or be incited to action; to perform a character in a play.

ACT, *s.* [*actum*, Lat.] a deed, a performance; a part in a play; the power of producing an effect; a deed, or decree of parliament, or other court of judicature. In Physics, an effective application of some power or faculty. With Metaphysicians, that by which a being is in real action. In Law, an instrument or other matter in writing, to declare or justify the truth of a thing: in which sense records, decrees, sentences, reports, certificates, &c. are called *acts*. Matters of fact, transmitted to posterity in certain authentic books and memoirs. At the university of Oxford, the time when degrees are taken. The word *act* signifies something done which is remarkable. The word *action* is applicable indifferently to every thing we do, whether common or extraordinary. An elegant speaker will not say *a virtuous act*, but an act of virtue; whereas to say *a virtuous action*, is proper and elegant. *Act of faith*, in the Inquisition, is a solemn day held by the inquisitors, for the punishment of such as they declare heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused, called by them *auto da fé*.

A'CTIAN, *a.* belonging to *Actium*. *Actian* games, games instituted according to some by Augustus, in memory of the victory obtained over Antony, near the promontory and city of Actium; though others say, that Augustus only restored them. *Actian* years, or *Actiac* æra, in Chronology, a series of years beginning from the conquest of Egypt by Octavius, called also the æra of Augustus.

A'CTION, *s.* [*actio*, Lat.] the exerting or employing any active powers, in opposition to rest; something done or performed, a deed; power, influence, agency, or operation. In Metaphysics, the exercise of an ability, which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought or motion. In Ethics, the voluntary motion of a reasonable creature. In Painting, or Sculpture, the posture or attitude expressive of the passion the painter or carver would convey to the mind of a spectator. In Horsemanship, *the action of the mouth*, the motion of the tongue and champing on the bit, which is discovered by an abundance of white foam, and is a token of mettle. With Orators, Actors, &c. it is the accommodating the person, voice, and gesture, to the subject. In Poetry, an event or series of occurrences, mutually connected, and depending on each other, either real or imaginary, which makes the subject of a dramatic or epic poem. In Law, a legal demand of, or the form of, a suit given by law, for the recovery of a person's right. *Actions* are either criminal or civil. Criminal are such as have judgment of death. Under this head are included, 1. *Actions* penal, which lie for some penalty, corporal or pecuniary. 2. *Actions* upon the statute, brought on breach of any statute, and which did not lie before, as an occasion of perjury. 3. *Actions* popular, given on breach of some penal statute, for which any person has a right to sue. In the plural number, *actions* in Commerce, imply the moveable effects; thus, a merchant's creditors have seized upon all his *actions*, i. e. they have seized upon all the debts owing to him. *Action* upon the case, in Law, a general *action* given for redress of wrongs done without violence, and not provided against by a law. *Action* on the case of words, is where a person is injured in his reputation by words maliciously spoken. *Action of a writ*, in Law, is when it is pleaded that the plaintiff has no cause to have it brought, though he may have another for the same.

A'CTIONABLE, *a.* [*action* and *abel*, Sax.] in a Law sense, that admits an action to be brought against it; punishable, blameable, or culpable.

A'CTIVE, *a.* [*activus*, Lat.] that has the power of acting, as opposed to passive; busy in acting, as opposed to

idle; practical, not merely speculative, or in theory; nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act. *Active principles*, in Chemistry, are spirit, oil, and salt; so named, because when their parts are briskly in motion, they cause action in other bodies. *Active verbs*, are such as not only signify doing, or acting, but have also nouns following them, to be the subject of the action. Thus, *to love*, *to teach*, are verbs active; because we can say, *to love a thing*, *to teach a man*. Verbs neuter also denote an action, but cannot have a noun following them. Such are, *to sleep*, *to go*, &c. In Medicine, it implies such a dose as operates quick and with some force, as emetics, cathartics, and cordials.

A'CTIVELY, *ad.* busily; nimbly. In an active signification, as, "The word is used *actively*."

ACTIVITY, *s.* propensity, readiness, nimbleness to do a thing. Applied both to persons and things, a power of acting, operation, influence, continual exertion of the active powers, in opposition to indolence.

A'CTLESS, *a.* insipid. *South.*

A'CTON, the name of two villages, called *East* and *West Acton*, six miles from London, which derive their names from the oaks which grew there formerly. See Ac.

A'CTON BURNEL, Shropshire, 8 miles from Shrewsbury; so named from the Burnels, who formerly had a castle in it. A parliament was held here in the reign of king Edward I. wherein a statute, called the Statute Merchant, was made for the assurance of debts. The lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is yet standing. A great part also of the castle, a very magnificent structure, still remains, its walls being exceedingly strong, and adorned with fine battlements, and rows of windows curiously carved.

A'CTOR, *s.* [*actor*, Lat.] he that does any thing; he that practises, in opposition to theory. A player.

A'CTRESS, *s.* [*actrice*, Fr.] a woman who personates a character on the stage. A female who performs any thing.

ACTS, *s.* in Dramatic Poetry, the divisions or principal parts of a play.

A'CTUAL, *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.] that includes or implies action; really in act, not merely in speculation.

ACTUA'LITY, *s.* the power of exerting action, or operating; activity; reality or certainty.

A'CTUALLY, *ad.* in effect; really.

A'CTUALNESS, *s.* a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, existence, or truth of a thing.

A'CTUARY, *s.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] in Law, the register or clerk who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court, particularly the clerk that registers the acts and proceedings of the convocation.

To A'CTUATE, *v. a.* [from *ago*, Lat.] to excite to action to move, to quicken.

To A'CUATE, *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] to sharpen.

ACU'LEATE, *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] prickly; that terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] sharpness; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind.

ACU'MINATED, *part.* [*acuminatus*, Lat.] sharp-pointed.

ACU'TE, *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.] sharp-pointed, sharp witted, subtle, ingenious, vigorous in operation or effect. *Acute*, in Geometry, that which terminates in a sharp point. *Acute angle*, that which is less than ninety degrees. *Acute-angled triangle*, that whose three angles are acute. *Acute-angular sections of a cone*, the same as an ellipsis. *Acute*, in Music, shrill, sharp, or high in respect of some other note, opposed to grave. *Acute*, in Grammar, an accent which teaches to raise or sharpen the voice, and is written thus [']. In Physic, applied to diseases, are those that are very violent, and terminate in a few days.

ACU'TELY, *ad.* sharply.

ACU'TENESS, *s.* sharpness, applied to matter. Sagacity, or quickness of discernment. Capacity of distinguishing, or receiving impressions. Vehement, productive of a speedy crisis in a disease. Shrillness, applied to sound.

AD, at the beginning of English proper names, signifies the same with *ad* or *apud* amongst the Latins. So *Adston* signifies at or near some stone; *Adhill*, at or near some hill.

A'DAGE, *s.* [*adagium*, Lat.] a maxim or principle received as self-evident. A proverbial saying.

ADA'GIO, *s.* [Ital.] slow, grave, solemn. In Music, a slow movement or time; when it is repeated twice, as *adagio, adagio*, it implies a very slow motion or movement.

A'DAMANT, *s.* [*adamas*, Lat.] a stone imagined of impenetrable hardness. The diamond, the loadstone. Figuratively, something that has any strong attraction.

ADAMA'NTINE, *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.] made of adamant; endued with the properties of adamant; not to be broken.

A'DAMITES, a sect of heretics, who imitated the nakedness of Adam during his residence in Paradise, and contemned marriage, because he is not said to have known Eve before the Fall.

A'DAM'S-APPLE, *s.* in Anatomy, a prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT, *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] to fit one thing to another; to proportion; to make one thing correspond with another; to suit.

ADAPTATION, *s.* the art of fitting one thing to another; or the fitness, suitableness, or correspondence of one thing with another.

ADA'PTION, *s.* the act of fitting, or suitableness.

To ADD, *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.] to increase by joining something new; to enlarge, to aggrandize. 'To perform the operation of joining one number to another.'

A'DDABLE, or A'DDIBLE, *part.* [from *addo*, Lat.] that may be added.

To ADDE'CIMATE, *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] to take or ascertain tithes.

A'DDER, *s.* [*aeter*, Sax.] a kind of serpent, whose poison is so quick and fatal, that few remedies are strong enough to overcome it.

A'DDER'S-GRASS, or A'DDER'S-TONGUE, *s.* a plant without any flower: its fruit is oblong, and of an oval shape. It is esteemed a vulnerary, and applied internally or externally; the juice of it is given for internal wounds, and the ointment that is made of it is applied to those that are external.

A'DDER'S-WORT, *s.* an herb, so named on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

A'DDICE, or A'DZE, *s.* [from *adese*, Sax.] a cooper's instrument to chop or cut with.

To ADDI'CT, *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.] to give up one's self wholly to a thing; to apply one's mind wholly to it. It is mostly used in a bad sense.

ADDITAMENT, *s.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] a thing added, or addition.

ADDITION, *s.* [*additio*, Lat.] the act of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to increase its quantity or dimensions; the thing which is added; increase; interpolation, or the corrupting of writings, or tenets, by inserting something new or spurious. In Arithmetic, one of the five principal rules. In Law, a title given to a man, besides his christian, or surname, implying his estate, degree, occupation, age, or place of residence.

ADDITIONAL, *a.* that is added; that increases. With respect to arguments, a greater number, or more forcible ones.

A'DDLE, *a.* [from *adel*, Sax.] empty, rotten; commonly said of eggs that produce no chicks, though laid under the hen; and hence it is applied to a brain that produces nothing.

To ADDRE'SS, *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr.] to prepare for use; to make ready, to prepare one's self for any action; to present a petition to; to make application to a person; to direct one's speech to a person, or body of men.

ADDRE'SS, *s.* [*addresse*, Fr.] an application in order to persuade; the suit or application of a lover; behaviour, or genteel carriage; quickness of understanding, presence of mind; an application from an inferior to a superior; the direction of a letter, or the method in which a person is directed to.

ADDRE'SSER, *s.* the person who carries the petition and delivers the address.

ADDU'CENT, *part.* [*adducens*, Lat.] that which draws to, or closes. In Anatomy, applied to muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together, the parts of the body to which they are fixed.

To ADDU'LCE, *v. a.* to sweeten.

A'DEL, a fruitful province of Africa, called also Zeilah, from a rich trading town of that name, seated near the Red Sea. In the centre of the country is Adela, where the king resides. This country stretches along the S. coast of the Streight of Babelmandel, near the Red Sea. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia.

ADE'MPTION, *s.* among Civilians, is the privation or revocation of some donation or favour.

ADEPT, *s.* [from *adeptus*, Lat.] one that understands all the secrets of his art, originally appropriated to chemists, but now applied to persons of any profession.

ADEPT, *a.* thoroughly skilled in any thing; well versed in any matter.

A'DEQUATE, *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] equal or proportionate to; full, perfect, proper, sole, and entire.

A'DEQUATENESS, *s.* equality; perfect resemblance; justness of correspondence; exactness of proportion.

ADE'SSENARII, *s.* those who hold the corporal presence of Christ at the sacrament, but in a manner different from the Papists.

To ADHE'RE, *v. a.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.] to stick to, like any glutinous matter. Figuratively, to hold together, join, or unite with. To persist in, or remain firm to a party, person, or opinion.

ADHE'RENCE, or ADHE'RENCY, *s.* the quality of sticking to, strong attachment, steady perseverance.

ADHE'RENT, *part.* or *a.* clinging or sticking to. In Logic, something added, or not essential to a thing.

ADHE'RENT, *s.* one who is firmly attached to any person, party, or opinion.

ADHE'RER, *s.* one who is tenacious of any tenet, or firmly attached to any person, party, or profession.

ADHE'SION, *s.* [*adhæsio*, Lat.] the act of cleaving or sticking to. *Adhesion*, to a natural body, is used, and *adherence* to a party; but sometimes promiscuously.

ADHE'SIVE, *a.* remaining closely attached; sticking, or keeping to without any deviation.

To ADHI'BIT, *v. n.* to apply; to make use of.

ADJA'CENCY, *s.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.] state of lying near to; the thing itself so lying.

ADJA'CENT, *part.* or *a.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] lying near or bordering upon; contiguous, or touching each other.

ADIA'PHORISTS, *s.* [*ἀδιάφοροι*, *indifferent*, Gr.] a name given to the moderate Lutherans in the sixteenth century, who adhered to the sentiments of Melancthon.

ADIA'PHOROUS, *a.* neutral.

A'DJECTIVE, *s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] a word which denotes the qualities of a subject, as a *great* minister; the word *great* is an adjective, as denoting only the qualities of the minister. It derives its name from its being joined or added to another word, either expressed or understood, in order to limit the sense.

A'DJECTIVELY, *ad.* after the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU', *ad.* [Fr.] farewell. God be with you.

To ADJOI'N, *v. a.* [*adjungo*, Lat.] to join, to unite to, to add to; also, to be contiguous to, to lie so near as to touch or join to.

To ADJOU'RN, *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] to appoint a day, to put off to another time: used chiefly of juridical proceedings, and the meeting of parliament.

ADJOU'RNMENT, *s.* [*adjournement*, Fr.] the deferring or putting off to another day; delay, or procrastination.

A'DIPOUS, *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] fat, greasy.

A'DIT, *s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] a passage or entry; the shaft or entrance into a mine.

ADI'TION, *s.* [*aditio*, Lat.] a going or coming nigh to.

To ADJU'DGE, *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] to give judgment or sentence, in a court of justice; with *to* before the person; to award, to sentence; simply, to determine or judge.

To ADJU'DICATE, *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] to determine any claim at law; to give or assign the right of something controverted to one of the claimants.

ADJUDICA'TION, *s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] the act of judging, or giving to a person by a judicial sentence.

A'DJUNCT, *a.* and *s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] something united, but not essential; one joined to another, as a companion or assistant. In Philosophy, something added to a thing not essentially belonging to it; a mode that may be separated from the subject. *Adjuncts*, in Grammar and Rhetoric, are adjectives or epithets added to enlarge or augment the energy of a discourse.

ADJU'NCTION, *s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.] the act of joining things together; or state of a thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE, *s.* [from *adjunctivus*, Lat.] he that joins; that which is joined

ADJURA'TION, *s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.] the form of an oath taken by any person; or an oath administered to any person, whereby he is under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise.

To ADJU'RE, *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] to bind a person to do or not do any thing under the penalty of a dreadful curse. To entreat earnestly by the most pathetic topic. To swear by. To oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath.

To ADJU'ST, *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.] to make consistent, to regulate. To settle; to reduce to a standard or criterion. To reconcile.

ADJU'STMENT, *s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.] a just description, an explication and obviation of difficulties in a subject. A just disposition of parts, wherein they conspire to promote and assist each other's motion.

A'DJUTANT, *s.* [from *adjutans*, Lat.] in the Military art, an helper, or assistant. More particularly, an officer in the army who assists a superior, particularly the major, in distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the inferior men. *Adjutant General*, is one who attends the General, assists in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to the other.

ADJU'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a helper; one who gives assistance.

ADJU'TRIX, *s.* [Lat.] a female helper, or a woman who assists.

ADJU'VANT, *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] helpful; useful.

ADLEGA'TION, *s.* a right claimed by the states of the German Empire of adjoining plenipotentiaries, in public treaties and negociations, to those of the emperor.

ADMEASUREMENT, *s.* the measuring or finding the dimensions and quantity of a thing by the application of a standard or rule. In Law, a writ brought against such as usurp more than their due.

ADMENSURATION, *a.* [from *ad.* and *mensura*, Lat.] the act of determining or finding out the length and other dimensions, by a standard, rule, or measure.

ADMI'CULAR, *a.* that gives sleep.

To ADMI'NISTER, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] to afford, including the idea of help or service; to give. In Politics, to manage, or conduct the affairs of government, including the idea of subordination. In judicial courts, to tender or apply to a person to take his oath. "To *administer* an oath." In Church government, to perform the office of a minister, or priest, in giving the elements of bread and wine, &c. in the sacrament. "To *administer* the sacrament." In Physic, to dispense medicines, prescribe and apply remedies. "*Administering* physic." To be subservient to; to contribute to; with the particle *to*. In Law, to take possession of the goods and chattels of a person dying without a will, to give in an inventory thereof on oath at the Commons, and oblige one's self to be accountable for them.

To ADMI'NISTRATE, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] to apply or make use of. "Inwardly *administrated*." A term peculiar to physic.

ADMINISTRA'TION, *s.* [*administratio*, Lat.] the act of enforcing, or applying, or giving sentence according to the sense of a law. The discharge of one of the chief offices of state, which respects the direction of public affairs. The active or executive parts of government. Those who are entrusted with the care of public affairs. The due discharge of an office. The performance of the necessary rites, the act of distributing bread and wine, &c. in the eucharist. In Law, the act or state of a person who takes charge of the effects of one dying intestate, and is accountable for them, when thereto required. The bishop of the diocese, where the party dies, is to grant administration; but if the deceased has goods in several dioceses, termed in law *bona notabilia*, it must then be granted by the archbishop in the prerogative court. The persons to whom administration may be granted, are, 1st, to the husband, of his wife's goods and chattels; 2d, to the wife, of the husband's; but in default of either of these, 3dly, to the children of either sex; in case there be none, 4thly, to the father and mother; after them, 5thly, to a brother or sister of the whole or half blood; in default of these, 6thly, to the next of kin, as uncle, aunt, or cousin; and for want of all these, 7thly, to any other person at the discretion of the ordinary, &c. *Administration cum testamento annexo*, (with a testament or will anexed,) in Law, is where an executor refuses to prove a will, and, on that account, administration with the will annexed to it, is granted to the next of kin.

ADMI'NISTRATIVE, *a.* that aids, supports, or assists.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] the person who officiates as a minister or priest in a church. He that has the chief management of national affairs. In Law, he who has the goods of a man dying without a will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary. The office of administrator is the same as that of executor, with regard to the burial, discharging funeral expenses, and payment of the debts, &c. of the deceased; but as this power is communicated by administration, he can do nothing before that is granted.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, *s.* the office of administrator.

ADMINISTRA'TRIX, *s.* [Lat.] a female who has the goods and chattels of a person dying intestate committed to her charge.

A'DMIRABLE, *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] to be admired; worthy of admiration.

A'DMIRABLY, *ad.* so as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

A'DMIRAL, *s.* [*amiral*, Fr.] an officer who has the chief command of a fleet. According to Du Cange, the Sicilians were the first, and the Genoese the next, who gave this name to the commander of their naval affairs; and it is supposed that Philip of France introduced the name into Europe in 1214; and the first mention of this name among us was in the reign of Edward I. *Lord high-admiral*, one invested with power to determine by himself, or deputies, all crimes committed on the sea, and its coasts. James duke of York, and afterwards king, bore this office; but at present it is divided among several persons, who are styled lords commissioners of the admiralty. Under the admiral is a rear-admiral, who commands a third squadron of men of war, and carries his flag, with the arms of his country, in the mizzen-top of his ship; and a vice admiral, who commands the second squadron, and carries his flag on the ship's fore-top. *Vice-admiral*, also denotes one who is invested with the jurisdiction of an admiral, within a certain county or district upon the sea-coast; who is to aid and assist persons that are shipwrecked within his jurisdiction, and to save and secure their goods. They are authorized to hear and determine disputes relating to maritime affairs arising within their limits; but an appeal lies from their sentence to the admiralty-court in London. There are upwards of twenty such vice-admirals in Great Britain.

A'DMIRALSHIP, *s.* the office of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY, *s.* [*amiraulté*, Fr.] the office or power of the lord high-admiral, or lords commissioners. It usually consists of a first commissioner, who presides at the board, and six others, who take place in the order their names are set down in the commission. They have the chief direction of the affairs of the navy; their jurisdiction is over Great Britain, Ireland, Wales, and the dominions and isles thereto belonging. All warrants for building and providing ships and warlike stores, are signed by them. *Court of Admiralty*, is a sovereign court held by the lord high admiral, or commissioners of the admiralty; and has cognizance in all maritime affairs, civil as well as criminal. All crimes committed on the high seas, or in great rivers, below the bridge next the sea, are cognizable in this court only, which, by statute, is obliged to try the same by judge and jury. Civil actions are determined according to civil law, because the sea is without the jurisdiction of the common law. Under this court is also a court of equity, for determining differences among merchants. *The Court of Admiralty* was first erected by king Edward III.

A'DMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to the N. of New Britain, and nearly in parallel W. from New Ireland. They are between 20 and 30 in number, and were first discovered in 1767, by Captain Cartaret. He describes them as clothed with a beautiful verdure of lofty luxuriant woods, interspersed with spots that have been cleared for plantations, with groves of cocoa-nut trees, and houses of the natives, who appeared to be very numerous. The largest of the islands is about 18 leagues long, in the direction of E. and W. The inhabitants are a fierce intractable people, going quite naked, except that they have shells on their legs and arms, by way of ornament. They are of a dark copper-colour, nearly black, and woolly heads, which they profusely powder; they also paint their cheeks with white streaks. The centre island is supposed to be in lat. 2. 18. S. and lon. 146. 44. E.

ADMIRA'TION, *s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] a passion excited,

when we discover a great excellence in an object. In such a manner as to excite wonder. Surprise, including the secondary idea of something culpable. In Grammar, a point or stop, which denotes that the sentence before it implies wonder or astonishment; marked (!)

To ADMI'RE, *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat.] to look upon with some wonder, including esteem; and arising from the discovery of unexpected and inexhausted excellence.

ADMI'RED, *part.* that occasions great surprise and astonishment.

ADMI'RER, *s.* the person who feels the passion of admiration arising at the sight, or contemplation, of any thing surprisingly excellent. He who wonders, or regards with admiration.

ADMI'RINGLY, *ad.* with admiration.

ADMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [from *admitto*, Lat.] that may be granted or admitted.

ADMI'SSION, *a.* [from *admissio*, Lat.] liberty or permission of entering. Access or liberty of approaching. A power of entering. The granting a proposition not fully proved. In Law, is when the bishop, after examination, allows a priest to enter into a benefice to which he is presented, saying, *Admitto te habilem:* "I *admit* you as a person properly qualified."

To ADMI'T, *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.] to grant access to. To permit or suffer a person to enter upon an office. To grant, in a general sense; to allow.

ADMI'TTABLE, *a.* that may be admitted, applied both to persons and things.

ADMI'TTANCE, *s.* a permission of a person to take and exercise the functions of any office. Access, passage, or power of entering. A prerogative, or right of finding a ready access to the great. The acceding to, granting, or concession of, any position.

To ADMI'X, *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] to join to, or mingle with something else.

ADMI'XTION, *s.* the joining, blending, or incorporating one body or fluid with another by mixing.

ADMI'XTURE, *s.* the blending or mingling one body with another.

To ADMO'NISH, *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] to exhort, or give advice, with the preposition *against*. To reprove; to give a person a hint; to warn; to put in mind of a fault.

ADMO'NISHER, *s.* the person who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults.

ADMO'NISHMENT, *s.* admonition; notice of faults or duties. A word not often used.

ADMONITION, *s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] a hint of duty. A reminding a person of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it.

ADMONITIONER, *s.* a liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

ADMO'NITORY, *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] that exhorts and excites us to the performance of a duty.

To ADMO'VE, *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] to move towards, to approach or bring nearer to. Not in use.

ADO', *s.* difficulty, when following *much*. With the preposition *about*, bustle, noise, or tumult. With the words *great*, or *more*, it signifies a greater appearance or show of business than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous sense.

ADOLE'SCENCE, or ADOLE'SCENCY, *s.* [*adolescentia*, Lat.] the state of a growing youth, commencing from his infancy, and ending at his full growth; and lasting as long as the fibres continue to increase in dimensions or firmness; commonly computed to be between 15 and 25 if not 30 years of age. The Romans computed it from 12 to 25 in males and to 21 in females.

ADO'NAI, one of the names of the Supreme Being in the Scriptures. The Jews read Adonai in place of Jehovah, wherever they meet with it.

ADO'NIS FLOWER, *s.* a plant, the same with the red morocco, or red maithes.

To ADO'PT, *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.] to substitute another person's son instead of one's own, and make him capable of inheriting, as if so by nature. To acquire, in opposition to what is inherent by nature. To rely or confide in, and make use of as if our own.

ADO'PTER, *s.* he who gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADO'PTION, *s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.] the act by which a person takes the child of another for his own son.

ADO'PTIVE, *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.] that is adopted, in opposition to a son by procreation.

ADO'RABLE, *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] that ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a being worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of divine worship.

ADORA'TION, *s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.] the act of worshipping, including in it reverence, esteem, and love. The external act of homage paid to God, distinguished from mental worship. Homage paid to persons in high posts, or in great esteem.

To ADO'RE, *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] to reverence, to honour with divine worship. To pay a high degree of regard, reverence, esteem, and homage.

ADO'RER, *s.* one who pays divine honours to the Deity. One who has a great and reverential regard. In common conversation, a lover, who almost idolizes the object of his affections.

To ADO'RN, *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.] to dress. To deck with ornaments. To convey splendour, or pomp. To be embellished or graced with oratory and elegance of language.

ADO'RNMENT, *s.* the advantage of ornament, applied both to dress and the faculties of the mind.

ADO'WN, *prep.* towards the ground, downwards, or down.

A'DRAGANTH, *s.* in Medicine, gum dragon. It distils by incision from the trunk or great roots of a plant, which is small and thorny, with thin slender leaves, and grows in several parts of the Levant. The gum is of different colours, as white, red, and black. It must be chosen clear, smooth, and twisting. It is of great use in medicine. Skinners and curriers use great quantities of it in preparing their leather, and prefer the red and black, though all others use the white or gray.

ADRE'AD, *ad.* in a state of fear.

A'DRIANOPLE, a considerable city of Romania, and the see of an archbishop, under the patriarch of Constantinople. It is about 7 or 8 miles in circumference, including the old city and some gardens. The houses are low, mostly built of mud and clay, and some of brick; and the streets are exceedingly dirty. The public buildings are the mosques, and a beautiful bazar, or exchange, called *Ali Bassa*, which is a vast arched building, with 6 gates and 365 rich well-furnished shops, extending half a mile in length, and kept by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The inhabitants are estimated at about 100,000. Adrianople is pleasantly situated on a beautiful plain, and is watered with three rivers, the largest of which, called the Marazi, is navigable. It is 115 miles W. N. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 45. N. lon. 26. 27. E.

ADRI'FT, *ad.* [*adrifan*, Sax.] driven at the pleasure of a torrent. In a figurative sense, at random, without restraint, or following the first impulse.

ADRO'IT, *a.* [Fr.] dexterous; active; skilful.

ADRO'ITNESS, *s.* dexterity; readiness; activity; assiduity. Johnson observes, that neither this nor the preceding word seem to be perfectly naturalized.

ADRY', *ad.* in want of drink; thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, *a.* [*adscititius*, Lat.] taken in to supply or complete; added unnecessarily. Spurious; interpolated, and not genuine; borrowed, or counterfeit.

ADSTRI'CTION, *s.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] the act of binding together; contracting into a lesser compass; applied to medicines which have the power of contracting the parts.

To ADVA'NCE, *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.] to bring forward, with relation to place. To raise to a higher post; to prefer. To exalt, by improvement. To adorn, heighten, to communicate honour. To hasten the growth, applied to vegetables. To propose; to offer to the public; to produce. In a mercantile sense, to pay the charges of an undertaking before the time of reimbursement arrives. To give or lend a person money or commodities, before he begins the business which is to reimburse it.

ADVA'NCE, *s.* the act of coming forwards; to approach. Gradation, or gradual increase. Raising to a higher degree of dignity or perfection. *Advance Guard*, is the first line of an army in battle-array next to the enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT, *s.* the act of gaining ground, progress. Promotion to a higher station; preferment. Raising to a greater pitch of perfection; improvement.

ADVA'NCER, *s.* he that promotes or forwards. Among Sportsmen, one of the starts or branches of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm.

ADVA'NTAGE, *s.* [*avantage*, Fr.] used with *of* or *over* before the person, the better of a person, or superiority. Used with *make*, *take*, or *get*, it implies superiority acquired by stratagem or cunning. A favourable opportunity. In mercantile affairs, a premium, or profit, greater than what can be obtained by law.

To ADVA'NTAGE, *v. a.* to benefit. To improve, promote, or forward. To acquire profit; to profit.

ADVA'NTAGED, *a.* possessed of advantages; commodiously situate or disposed.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, *a.* that conduces to profit. Useful, or serviceable.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner conducing to convenience or profit.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* service or convenience.

To ADVE'NE, *v. a.* [*advenio*, Lat.] to become a part of a thing, including the idea of something superadded, and not essential.

ADVE'NIENT, *part.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] advening; coming from outward causes; superadded.

A'DVENT, *s.* [*adventus*, Lat.] signifies *coming*, particularly the *coming* of Christ, and in the Calendar denotes the time immediately preceding Christmas, or the nativity of our Saviour. It includes four Sundays or weeks, which begin either on St. Andrew's day, if it be Sunday, or on the nearest one before or after it. During Advent, and to the end of the octaves of Epiphany, the solemnizing of marriage is forbid without a special licence.

ADVE'NTIVE, *a.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] that is acquired, in opposition to natural.

ADVENTITIOUS, *a.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] that is superadded or acquired, in opposition to natural. That is not of the same nature. Additional, or increased.

ADVE'NTUAL, *a.* relating to the season of advent.

ADVE'NTURE, *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] an incident which is not under our direction; a hazard. Hazarding all dangers. An incident or occurrence. In Commerce, a parcel of goods, sent by sea, at a person's own risk, to foreign parts. *Bill of Adventure*, in the mercantile way, is a bill of writing signed by a merchant, testifying that the goods mentioned in it to be shipped on board such a vessel, belong to another person who is to run the hazard; the merchant being only to account for the produce of them, be it more or less.

To ADVE'NTURE, *v. n.* to stand the chance; to run the risk. In an active sense, to endanger.

ADVE'NTURER, *s.* [*aventurier*, Fr.] one who seeks occasions of hazard; one who exposes himself to danger; a knight-errant.

ADVE'NTUROUS, *a.* that is ready to expose himself to the greatest dangers.

ADVE'NTUROUSLY, *a.* in a hazardous, daring, and bold manner.

A'DVERB, *s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] is a word joined to verbs, to express the manner, time, &c. of an action; as, *he fought bravely;* here *bravely* is an adverb. Adverbs are likewise added to nouns, and even to other adverbs, in order to modify or ascertain their meaning. Thus, *he did the business extremely well:* the word *well* qualifies the action of doing, and the word *extremely* does the same in regard to *well.*

ADVE'RBIAL, *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] that is used in the sense of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY, *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] like, or in the manner of, an adverb.

ADVERSA'RIA, *s.* [Lat.] a sort of common-place book, used by students to enter any remarkable observation or occurrence they meet with in reading or conversation.

A'DVERSARY, *s.* [*adversarius*, Lat.] one who sets himself in opposition to another. An enemy, or one who seeks to do another an injury.

ADVE'RSATIVE, *a.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] a word which makes some opposition or variety. In Grammar, it expresses some difference between what goes before and what follows: as in the phrase, *he loves money*, but *takes no pains to get it*, the word *but* is an adversative conjunction.

A'DVERSE, *a.* [*adversus*, Lat.] contrary. Acting in opposite directions. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire. Applied to condition, unsuccessful; calamitous, in opposition to prosperous.

A'DVERSELY, or A'DVERSLY, *ad.* in an adverse or unhappy manner; disagreeably.

ADVE'RSITY, *s.* [*adversitas*, Lat.] a state which is opposite to our wishes, and the cause of sorrow.

To ADVE'RT, *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] to take notice of; to regard, observe, or attend to; with the particle *to* before the object.

ADVE'RTENCE, or ADVE'RTENCY, *s.* attention to; regard to; consideration of; heedfulness.

To ADVERTI'SE, *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr. now accented on the last, but by Shakspeare on the second syllable] to determine a thing in suspense. To give a person notice or information. To publish a thing lost, found, or wanted, in the newspapers, or by hand-bills, with a description of its peculiarities; now practised instead of crying it.

ADVE'RTISEMENT, ad-vér-tiz-ment, *s.* [accented sometimes on the third syllable; *advertissement*, Fr.] admonition; instruction; advice. Publication, a notice of a thing in a newspaper; or an article, containing the description of a thing lost.

ADVERTI'SER, ad-ver-ti-zer, *s.* he that brings or gives intelligence or information. The paper which contains advertisements.

ADVERTI'SING, or ADVE'RTISING, ad-ver-ti-zing, *part.* active in giving intelligence, advice, or admonition.

To ADVE'SPERATE, *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.] to draw towards evening.

ADVI'CE, *s.* [*avis*, Fr.] opinion or counsel; instruction; the result of judicious reflection; prudence, or discretion. Followed by the particle *with*, consultation, deliberation. Used with the word *receive*, or *have*, information, news, or intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE, *a.* that may, or is fit to be advised; prudent; open to advice.

ADVI'SABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing proper to be advised; fitness; propriety.

To ADVI'SE, *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.] to recommend a thing as useful. To give a person an idea or hint of; to remind. To inform, or give intelligence of an action transacted at a distance.

To ADVI'SE, *v. n.* [*aviser*, Fr.] used with the particle *with* before the person, to consult. To consider; to examine; to give one's opinion.

ADVI'SED, *part.* deliberate; guided by prudence after a due examination of the nature and consequences. Done on purpose.

ADVI'SEDLY, *ad.* in a deliberate manner; with due consideration; prudently. With any peculiar design; on purpose.

ADVI'SEDNESS, *s.* a state wherein a person has taken the advice and counsel of others; deliberation, caution.

ADVI'SEMENT, *s.* [*avisement*, Fr.] advice, or counsel. Prudence and circumspection.

ADVI'SER, *s.* one that gives advice, or counsel; an adviser, or counsellor.

ADVO'UTRY, *s.* [*avouterie*, Fr.] adultery.

ADULA'TION, *s.* [*adulatio*, Lat.] the act of bestowing more praise upon a person than is due; including in it too high a commendation of his virtues and excellencies, and an entire neglect of his defects.

ADULATOR, *s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] a flatterer; one who pays a higher compliment to another than he deserves.

A'DULATORY, *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] in a flattering or complimental manner.

ADU'LT, *part.* [*adultus*, Lat.] grown up; arrived to the age of discretion.

ADU'LT, *s.* one who has arrived at the intermediate age between infancy and manhood.

ADU'LTERANT, *s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] the person who is guilty of adultery; or thing which debases by admixture.

To ADU'LTERATE, *v. a.* [*adultero*, Lat.] to violate the bed of a married person by unlawful knowledge. To corrupt or debase by some foreign mixture.

ADU'LTERATE, *a.* flowing from or owing to the crime of adultery. Counterfeit; though resembling in appearance, yet inferior in value. Debased by mixture.

ADU'LTERATENESS, *s.* the quality or state of being adulterate; counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION, *s.* [*adulteratio*, Lat.] the act of corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make things pass for more than their intrinsic value, by their resemblance to something better.

ADU'LTERER, *s.* [*adulter*, Lat.] the person guilty of lying with his neighbour's wife.

ADU'LTERESS, *s.* a woman guilty of the crime of violating her husband's bed, by lying with another man.

ADU'LTERINE, *s.* [*adulterine*, Fr.] in Canon Law, a child born of an adulteress.

ADU'LTEROUS, *a.* [*adulter*, Lat.] guilty of adultery. Base and corrupted; idolatrous.

ADU'LTERY, *s.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] in its primary signification, the crime of being false to the marriage bed. Figuratively, idolatry.

To ADU'MBRATE, *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] to shadow; to give a slight resemblance or faint likeness, alluding to that of shadows, with respect to the bodies by which they are formed.

ADUMBRA'TION, *s.* the act of giving a slight representation or illustration. An imperfect resemblance, like that of a shadow. A faint glimmering, a distant and confused likeness. In Heraldry, when any figure in a coat is so obscured, that nothing but the bare profile, or outline, is visible.

ADUNA'TION, *s.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] union; the junction of two or more bodies.

ADU'NCITY, *s.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.

ADU'NQUE, a-dunk, *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] crooked.

A'DVOCATE, *s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.] in the general import of the word, one who has the pleading or management of a cause; in a more confined sense, the patron of it. One who vindicates or answers objections made against any tenet or action. This term is in Scripture applied in both the first senses to Christ. Used with the particle *for*, before the person or thing for which the plea is used. *Lord Advocate*, one of the officers of state in Scotland, who gives his advice in all cases about making or executing laws; defends the king's rights in all public meetings; prosecutes all capital crimes before the justiciary; concurs in all pursuits wherein the king has interest; and is at liberty to plead all causes, unless when acting as an ordinary lord of sessions; in which case he can plead only the king's.

ADVOCA'TION, *s.* the office of an advocate.

ADVOLA'TION, *s.* [*advolo*, *advolatum*, Lat.] the act of flying to something.

ADVOLU'TION, *s.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling to something.

ADVOWE', *s.* [*advowé*, Fr.] he that has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN, *s.* a right to present to a benefice, in the Common Law, because those who had obtained the right of presenting to a living were generally great benefactors to it.

To ADU'RE, *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] to consume by fire.

ADU'ST, *part.* [*adustus*, Lat.] burnt up, scorched, and thereby rendered brittle. Able to burn, scorching hot. In Medicine and Philosophy, those humours and that habit of body which arises from a fermentation of choler and bile, and betokens warmth of temper; choleric.

ADU'STED, *part.* [*adustus*, Lat.] burnt or set on fire. Warm, with respect to the humours of the body or temper.

ADU'STIBLE, *a.* that may be burnt or scorched up.

ADU'STION, *s.* the act of burning up, or drying. Applied to the blood, is the evaporating its most subtile particles by heat, and leaving the grosser as half parched. In Physic, an inflammation about the brain and its membranes, attended with a hollowness of the eyes, a pale colour, and a dryness of the body.

A'DY, *s.* the palm-tree of the island of St. Thomas.

ADZE, or A'DDICE, *s.* a cutting tool of the axe kind, having its blade made thin and arching, and its edge at right angles to the handle, used by carpenters, but more by coopers, as being convenient for cutting the hollow sides of boards, &c.

Æ, a diphthong, wherein the sound of the *A* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Saxons, but seems now quite out of use among modern writers, being changed for the simple *e*, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆDILE, *s.* [*ædilis*, Lat.] a roman magistrate, deriving

his name from being surveyor of the buildings, both public and private; such as baths, aqueducts, bridges, and roads; he inspected the weights and measures, took cognizance of disorderly houses; revised all plays before their being exhibited; had the care of the acts of the senate, and the examination of all books which were intended for publication.

ÆGILOPS, *s.* [from *αἰγίλωψ*, Gr. *goat-eyed*, that animal being subject to this ailment] a tumor or swelling in the corner of the eye next the nose, either with or without an inflammation; also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper.

ÆGIS, *s.* in Mythology, the name given to the shield or buckler of Jupiter or Pallas. It derives its name from Jupiter covering his shield with the skin of the goat Amalthea, which he is reported to have sucked. This buckler he afterwards gave to Minerva, whose shield is called by this name.

ÆGYPTIA'CUM, *s.* an ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar.

ÆNE'ID, *s.* the name of Virgil's celebrated epic poem, from Æneas the hero.

ÆNI'GMA, *s.* [*αἴνιγμα*, Gr.] a proposition put in obscure, and often contradictory terms, in order to exercise the sagacity of a person; or an obscure description of a thing, delivered in such terms as render the explication difficult, and the meaning not intelligible at first sight.

ÆO'LIC, or *ÆO'LIAN*, *a.* in Grammar, denoting one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue. It was first used in Bœotia, whence it passed into Æolis, and was that which Sappho and Alcæus wrote in. *Æolian Harp*, is a musical instrument played by the wind.

ÆOLI'PILE, *s.* in Hydraulics, is a hollow ball of metal used to demonstrate the possibility of converting water into an elastic vapour by heat: from *Æolus*, the god of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.

ÆRA, *s.* [Lat.] in Chronology, a series of years, commencing from a certain fixed point of time, called an Epocha. Thus the *Christian Æra*, is the number of years since the birth of Christ. Authors, however, generally use the terms *Æra* and *Epocha* synonymously, for the time from which the computation commences.

AE'RIAL, *a.* [*aërius*, Lat.] consisting of air. Produced by the air. Inhabiting the air. Placed in the air; lofty, high.

ÆRIANS, *s.* a branch of the sect called Arians, who added some peculiar doctrines of their own, as that there is no difference between bishops and priests; from Ærius, an Armenian priest, in the fourth century.

AE'RIE, a-e-re, *s.* [*airie*, Fr.] a nest appropriated to hawks, and other birds of prey.

AE'RIFORM, *a.* having the form of air.

AERO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*ἀὴρ* and *γράφω*, Gr.] a description of the air, its limits, dimensions, properties, &c.

AERO'LOGY, a-er-ol-lo-je, *s.* [*ἀὴρ* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a discourse on the nature and properties of the air.

A'EROMANCY, *s.* [*ἀὴρ* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] the air of divining and foretelling by the air.

AERO'METRY, a-er-om-me-tre, *s.* [from *ἀὴρ* and *μετρέω*, Gr.] the art of measuring the air, comprehending the laws of motion, gravitation, pression, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, &c. See PNEUMATICS.

AE'RONAUT, a-e-ro-naut, *s.* [from *ἀὴρ* and *ναύτης*, Gr.] a person who ascends in and guides an air-balloon.

AERO'SCOPY, a-er-os-ko-pe, *s.* [from *ἀὴρ* and *σκοπέω*, Gr.] the observation of the air.

AEROSTA'TION, *s.* [*aër* and *statio*, Lat.] a new science, signifying aerial navigation. The machines employed are called *aerostats*, or *aerostatic* machines, and from their globular shape *air-balloons*. Some hints respecting such machines occur in ancient authors; but the science was announced in France, in 1782, by two brothers, John and Stephen Montgolfier, who were successful in sending up silk bags, filled with rarefied air, and afterwards larger balloons were constructed, by which sundry persons, both in France, England, and other countries, have made aerial excursions. These last-mentioned balloons were filled with inflammable air, as being considerably lighter than heated atmospheric air. During the wars in Germany, the French generals sent up balloons of observation; but in any other respect this invention has hitherto contributed only to the amusement of the spectators, and the profit of the adventurers.

ÆRU'GINOUS, *a.* [from *ærugo*, Lat.] resembling or belonging to the rust of copper. Applied to colour, it is by some described as a green, and by others as a brown.

ÆRU'GO, *s.* [Lat.] rust, particularly that of copper; verdigrease.

ÆSTUARY, *s.* [*æstuarium*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, a vapour bath. In Geography, an arm of the sea, which runs a good way within land; as the Bristol Channel.

ÆTHER, *s.* [*αἰθὴρ*, Gr.] in Physics, a thin subtile matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded through all the regions of space. In Chemistry, the lightest, most volatile, and most inflammatory, of all liquids; produced by the distillation of acids with rectified spirit of wine.

ÆTHE'RIAL, *a.* [*ætherius*, Lat.] formed of æther; celestial, heavenly. *Ætherial space*, or *region*, is that space in the heavens where the pure unmixed æther is supposed to be found; and figuratively is used for *heavenly*. *Ætherial oil*, in Chemistry, named likewise *essential*, is a fine, subtile, essential oil, approaching nearly to the nature of a spirit. The pure liquor, which rises next after the spirit, in distilling turpentine, is termed *ætherial* oil of turpentine.

ÆTHIOP'S-MINERAL, *s.* [a compound word deriving its name from its colour, which is black, and supposed to resemble the complexion of the Ethiopeans] in Pharmacy, a preparation of equal quantities of quicksilver and flour of brimstone, ground in a stone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quicksilver remain visible.

ÆTNA, now *Monte Gibello*; a volcano or burning mountain of Sicily, situated in lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 38. 0. N. This mountain, renowned from the earliest ages, for its magnitude and terrible eruptions, is on the eastern coast, ten miles north of the town of Catania, in an extensive plain, called Val Demoni, from its being the supposed habitation of devils, who, in this mountain, tormented the spirits of the damned. According to Mr. Brydone, its height is 12,000 feet. Faujas de St. Fond states it at 10,036, and its circumference at the base is 180 miles. The lower regions of this vast mountain contain vineyards, cornfields, and pastures, with many towns, villages, and convents. The distance from Catania to its summit is about 30 miles. At the very top it is perpetually covered with snow; which is an article so necessary in this hot climate, that the bishop's revenues arise from the sale of Mount Ætna's snow; and he is said to draw 1000l. a year from one small portion lying on the north side of the mountain. The first eruption on record is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447 there were 18 more eruptions, and to the year 1669 were five more. In this last eruption, the lava, or fiery stream, was not less than 14 miles long and in many places six in breadth; and in its course destroyed the habitations of 30,000 persons. The two last great eruptions happened in July and October, 1787; in the latter, the lava issued to the distance of three miles, in

a stream a quarter of a mile broad, and from five to eighteen feet deep.

AFA'R, *ad.* at a distance. Figuratively, foreign or strange. Distant, in opposition to intimate friendship.

A'FER, *s.* [Lat.] the south-west wind.

AFFABI'LITY, *s.* [*affabilitas*, Lat.] a quality which renders a person easy to be spoken to; including modesty, good-nature, and condescension: generally applied to superiors.

A'FFABLE, *a.* [*affabilis*, Lat.] easy to be spoken to, on account of complaisance, good-nature, and condescension.

A'FFABLENESS, *s.* courteousness; civil and complaisant behaviour. See AFFABILITY.

A'FFABLY, *ad.* in an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

A'FFABROUS, *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] skilfully made; complete; finished in a workmanlike manner.

AFFAI'R, *s.* [*affaire*, Fr.] something done, or to be done. Employment. The concerns and transactions of a nation. Circumstances, or the condition of a person. Business.

To AFFE'CT, *v. a.* [*afficio*, Lat.] to produce an effect; to cause, used with the particle *with*. To act upon. To excite, stir up, or work upon the passions. To aim at, to endeavour after, applied to persons. To have a tendency; to assume; to tend to. To be fond of, or long for. To assume a character not real, or natural; and to support it in an awkward manner.

AFFECTA'TION, *s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] an artful or hypocritical assuming of a character or appearance, which is not our own, and to which we have no claim.

AFFE'CTED, *part.* having the affections excited. To be peculiarly fond of. Disposed, with the word *ill*. Personated, or appearing unnatural.

AFFE'CTEDLY, *ad.* in a manner which has more of appearance than reality.

AFFE'CTEDNESS, *s.* the quality of assuming an unnatural or false appearance. Distinguished from hypocrisy by its object; that being religion, and this politeness, grandeur, learning, &c.

AFFE'CTION, *s.* [*affectio*, Lat.] state of being affected or wrought upon by any cause. Passion in general. Love, fondness, regard, or good will. Zeal; a desire of obtaining. In Logic, an attribute peculiar to some subject, and arising from the very idea or essence of it; styled by the schoolmen, *proprium quarto modo*. *Affections of the body*, in Physics, are certain modifications occasioned by motion. In Medicine, it implies a morbid or preternatural state of the body, or some of its parts.

AFFE'CTIONATE, *a.* [*affectionné*, Fr.] zealous, or a strong and longing desire; warm. Strongly inclined, or disposed to. Fond, tender, with all the glowings of paternal love.

AFFE'CTIONATELY, *ad.* in an affectionate, fond, endearing, and benevolent manner.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, *s.* the quality or state of exercising the social, benevolent, kind, and endearing passions.

AFFE'CTIONED, *a.* full of affectation, conceited, affected; mentally disposed

AFFE'CTIVE, *a.* that acts upon, or excites a disagreeable or painful sensation.

AFFE'RORS, or AFFEE'RORS, *s.* in Law, persons appointed to tax, assess, and confirm such fines as are set in inferior courts; in court-leets, to settle the fines of those that are guilty of faults, which have no express penalty assigned by the statute; in courts baron, to moderate amerciaments.

AFFI'ANCE, *s.* [*affiance*, Fr.] confirming one's own by plighting of faith; betrothing. Figuratively, trust or confidence, the effect of the mutua vows persons make to each other; a firm trust, an unshaker reliance.

To AFFI'ANCE, *v. a.* [*affiancer*, Fr.] to bind one's self to marry. Figuratively, to give confidence.

AFFIDA'TION, AFFIDATURE, *s.* [from *affido*, Lat.] mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT, *s.* [Lat.] an oath in writing, sworn before an authorized person; which contains the time, residence, and addition of the person who makes it.

AFFI'ED, *part. a.* joined by contract; affianced.

AFFILIA'TION, *s.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] adoption, or the making a son.

AFFI'NED, *part.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] joined by affinity or marriage to another; related to.

AFFI'NITY, *s.* [*affinitas*, Lat.] relation by marriage, in opposition to that which is by blood. Connection; resemblance to, applied to things. In Chemistry, is that peculiar propensity which different species of matter have to unite and combine with certain other bodies exclusively, or in preference to any other connection: called also *elective attraction*.

To AFFI'RM, *v. a.* and *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] to confirm a thing as truth; to declare; to assert; to tell confidently. It is synonymous with the following words: To *declare*, signifies to tell any thing simply, but seriously; to *protest*, implies a solemn affirmation; to *aver*, signifies a positive declaration; to *assert*, that declaration defended; to *maintain*, implies a support of such assertion; to *swear*, is to ratify it by an oath.

AFFI'RMABLE, *a.* that may be affirmed or asserted.

AFFI'RMANCE, *s.* in Law, confirmation, opposed to repeal; confirmation, simply; declaration.

AFFI'RMANT, *s.* [from *affirmans*, Lat.] the person who affirms, or makes a positive declaration.

AFFIRMA'TION, *s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.] the act of strengthening or supporting any opinion; confirmation. Assertion; or tenaciousness of any thing or position asserted. Confirmation, in opposition to repeal. In Grammar, what is otherwise called a verb, because it expresses what we affirm or assert of any object. In a Legal sense, the method allowed by law to the Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, instead of an oath. If they make a false affirmation, they are subject to the penalties of the law: but this only with regard to oaths of allegiance, and on public occasions; for in criminal cases their affirmation is not taken in evidence.

AFFI'RMATIVE, *a.* that positively affirms or asserts a thing. Applied to persons, positive; obstinate in opinion; dogmatical; or one that would affirm any thing. *Affirmative*, in Algebra, applied to quantities, are those which express a real magnitude, in opposition to those which are negative, or less than nothing. *Affirmative sign*, in Algebra, is that which shews that the quantity it is prefixed to is affirmative, and is marked thus +

AFFI'RMATIVELY, *ad.* in an affirmative or positive manner, in opposition to negative.

AFFI'RMER, *s.* the person who asserts a thing to be true; he that affirms.

To AFFI'X, *v. a.* [*affigo*, Lat.] to be affixed or united to. To connect with, to subjoin, to establish.

AFFI'X, *s.* [*affixum*, Lat.] in Grammar, some letter or sentence joined to a word.

AFFI'XION, *s.* the act of affixing, or state of a noun that has an affix.

AFFLA'TION, *s.* [from *afflatum*, Lat.] the act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] divine inspiration. In Physic, a vapour or blast which is prejudicial to the health.

To AFFLI'CT, *v. a.* [*affligo*, Lat.] to use with such barbarity as may occasion a deep sorrow; to mortify or

practise all the duties of sincere repentance; to punish; to be in adversity, or involved in temporal unhappiness.

AFFLI'CTION, *s.* [*afflictio*, Lat.] that which causes a sensation of pain; a very disagreeable circumstance; calamity.

AFFLI'CTIVE, *a.* that occasions torment, misery, or a sensation of pain on account of its disagreeableness; that causes affliction.

A'FFLUENCE, or A'FFLUENCY, *s.* [*affluentia*, Lat.] in its primary sense, the flowing to any place; resort, or concourse. It is almost always used figuratively. Abundance of wealth; plenty.

A'FFLUENT, *part.* [*affluens*, Lat.] in its primary sense, flowing to any part. In its secondary, abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy.

A'FFLUENTNESS, *s.* the quality of being wealthy, or abounding with all the conveniences of life.

A'FFLUX, *s.* [*affluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or thing which flows.

AFFLU'XION, *s.* [*affluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

To AFFO'RD, *v. a.* [*affourrer*, Fr.] to yield or produce. To supply, cause, or grant. To be able to sell without losing. To be able to bear expenses.

To AFFO'REST, *v. a.* to turn ground into a forest.

AFFRAI'D, *part.* [from *effrayer*, Fr.] to be timorous; to be affected with fear, either by a present object which may endanger our safety, or by the prospect of a distant or future evil. It is generally spelt with a single *f:* but this is more consistent with analogy.

To AFFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] to make free.

To AFFRA'Y, *v. a.* [*affrayer*, Fr.] to strike with terror or fear; to fright.

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT, *s.* in Law, formerly an affright caused to one or more, by persons appearing in unusual armour. At present, a skirmish or fighting, wherein some blow is given, or some weapon drawn. It differs from an *assault*, as this is a public, but that a personal, wrong.

AFFRI'CTION. See FRICTION.

To AFFRI'GHT, *v. a.* [from *a* and *frihtan*, Sax.] to affect with fear, including in it the idea of something dangerous and mischievous, something that can deprive us of pleasure, or affect us with pain; and that the impression of this passion is sudden. To intimidate and dishearten.

AFFRI'GHT, *s.* terror; fear, denoting a sudden impression, in opposition to fear, which implies a long continuance.

AFFRI'GHTFUL, *a.* abounding in such qualities as may cause fear; terrible; dreadful.

To AFFRO'NT, *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.] in its primary signification, to meet face to face, to confront. Figuratively, to injure a person before his face, including in it the secondary ideas of contempt, disdain, and entire neglect of decorum.

AFFRO'NT, *s.* an insult or injury offered to the face; including the ideas of contempt and rudeness. Indecent behaviour; outrage.

AFFRONTEE', *s.* in Heraldry, an appellation given to animals facing one another on an escutcheon.

AFFRO'NTER, *s.* the person who offers the affront.

AFFRO'NTING, or AFFRO'NTIVE, *part. a.* that occasions or causes an affront.

AFFU'SION, *s.* [*affusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring one thing upon another.

AFIE'LD, *ad.* to the field.

AFLOA'T, *ad.* [from *flotter*, Fr.] borne up by the water; floating. Figuratively, fluctuating.

AFOO'T, *ad.* walking, in opposition to riding. Figuratively, in agitation; commenced.

AFO'RE, *prep.* See BEFORE.

AFO'RE, *ad.* applied to time, that which is past; antecedent to a thing mentioned.

AFO'RETIME, *ad.* in times past, or those which have preceded that in which they are referred to.

AFRE'SH, *ad.* anew; again; a second time.

A'FRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the W. and S. by the Ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base from Tangier to the Isthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say, from the Cape of Good Hope to the most northern part, is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verde to Cape Guard-a-fui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The flesh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; such as lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, and elephants. There are also some animals peculiar to this country; such as the hippopotamus, or river-horse, whose teeth are so large that they serve instead of ivory, and are much better; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the most beautiful striped zebra, which is esteemed a fine present for the greatest princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, they are now met with in other places, or at least creatures so much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Besides these, they have ostriches, camels, various sorts of monkeys, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extest, which is almost without water; and whose sands are so loose, that by means of a strong wind they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the nile and the Niger. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is Mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in some parts, as in Abyssinia, and among the European settlements. Africa is variously divided, according to different geographers; however, the best distinguish them by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Caffraria, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands that surround it. In 1788, an association of gentlemen was formed for the purpose of having the interior regions of Africa explored, and it has already collected much geographical information.

A'FTER, *prep.* [*after*, Sax.] is applied both to time and place. Applied to time, it denotes that something had been done before. Joined with verbs, it has a reference to time succeeding or following. Applied to place, behind, or following. Concerning. According to; agreeable to; in imitation of.

A'FTER, *ad.* [it is distinguished from the preposition, because it has relation to that which goes before it; but not to the sentence which follows it] succeeding or following in time. Second or following in place, in opposition to *before*.

A'FTER-AGES, *s.* ages which are to come, or future.

A'FTER-CLAP, *s.* some unexpected incident after an affair is supposed to be ended.

A'FTER-COST, *s.* expenses which are incurred after the original bargain or plan is finished.

A'FTER-CROP, *s.* the second crop or produce of a ground in one year.

A'FTER-GAME, *s.* an expedient after the original plan or first attempt has miscarried

A'FTER-MATH, *s.* a second crop of grass mown in autumn.

A'FTERNOON, *s.* that space or interval, which is from twelve at noon till the evening. Figuratively, the decline. "The *afternoon* of life."

A'FTER-PAINS, *s.* pains after birth.

A'FTER-PROOF, *s.* evidence posterior to the thing in question; qualities known by subsequent experience.

A'FTER-TASTE, *s.* a taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTER-THOUGHT, *s.* an expedient formed too late; reflection, or thought arising after the finishing of a thing; repentance.

A'FTER-TIMES, *s.* [seldom used in the singular] future ages; in time to come.

A'FTERWARD, or A'FTERWARDS, *ad.* in succeeding or future time, referring to something which preceded, and which it is supposed to follow.

A'FTER-WIT, *s.* an unseasonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late.

A'GA, the title of a Turkish military officer.

AGAI'N, *ad.* [*agen*, Sax.] a second time, implying the repetition of the same action. On the other hand, denoting a correspondence or reciprocation of action. After *ask*, a return of a thing given. Return, by way of recompense, or reimbursement. After *much*, or words implying dimension, a repetition of the same quantity which preceded.

AGAI'NST, *prep.* [*ægeon*, Sax.] used to persons in opposition, alluding to the position of two armies ready to attack each other. After *speak*, to be represented in a bad light. Applied to motion, contrary direction; or that in which one body meets with another.

A'GALAXY, *s.* [from *ἀ* and *γάλα*, Gr.] want of milk.

A'GAPE, a-ga-pay, *s.* [*ἀγάπη*, Gr.] love-feasts, exercised by the primitive Christians, and revived by the Methodists.

AGA'PE, a-gape, *ad.* a stupid kind of admiration; wondering, as expressed by the ignorant with open mouths.

A'GARICK, *s.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] in Botany, an excrescence growing in the shape of a mushroom upon the trunk and great branches of the oak and other trees, but the larch-tree especially. *Mineral Agarick*, is a kind of stone found in the clefts of rocks in Germany.

A'GATE, *s.* [*agate*, Fr.] a precious stone of the flint kind, much harder than jasper, and receives a better polish. Its colours are various, and in some of them represent such figures as are very surprising.

A'GAVE, *s.* the common American aloe.

AGA'ZED, *part* struck with sudden terror; terrified to stupidity.

AGE, *s.* [*age*, Fr.] the time of man's life; a succession of generations of men; a century, or the space of an hundred years.

A'GES OF THE WORLD, *s.* The time preceding the birth of Christ has generally been divided into six ages: the first comprehends the time from the beginning of the world to the deluge, and consists of 1656 years: the second, from the deluge to the time of Abraham's coming into the land of promise in 2082, comprehends 426 years: the third age of the world, from Abraham's entrance into the promised land to the deliverance of the Hebrews out of Egypt, in the year of the world 2513, includes 430 years: the fourth age, from their going out of Egypt to the laying the foundation of the temple in the year of the world 2992, comprehends 479 years: the fifth age of the world, from laying the foundation of Solomon's temple to the Babylonish captivity, in the year of the world 3416, contains 424 years: the sixth age of the world comprises the time from the Babylonish captivity to the Birth of Jesus Christ, which happened in the year of the world 4000, and four years before the vulgar æra, including 584 years. Another division of the ages of the world, is, the age of the law of nature, which comprehends the whole time between Adam and Moses; the age of the Jewish law, which takes in all the time from Moses to Christ; and lastly, the age of grace, or the number of years elapsed since the birth of Christ. Ancient historians have likewise divided the duration of the world into certain periods called *Ages;* the first, reaching from the creation to the deluge which happened in Greece during the reign of Oxyges, is called the obscure or uncertain *Age*; the history of mankind, during that period, being very uncertain: the second, called the fabulous or heroic *Age*, terminates at the first olympiad; where the third, or historical *Age*, commences. The poets have likewise made four divisions of the ages of the world, namely, the *golden Age*, the *silver*, the *brazen*, and the *iron Age*. There are also four degrees or periods in human life, namely, infancy, youth, manhood, and old *age;* the first extends to the 14th year, the second to the 25th year, the third to the 40th, and the fourth to the 75th year, or rather as long as a man lives.—In Law, a man at twelve years of age ought to take the oath of allegiance to the king in a leet; at fourteen, which is the age of discretion, he may marry, choose his guardian, and claim his lands held in soccage. His full age is twenty-one, in man or woman. A woman is dowable at nine years of age, may marry at twelve, and at fourteen choose her guardian. At fourteen, a man may dispose of his personal estate by will, but not of lands; and at this age a man or woman is capable of being a witness.—*Age of the Moon*, the space of time, or interval, since her last conjunction with the sun.

A'GED, *a.* that has lived a long course or series of years, generally applied to animals. Figuratively, that which has stood for many years; decayed by length of time, applied to inanimate things.

A'GEDLY, *ad.* after the manner of a person advanced in years, or in the decline of life.

A'GENCY, *s.* the quality of acting; action; the state of being in, or exerting action.

A'GENT, *part.* [*agens*, Lat.] that which acts, or is active, in opposition to patient, or passive.

A'GENT, *s.* a being endued with the power of action. In Physics, that which is endued with power to act on another, and to produce a change or alteration by such action. The schools divide agents into *natural* or *free*. *Natural*, are those which are determined by the great Author of nature to one sort of effect, with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cool. A *free agent*, is that which may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions are caused by his own will, without any external necessity or determination whatever. In Commerce, an *agent* is a person entrusted with transacting business for another at a distance, or the negociation of the affairs of a state or corporation. *Agent* and *Patient*, in Law, is a person who does or gives something to himself, being both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done. Thus a creditor being left executor, he may retain so much of the estate of the deceased as will pay his debt, and by that means becomes both *agent* and *patient*, i. e. the party to whom the debt is due, and the person who pays it,

AGGENERA'TION, ad-jen-ner-a-shon, *s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] the state of growing or uniting to another body.

To AGGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

AGGLU'TINANTS, *s.* [from *agglutino*, Lat.] in its primary signification, those substances which have a quality of glewing, or sticking any bodies together. In Physic, strengthening medicines, which adhering to the solids in the human body, recruit and supply what is wasted in the animal action.

To AGGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* to unite one part to another as it were with glue; to make one part stick to another. Used with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINA'TION, *s.* in its primary signification, to join two bodies fast together.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, *a.* in Medicine, that has the power of thickening the animal juices, so as to render them fit for nourishing.

AGGRANDI'SEMENT, *s.* the act of promoting to a high place in a state; or the act of conferring power, honour, and wealth, on a person.

To AGGRANDI'ZE, *v. a.* [*aggrandiser*, Fr.] to exalt, prefer, or make considerable by the addition of posts and pensions. To enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, applied to the faculties and sentiments of the mind. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

AGGRANDI'ZER, *s.* the person who confers honour and riches on another.

To A'GGRAVATE, *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.] to increase the weight of a thing, in its primary sense. In its secondary or figurative sense, to add to the enormity, applied to crimes.

AGGRAVA'TION, *s.* the act of making worse, applied to the demerit of actions. Some circumstance which heightens the guilt of any crime, &c.

A'GGREGATE, *a.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] framed by the collection of many particulars into one mass.

A'GGREGATE, *s.* [from *aggrego*, Lat.] an assemblage formed of several particulars. The sum total or result of several things added together.

To A'GGREGATE, *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] to collect together several particulars into one sum, or several parcels or particles into one mass.

AGGREGA'TION, *s.* a whole made up of several parts added together. In Arithmetic, the sum total, formed by the addition of several units together. In Physics, an assemblage of several things which have no natural connection with each other.

To AGGRE'SS, *v. n.* [*aggredior*, Lat.] to commit the first act of hostility; to make the first attack; to occasion or begin a quarrel.

AGGRE'SSION, *s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel, or being guilty of the first attack.

AGGRE'SSOR, *s.* the person who commits the first act of hostility or injury.

AGGRIE'VANCE, *s.* an action which causes pain or uneasiness in the person to whom it is done, and includes in it the secondary idea of injury, or something undeserved.

To AGGRIE'VE, *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] to do or say something which shall make a person uneasy. To offer an injury, which shall occasion vexation.

To AGGRO'UP, *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] to bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

AGHA'ST, *a.* [from *a* and *ghast*, Sax.] having all the signs of a person terrified by an apparition; like one who had seen a ghost.

A'GIBLE, *a.* possible to be done.

A'GILE, *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] active; acting with great speed and readiness; nimble. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in opposition to slow and stupid.

A'GILENESS, *s.* the quality of performing without pain or any other impediment.

AGI'LITY, *s.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] a capacity of moving without pain, or any other impediment.

AGI'LLOCHUM, *s.* aloes-wood. A tree in the East Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water.

A'GIMERE, a country of Hindostan: it has Agra on the east, and Delhi on the north. Its capital, Agimere, is surrounded by high mountains. Lon. 75. 50. E. lat. 26. 35. N.

A'GINCOURT, a village in the county of St. Pol, in the department of the Straits of Calais, rendered famous to all posterity by a battle fought near it, Oct. 25, 1415, wherein Henry V. of England, with an army variously stated at from 22 to 10,000 men, obtained a complete victory over an army of French, consisting of 60,000 men, by the lowest accounts; but according to some contemporary writers, of 100, or even 140,000 men. The French left dead 92 barons, 1500 knights, and 8000 gentlemen of family, and several thousand private men, exclusive of 14,000 prisoners, among whom was the duke of Orleans, and many others of distinction; while the loss of the English, including the duke of York and the earl of Suffolk, who were killed, did not exceed 100 men. Lat. 50. 31. N. lon. 2. 10. E.

A'GIO, a mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank and current money, the bank money being commonly worth more. At Amsterdam, before the French invasion, it was generally three or four per cent. and at Rome from 15 to 25 per cent. but at Venice the *Agio* was fixed at 20 per cent.

AGI'STMENT, *s.* in Common Law, the feed of other people's cattle, taken into any ground, at a certain rate per week. In a large sense, it extends to all manner of common or herbage, or the profits arising from thence.

A'GITABLE, *a.* [*agitabilis*, Lat.] that may be agitated, or put in motion.

To A'GITATE, *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.] to move by repeated actions. To actuate, act upon, or give motion to. To disturb, or disorder by the distraction of different motives. To toss from one to another, to discuss or controvert with great warmth.

AGITA'TION, *s.* [*agitatio*, Lat.] the act of shaking or putting the particles of a body in motion. Disorder of the mind arising from the violence of different passions. Consideration, or deliberation of several persons.

AGITA'TOR, *s.* a person who projects any scheme, occasions any disturbance, or causes any motion. He who manages and conducts the affairs of another.

A'GLET, *s.* a tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL, *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] belonging to a troop.

A'GNAIL, *s.* [Sax.] a whitlow.

AGNA'TI, *s.* [Lat.] in the Roman Law, the male descendants from the same father, distinguished from *cognati*, which includes the female descendants.

AGNA'TION, *s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] in the civil Law, the relation between the descendants from the same father, including only males.

AGNI'TION, *s.* [*agnitio*, Lat.] an acknowledging.

To AGNI'ZE, *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] to own; to avow; to acknowledge.

AGNOETÆ, *s.* [from *ἀ* and *γινώσκω*, Gr.] in Church History, a sect of heretics, who held that Christ, with respect to his human nature, was ignorant of some things, and especially the day of judgment.

AGNO'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] an addition or name added to the surname of a person on account of some peculiar action or circumstance; as the addition of *Africanus* to the name of Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa; and of *Cicero* to that of Tully, on account of a protuberance on his nose, like a vetch, which *Cicero* signifies.

AGNOMINA'TION, *s.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] the resemblance or allusion of one word to another both in sound and sense.

A'GNUS CASTUS, *s.* [Lat.] the name of the tree commonly called the *chaste tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

A'GNUS DEI, *s.* [Lat. the Lamb of God] in the Roman church, a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, stampt with the figure of a lamb, and consecrated by the pope.

AGO', *ad.* [from *agan*, Sax. past; whence some counties still pronounce it *agone*] past. When we reckon past time, *towards*, or ending with the present, we use *since;* as, "It is a year *since* it happened." But when we reckon *from* the present, and end with the past, we use *ago:* as, "It happened three nights *ago*." This is a nicety which foreigners ought peculiarly to attend to.

AGO'G, *ad.* [*à gogo*, Fr.] eager for the possession of something; longing. To set one's fancy or affection on.

AGO'NE, *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] past, with respect to time; formerly.

AGONISTES, *s.* [*ἀγωνιστὴς*, Gr.] one who used to exhibit at the public games of Greece and Rome, being a candidate for the public prizes awarded for superiority of strength, &c.

To AGONI'ZE, *v. n.* [*ἀγωνίζομαι*, Gr.] to be affected with acute and excessive pain.

A'GONY, *s.* [*ἀγων*, Gr.] excessive pain, wherein all the powers of nature are convulsed, and she struggles as it were with death for the mastery.

AGONICLY'TES, *s.* [from *ἀ*, *γόνυ*, and *κλίνω*, Gr.] a sect in the seventeenth century, who derived their name from their distinguishing principle, never to kneel, but to say all their prayers standing.

AGOU'TY, *s.* an animal of the Antilles, the size of a rabbit.

A'GRA, the chief kingdom of the Mogul's empire in Hindostan. It produces abundance of rice, oranges, lemons, indigo, cotton, &c. Its manufactures are white cloth, silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, &c. Forces, 30,000 foot, and 15,000 horse; and its revenue about 3,000,000l. sterling. *Agra*, the capital of the kingdom of Agra, a large city founded by Ecbar, in 1556. It is situated on the right bank of the river Jumna, 300 miles N. E. of Surat. Lon. 78. 30. E. lat. 27. 16. N. In the war with the Mahrattas, in 1803, it was taken by the British.

AGRA'RIAN, *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] in the Roman Law, a term applied to such laws as relate to the division and distribution of lands.

To AGREE', *v. a.* [*agréer*, Fr.] to be friends, or in concord, *i. e.* a state wherein the sentiments of one person are similar to, or the same as, those of another. To consent to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain. To resemble; to be like. To match, applied to colour. To tally with; *to be consistent with.*

AGREE'ABLE, a. [agréable, Fr.] suitable; conformable to, or consistent with. Pleasing; grateful; as suitable to our inclinations or faculties.

AGREE'ABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing grateful to the taste. The quality which renders a thing pleasing, below rapture, and less than admiration. Likeness; affinity; resemblance.

AGREE'ABLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with, or conformable to. In a manner which affords a pleasing satisfaction.

AGREE'D, *part.* settled by mutual consent.

AGREE'MENT, *s.* [in Law Latin, *agreeamentum*] friendship; alliance; concord. A contract, bargain, or compact. Resemblance.

A'GRICULTURE, *s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] the art of tilling and manuring the ground, so as to make it fruitful and bear plants; consisting in manuring, fallowing, sowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c. The management of the productions of different soils, and planting; together with the culture of forests, timber, &c. The highest encomium that could be given to a man in Rome, was, that he cultivated his own spot of ground well; the most illustrious senators applied themselves to it, and their dictators were taken from the plough. Agriculture, or husbandry, is the original source of most of our treasures, and the great fountain of all materials for commerce.

A'GRIMONY, *s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] an English plant. There are five species. The common agrimony is an indigenous plant, which grows in elevated places, and often about hedges and roads. An infusion of the root in boiling water, sweetened with honey, and half a pint of it drunk three times a day, is said to be an effectual cure for the jaundice. It is an aperient, detergent, and a strengthener of the viscera. Hence it is recommended in scorbutic disorders, in debility and laxity of the intestines, &c. Digested in whey, it affords an useful diet-drink, grateful to the palate and stomach.

AGRO'UND, *ad.* a Marine term, stranded; stuck fast upon shore, so as not to be got off, and pursue a voyage; hindered by the ground from passing further. Figuratively, meeting with some impediment or obstacle, which renders it impossible to advance in, or go on with an affair.

A'GUE, *s.* [*aigu*, Fr.] a periodical species of fever, beginning with a cold shivering, which is succeeded by heat, and terminates in a sweat. When the cold fit is scarcely perceptible, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an intermitting fever. According to the returns of the fit, it is differently denominated. If it returns every day, it is then called a quotidian; if every third day, a tertian; and if every fourth day, a quartan.

A'GUED, *vart.* struck or affected with an ague. Figuratively, cold, shivering, trembling, in allusion to the effects of this disorder.

A'GUE-FIT, *s.* the cold, shivering, trembling fit which affects people in the ague.

A'GUE-TREE, *s.* a name given sometimes to sassafras.

To AGUI'SE, *v. a.* to dress; to adorn; to deck. Obsolete.

AGU'ISH, *a.* like or having the properties of an ague.

A'GUISHNESS, *s.* the quality which resembles an ague.

AH! *interj.* a word made use of to denote some sudden dislike, and occasioned by the apprehension of evil consequences.

AHA', an interjection denoting the triumph of contempt; intended to express joy at the calamities of others, and to increase the uneasiness which they themselves experience.

AHA', *s.* a sunk fence, not visible until you come close to it.

AHE'AD, *ad.* in sea-language, signifies any object further onward than the ship, but at any distance before her, lying immediately on that point of the compass to which her head is directed. It is used in opposition to *astern*, which

expresses the situation of any object behind the ship. Headlong; precipitately: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

AHEI'GHT, *ad.* on high; a great distance above us.

AHOUA'I, *s.* a poisonous plant.

A-HULL, *ad.* a sea-term, for the situation of a ship when all her sails are furled on account of the violence of the storm, and when, having lashed her helm on the lee-side, she lies nearly with her side to the wind and sea.

A'JAN, or *Ajen*, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of Abyssinia, and the straits of Babelmandel; it extends about 1500 leagues in length, from Magadoxa to Cape Guard-a-fui. The eastern coast is sandy and barren, but to the N. the country is more fertile, producing more particularly an excellent breed of horses, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in their ports, take, together with ivory, gold, Abyssinian slaves captured in war, &c. in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths. The inhabitants are not so dark-complexioned as those on the west coast, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Mussulmen. Farther from the sea, there are negroes, who marrying with the Bedouins, a kind of Arabs, have children that are mulattoes.

To AID, *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] to give assistance or succour to; to deliver a person in danger, or distress, or out of it, by giving him all the assistance, help, or succour, in one's power. To support, when applied to the means used to free a person from want.

AID, *s.* [*aide*, Fr.] that which contributes to render a thing more easy. Assistance. Support given to a person. In Politics, a subsidy, or money given to support the necessities of the state.

AID-DE-CAMP, aid-de-kawng, *s.* an officer who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the rest of the army.

AI'DER, *s.* one who assists or helps; one who takes part with a person, and endeavours to promote his undertaking.

AI'DLESS, *a.* deprived, or in want of help or assistance to render an undertaking successful, or a misfortune supportable. Without aid or assistance from another.

AI'GULET, *s.* [Fr.] a point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

To AIL, *v. a.* [*eglan*, Sax.] to disturb; to affect with a disagreeable sensation.

AIL, *s.* a distemper.

AI'LING, *part.* of a weak constitution, subject to disorders; valetudinary.

AI'LMENT, *s.* indisposition; disorder; diminution of health.

To AIM, *v. a.* to put a weapon in such a direction or position as to hit any object; to throw a thing at an object so as to render the striking of it possible. Figuratively, to direct the edge of satire against a particular person.

AIM, *s.* the position or direction of a weapon, in order to strike an object. The point which is intended to be hit; or the object designed to be struck. Figuratively, an endeavour to obtain any thing; intention; purpose; or design.

AIR, *s.* [*aër*, Lat.] in Philosophy, a thin elastic fluid, surrounding the globe of the earth, imperceptible to all our senses, except feeling. Mr. Boyle supposes it to be made up of three different kinds of corpuscles, namely, 1. Of those numberless and minute particles, which, in the form of vapours, or dry exhalations, ascend from the earth, water, minerals, vegetables, animals, &c. in short, of whatever substances are elevated by the celestial or subterraneous heat, and thence diffused into the atmosphere. 2. Of a still more subtile matter, consisting of those exceedingly minute atoms, the magnetical effluvia of the earth, with other innumerable particles sent from the bodies of the celestial luminaries, and causing, by their impulse, the [illegible] of light in us. 3. Of an elastic substance, which is the basis of all the other parts, and constituting the true essence of air, concerning the structure of which various hypotheses have been framed. Some have resembled these elastic particles to the springs of watches coiled up, and endeavouring to restore themselves; others to flocks of wool, which being compressed, have an elastic force; and others to slender wires, of different substances, &c. yet all springy, expansible, and compressible. In Music, it is the melody of the tune, light or grave. In Poetry, a song, catch, &c. In Painting, it denotes the manner and very life of action, and expresses the disposition of the agent. Also, the mien or manner of a person; a clownish or genteel air. In a figurative sense, a discovery made of a thing not known before. Posture, attitude, mien, manner of behaviour. "He gave himself *airs*." An affected, or laboured and awkward manner of address, or behaviour.

To AIR, *v. a.* to expose to the air. To enjoy the benefit from the air. To expose to the fire, in order to free from the inconveniences of damp and stagnating air.

AI'RBLADDER, *s.* a bladder found among the entrails of fish, which serves, by its contraction or dilatation, to enable them to rise or sink in the water.

AIRBALLOO'N, *s.* a bag of any light substance filled with inflammable air. See AEROSTATION.

AI'RDRAWN, *a.* chimerical; imaginary.

AIRE, a river of Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham moor, near Settle, flows by Skipton, Keighley, Leeds, and Snaith, and having received the Calder and Don in its course, enters the Ouse below Howden.

AI'RGUN, *s.* an instrument invented to shoot with, purely by means of compressed air.

AI'RINESS, *s.* applied to situation, exposed to a free current of air, in opposition to confined; openness. Figuratively, applied to a person's manner, or behaviour; levity, gaiety.

AI'RING, *s.* a short walk or ride abroad; so called, because we then enjoy the fresh and open air.

AI'RLING, *s.* a youthful, light, gay, and thoughtless person.

AI'RPUMP, *s.* in Philosophy, an instrument or machine used for extracting air, consisting of a receiver made of glass, wherein the objects are placed; two brass cylinders or pistons to extract the air with; a gage to determine the rarefaction of the air during any experiment; a tube called the swan's neck, communicating with the receiver and the pistons; and a winch that gives motion to the whole.

AI'RSHAFT, *s.* in Mining, a passage made for the air by digging.

AI'RY, *a.* [*aëreus*, Lat.] composed of air; relating to the air; open to the free air. On high, or in that space of the system above the earth assigned to the air. Figuratively, chimerical, wanting solidity or foundation. Applied to dress, that which exposes to the weather, in opposition to warm, close or confined. Applied to temper or behaviour, gay, sprightly, full of vivacity.

AISLE, ile, *s.* the side-walks or paths of a church, running parallel to the greater in the centre called *nef*; representing, in that respect, the wing of a building erected on each side the centre.

AIT, or EYGHT, *s.* a small island in a river.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, lately a city of France, capital of the department of Roer, but now attached to the kingdom of Belgium. There are hot baths in it, and some mines near it. The castle stands upon a hill, from which, it is said, 60 cities or towns, the sea, and even Eng-

land, can be seen on a clear day. This city, which has 30 parochial churches, and a very spacious market-place, was known to the Romans by the name of *Aquæ Granaii*. It was destroyed by the Huns in 451, but repaired, beautified, and enlarged, by the emperor Charlemagne, who made it the capital of his empire. He lies interred in the church of Notre Dame, where his sword and belt are kept. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here, in 1668 and 1748. It has between twice taken by the French, viz. in 1792 and in 1794. It is 22 miles N. E. of Liege, and 18 E. of Maestricht. Lat. 50. 48. N. lon. 5. 48. E.

To AKE, *v. n.* to feel a dull and continual pain, in opposition to *smart*, which is an acute one, and of a short continuance.

AKI'N, *a.* related by blood or descent. Figuratively, resembling; having the same properties; having a near relation to.

A'LABASTER, *s.* [ἀλάβαστρον, Gr.] a kind of soft marble, being elegant stones of great brightness, but brittle, and not giving fire with steel; they ferment with acids, and readily calcine in the fire. Dr. Hill enumerates three species of *alabaster*. 1. A white kind, called Lygdinum Marmor by the ancients. 2. A yellowish white kind, called by the ancients Phengites. 3. A yellow and reddish kind, called simply *Alabaster*, which being a very beautiful stone, is sometimes called onyx, and onychites, by the ancients.

ALA'CK, *interj.* alas; an expression of sorrow, or something which causes it.

ALA'CK-A-DAY, *interj.* a sudden cry on feeling present, or seeing approaching calamity; and signifies that the person labours under the burden of misery.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *alacer*, Lat.] with great cheerfulness.

ALA'CRITY, *s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] cheerful activeness.

A-LA-MO'DE, *ad.* [Fr. according to the fashion] in the reigning taste or fashion.

A-LA-MO'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a thin, light, glossy, black silk.

ALA'RM, *s.* [from *à l'arme*, Fr.] a military signal, either by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, by which men are now called to arms; but before the invention of those instruments it was done by a loud cry or shout. It generally includes in it an idea of approaching or sudden danger. Figuratively, the notice signifying the approach of any sudden danger. Tumult, or disturbance, causing fear, or apprehension of danger.

To ALA'RM, *v. a.* to give an army the signal of arming, or preparing themselves to encounter any sudden danger. In a secondary sense, to cause fear or apprehension of some approaching mischief.

ALA'RMING, *part.* that occasions terror, fear, or apprehension, from the idea of approaching danger.

ALA'RMPOST, *s.* the place appointed for the several companies of an army to repair to, in case of any sudden and unforeseen danger, which occasions an alarm to be beat or sounded.

ALA'RUM, *s.* a clock calculated to give notice to a person of any particular time it is set to, by the running down of its weight, which is attended in its descent by a continual striking of its hammer on the bell.

ALA'S! *interj.* when used of ourselves, it implies lamentation, occasioned by the idea of some calamity. When applied to others, it implies pity, caused from an idea of their distress.

ALA'Y, *s.* in Hunting, the adding fresh dogs into the cry.

ALB, *s.* [*album*, Lat.] a vest or garment of white linen, reaching down to the feet, worn by priests; a surplice.

ALBA'NIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Iberia; on the E. by the Caspian sea; on the N. by mount Caucasus; on the S. by Armenia, and the river Cyrus, now Kur. The whole country was formerly called Albania, now Shirwan and East Georgia, and is very fruitful and pleasant.

A'LBAN'S, ST. a town of Dorsetshire, on the sea-coast, S. of Swannage-Bay. It is a noted sea-mark.

A'LBAN'S, ST. a town of Hertfordshire, with the title of a duchy, and two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Coln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, and receives its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a Roman martyr. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 21 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament.

A'LBATROSS, *s.* a South-sea bird.

ALBE'IT, *ad.* although; notwithstanding; granting.

A'LBION, the ancient name of England.

A'LBRIGHTON, a village on Shropshire, on the edge of Staffordshire. Distant from London 131 miles.

ALBUGI'NEOUS, *a.* [from *albugo*, Lat.] belonging to that part of an egg which is called its white; or something which resembles it.

ALBU'GO, *s.* [Lat.] a disease in the eye.

A'LBUM, *s.* anciently, a kind of white table, or register, in which the names of certain magistrates, public transactions, &c. were entered; now, a kind of common-place book, placed in some part of a house for strangers and visitors to write their names, with a motto accompanying them.

A'LCAHEST, *s.* See ALKAHEST.

ALCA'ID, al-cade, *s.* [from *al*, Arab. and קדר Heb.] the government of a castle. In Spain, the judge of a city.

A'LCALI, or A'LCALY, *s.* See ALKALY.

ALCALIZA'TION, *s.* See ALKALIZATION.

ALCA'NNA, *s.* [Arab.] a drug used in Dyeing, which comes from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is steeped: when soaked in water, it is yellow; but in vinegar, citron-juice, or alum-water, red.

ALCHY'MICAL, al-kim-me-kal, *a.* according to the process or method made use of by alchymists.

A'LCHYMIST, al-ke-mist, *s.* one who professes or pursues the science of alchymy.

A'LCHYMY, al-ke-me, *s.* [from *al*, Arabic, and χήμη, Gr.] the more sublime chemistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. The principal objects of *alchymy* are these: 1. The making of gold. 1. A universal dissolvent, or alkahest. 3. A universal medicine, or panacea. As to the making of gold, it has been attempted three several ways; by separation, maturation, and transmutation, which last they pretend to effect by the philosopher's stone. *Alchymy* is likewise a mixed metal, used in making some sorts of spoons.

A'LCOHOL, *s.* [Arab.] in Chemistry, the purest spirit of wine, rectified by frequent distillations to its utmost subtilty. Likewise a very fine impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, *s.* the act of rectifying spirits; or reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To ALCOHOLIZE, *v. a.* to make an alcohol; or to rectify spirits by frequent distillation; so that, when set on fire, they shall consume away, without leaving any moisture or dregs behind them.

A'LCONBURY, a town of Huntingdonshire, distant from London 66 miles.

A'LCORAN, *s.* [from *al* and *koran*, Arab.] the book of the Mahomedan Law, composed by Mahomet, with the assistance of Batiras a Jacobin, Sergius, a Nestorian monk, and some Jews: it is divided into four parts, called by the name of some animal, as the cow, the emmet, the spider, and the

fly. It is divided into 114 suras or chapters; and is universally allowed to be written with great elegance and purity of language; it is confessedly the standard of the Arabic tongue; and, as the more orthodox believe, and are taught by the book itself, is inimitable by any human pen. The Koran however abounds not only in absurdities, but contradictions; which last they vindicate, by saying, that it was three and twenty years in composing, and that the circumstances of things altering in that interval, the Deity himself repealed and altered several precepts, to suit them with the nature of things. It was originally in loose sheets, which Mahomet reported he received singly from God. This book is held in such veneration by its professors, that it is death for a Christian or a Jew to touch it; and equally fatal to a Mussulman himself, if he handle it with unwashen hands.

ALCO'VE, *s.* [*alcoba*, Span.] among Builders, a recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partitions of columns and other ornaments, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats for the repose of company. Also, small open summer-houses or seats in gardens, with a circular dome or covering.

A'LDBOROUGH, a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated in the valley of Slaughden. The fishery is the chief employment of the inhabitants; and it is the only place in England for curing red sprats. It is a corporate town, and was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The harbour is tolerably good, but small, and has a fort for its defence. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 94 miles N. E. from London.

A'LDBOROUGH, a borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire; it stands on the river Ouse, had formerly a market, and was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. It is 15 miles N. E. of York, and 208 N. by W. of London.

ALDE'BARAN, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Taurus, vulgarly called the Bull's Eye.

A'LDER, *s.* a genus of English trees. The wood is much used for making household furniture, &c.

ALDERLIE'VEST, *a. superl.* [from *ald* and *lievest*, Sax.] most beloved.

A'LDERMAN, *s.* [*elderman*, Sax.] in its original signification it implied a person who, on account of his years and experience, was proper to preside over the affairs of a nation, and to assist a prince with his counsel; in this respect it signified the same as privy counsellor, or parliament man. But this will appear more plain, if we recollect, that the three states of the kingdom were divided into *Atheling*, which included the nobility; *Alderman*, the second rank; and *Thane*, the last: till Athelstan's time, the term was used for an earl or count, which after his reign were substituted instead of it. In the time of Edgar it implied a judge or justice. But the term is now appropriated to the twenty-six persons who preside over the twenty-six wards into which the city of London is divided; out of which the lord-mayor is generally chosen by rotation. They are all qualified to act as justices of the peace at present; though formerly, only such aldermen as had been lord mayors, and the three eldest, or next to the chair, were invested with that honour. But they have not only the management of the civil, but likewise the military government of the city, are officers in its militia, and members of the artillery company. Aldermen preside in other cities besides London.

A'LDERNEY, a pleasant and healthy island, on the coast of Normandy, fruitful in corn and pasture, and remarkable for a fine breed of cows. It is about 8 miles in compass, 2 leagues from Cape la Hogue, and about 30 from the nearest part of England, which holds possession of it. On the S. there is a harbour, called Crabbs, which only admits small vessels, and in the centre stands the town of Alderney, which consists of at least 200 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. This island is separated from France by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage in stormy weather, when the two currents meet; otherwise it is safe, and has depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. To the W. lie the range of rocks called the Caskets, where the son of Henry I. was shipwrecked on his passage to France; and here, Oct. 5, 1744, the Victory, a first-rate man of war, the finest in the world, Sir John Balchen commander, was lost. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

ALE, *s.* [*eale*, Sax.] a liquor, the common drink of the English; made of an infusion of malt and hops in boiling water; afterwards fermented with yeast or barm. It is distinguishable from beer in respect of its strength and age; owing to its having a less quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the same quantity of water.

ALE, (GILL,) *s.* a liquor made of ground-ivy leaves steeped in ale.

A'LE-CONNER, *s.* [from *ale* and *con*, *connan*, Sax.] an officer in the city of London, whose business it is to inspect the measures of the public-houses.

A'LEGAR, *s.* sour ale.

A'LEHOOF, *s.* [from *ale* and *hof*, Sax.] in Botany, the ground-ivy; so called by the Saxons, because a chief ingredient in their malt liquors, instead of hops.

A'LEHOUSE, *s.* [*ealhuse*, Sax.] a house where ale is sold. Distinguished from a tavern, because that is appropriated to wine.

A'LEKNIGHT, *s.* a pot companion; a tippler.

ALE'MBIC, *s.* a chemical vessel, usually made of glass or copper, formerly used for distillation. Retorts, and the common worm still, are now more generally employed.

ALE'NGTH, *ad.* at full length, along; stretched upon the ground.

ALE'PPO, called by the natives *Haleb*, and anciently *Beroea*, the metropolis of Syria, and in buildings inferior to no city in the Turkish dominions. It is situated 70 miles E. of Scanderoon, on the east coast. Lon. 37. 20. E. and lat. 35. 45. N. The houses are large and commodious, having terraces on their tops, and generally sky-lights in form of a dome, to let the light into the rooms. This city is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekar; sends caravans to Bagdad and Persia; and communicates with the Persian Gulf and India by Bassora; with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus; and with Europe by Scandaroon and Latakia. Commerce is there principally carried on by barter. The chief commodities are raw or spun cottons, clumsy linens fabricated in the villages, silk stuffs manufactured in the city, copper, coarse cloths like those of Rouen, goat's hair, gall-nuts, the merchandise of India, such as shawls and muslins, and pistachio nuts, of the growth of the neighbourhood. The articles supplied by Europe are, the Languedoc cloths, cochineal, indigo, sugar, and some other groceries. The coffee of America, though prohibited, is introduced, and serves to mix with that of Moka. The number of inhabitants has been computed by some at 200,000; by others at 235,000, of whom they say, 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Christians, and 5000 Jews.

ALE'RT, *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.] watchful, active, diligent: ready on any emergence; brisk, pert, sharp.

ALE'RTNESS, *s.* the quality of being alert, sprightly, pert, active, or vigilant.

A'LESBURY, *Aylesbury*, or *Ailsbury*, the largest and best borough-town in Buckinghamshire, as ancient as the

times of the Saxons, who took it by force in 571. In the time of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor; and he gave several yard-lands, on condition that the owner should find litter or *straw* for his *bed*, whenever he came that way. William of Alesbury held it by this charter, with this addition, that he should likewise straw the king's chamber, and provide him three eels if he came in the winter; but if in summer, besides straw for the bed, he was to provide two green geese. This he was to repeat three times a year, if the king came thither so often. It has given the title of earl to the noble family of the Bruces; Charles II. having conferred that title in 1664 on Robert Bruce, earl of Elgin in Scotland, descended from the kings of that country, to which their motto, *Fuimus*, "We have been," seems strongly to allude. It was made a town incorporate by Queen Mary, in 1553; consisting of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses; at present its chief officer is termed a constable. It has a market on Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood have the art of rearing early ducklings, which is carried to such an extent, that 3000l. have been received for the supply of the London market in six weeks. It is 40 miles N. W. of London. Population 4907.

A'LEVAT, *s.* the tub in which ale is fermented.

A'LEW, *s.* clamour; outery. Not in use.

ALEXA'NDRIA, *s.* in Botany, the smyrnium. It is an umbelliferous plant, found upon rocks on the sea-coast, and about Nottingham, and flowering in May and June. It was formerly cultivated in our gardens; but its place is now better supplied by celery.

ALEXA'NDRIA, or *Scanderia*, once a magnificent, rich, and celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, near the most westerly branch of the Nile, soon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333 years before the Christian era. It was long esteemed the finest city in the world after Rome. We may form some idea of its inhabitants from the account of Diodorus Siculus, who relates that it had on its rolls in his time, (44 years before the Christian era,) 300,000 freemen. The celebrated library which was founded here by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the temple of Serapis, containing in his time 400,000 volumes, and by addition of his successors 700,000, was, in 642, destroyed by order of the Saracen khaliff, who became master of the city. The Saracen general who took it, said, in his letter to the khaliff, that he found in it 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 40,000 Jews who paid tribute, 400 royal circi, and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. At present it does not contain above 12,000 or 14,000 inhabitants; a mixture from different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish empire. The Christian Copti, Greeks, and Armenians, are very numerous here; the Europeans all pass under the name of Franks. Although Alexandria is now so much decayed, that the rubbish in some places overtops the houses, yet there are still some remains of its ancient splendour, particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obelisks of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, a watch-tower, so famous in antiquity, is now turned into a castle, called Pharillon, and is still used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was a place of great trade, before the Portuguese discovered the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the commodities of the East Indies being deposited here on their way to Europe by the Red Sea. Alexandria was taken by the French under Bonaparte in 1798. Lat. 31. 12. N. lon. 29. 49. E.

ALEXA'NDRINE, *s.* [from Alexander Paris, the inventor of this metre] a kind of verse borrowed from the French, consisting among them of twelve or thirteen syllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve. They were formerly very much used by our poets to clinch their verses, and generally were the last of three ending in the same rhyme; but are now discarded on account of their want of harmony, and their suspending the mind too much by their extraordinary length.

ALEXIPHA'RMIC, a-lek-se-far-mik, *a.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον, Gr.] in its primitive sense, that has the virtue of expelling poisons taken internally; and is the same as an antidote. Used substantively, by modern practitioners, it means remedies adapted, or proper to expel that malignancy with which the animal spirits are affected in acute distempers, through the pores of the skin, by sweating.

ALEXITE'RIAL, ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RIC, *s.* [from ἀλεξέω, Gr.] that repels poison, or the malignant humours of fevers.

A'LFRED the Great, son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelred, though that prince left several children. His virtues and distinguished bravery had been shewn in his brother's life-time, and now endeared him to his subjects. He was crowned in 871, when the Danes were in the very heart of his dominions, and all the sea-ports were filled with their fleets. After several battles, with various success, Alfred was obliged to dismiss his very attendants; and having committed his wife and children to the care of some trusty subjects, disguised himself, and lived concealed in the little island of Athelney, in Somersetshire; at length, the Danes, finding that they had no enemies to oppose them, grew negligent. This incited Alfred's friends to repair to their prince, who, resolving to be satisfied, boldly entered the Danish camp in the disguise of a musician, and even staid there several days; then returning to his friends, his troops were secretly assembled, and he came up with, attacked, and routed the Danes with incredible slaughter. Those who escaped fled to a castle, but were soon compelled to submit. Alfred agreed to let them depart, on condition that their leader, Guthrun, should embrace Christianity. This they readily complied with, and Alfred gave Guthrun the government of East-Anglia in Essex. Alfred now increased his navy, grew formidable at sea, and beat many of the Danish fleets. He fortified his kingdom with walled towns and castles, propagated the civil arts, encouraged polite learning, made many excellent laws, instituted juries, and established the plan of a civil constitution in England: and in his reign justice was so strictly observed, that we are told, bracelets of gold being hung in the highways over night, would be found safe in the morning. He was an excellent scholar; he wrote books for the instruction of his people; and was one of the greatest, wisest, and most pious princes upon earth. After a glorious reign of 28 years, he died on the 28th Oct. A. D. 900.

A'LFRETON, a town in Derbyshire, whose market is on Friday; it is 141 miles from London, and 13 from Derby.

A'LGEBRA, *s.* [from *al* and *geber*, Arab. the reduction of broken numbers to a whole] a branch of Arithmetic, which takes the quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequences till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or some power of it, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities known, and, consequently, itself known likewise.

ALGEBRA'IC, or ALGEBRA'ICAL, *a.* relating or belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST, *s.* a person conversant in the operations of algebra.

A'LGENIB, *s.* a star of the second magnitude, in the constellation of Perseus.

A'LGID, *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] cold; chill.

ALGI'ERS, a country of Africa, extending about 600 miles in length from E. to W. and from 40 to 170 in breadth, along the Barbary coast; has mount Atlas on the S.; Tunis on the E; and Morocco on the W. The principal rivers are the Shellif, Mazaffran, Malve, and Zaine. It was a kind of republic, under the protection of the Grand Seignior, governed by a sovereign or dey, who seldom undertook any thing of importance without the counsel of the Janizaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws, though the Turks interfered when they thought fit. The dey was absolute in some respects, although he was elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arose from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs; and the prizes they took, or the piracies they committed, at sea, were productive of considerable wealth. The stems of the vines here are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms, and the bunches of grapes are a foot und a half long The natives are strong, and of a tawny complexion; their religion is Mahometanism, and their language composed of the dialects called Lingua Franca, which prevail along the shores of the Mediterranean. —*Algiers*, the capital of the kingdom, is populous; the foreign merchants amount to 3000 families, and the Jews to no less than 8000; almost the whole trade passes through their hands. It stands on the sea-side over against Morocco, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 3. 48 E. lat. 36. 49. N. On the 27th of August, 1816, this city was terribly bombarded by the English fleet, and the dey compelled to submit to the terms imposed by Lord Exmouth. Algiers was taken possession of by the French in 1830, and continues in the hands of the French government,who employ the soldiery in making roads and are communicating with the Moorish states, for the purposes of commerce with the interior of Africa.

A'LIAS, *ad.* [Lat.] otherwise; used in law to specify the different names of a man, as *Frith*, alias *Wortley*, alias *Smith;* that is, *Frith*, otherwise *Wortley*, otherwise *Smith*.

A'LIBLE, *a.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] that nourishes; or that may be nourished.

A'LIEN, ale-yen, *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.] not of the same kind. Inconsistent with; estranged from; at enmity with.

A'LIEN, *s.* [from *alienus*, Lat.] something adverse to, or at enmity with. A foreigner, or one of another country. Not of the same profession, party, or sect.

To A'LIEN, *v. a.* [*alieno*, Lat.] to transfer our own property to another. To grow averse to; to dislike.

A'LIENABLE, *a.* [from *alien* and *abal*, Sax.] that may be transferred to, and become the property of, another.

To A'LIENATE, *v. a.* [*alieno*, Lat.] to transfer property to another. To grow averse to, by transferring our affections to some other person or thing.

A'LIENATE, *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] averse, or inimical to.

ALIENA'TION, *s.* [*alienatio*, Lat.] in Law, the act of transferring property to another. Change of affection from approbation to dislike.

To ALI'GHT, *v. a.* [*alihtan*, Sax.] to descend from a higher situation to a lower. To get off a horse.

ALI'KE, *ad.* equally, or in the same manner. Both; without difference or distinction. Resembling.

A'LIMENT, al-le-ment, *s.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] food, or that which nourishes, or satisfies the calls of hunger.

ALIME'NTAL, *a.* that can increase the dimensions of plants or animals, by being taken in food.

ALIME'NTALLY, *ad.* so as to serve for nourishment.

ALIME'NTARINESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing capable of affording nourishment.

ALIME'NTARY, *a.* that belongs or relates to aliment; that has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing. *Alimentary Ducts*, the intestines, so called on account of the food passing through them. It is sometimes used for the thoracic duct.

ALIMENTA'TION, *s.* the quality, action, or power of affording nourishment; or the increasing of the dimensions of a body, by converting food into its own substance.

A'LIMONY, *s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] in its primary sense, nourishment; but now appropriated to the Law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman sues for, and is entitled to, upon any occasional separation, provided it be not for elopement or adultery.

A'LIQUANT, *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, is that part of a number, which, however repeated, will not make up the exact number, but will leave a remainder; as 3 is an *aliquant part* of 10, 3 times 3 is 9, and 1 remaining.

A'LIQUOT, *a.* [Lat.] in Arithmetic, such part of any number or quantity as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as 3 is an aliquot of 12, and 6 of 18.

A'LITURE, *s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] nourishment.

ALI'VE, *a.* [from *a* and *liban*, Sax.] in animals, denotes sense and feeling; in vegetables, when the sap circulates; in liquors, when they taste brisk on the palate. Figuratively, cheerful, sprightly, gay, and full of spirits; without diminution or lessening.

A'LKAHEST, *s.* among Chemists, denotes a universal menstruum, capable of resolving all bodies into their first matter, and yet retains its seminal power and natural form entire.

ALKALE'SCENT, *part.* that resembles the qualities of an alkali.

A'LKALI, *s.* [from *kali*, Arab. glasswort, which having been burnt to ashes, they boiled in water; and after evaporation, called the white salt remaining *sal kali*, or *alkali*] in Medicine, by some writers defined to be that which will cause an effervescence when mingled with an acid; but Boerhaave explodes this definition as defective, and shews, that too great a dependence on it may be productive of dangerous consequences.

A'LKALINE, *a.* that has the qualities of alkali.

To ALKA'LIZATE, *v. a.* to make bodies alkaline by chemical process; or to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of a body, by reducing it to a different form.

ALKA'LIZATE, *a.* that has the qualities of alkali; impregnated with alkali.

ALKALIZA'TION, *s.* in Chemistry, the act of impregnating, or mingling a fluid with an alkaline salt, either to make it better dissolvent, or to load the phlegm so that it may not arise in distillation.

A'LKANET, *s.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] a plant used in medicine.

ALKE'RMES, al-ker-mez, *s.* [Arab.] in Medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a rich cardiac electuary, consisting of several warm and aromatic ingredients, of which kermes is the basis.

A'LKMAAR, a strong city of the United Provinces, capital of North Holland. The environs produce the best butter and cheese in Holland, and the finest tulips. This city opened its gates to the British troops on the 3d of October 1799, after the second battle near Bergen; and here a treaty was soon after concluded for evacuating the country. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

ALL, *ad.* entirely, completely; exclusive of any other.

ALL, *a.* [*all*, Sax. *alle*, Teut.] applied to a number, it sometimes is used collectively for the whole, o every one of the parts without exception. Applied to quantity, every parcel, or every particle. Applied to time, the whole space or interval. Applied to place, its whole extent.

ALL, *s.* the whole, opposed to a part, or nothing.

A'LLA, *s.* the name by which Mahometans call God. In Arabic, it is derived from the verb *alah*, to adore; and is the same with the Hebrew *eloah*, which signifies the adorable Being.

ALLANTO'IS, or ALLANTO'IDES, *s.* [from ἀλλᾶς and εἶδος, Gr.] the urinary tunic, placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder.

To ALLA'Y, *v. a.* [*alloyer*, Fr.] to mix one metal with another, to render it fit or proper for coinage. In this sense some spell it *alloy*, in order to keep it more closely to the French, from whence it is borrowed. To abate or lessen any quality. To quiet, pacify, or reduce a boisterous temper into a calm.

ALLA'Y, or ALLO'Y, *s.* [*alloy*, Fr.] in its primary sense, a mixture of divers metals, or of divers particles of the same metal of different fineness. Minters never strike any gold or silver without allay; brass coin is made of an allay of copper. Jewellers, wire-drawers, and gold-beaters, are obliged to use an allay in the gold they work; the brass-founders have their allay of copper. *Alloy* is used in a secondary sense for something which lessens or diminishes the properties of the thing with which it is mixed. That which depreciates, or renders base, by diminution or lessening.

ALLA'YER, *s.* the person or thing which is endued with the power of allaying, lessening, debasing, corrupting, or diminishing.

ALLA'YMENT, *s.* a diminishing, or lessening, applied to the passions.

ALLE'GANY, or *APALA'CHIAN MOUNTAINS*, a chain or range of mountains in North America, which extend north-easterly and south-westerly, nearly parallel with the coast of the southern states, through which they run. They are about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth, eastward of the Mississippi and the five lakes; that is, from Hudson's river to Georgia. They are not confusedly scattered and broken, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high, spreading towards the south. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarce one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture; in other parts, some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

ALLEGA'TION, *s.* affirmation, declaration, excuse, plea. In Law, the producing instruments, deeds, or vouchers, to authorize or justify proceedings.

To ALLE'GE, *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.] to declare or affirm; to plead in excuse; to produce in defence.

ALLE'GEABLE, *a.* that may be charged; that may be pleaded in excuse.

ALLE'GER, *s.* he that asserts or declares any thing.

ALLE'GIANCE, *s.* [*allégeance*, Fr.] in Law, that natural, sworn, or legal obedience every subject owes to his prince, and is an incident inseparable, or that which follows a person wheresoever he goes. *Oath of allegiance*, is that which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince, and is distinguished from that of supremacy, which is taken to him in quality of supreme head of the church.

ALLEGO'RIC, or ALLEGO'RICAL, *a.* after the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

ALLEGO'RICALLY, *ad.* figuratively, in opposition to literally.

ALLEGO'RICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being figurative.

To ALLEGORI'ZE, *v. a.* to turn into allegory; to talk in a sense not literal.

A'LLEGORY, *s.* [ἀλληγορία, Gr.] a figurative speech, in which something else is contained than what the literal meaning conveys. In common with all other metaphorical language, an allegory is exactly similar to an hieroglyphical painting, only substituting words for colours. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addressed by Horace under the figure of a ship. The Fables of Esop, the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, and the Æneid of Virgil, may be included under this species of writing. But no author, ancient or modern, has drawn a more perfect allegory than Mr. John Bunyan, in his Pilgrim's Progress: a work which has afforded pleasure to almost every class of readers, and has far exceeded the sale of any other book in the English language, except the Bible, Prayer Book, &c.

ALLE'GRO, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, one of the six distinctions of time, expressing the quickest motion, excepting *presto*. If it be preceded by *poco*, it must be played in a slower or graver manner than when *allegro* stands alone; if by *più*, it must then be fastest of all. It will not be improper to add, that the six divisions of time are as follow; *grave*, *adagio*, *largo*, *vivace*, *allegro*, *presto*.

ALLELU'JAH, al-le-lu-ya, *s.* [a corrupt spelling instead of *hallelujah*] a Hebrew word signifying *praise the Lord*, to be met with at the beginning or end of some Psalms. So much energy has been observed in this term, that the ancient Church thought proper to preserve it, without translating it either into Greek or Latin, for fear of impairing the genius or softness of it.

ALLEMA'NDA, or ALLEMA'ND, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a grave air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts or strains.

A'LLERTON, in Northumberland; it is 8 miles S. W. of Hexham.

To ALLE'VIATE, *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] Figuratively, to lighten, to make lighter or less, in allusion to the diminishing the pressure of a heavy load. To lessen, mitigate, or diminish the enormity of a fault.

ALLEVIA'TION, *s.* the act of making a thing lighter; ease from pain; extenuation of a fault.

A'LLEY, *s.* [*allée*, Fr.] in Gardening, a strait walk bounded on each side with trees and shrubs. Alleys are distinguished from paths, as being broad enough for two people to walk abreast. The word is in towns applied to narrow passages, to distinguish them from streets, which are wider. *Alley*, in Perspective, is that which is larger at the entrance than at the opposite extremity, in order to make it seem long.

ALL-FOURS, *s.* in Gaming, a particular play, wherein the whole sum a person gains each deal is limited to four, which are the highest, lowest, the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greatest number to be made from tens and court cards; the latter of which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has all these particulars is said to have *all fours*.

ALL-HA'IL, *interj.* all health; a salutation or invocation made use of in acknowledgment of benefits, or in testimony of gratitude and good-will.

ALL-HA'LLOW-TIDE, *s.* [compounded of *all*, *hallow*, and *tide*, from *tid*, Sax. a week; hence *Whitsun-tide*, or Whitsun-week] that space of time which is near All-Saints'-day, or the 1st of November.

ALLI'ANCE, *s.* [*alliance*, Fr.] the union or connection of two persons or two families by marriage. In a political sense, the leagues or treaties between different states for their mutual defence.

ALLI'CIENCY, *s.* [from *allicio*, Lat.] the quality of attracting, or drawing to; attraction.

A'LLIER, a department of France, so called from a river which crosses it in the centre, from S. to N. and which, after flowing by Moulins, falls into the Loire, 3 miles W. of

Nevers. This department is composed of what was called, before the revolution, *Nivernois*.

ALLIGATION, *s.* the act of uniting, or the state of things united, linked, or joined together. In Arithmetic, the rule wherein questions are resolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c. when so compounded.

ALLIGATOR, *s.* the crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

ALLIGATURE, *s.* the link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

ALLINGTON-CASTLE, a town of Kent, near the Medway. Market on Tuesday.

ALL-JUDGING, *part.* exercising judgment without control or partiality.

ALLISION, al-lizh-un, *s.* [*allisio*, Lat.] the act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, *s.* [from *ad* and *litera*, Lat.] an ornament in poetic language, consisting in the repetition of the same letter at certain intervals, as, "*w*eave the *w*arp, and *w*eave the *w*oof." It is apt however to run into the absurd, and critics in general desregard it.

ALL-KNOWING, *part.* intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; that is endued with absolute, perfect or infinite knowledge.

ALLOCATION, *s.* [from *alloco*, Lat.] the act of putting one thing to another. In Commerce, the admission or allowance of an article to an account, and the passing of it as such. In the Exchequer, it is an allowance made upon an account.

ALLOCUTION, *s.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] the act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, *a.* [from *allodium*, Teut.] in Law, that of which a person has an absolute property, without paying any acknowledgment or service, and is opposed to feudal.

ALLODIUM, *s.* [Teut.] a possession which a man holds in his own right, without any dependence, charge, service, or homage to be paid to a superior lord.

To ALLOO', or HALLOO', *v. a.* [pron. *holloo*, of *haller*, Fr. to make a noise] to set a dog on; or excite his courage so as to seize one of his own, or any other species.

To ALLOT, *v. a.* [*hlot*, Sax.] to distribute by lot; to assign a share; to grant.

ALLOTMENT, *s.* the parcel, share, lot, office, or condition, assigned to any one.

ALLOTTING, *s.* in Commerce, is when a ship's goods are divided into different parcels, to be purchased by persons whose names are wrote on pieces of paper, which are indifferently affixed to each of such lots, and the goods thus divided without any partiality.

To ALLOW, *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr.] to confess, to yield, admit, grant, acknowledge, or assent to a principle, in opposition to contradiction; to yield, or permit; to confer an honour on a person; to approve as just, or consistent with one's duty; to give, to bestow, to pay as a debt.

ALLOWABLE, *a.* that may be granted, or permitted; that may be admitted without contradiction; that may be suffered, as repugnant or inconsistent with no laws; lawful; not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, *s.* the quality of a thing, which denotes it to be lawful, proper to be granted or permitted, and no ways inconsistent with the rules of reason, or the customs of a place.

ALLOWANCE, *s.* the granting, concession, or yielding assent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. Permission, licence, or consent, applied to superiors. Liberty, freedom from restraint, used with the word *give*. Concession.

ALLOWED, *part.* [from *allow*] universally acknowledged; established with respect to character. In Commerce, it is written in the margin of an account of expenses, opposite to such articles as are granted.

ALLOY, al-loi, *s.* See ALLAY.

ALL-POWERFUL, *a.* capable of operating without defect or control, and of producing every thing that is consistent with infinite wisdom.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, *s.* the 1st day of November, set apart by the Church to commemorate the exemplary lives and noble fortitude of all the saints and martyrs: added as a supplementary day to the rest of the festivals, that those who were worthy of remembrance might not be passed over without notice, and that the human mind might be more strongly excited to exemplary piety, or pious martyrdom, by considering the number of those who have preceded in those shining paths.

ALL-SEED, *s.* a plant, called also least rupture-wort, and little flax.

ALL-SEEING, *a.* endued with the power of seeing every thing.

ALL-SOULS-DAY, *s.* a festival observed by the church of Rome, on the 2d of November, with a particular service relating to the souls supposed to be in purgatory.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, all-suffishient, *a.* capable of procuring every thing which is the object of power or wisdom; absolutely perfect in himself.

To ALLUDE, *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] to have a distant respect to a thing, without mentioning it expressly; to hint at.

To ALLUMINATE, *v. a.* to beautify, decorate, adorn. Before the invention of Printing, certain persons, called *Alluminors*, made it a trade to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all sorts of colours, and to gild them with silver and gold.

To ALLURE, *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr.] to entice, or attract, either in a good or bad sense; to persuade or draw, by the addition of something besides the intrinsic value and advantages of the object.

ALLURE, *s.* originally some artificial bird, made use of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, any thing that entices, or draws a person into the power of another.

ALLUREMENT, *s.* that which has the power of enticing by its charms; temptation; enticement.

ALLURER, *s.* the person who tempts, or seduces by fair speeches, enticements, or inveiglements.

ALLURINGLY, *ad.* in a manner proper to entice, tempt, inveigle, or seduce.

ALLURINGNESS, *s.* a quality whose charms have such effect upon the mind, as to prevail upon it to engage in any action either good or bad.

ALLUSION, *s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] something spoken with reference to a thing already known, and on that account not expressed. A reference; hint, or implication.

ALLUSIVE, *a.* that does not mention a thing expressly, but comprehends it by implication; that hints at something not fully expressed.

ALLUSIVELY, *ad.* in a manner wherein a reference is made to something not expressed, but implied.

ALLUSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of expressing a thing by reference, opposed to expressly, or directly.

ALLUVION, *s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.] the carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of water; the thing carried

by water to something else. In Law, a gradual increase of land along the sea-shore, or the banks of large rivers. The civil law places alluvion among the lawful means of acquisition; and defines it to be a latent imperceptible accretion.—But where any considerable portion of ground is torn away at once, by an inundation, and joined to some neighbouring estate, this is not acquired by right of alluvion, but may be claimed again by the former owner.

ALLU'VIOUS, *a.* [from *alluvio*, Lat.] that is washed away from one place, and carried to another.

ALL-WISE, *a.* that is endued with absolute, perfect, or infinite wisdom.

To ALLY', *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.] to join together, or unite by kindred, friendship, or interest. To resemble, or be like, in the passive.

A'LLY, *s.* [in the plural *allies; allié*, Fr.] one who is joined to or has connections with another, owing to some contract, whether that of marriage or treaty; and is applied both to persons and kingdoms.

ALMACANTAR, *s.* [Arab.] in Astronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and signifies a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian. *Almacantar's staff*, a mathematical instrument made of pear-tree or box-wood, with an arch containing 15 degrees, formerly used to find the altitude of the sun at its rising, in order to discover its amplitude, and the variation of the compass.

A'LMAGEST, *s.* [Arab.] the name of a celebrated work of Ptolemy, containing a collection of geometrical problems and astronomical observations made by the ancients.

A'LMANAC, or A'LMANACK, *s.* a table, or calendar, wherein the days of the week, fasts, festivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the sun, &c. eclipses, time of high water, beginnings and endings of terms, are noted for the year.

ALMANDINE, *s.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] a ruby, coarser and lighter than the Oriental, and nearer the colour of the granite.

ALMIGHTINESS, *s.* that attribute of the Deity, wherein he is considered as able to perform every thing that is the object of absolute, perfect, uncontrolable and infinite power.

ALMIGHTY, *a.* [formerly spelt *allmighty; ælmighty* Sax.] that is possessed of perfect, absolute, uncontrolable or unlimited power; that can do every thing that infinite wisdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute.

A'LMOND, *s.* [*amandola*, Ital.] a fruit contained in a stone full of little cells, which is inclosed in a tough skin. They are divided into sweet and bitter, on account of their different tastes. The French lapidaries give the name Almonds, or Amandes, to those pieces of rock crystal which are cut with a wheel into forms resembling this fruit, and are used to adorn chandeliers of glass, and other pieces of furniture made of glass or crystal.

A'LMONDBURY, a village in Yorkshire, on the Calder, 2 miles S. S. E. of Huddersfield. It was a seat of the Saxon kings, and had once a castle and a cathedral. Popul. 7086.

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, called also *the Sweep*, a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances.

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, improperly styled Almonds of the Ears. See TONSILS.

A'LMONER, *s.* an officer appointed to distribute alms to the poor. The Lord *Almoner*, or Lord High *Almoner* of England, is usually a bishop, who has the forfeiture of all deodands, and the goods of *Felos de se*, which he is to distribute among the poor.

A'LMONRY, *s.* the place wherein the almoner keeps his office, or distributes the alms to the poor.

ALMO'ST, *ad.* [*al-meest*, Belg.] applied to action, near performing it. "They be *almost* ready to stone me." *Exod.* xvii. 3. Applied to number or multitude, a considerable majority, little less than the whole. "Came *almost* the whole city together." *Acts* xiii. 44. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned. "When seven days were *almost* ended." *Acts* xxi. 27. Applied to the effect of an argument, not far from persuading or conviction. "*Almost* thou persuadest me to be a Christian." *Acts* xxvi. 28.

ALMS, almz, *s.* [never used but in the plural; *elmesse*, Sax.] money, or other necessaries, given to relieve the necessities of the poor and distressed, including in it a tender sympathy in their afflictions, and a pious readiness to relieve them.

A'LMSDEED, *s.* an act of charity; something done out of compassion, to relieve the distresses and wants of others.

A'LMS-GIVER, *s.* one who is charitable, or fond of relieving the necessities of the poor.

A'LMSHOUSE, *s.* a house endowed by legacies, or other donations, for the lodging and support of the poor.

A'LMSMAN, *s.* a man who is supported by charity or alms; one who belongs to an almshouse.

A'LMUG-TREE, *s.* a tree mentioned in scripture, supposed to be the same with the shittim-wood spoken of by Moses. It is probably the same as the Indian pine-tree.

A'LNAGE, *s.* the measuring of woollen manufactures by the ell. Alnage was first intended as a proof of the goodness of the commodity, and a seal was invented, the affixing of which to a commodity was a sign that such commodity was made according to law. But now these seals may be bought, and affixed to any goods, at the buyer's pleasure, to the great prejudice of our trade with foreigners.

A'LNAGER, *s.* a public officer, whose business is to examine into the assize of all woollen cloths made throughout the kingdom, and fix seals upon them; likewise to collect an alnage duty to the king. There are now three officers relating to the alnage, namely, a searcher, measurer, and *alnager*, all which were formerly comprised in the last, till, by his own neglect, it was thought proper to separate them into three offices.

A'LNEWICK, or *Alnwick*, the county town of Northumberland, 310 miles from London, on the road to Berwick, from which it is distant 26 miles, and from Newcastle 30; is seated on the little river Alne, and is populous and well built. It has handsome shambles, surrounded with piazzas, as likewise 3 gates, and it was formerly surrounded with a wall. Here is an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has continued in the possession of the Percy family ever since the year 1309: it has been repaired and beautified. It has a market on Sat. Pop. 6788.

A'LNEY, a little island near the city of Gloucester, famous for the single combat fought on it between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane, for the whole kingdom, in sight of both their armies; in which the latter being wounded, he proposed an agreement: accordingly the kingdom was divided between them; the S. part falling to Edmund, the N. to Canute.

A'LOES, *s.* [*aloë*, Lat.] This word is applied to a tree, a plant, and a medicinal juice extracted from the plant. The wood grows in China, in the kingdom of Lao, and in Cochin China. It is a large tree, or at least about the size of the olive, resembles it likewise in its leaves, and its fruit is red, like a cherry. The wood of the trunk is of three colours: under the bark it is black and heavy; the next wood is of a tanned colour, light, and resembles rotten wood; but the

heart is the tambac, or calembec, which is dearer in the Indies than gold itself, and was reckoned by the Siamese the most valuable present they could make to Louis XIV.

ALOETIC, *a.* that consists of aloes.

ALOFT, *ad.* [from *loffter*, Dan.] in the air, in opposition to the ground; on high; above.

ALOGY, *s.* [ἄλογος, Gr.] unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE, *ad.* [*alleen*, Belg.] without a companion. Without any assistance. Exclusively of all others; solely.

ALONG, *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr. or *al lunge*, Ital.] at full length; prostrate on the ground. Motion, or progression, measured lengthwise. Used with *all*, for a continuance, or during a whole space of time. Throughout, or from one end to the other, applied to writings. After *come*, it implies attendance and encouragement to proceed.

ALOOF, *ad.* [from *a!* and *off*, Sax.] used with the particle *from*, at a distance which is within sight. When applied to persons, it implies a distance, occasioned by caution and circumspection. At a distance, so as not to appear as a principal, or party in any design. Not connected with, having no relation to.

ALOPECIA, *s.* [from ἀλώπηξ, Gr.] a distemper wherein all, or a great part of the hair, falls off.

ALOUD, *ad.* loudly; with a strong voice, with a great noise.

ALOW, *ad.* in a low place; near the ground, in opposition to aloft, or above.

ALPHA, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first, as *omega* the last; both together denote the eternity of God.

ALPHABET, *s.* [from ἄλφα and βῆτα, the two first letters or elements of speech] the whole collection of letters of any language, digested into that series or order to which the people have ever been accustomed. Alphabets of different nations vary in the number of their constituent letters. The English alphabet contains 24 letters, to which if *j* and *v* consonant be added, the sum will be 26; the French, 23; the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, 22 each; the Arabic, 28; the Persian, 32; the Turkish, 33; the Georgian, 36, the Coptic, 32; the Muscovite, 43; the Greek, 24; the Latin, 22; the Sclavonic, 27; the Dutch, 26; the Spanish, 27; the Italian, 20; the Ethiopic, as well as Tartarian, 202; the Indians of Bengal, 21; the Baramos, 19; the Chinese, properly speaking, have no *Alphabet*, except we call their whole language their *Alphabet*; their letters are words, or rather hieroglyphics, and amount to about 80,000.

ALPHABETIC, or ALPHABETICAL, *a.* placed in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICALLY, *ad.* in the same order as in the alphabet.

ALPHÆNIX, *s.* white barley-sugar, which is made of common sugar, boiled to a proper consistence, and poured upon a marble slab greased with salad oil; after which it is moulded into various figures with a brass crotchet.

ALPINE, *a.* [*Alpinus*, Lat.] that may be met with on the Alps.

ALPS, a range of high mountains, separating Italy from Gaul and Germany, in the form of a crescent. They take their rise from the Vâda Sebatia, or Savona; and reach to the Sinus Flanaticus, now Golfo di Carnato of the Adriatic, and the springs of the river Colapis, now the Kulpe; extending, according to Livy, 2000 stadia in length, or 250 miles: they are divided into several parts, and have names accordingly. From Savona to the springs of the Varus, where the Alps lie against the sea of Genoa, they were called Maritime, now Le Montagne di Tenda. These extend from S. to N. between Gaul to the W. and Genoa to the E. beginning at Monaco on the Mediterranean; then running out through the E. of the county of Nice, and between that and the marquisate of Saluzzo, terminate at length at mount Viso between Dauphiné and Piedmont. The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe; being, according to some geometricians, about two miles in perpendicular height. They begin at the Mediterranean; and stretching northward, separate Piedmont and Savoy from the adjacent countries; whence directing their course to the east, they form the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, and terminate near the extremity of the Adriatic Sea, north-east of Venice. It was over the western part of these mountains, towards Piedmont, that Hannibal forced his passage into Italy. The prospect from many parts of this enormous range of mountains is extremely romantic, especially towards the north-west.

ALQUITOU, or ARQUIFOU, *s.* a sort of mineral lead, very heavy, easily reduced into powder, and hard to melt. In England, it it commonly called potter's ore; because the potters use it in varnishing or glazing their wares.

ALREADY, (pronounced as if the last *a* was dropped) *ad.* [from *all* and *ready*, Sax.] at the time present; even now.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 57 W. S. W. of London. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys. To the S. W. of the town is a piece of water covering about 200 acres, which forms a head to the river Itchin. Popul. 1437.

ALRUCCABAH, *s.* the north-pole star.

ALSINE, *s.* the same with chickweed.

ALSO, *conjunct.* [*alswa*, Sax.] used to shew that what had been affirmed of one sentence or person holds good of the succeeding part of the period, and of another person in the same manner; likewise.

ALSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead ore. It is 30 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 281 N. by W. of London. Population 6858.

ALT, *a.* in Music, a term applied to the highest notes in the scale.

ALTAR, *s.* [*altare*, Lat.] a kind of table or raised place, whereon the ancient sacrifices were offered. Since the establishment of Christianity, that place in the church where the communion is received, or the table on which the vases and the elements of bread and wine are placed. Figuratively, Christ himself, to whom we bring all our offerings and services. Among the ancient Romans, the altar was a kind of a pedestal, either square, round, or triangular, adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, consisting of seven stars.

ALTARAGE, *s.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] denotes the profits arising to the priest from the oblations on the *altar*.

ALTAR-THANE, or ALTARIST, *s.* in old law books, the priest or parson of a parish.

To ALTER, *v. a.* [*altérer*, Fr.] to change; to make a thing different from what it is; used both of a part and the whole of a thing, and applied both in a good and bad sense. Used neuterly, to change; to become different from what it has been.

ALTERABLE, *a.* [from *alter* and *abel*, Sax.] that may be changed, or be made to appear different from what it is.

ALTERABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being changed; or liable to have its present properties and appearance changed by external or internal causes.

ALTERABLY, *ad.* in a manner that may be altered.

A'LTERAGE. *s.* [from *alo*, Lat.] the breeding, nourishing, or fostering, of a child.

A'LTERANTS, or A'LTERATIVES, *s.* such medicines as correct the bad qualities of the blood and other animal fluids, without occasioning any sensible evacuation.

ALTERATION, *s.* [*alteration*, Fr.] the act of changing the form or purport of a writing; the shape and other qualities of a body; the properties and faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were.

To A'LTERCATE, *v. n.* [from *altercor*, Lat.] to wrangle, or contend with another; to dispute.

ALTERCATION, *s.* [*altercatio*, Lat.] a debate or dispute on any subject between friends, including a warm espousal or defence of a contrary side of a question, but not so great as what is involved in the idea of a quarrel.

ALTE'RN, *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] that succeeds another by turns; successive, or alternate; that follows by succession.

ALTE'RNACY, *s.* the succession or following of one action after another in its turn.

ALTE'RNATE, *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] that succeeds or follows one another by turns. In Botany, applied to the position of the leaves of a plant, it implies that the leaves on each side of the stalk, or branch, do not stand directly opposite, but between, or a little higher, than each other. In Geometry, applied to angles, it signifies the internal one, and is made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of it. *Alternate*, in Heraldry, is applied to the situation of the quarters of a coat; thus in quarterly, *ecartelé*, the first and fourth are alternate, and of the same nature.

ALTE'RNATELY, *ad.* in such a manner that the thing which precedes shall follow that which comes after it.

ALTE'RNATENESS, *s.* the quality of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things.

ALTERNATION, *s.* in Arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place, or combinations, that any proposed numbers are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers, beginning at unity, and ending with the last number of the things to be varied.

ALTE'RNATIVE, *s.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] a choice of two things, whereby if one be rejected, the other must be accepted.

ALTE'RNATIVELY, *ad.* by turns: reciprocally.

ALTE'RNITY, *s.* a state wherein there is a continual succession, change, or vicissitude.

A'LTHORNE, a town in Essex, near Southminster; distant 45 miles from London. Also, a town in the North-riding of Yorkshire, near Swale Dale Forest.

ALTHO'UGH, *conjunc.* [pron. as if written *allth'*; from *all* and *theah*, Sax.] used to imply that a thing or conclusion may be allowed and maintained, notwithstanding something seemingly inconsistent had been allowed, admitted, or granted; notwithstanding.

ALTI'METRY, *s.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] the art of taking or measuring heights, whether accessible or inaccessible.

ALTI'SONANT, ALTI'SONOUS, *a.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] high-sounding, pompous or lofty in sound.

A'LTITUDE, *s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.] in Geometry, one of the three dimensions of body, namely, height. In Optics, it is the height of an object above a line drawn parallel to the horizon from the eye of the observer. In Astronomy, it is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between a star and the horizon. Also, the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. This *Altitude* is either true or apparent, according as it is reckoned from the rational or sensible horizon, and the difference between these is called by Astronomers the *Parallax of Altitude*. Near the horizon this *Altitude* is always increased by means of refraction.

A'LTO-RELIEVO, *s.* See RELIEVO.

ALTOGETHER, *ad.* [*all* and *togædere*, Sax.] completely; without restriction; without exception, applied to number and quality. In all respects; perfectly.

A'LTON, a town in Hampshire, 47 miles from London; and has a market on Saturday.

A'LTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, 7 miles from Manchester, 10 E. of Warrington, and 180 from London; market on Tuesday. Population 2708.

A'LUDEL, *s.* in Chemistry, a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fitted into each other without luting.

A'LUM, *s.* [*alumen*, Lat.] a kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The principal species are;—*Native* Alum, or *Fossil* Alum, that formed by nature, without the assistance of art. *Plumose* Alum, or *Plume* Alum, a kind of natural alum, composed of a sort of threads, or fibres, resembling feathers; whence it has its name. *Prepared* or *Purified* Alum, that which is dissolved in hot rain-water, and afterwards made to crystallize by evaporating the water. *Roche*-Alum, or *Rock*-Alum, named from Rocca, now Edessa, in Syria, where it abounds, is such as is found native in large crystallized masses, but not very pure; in this country alum was first discovered and manufactured, according to the best accounts. *Roman* Alum, a sort of rock alum, of a reddish colour, made in the country near Rome. *Saccharine* Alum is a composition of common alum with rose-water and the whites of eggs, which being boiled to the consistence of paste, is formed in the shape of a sugar-loaf; hence it obtained its name; it is used as a cosmetic.

ALU'MINOUS, *a.* [from *alumen*, Lat.] that has the properties of alum; or that is mixed with alum. Waters of this kind are prepared by dyers, to make their stuffs take their colours the better; and those which are to be crimson, must be steeped in water made very strong with this ingredient.

A'LUM-STONE, *s.* a stone or calx of a corrosive nature, used to consume the proud flesh of wounds.

A'LWAYS, *ad.* [*ællewæga*, Sax.] applied to action, without ceasing or intermission.

AM, *v. n.* [*eam*, Sax.] when used singly it implies existence; following *what*, it implies nature: "Knowing *what I am*." *Prior*. Applied to place, it signifies presence: "Where *I am*, there shall my servants be." *John* xii. 26. Applied to truths, it implies affirmation: "Jesus said, *I am* the bread of life." *John* vi. 35. When repeated, it implies self and independent existence, or a Being which is the uncreated source of the existence of all other beings.

AMABI'LITY, *s.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] loveliness; the power of pleasing.

AMADE'TTO, *s.* a sort of pear; so called, according to Skinner, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMAIN, *ad.* [*a* and *mægyn*, Sax.] with all one's force, of strength, applied to action. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as possible. Also a sea-term, importing to lower or let fall the topsails; to let down any thing into the hold, as a word of command to do it gently and by degrees.

AMA'LGAM, or AMA'LGAMA, *s.* [from ἅμα and γαμεῖν, Gr.] in Chemistry, a substance produced by incorporating quicksilver with a metal; which is expressed by the Chemists thus, A. A. A.

To AMA'LGAMATE, *v. n.* to incorporate metals with quicksilver.

AMALGAMATION, *s.* [from ἅμα and γαμεῖν, Gr.] the mixing or incorporating quicksilver with other metals.

AMANUE'NSIS, *s.* [Lat.] a person who writes down what is dictated by another; likewise a person who copies writings or writes extracts from books.

A'MARANTH, *s.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *ἀ* and *μαραίνω*, Gr.] the name of a plant. In Poetry, the name of a flower unfading.

AMARA'NTHINE, *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

AMA'RITUDE, *s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] bitterness.

To AMA'SS, *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.] to gather together, so as to form a mass or heap.

AMA'SSMENT, *s.* a collection of things heaped together.

A'MATORY, *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] relating to love; causing love.

AMAURO'SIS, *s.* [from *ἀμαυρόω*, Gr.] in Medicine, a dimness of sight, wherein the eye, to external appearance, seems to be unaffected.

To AMA'ZE, *v. a.* [from *mase*, Sax.] to strike with astonishment. To be confused, or thrown into perplexity, by some sudden change or address.

AMA'ZE, *s.* astonishment, or perplexity, caused by an unexpected object, whether good or bad; in the former case it is mixed with admiration, in the latter with fear.

AMA'ZEDLY, *ad.* in a manner expressive of surprise or astonishment on the appearence of something unexpected.

AMA'ZEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person's mind when affected with surprise, astonishment, confusion, or perplexity.

AMA'ZEMENT, *s.* confusion; perplexity; admiration; surprise.

AMA'ZING, *part.* that causes surprise, astonishment, or admiration.

AMA'ZINGLY, *ad.* in a manner capable of exciting astonishment, wonder, or admiration; prodigiously; surprisingly.

A'MAZON, or *Orellana*, a river of South America, which has its source among the Andes, in Peru, not far from the South Sea, from whence, running eastward, it pours into the ocean, directly under the equinoctial line. This largest of all rivers is, at its mouth, 150 miles broad; and, 1500 miles from its mouth, 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It runs at least 3000 miles, forms during its course many islands in itself, receives near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 500 or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile; and, in pouring itself into the ocean, repels the waters of the sea to the distance of many leagues from the land.

A'MAZONS, *s.* [from *ἀ* and *μαζὸς*, Gr.] a supposed race of warring women, in antiquity, living in Amasia, on the banks of the Euxine, and maintaining themselves as a nation of women, on their own separate territory, distinctly from the men. Perhaps, in the ruder ages of antiquity, companies of women following their husbands to battle, and sometimes fighting their enemies, may have given rise to the romantic descriptions of the Amazons by the ancients; as in later times, the Amazons of South America seem to have had a similar origin, with the wonder-stricken Spaniards. It is certain, however, that the *spirit* of these heroines is sometimes seen in a solitary individual: in the late Irish rebellion, Peggy Munro fought along with her brother, who commanded the rebel army at Ballinahinch.

AMAZO'NIA, a country in South America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic and Brazil; on the S. by Paraguay and Peru; and on the W. by Peru. It was first traversed in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the great river to the Atlantic Ocean. Observing companies of women (or perhaps of men, for the Indians have a custom of plucking out the beard by the roots) in arms, on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, or the land of the Amazons, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maragnon. Condamine, who afterwards went into those parts to measure a degree on the meridian, could perceive no such appearance of hostile women. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees, fields, and plants are verdant all the year round. The rivers and lakes are infested with crocodiles, alligators, and serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by coronets of beautiful feathers. The Spaniards have made many attempts to settle in this country; but difficulties and disasters have hitherto rendered their designs abortive. On a part of the coast, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese indeed have made some settlements.

AMBA'GES, *s.* [Lat.] a round-about way of expression. Circumlocution.

AMBA'SSADE, *s.* [Fr.] the office of a person who is commissioned to negociate the affairs of a state in foreign parts.

AMBA'SSADOR, *s.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr.] a person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassador is inviolable. Ambassadors are either ordinary or extraordinary. Ambassador *ordinary*, is he who constantly resides in the court of another prince, to maintain a good understanding, and look to the interest of his master. Till within these 200 years, ambassadors in ordinary were not heard of. All, till then, were ambassadors *extraordinary*; that is, such as are sent on some particular occasion, and who retire as soon as the affair is dispatched. By the law of nations, none under the quality of a sovereign prince can send or receive an ambassador.

AMBA'SSADRESS, *s.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.] in its primitive sense, the wife or lady of an ambassador; in a secondary one, a woman sent on a message.

A'MBASSAGE, *s.* [*ambassage*, Fr.] the employ or office of a person acting as an ambassador.

A'MBER, *s.* [*ambar*, Arab.] a kind of gum, or resin, found most plentifully in the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia. The physical qualities of this substance have recommended it in fumigation to remove defluxions, and in powder as an alterative, absorbent, sweetener, astringent, lithontriptic, diuretic, &c. Being susceptible of a fine polish, it is cut into necklaces, bracelets, snuff-boxes, &c. and also constitutes the basis of several kinds of varnish. It is highly endowed with the property of electricity.

A'MBERGRIS, *s.* a fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. *Ambergris* is found on the sea coasts, particularly those of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Red Sea sometimes in very large lumps, in the middle of which we frequently meet with stones, shells, and bones.

A'MBERSBURY, a town in Wiltshire; market on Friday. Distant from London 78 miles. Population 944.

A'MBER-TREE, *s.* a shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour.

AMBIDE'XTER, *s.* [Lat.] one who has equally the use of both hands, or who can use both hands with the same facility, and for the same purpose; also, one who is ready to engage on either side in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, *s.* the power of being able to use both hands equally. Double-dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, *a.* applied to one who can make use of either hand indifferently.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being able to use either hand with equal ease, or the engaging with different parties without scruple; double-dealing.

A'MBIENT, *part.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] that covers every part; that encompasses or surrounds.

A'MBIGU, *s.* [Fr.] an entertainment, wherein the dishes are set on the table in a promiscuous manner, without any regard to order, so as to perplex the guests.

AMBIGUITY, *s.* [*ambiguitas*, Lat.] the quality of a word or expression, received in different senses; words whose significations are doubtful or uncertain. We make use of an *equivocation* to deceive, of an *ambiguity* to keep in the dark from all, and of a *double entendre* to conceal from some.

AMBI'GUOUS, *a.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] applied to expressions having more senses than one, which are not easily determined.

AMBI'GUOUSLY, *ad.* uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two senses.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which renders the signification of a word uncertain.

AMBI'LOGY, *s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λόγος, Gr.] discourse of an ambiguous signification.

AMBI'LOQUOUS, *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] using ambiguous expressions.

A'MBIT, *s.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] a term in Geometry, signifying the boundary, outline, or circumference of any figure, regular or irregular; the compass or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, *s.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] is generally used in a bad sense, for an immoderate and illegal pursuit of power, a vehement desire of greatness or fame; a restlessness that cannot bear any competitor either in government or honour.

AMBITIOUS, *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] desirous, longing after, and industrious to obtain a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion. Proud, lofty, aspiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things, and implying their being not contented with their present dimensions, or situation.

AMBITIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner which shews a desire or thirst after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preferment.

AMBITIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being desirous of a greater degree of honour, riches, or power.

A'MBITUDE, *s.* compass; circuit.

To A'MBLE, *v. n.* [*ambulo*, Lat.] to move upon an amble; to move with a gentle motion; to move with an affected motion.

A'MBLE, *s.* in Horsemanship, a pace wherein the two feet of a horse on the same side move at the same time, or together.

A'MBLER, *s.* a horse that has been taught to amble, sometimes called a pacer.

A'MBLESIDE, a town in Westmoreland, 275 miles from London. The market is on Wednesday. Popul. 1095.

A'MBLINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to perform that pace by jockies called the amble.

AMBRO'SIA, *s.* [ἀμβροσία, Gr.] the imaginary food of the heathen deities, which preserved them immortal. Figuratively, applied to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and signifying that it was fit for the gods, or that it would communicate immortality.

AMBRO'SIAL, *a.* [*ambrosialis*, Lat.] heavenly, delicious, or beyond the possession of mortals.

A'MBS-ACE, *s.* in Gaming, when two aces are thrown at one time.

AMBULA'TION, *s.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] the act of walking.

A'MBULATORY, *a.* [from *ambulo*, Lat.] having the power of walking; moveable; a term applied to courts that were not fixed, but held sometimes at one place, and sometimes at another.

AMBUSCA'DE, *s.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] a place wherein men are hid in order to surprise an enemy. Applied with great elegance to luxurious food, which teem with latent diseases.

AMBUSCA'DO, *s.* [*emboscada*, Span.] a private place wherein men are hid to surprise an enemy.

A'MBUSH, *s.* [*embusche*, Fr.] a place wherein soldiers are hid, in order to surprise an enemy. A snare laid by a private person to assassinate.

A'MBUSHED, *a.* lying in wait, hid in order to surprise.

A'MBUSHMENT, *s.* a concealment in order to surprise.

AMBU'STION, am-bus-ti-on, *s.* [*ambustio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it, have on the flesh: when caused by fire immediately, termed a *burn*; when by boiling liquors, a *scald*.

A'MEL, *s.* [*email*, Fr.] See ENAMEL.

AME'N, *ad.* in Hebrew, signifies true, faithful, certain. It is also understood as expressing a wish, as *Amen, so be it:* or an affirmation, *Amen, yes, I believe it.*

AME'NABLE, *a.* [*amenable*, Fr.] in Law, responsible, or subject to inquiry and examination. Likewise tractable or easily governed.

AME'NANCE, *s.* conduct; behaviour. *Spenser.*

To AME'ND, *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr.] to alter something faulty for the better. Applied to writings, to correct. To reform, applied to manners or behaviour. To grow from a more infirm state to a better; to recover.

AME'NDABLE, *a.* capable of amendment, or possible to to be amended.

AME'NDE, *s.* [Fr.] a fine by which a compensation is made for a fault committed.

AME'NDER, *s.* the person who makes the changes or alterations in a thing for the better.

AME'NDMENT, *s.* [*amendement*, Fr.] an alteration which makes it better; a correction. A change from vice to virtue. It signifies a change from sickness towards health; a recovery.

AME'NDS, *s.* [*amende*, Fr.] something paid to make good a damage done. Atonement, or satisfaction.

AME'NITY, *s.* [*amœnitas*, Lat.] a situation or prospect which affects the mind with pleasure or delight.

To AME'RCE, *v. a.* [*amercier*, Norm.] in Law, to inflict a pecuniary punishment, or fine a person a sum of money for an offence.

AME'RCIER, *s.* the person who sets the fine upon an offender; or settles the value of the satisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

AME'RCEMENT, or AME'RCIAMENT, *s.* in Law, the fine imposed on an offender against the king, or other lord, who is convicted, and therefore stands at the mercy of either.

AME'RICA, the largest of the four grand divisions of the globe, is bounded on all sides by the ocean, and stretches, in its extensive range, through every inhabited latitude or climate in the world; and the waters on its northern extremity seem to be bound up in everlasting frost. The parts that have a vertical sun are so near the sea, or the lofty Andes, constantly covered with snow, that they experience not the excessive heats of Africa; and the complexion of the natives, or aborigines, is by no means very dark; it is generally of a reddish or copper colour, from the straits of Magellan to the borders of Hudson's Bay. This immense continent is divided into N. and S. America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Darien. Its mountains, rivers, and lakes,

are the largest in the world. America took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, thither, and drawing up an amusing history of his voyage, insinuated therein that he had first discovered that continent. The discovery of America was made so lately as 1491, by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, a bold adventurer, a patriot, and a man of humanity. At that time, the authority of the pope over the whole world, was generally acknowledged throughout Europe. He had granted to the Portuguese all the lands, islands, &c. they had discovered, or might discover, to the eastward of the Azores; hence the other Europeans were deprived of the advantages of the trade to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, which the Portuguese had but lately discovered. The costly articles of the East, which had heretofore come through the Red Sea and Mediterranean, and afforded to the Genoese a lucrative trade, were now brought by the Cape of Good Hope. Columbus saw, with concern, the loss his country had sustained, and concluding the earth to be round, proposed to evade the force of the pope's bull, by sailing to India by a western course. His countrymen were not better geographers than the bishop of Rome. They treated his schemes as the reveries of a mad-man; he tried other courts of Europe with similar success, till at length Isabella, queen of Spain, sold even her jewels to fit him out for the expedition.—America furnishes most of the vegetable and mineral productions to be found in the other parts of the world, together with a variety of valuable drugs and other commodities, which were unknown here before its discovery. The animals on the north are much the same all round the pole, but in the southern parts of America they are generally more diminutive and feeble; and some tribes there are, which, if ever they existed in the old world (as Europe, Asia, and Africa are called,) have there become extinct, while the most strong and savage quadrupeds seem not to have ever arrived here. Nearly the same variety of birds is found in the new world as in other parts, and some there are that are peculiar to the climate. America extends a distance of nearly 10,000 miles, from lat. 56. 0. S. to the impenetrable depths of the northern frigid zone, where it nearly extends through every degree of western longitude from London; and varies in its breadth from its narrowest part, 60 miles, at the Isthmus of Darien, to 3690, its greatest breadth, across the northern part of North America.—America may be divided into Indian Nations, United States, and European Colonies. The countries possessed by Great Britain are, Labrador, or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The French have Cayenne; the Dutch, Surinam; and the Portuguese, Brasil. The Spaniards appear to have lost their possessions in North and South America, as most of their colonies have revolted, and, after a bloody struggle, have become independent Republics. The United States originally consisted of thirteen States, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia. To these have since been added, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. There are, besides, the Floridas, lately ceded by Spain; and three territories, on the east of the Mississippi, viz. Alabama, Michigan, and the north-west territory; and the Missouri territory on the west. The population of the United States, in 1820, amounted to 10,405,547 souls.

A'MERSHAM, or *Agmondesham*. a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday. It consists of a long street, lying in the road; about the middle is a cross one, and in the intersection is a church. There are four almshouses and a freeschool. It was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. Population 2816. It is 26 miles N.W. of London.

A'METHYST, *s.* [from ἀμέθυστος, Gr.] a gem of a purple colour, which seems composed of a strong blue and deep red; and according as either of these colours prevail, affording different tinges of purple, sometimes approaching to violet, and sometimes even fading to a pale rose colour. In Heraldry, it is a term for a purple colour in the coat of a nobleman, in use with those who blazon by precious stones instead of metals and colours. This in a gentleman's escutcheon is called *Purpure*, and in those of sovereign princes *Mercury*.

AMETHY'STINE, am-e-this-tin, *a.* of a fine violet purple colour, resembling that of an amethyst.

A'MIABLE, a-me-a-bl, *a.* [*aimable*, Fr.] that is an object of love. That is able to attract the affection of love or delight.

A'MIABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing an object of delight, pleasure, or love.

A'MIABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to gain love.

AMIA'NTHUS, *s.* a sort of stone like alum, by some called Earth-flax, and by others Salamander's hair; a fibrous, flexile, and elastic mineral substance, composed of short and abrupt filaments. It has these surprising properties. that it will neither give fire with steel, nor ferment with aquafortis; if thrown into the fire, it will endure the most extreme heat without the least injury to its texture. It is found in Egypt, Tartary, Siberia, Anglesey in Wales, Scotland, and other parts.

A'MICABLE, *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] endowed with all the qualities, kindness, and social benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendship.

A'MICABLENESS, *s.* that quality which is exerted in performing acts of kindness, and in exercising the offices of friendship.

A'MICABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is consistent with the warmest affection.

A'MICE, *s.* [from *amictus*, Lat.] the first or undermost of the six garments worn by priests, and next to the alb.

AMI'D, or AMI'DST, *prep.* [*a* and *mid*, Sax.] in the middle, with respect to situation; applied to things, placed in a straight line, between or in the centre.

A'MIENS, a handsome, large, and ancient city in the department of Somme. It has 3 bridges over as many branches of the Somme, 5 gates, and contains 41,294 inhabitants. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. A treaty of peace was concluded here, March 27, 1802, between Spain, Holland, France, and England. It is on the road from Calais to Paris, 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 54. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

AMI'SS, *ad.* [*a* and *mis*, Sax.] wrong, or contrary to any law, divine or moral. Improperly, or inconsistently with the dictates of reason.

AMI'SSION, *s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] loss.

A'MITY, *s.* a state wherein there is the greatest concord, harmony, or mutual intercourse, between two or more persons. Applied to nations, peace, wherein states are employed in promoting the good of each other.

A'MLWICH, or *Amlwoch*, a village on the north of Anglesey. 25 miles W. of Beaumaris, and 275 from London. It votes with Beaumaris for a member of parliament.

AMMO'NIAC, (GUM) *s.* with Physicians, a gum, or more properly a gum-resin, extracted from a ferulaceous plant growing in some parts of Asia and Africa.

AMMO'NIAC, (SAL) *s.* a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient was a native salt, generated in inns, where pilgrims travelling from the temple of Jupiter Ammon used to lodge,

whose camels, urining in the stables, a salt arose out of it, denominated *Ammoniac*. The modern *Sal Ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt with soot, a little sea-salt, and the urine of cattle. This our chemists imitate, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of soot.

AMMONI'ACAL, *a.* that has the properties of ammoniac, as above described.

AMMUNITION, *s.* [probably from *munitio*, Lat.] such arms, instruments, and stores, as are necessary to carry on war; military stores.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, *s.* bread provided for an army or garrison.

A'MNESTY, *s.* [*ἀμνηστία*, Gr.] an act wherein a prince promises pardon to criminals for offences past; an act of oblivion.

A'MNION, or A'MNIOS, *s.* [probably from *ἄμνος*, Gr.] the innermost membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth.

AMO'NG, or AMO'NGST, *prep.* [*among*, Sax.] present, or residing with.

A'MORIST, *s.* [from *amor*, Lat.] one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one who is in love; a lover.

A'MOROUS, *a.* [*amoureux*, Fr.] fond; smitten with love at the sight of an amiable object; naturally inclined to love.

A'MOROUSLY, *ad.* with great appearance of affection or love; in a fond or loving manner.

AMO'RT, *a.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] spiritless.

AMORTIZATION, AMO'RTIZEMENT, *s.* [*amortissement*, Fr.] in Law, a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c. to remain in their possession for ever; called an alienation of lands or tenements in mortmain.

To AMO'RTIZE, *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] to alien or transfer lands to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, for ever.

To AMO'VE, *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.] in Law, to move a person from his post or station.

To AMOU'NT, *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] applied to arithmetical process, to make up, to come to, when all the separate parts or figures are added together; to compose when united.

AMOU'NT, *s.* in Arithmetic, the sum produced by the addition of several numbers or quantities; the product of several quantities, added together; the consequence, result, or value.

AMOU'R, a-moor, *s.* [*amour*, Fr.] a love intrigue; including the secondary idea of something vicious.

AMPE'LITES, *s.* See CANNEL COAL.

AMPHI'BIOUS, am-fib-e-us, *a.* [from *ἀμφὶ* and *βίος*, Gr.] that can live both upon the earth and in the water, as if either element was natural to it. The beaver, frog, otter, tortoise, sea-calf, crocodile, &c. are of this species.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, *s.* [*ἀμφιβολογία*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, an abuse of language, wherein words are so placed in a sentence, that they will admit of a different sense, according to the different manner of combining them; as in the following sentence: *Noli regem occidere timere bonum est.* Which may either be rendered, "Do not fear to kill the king; it is a good action:" or "Do not kill the king; for it is good to fear, or decline it."

AMPHI'CTYONS, *s.* in Grecian antiquity, an assembly composed of deputies from the different states of Greece; and resembling in some measure the diet of the German empire.

AMPHISBÆ'NA, *s.* [Lat.] a serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost

AMPHI'SCII, *s.* [*ἀμφίσκιοι*, from *ἀμφὶ* and *σκιὰ*, Gr.] those people who live between the tropics; so called, because, according to the sun's coming up to the two solstices, the shadow changes, and falls sometimes on the right, and sometimes on the left hand.

AMPHITHEATRE, *s.* [*ἀμφιθέατρον*, from *ἀμφὶ* and *θεάομαι*, Gr.] in Antiquity, a large edifice, either round or oval, with seats or benches rising one above another, upon which the people sat to behold the combats of gladiators or wild beasts, and other sports. They were at first only built of wood, but in the reign of Augustus there was one erected of stone.

A'MPLE, *a.* [*amplus*, Lat.] applied to extent, wide or spacious. Applied to bulk, large, great, or big. Applied to permission, or liberties granted, full; without restraint. Applied to gifts, large, liberal. Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumstances.

A'MPLENESS, *s.* largeness, splendour.

To A'MPLIATE, *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] to enlarge, extend, to make additions to.

AMPLIATION, *s.* [*ampliatio*, Lat.] applied to rumours, increasing their sense by additional circumstances; an exaggeration or enlargement. Enlargement, or dwelling long upon a subject.

To AMPLI'FICATE, *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] to enlarge, to dwell long upon a subject.

AMPLIFICATION, *s.* [*amplificatio*, Lat.] enlargement, or increase of dimensions, applied to a body; but, generally speaking, it is used for whatever consists in a heightening of a description, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing, by such an enumeration of particulars as most forcibly affects the passions. Hyperbolical expression.

A'MPLIFIER, *s.* one who enlarges.

To A'MPLIFY, *v. a.* [*amplus* and *fio*, Lat.] to increase the dimensions, or number of parts, applied to matter or body. To increase or heighten, applied to quality. To extend, or enlarge, applied to power or dominion. To render complete, or increase by additions, applied to writings. To expatiate, to treat fully, or enlarge upon. To represent in a pompous, heightened, and hyperbolical manner.

A'MPLITUDE, *s* [*amplitudo*, Lat.] compass, or extent. Greatness, or largeness. Capacity, endued with powers sufficient. *Amplitude*, in Astronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the east and west part thereof, and the centre of the sun, star, or planet, at its rising or setting; at the rising it is called Ortive, at the setting Occasive.

A'MPLY, *ad.* largely, liberally; at large; copiously.

A'MPTHILL, a market town in Bedfordshire, distant from London 45 miles. The market is on Thursday. Pop. 1688.

To A'MPUTATE, *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] in Surgery, to cut off a limb.

AMPUTATION, *s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] in Surgery, the cutting off a limb of the body.

AMSDO'RFIANS, in Church History, a sect of Protestants in the sixteenth century, who took that name from Amsdorf their leader. They maintained, that good works were not only unprofitable, but even opposite and pernicious to salvation.

A'MSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, and handsome city of Holland, and the capital of the whole kingdom. It was formerly a lordship belonging to the lords of Amstel; was ruined in 1300, but afterwards rebuilt. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart, is built over the river Amstel, one of the finest pieces of architecture in those parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all ages, sexes, religions, and countries. The Exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a

vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a very great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The houses are brick and stone, the streets spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London; and none of the inhabitants are idle. Before the revolution, (See HOLLAND) it was governed by a college of 30 senators, who held their places for life, and 12 burgomasters, four of whom were always sitting. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 80 miles N. by E. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 560 N. W. of Vienna, and 870 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 52. 23. N. lon. 41. 58. E.

A'MULET, *s.* [*amulette*, Fr.] a charm or preservative usually hung about the neck as a defence against mischief, witchcraft, or as a cure for some disease.

To AMU'SE, *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.] to employ a person's thoughts on some object that may engage them from wandering to any other, including the idea of something trifling. To entertain with something agreeable, which has not force enough to divert, and wants importance to please.

AMU'SEMENT, *s.* an employment, in order to avoid the tediousness of inaction. Any thing which engages the mind, or is the subject of the senses; an entertainment. SYNON. The general idea of *diversion* and *amusement* is innocent recreation; but that of *amusement* implies tranquil entertainment; that of *diversion*, tumultuous merriment: card-playing, concerts, plays, &c. are *amusements;* cricket, cudgel-playing, horse-races, &c. are *diversions.*

AMU'SIVE, *a.* that engages the attention to something trifling, specious, and delusive.

AMY'GDALINE, *a.* [from *amygdala*, Lat.] resembling almonds.

AMYRA'LDISM, *s.* a name given by some writers to the doctrine of universal grace, as explained and asserted by Amyraldus and his followers, about the middle of the 17th century.

AN, *article*, [*ane*, Sax.] an indefinite article put before nouns of the singular number, which begin with a vowel, or an *h*, when not sounded or aspirated, as *an* eye, *an* hour; but if aspirated, the *h* then is looked on as having the power of another consonant, and *a* is used, as *a* hand, *a* hare. Applied to number, it signifies one, in a loose and undetermined sense.

A'NA, *s.* [*ἀνὰ*, Gr.] a term used by Physicians to denote an equal quantity of ingredients to be used in compounding medicine; and in their recipes is thus abbreviated, *ā*, or *aa.*

A'NA, Anas, or books in Ana, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning and wit, such as *Causaboniana*, or the sayings of Causabon, &c.

ANABA'PTISTS, *s.* [from *ἀνὰ* and *βαπτίζω*, Gr.] a religious sect, whose distinguishing tenet is, that persons are not to be baptized before they come to years of discretion, and are able to give an account of the principles of their profession. The first founders of this sect were originally disciples of Martin Luther, whose names were Nicholas Storch, Mark Stubner, and Thomas Munzer: they first broached their principles in 1511. In England, they differ but very little from other Protestant Dissenters, except in rejecting infant baptism; as appears from their confession of faith, published in 1689.

ANACA'MPTIC, *a.* [from *ἀνακάμπτω*, Gr.] that is returned; beat back again; reflected. In the plural, *Anacamptics* is a term applied to that part of Philosophy which treats of the reflections of the rays of light, called likewise *Catoptrics.*

ANACATHA'RTIC, *a.* [*ἀνακαθαρτικὸς*, Gr.] in Medicine, that purges upwards as a vomit.

ANA'CHORET, *s.* See ANCHORITE.

ANA'CHRONISM, an-ak-kro-nism, *s.* [*ἀνὰ* and *χρόνος*, Gr.] in Chronology, the misplacing an action with respect to the time in which it was performed; a mistake in computing the time when an event happened.

ANACLA'TICS, *s.* [from *ἀνακλάω*, Gr.] the doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics.

ANACREO'NTIC, *a.* applied to verses in imitation of Anacreon, a famous poet, who flourished in the 60th Olympiad, about 400 years before Christ, and wrote in the jovial or bacchanalian strain. In English, they consist of seven syllables; and in Latin, of three feet and a half.

ANADIPLO'SIS, *s.* [*ἀναδίπλωσις*, Gr.] reduplication; a figure in Rhetoric, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following: as, "He retained his virtues amid all his *misfortunes*, *misfortunes* which only his virtues brought upon him." In Medicine, the return of the paroxysm of a fever, chiefly of a semi-tertian.

ANAGO'GICAL, *a.* [from *ἀναγώγη*, Gr.] mysterious, transporting. This word is seldom used, but with regard to the different senses of scripture. The *anagogical* sense is, when the sacred text is explained with regard to eternal life, the point which Christians should have in view. Thus the rest of the Sabbath, in the *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of everlasting happiness.

A'NAGRAM, *s.* [*ἀνὰ* and *γράμμα*, Gr.] the transposition of the letters of some name, whereby a new word is formed either to the advantage or disadvantage of the person or thing to which the name belongs.

ANALE'CTA, or A'NALECT, *s.* the remains or the fragments taken off the table. In Literature, it is used to denote a collection of small pieces, as essays, remains, &c. A miscellany.

ANALE'MMA, *s.* [*ἀνάλημμα*, Gr.] in Geometry, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon; likewise an instrument of brass or wood, upon which this kind of projection is drawn.

ANALE'PTICS, *s.* [from *ἀναληπτικὸς*, Gr.] in Physic, medicines proper to restore the body when emaciated either by the long continuance of a disorder, or want of food.

ANALO'GICAL, *a.* [*ἀναλογικὸς*, Gr.] applied to words, a term which signifies any particular idea as attributed to several others, not by way of resemblance, but on account of some evident reference to the original idea.

ANALO'GICALLY, *ad.* in a manner wherein there is some resemblance to the thing compared, though it may not hold good with respect to all its properties.

ANA'LOGISM, *s.* [*ἀναλογισμὸς*, Gr.] reason. In Logic, an argument drawn from the cause to the effect, and importing an unanswerable necessity.

To ANA'LOGIZE, *v. a.* to turn into analogy; to form a resemblance or run a parallel between things which differ; to interpret a thing as if it had a reference or resemblance to something else.

ANA'LOGOUS, *a.* [*ἀνὰ* and *λόγος*, Gr.] that bears a resemblance to a thing in some particulars, but not in all.

ANA'LOGY, *s.* [*ἀναλογία*, Gr.] a resemblance which one thing bears to another in some of its properties or qualities, though not in all. When we speak of the Divine Being, we are obliged to have recourse to this method of expressing

ourselves, because divine matters are not the object of our senses, and cannot be conceived any other ways than by their similitude, proportion, or connection with sensible things; so that analogy means a resemblance in kind or sort, but a difference with respect to manner. Among Geometricians, it denotes a similitude of ratios. In Medicine, it is the similitude observable among several diseases, which, accordingly, are treated in nearly the same manner. By Grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, *love, loved; hate, hated.* In Rhetoric, it is a figure of speech, otherwise called Comparison.

ANA'LYSIS, *s.* [*ἀνάλυσις*, Gr.] a separation of a compound body into several parts. Among Logicians, it is a method of tracing things backwards to their source, and resolving knowledge into its original principles. With Mathematicians, it is the art of discovering the truth or falsehood of a proposition; or its possibility or impossibility; by supposing the proposition, as it stands, to be true; and examining what follows from thence, until we arrive at some evident truth, or some impossibility, of which the first proposition is a necessary consequence; and from thence establish the truth or impossibility of that proposition. In Chemistry, it is the reduction of a mixed body into its principles; which is done principally by fire. The ancient chemists admitted only three principles or elements, salt, sulphur, and mercury; to which the moderns have added water and earth; into these all bodies are resolvable by a chemical analysis, though no operation, no human art, can exhibit them pure and elementary. In Anatomy, it is the dissection of an animal. In Grammar, it is the explaining the etymology, construction, and other properties of words. In Rhetoric, it is the stripping an oration of all its flowery dress of tropes and figures, or, shewing what use the orator has made of them, to embellish and set off every thing to the best advantage.

ANALYTIC, *a.* [*ἀναλυτικὸς*, Gr.] the manner of resolving a thing into its primary, elemental, or constituent parts; the reducing a book into the several topics which it treats of.

ANALYTICAL, *a.* that pretends to resolve things into their first principles.

ANALYTICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to separate a thing into the parts of which it is composed; to resolve a subject into its first principles.

To A'NALYZE, *v. a.* [*ἀναλύω*, Gr.] in Chemistry, to resolve a compound into its first principles. To investigate or trace a thing to its first principles or motives.

ANALYZER, *s.* that which can reduce a thing into its first principles.

ANAMORPHO'SIS, *s.* [*ἀναμόρφωσις*, Gr.] in Perspective, the describing a figure, which in one point of view shall appear to be deformed, and monstrously misshapen, but in another regular, and in due proportion; or a delineation of an object which shall appear monstrous to the naked eye, but when viewed in a cylindrical mirror, shall appear regular and harmonious. There are several pieces of this kind in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

ANA'NA, *s.* in Botany, the pine-apple, so called from its resemblance to the cones of pines.

ANAPÆST, *s.* in ancient Poetry, a foot, consisting of two short syllables and one long, just the reverse of the dactyl.

ANAPHORA, *s.* [*ἀναφορὰ*, Gr.] a figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word or sound; as, *Where* is the wise? *where* is the scribe? *where* is the disputer of this world?"

ANAPLERO'TIC, *a.* [from *ἀναπληρόω*, Gr.] in Medicine, that incarns, or fills up any wound with flesh.

A'NARCH, an-ark, *s.* [*ἀ* and *ἀρχὸς*, Gr.] one who is the author or promoter of confusion, or sedition; a rebel.

ANA'RCHICAL, an-ark-i-kal, *a.* that is not subject to rule, law, or government; rebellious, or seditious.

A'NARCHY, an-ar-ky, *s.* [*ἀναρχία*, Gr.] a state wherein there is not (or no one will acknowledge) a supreme magistrate; a state wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, and will not submit to them; rebellion; sedition; and confusion.

ANASA'RCA, an-a-sar-ka, *s.* [from *ἀνὰ* and *σὰρξ*, Gr.] in Physic, a kind of universal dropsy, wherein the skin appears bloated, and yields to the impression like dough.

ANASTOMO'SIS, *s.* [*ἀνάστομωσις*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the inosculation, or opening of two vessels into each other.

ANA'THEMA, *s.* [*ἀνάθεμα*, Gr.] among the Jews, signified, First, something dedicated to the service of the Deity; Secondly, something devoted to destruction; Thirdly, a person who was the object of universal aversion; and Fourthly, one who, on account of some offence, was denied the privileges of society, and banished from the synagogue.

ANATHEMATICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of an anathema, or sentence of excommunication.

To ANA'THEMATIZE, *v. a.* to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against any person.

ANA'TOCISM, *s.* [*ἀνατοκισμὸς*, Gr.] the accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATO'MICAL, *a.* that is used in Anatomy to separate the parts of an animal or substance to be dissected; that is discovered by anatomy, or in the dissection of a body; that is separated, applied to the small and constituent particles of a body.

ANATOMIST, *s.* [*anatomiste*, Fr.] one who dissects the body of human creatures, brutes, or plants; dividing every one of the parts from each other; inquiring into their several uses and properties; their various affections; the wonder of their structure, &c.

To ANATOMIZE, *v. a.* [*ἀνατεμνω*, Gr.] to dissect or separate, by means of instruments, every part of the body; to discover all the properties of a truth or thing; to lay open the secret motives, affections, or dispositions of a person's mind.

ANA'TOMY, *s.* [*ἀνατομὴ*, Gr.] the dissecting or separating the parts of a human or vegetable body, in order to discover its structure, and the different uses of its several parts.

A'NCESTOR, *s.* [*ancestre*, Fr.] the person from whom one is descended by birth. SYNON. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, because that is used to signify those whom we succeeded in dignity and office; but *ancestors*, those whom we follow by natural descent, and as men, whether by father or mother's side.

A'NCESTREL, *a.* in Law, that may be claimed in right of our ancestors; or, that has been done by them.

A'NCESTRY, *s.* such persons of a family from whom a person is descended; family, lineage, progenitors; pedigree, descent, or birth.

A'NCHOR, ank-or, *s.* [*anchora*, Lat.] an instrument formed of a strong piece of iron, with a double hook or two barbs at one end, and a ring to hold a cable with in the other, used to keep ships or other vessels from driving with the wind, tide, or currents. It is used with the following verbs, to *drop*, or *cast*, which imply the letting down; and to *weigh*, which signifies the pulling up of the anchor. There are several kinds of anchors, 1. The sheet anchor, which is the largest, and never used but in violent storms. 2. The two bowers, used in a harbour. 3. The stream anchor. 4. The grapnel. In Heraldry, it is the emblem of Hope, and taken for such in a spiritual as well as in a temporal sense.

To A'NCHOR, ank-or, *v n.* to be secured from danger;

to be kept from driving, by means of an anchor. Figuratively, to fasten, to stop.

A'NCHORAGE, *s.* the effect which an anchor has, so as to hold or keep a ship from driving; the anchors themselves, or the duty paid for anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORET, or A'NCHORITE, ank-o-ret, *s.* [*ἀναχωρητὴς*, Gr.] one who goes into deserts and unfrequented places, in order to practise the greatest austerities, and put himself out of the reach of temptation.

ANCHO'VY, *s.* [*anchova*, Span.] a small fish, much used for sauce, fished for on the coast of Provence, generally in the night time, with a light at the stern of the vessel.

A'NCIENT, or A'NTIENT, *s.* the flag or streamer of a ship, or the bearer of a flag. Also, old men who have served the several offices of their parish, and are usually called upon to give their opinions on public occasions. Also, those that lived in old times. Among the Lawyers in the Temple, such as are passed their reading are called *Ancients*; and in Gray's Inn, it is one of the four classes that compose the society, which consists of *ancients*, barristers, benchers, and students.

A'NCIENT, *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.] that has endured for some time; that has been formerly, or some time ago; opposed to *modern*, but not to *new*. Applied to life, or the duration of things.

A'NCIENTLY, *ad.* in former times, in times long past, or before the present instant.

A'NCIENTRY, *s.* a pedigree which can be traced a great many years backwards; or a family which has been noted for a long course of years.

ANCI'LLARY, *a.* subservient as a handmaid.

AND, *conj.* [*and*, Sax.] a particle, by which sentences are joined together, signifying that what was affirmed or denied of the sentence before it, holds good, or may be affirmed, likewise of that which comes after it.

ANDA'NTE, *s.* a Musical term, signifying, that every note must be played very distinctly, especially in thorough bases.

A'NDES, otherwise called *Cordilliera*, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the sea-shore, and terminating at the Straits of Magellan. They are the highest and most remarkable mountains in the world; for those within the torrid zone are always covered with snow; and in passing over the lowest part of them, you are in danger of being starved with cold. There are a great many volcanoes, which break out sometimes in one place and sometimes in another; and by melting the snow, occasion such a torrent of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished.

ANDI'RONS, *s.* irons placed at each end of a grate, in which a spit turns; or irons on which wood is laid to burn instead of a grate.

A'NDOVER, a borough-town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a large town, sends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and 63 miles W. by S. of London. Popalation 4843.

A'NDREWS, St. a town in Scotland, in the county of Fife, with a university; formerly the metropolis of Scotland, and the see of an archbishop, but the cathedral church is now in ruins. It has a prospect of the German ocean. The university consists of three colleges, the Old College, St. Leonard's, and the New College. The inhabitants, including the district, are stated in the population returns of 1831, at 28,881. St. Andrew's, in conjunction with Cupar and five other towns, sends one member to parliament. The harbour is not in a good condition, though there passed an act of parliament in 1728 to repair it. It is 30 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 45 E. N E. of Stirling.

ANDRO'GYNOUS, *a.* [from *ἀνὴρ* and *γυνὴ*, Gr.] an epithet given to those animals or persons which have the distinction of both sexes in the same individual.

A'NECDOTE, *s.* [*ἀνέκδοτον*, Gr.] an article relating to a secret transaction of a person's life, whether it be that of a prince or private person; a piece of secret history.

ANEMO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *ἄνεμος* and *γράφω*, Gr.] a description of the winds.

ANEMO'METER, *s.* [from *ἄνεμος* and *μετρέω*, Gr.] a machine or instrument to measure the force of the wind.

ANE'MONE, *s.* [*ἀνεμώνη*, Gr.] a plant.

ANEMO'SCOPE, *s.* [*ἄνεμος* and *σκοπὸς*, Gr.] an instrument for determining the course and velocity of the wind.

ANENT, *prep.* a Scotch word signifying about, concerning; over against, opposite to.

ANES, or AWNS, *s.* the beards or spires of corn.

A'NEURISM, *s.* [from *ἀνευρύνω*, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumor or swelling caused by the weakness of an artery; or by blood extravasated and spread under the flesh by a wound, or a rupture of an artery.

ANEW, *ad.* [*neowe*, Sax.] again; over again; once more.

ANFRA'CTUOUS, *a.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] winding; mazy; full of turnings, and winding passages.

A'NGEL, *s.* [*angelus*, Lat.] a name given to those spiritual beings who are employed by God in the government of the world. The word signifies a messenger. We read of *evil angels*, the ministers of God's wrath; as, the destroying *angel*, the *angel* of death, the *angel* of Satan, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Angel*, is likewise the name of an ancient gold coin in England, having the figure of an angel engraved on it, of the value of 10s. Figuratively, a person of exquisite beauty, and superior to the common run of mortals.

ANGE'LIC, *a.* resembling, belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of angels.

ANGE'LICA, *s.* [Lat.] a plant of great esteem among Physicians, being reputed stomachic, cordial, alexipharmic, and of great use in pestilential fevers and contagious distempers; but now chiefly regarded as a carminative.

ANGE'LICAL, *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] that resembles angels; that belongs to, or partakes of the property or nature of angels.

A'NGER, ang-gur, *s.* [*anger*, Sax.] a desire of thwarting the happiness of another, on account of an injury received. SYNON. The word *anger* implies a passion more internal and lasting; whereas the expression *in a passion*, carries in its idea a sudden external gust of anger, short but violent.

To A'NGER, *v. a.* to injure or offend a person, so as to provoke him to resentment, or to desire to thwart one's happiness.

A'NGERLY, *ad.* in the manner of, or like a person who resents an injury.

ANGI'NA, *s.* [Lat.] a disease or swelling of the throat, called the quinsy.

ANGIO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *ἀγγεῖον* and *γράφω*, Gr.] a description of the vessels or tubes of the human body.

ANGIO'LOGY, *s.* [*ἀγγεῖον* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a treatise or discourse of the vessels of the human body.

A'NGLE, *s.* [*angulus*, Lat.] in Geometry, the meating of two lines which incline to each other, and meet in a point.

A'NGLE, *s.* [*angel*, Sax.] an instrument to catch fish with, consisting of a line, hook, and rod.

To A'NGLE, *v. a.* to fish with a hook, line, and rod. Figuratively, to entice by some allurements or artifice.

A'NGLE-ROD, *s.* the rod to which the line and hook are fastened in angling.

A'NGLER, *s.* he that fishes with a rod, hook, and line

A'NGLES, an ancient German nation, originally a branch of the Suevi; who, after various migrations, settled in that part of Denmark, and duchy of Sleswick, which to this day is called *Angel*, and of which Flensbourg is the capital. Here they were known, even in the time of Tacitus, by the name of *Angli*. To this nation the Britons applied for succours against the Scots and Picts. The Angles therefore came over in great numbers, and had the honour of giving the name of *Anglia* to England.

A'NGLESEA, or *Anglesey*, Isle of, the most western county of N. Wales, through which the packets regularly pass between London and Dublin. It was called by the ancients Mona, and was the seat of the Druids, of whom there seem to be some monumental remains, in the erections of huge stones, as at Stonehenge. Anglesea is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait, called Menai, or Menu, which, in some places, however, is fordable at low water. It is about 24 miles long and 18 broad; contains 74 parishes, and had, in 1831, 48,325 inhabitants. It is a fertile spot, has some valuable quarries, and a very rich copper mine on Pary's Mount. The chief town is Beaumaris, which is about 250 miles distant from London.

A'NGLICISM, *s.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] a form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.

A'NGLING, *verbal noun*, the diversion of fishing by a rod, line, and hook, armed with a bait.

A'NGO'LA, a kingdom on the western coast of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Danda, which separates it from Congo; and on the S. by the Coanza. The soil produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, grain of various kinds, and great variety of fruits. Although the Portuguese preserve their superiority in Angola, yet the English, Dutch, and other European nations, carry on trade with the natives for various commodities.

A'NGRILY, *ad.* in a manner which bespeaks resentment on account of some injury.

A'NGRY, *a.* desirous of revenge, on account of some affront; highly displeased.

A'NGUISH, *s.* [*angoisse*, Fr.] excessive pain, applied to the body. Immoderate, or the highest degree of sorrow, anxiety, and torture, applied to the mind.

A'NGUISHED, *a.* affected with the profoundest anxiety, torture, and sorrow, on account of some calamity.

A'NGULAR, *a.* [from *angulus*, Lat.] that has corners or angles.

ANGULA'RITY, *s.* the quality of having angles or corners.

A'NGULARLY, *ad.* with angles and corners; like an angle.

A'NGULATED, *a.* [from *angulus*, Lat.] that has angles or corners.

A'NGULOUS, *a.* [from *angulus*, Lat.] that has corners or angles.

A'NGUS-SHIRE, or *Forfarshire*, a county of Scotland, 45 miles long, and 38 broad; bounded on the N. by Aberdeenshire, N. E. by Kincardineshire; E. by the German ocean; S. by the Frith of Tay, and W. by Perthshire. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pasture. The principal rivers are the N. and S. Esk; and the county town is Forfar. The number of inhabitants, in 1831, was 65,093 males, and 74,513 females. Returns one member.

ANHELA'TION, *s.* [from *anhelo*, Lat.] a shortness of breath, or quickness of breathing, occasioned by running, or going up any high and steep place.

ANIE'NTED, *a.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] frustrated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS, *ad.* in the night-time, or every night.

ANI'LITY, *s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] old age, considered as it respects a woman.

A'NIMABLE, *a.* [from *animate*] that may be put into life, or receive animation.

ANIMADVE'RSION, *s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.] a taking notice of a fault with some degree of anger, severity, or dispatch.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, *a.* [from *animadversio*, Lat.] that has power to make the mind attend to, or consider, any particular object; that has the power of judging.

To ANIMADVE'RT, *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.] to censure, to blame, including the secondary idea of defect in the person animadverted on, together with authority, displeasure, and severity in the animadverter.

ANIMADVE'RTER, *s.* he who inflicts punishment or passes censure on crimes.

A'NIMAL, *s.* [*animal*, Lat.] a being, consisting of a body and a soul; distinguished from pure spirit, with respect to its corporeal part, and from mere matter by its spiritual. *Animal secretion*, is the act whereby the juices of the body are separated and secreted from the common mass of the blood by means of the glands. *Animal spirits*, are a fine subtile juice, supposed to be the great instrument of muscular motion and sensation. *Animal system*, denotes and includes the whole class of beings endowed with animal life; or, in general, an animal kingdom.

ANIMA'LCULE, an-e-mal-kule, *s.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] an animal so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. *Animalcules* are seen only by the assistance of the microscope, and are vastly more numerous than any other part of the creation; but the species, on examination, are found to be extremely few. The most obvious distinction among them is, that some have, and some have not tails; that some have, and others have not any visible limbs. *Animalcules* are discovered by microscopes in most liquors, as water, wine, vinegar, &c. in several chalybeate waters, in oats, barley, &c.

ANIMA'LITY, *s.* [from *animal*] the state of existence.

To A'NIMATE, *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.] to give life to; to quicken; to join, or unite a soul to a body. Figuratively, applied to musical instruments, to enliven, to make vocal, to inspire with the power of harmony; to communicate boldness to; to encourage, or excite.

A'NIMATE, *a.* [*animatus*, Lat.] that is endued with a soul; that has life, or the properties of an animal; possessing animal life.

A'NIMATED, *part.* that has a great deal of life; vigorous; spirited.

ANIMA'TION, *s.* [*animatio*, Lat.] the act of bringing into existence, or enduing with life both vegetable and animal. The state wherein the soul and body are united.

A'NIMATIVE, *a.* that has the power of communicating a soul, or principle of life; that has the power of enlivening, encouraging, or making vigorous.

ANIMA'TOR, *s.* that which enlivens, or confers the principle of life.

ANIMO'SE, *a.* [*animosus*, Lat.] full of spirit; violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMO'SITY, *s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] a disposition of mind wherein a person is inclined to hinder the success, thwart the happiness, or disturb the tranquillity of another: it includes in it a degree of enmity, and is opposite to friendship or benevolence.

A'NISE, *s.* is a small seed of a hot nature, good to expel wind out of the bowels and stomach, and is used by confectioners in sugar-plums, &c. By distillation there is extracted from it an oil, which, as well as that expressed from it when bruised, answers all the purposes of the seed itself;

and during the distillation there comes off a water called aniseed water, a well-known cordial and carminative.

ANKER, *s.* [*ancker*, Dutch] a liquid measure containing eight gallons wine measure.

A'NKLE, *s.* [*ancleow*, Sax.] the joint which unites the leg to the foot. *Ankle*-bone, the protuberant bone at the ankle.

A'NNAN, the capital of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is three miles N. of Solway Frith, and 70 S. of Edinburgh. Annan votes with Dumfries for one member of parliament.

A'NNALIST, *s.* one who writes or composes annals.

A'NNALS, *s.* [it has no singular, *annales*, Lat.] a narrative wherein the transactions are digested into periods, consisting each of one year; or relations which contain the public occurrences of a single year.

A'NNATS, *s.* [Lat. it has no singular] first fruits; or a year's income of a spiritual living. In ancient times they were given to the pope throughout all Christendom, on the decease of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England, the pope claimed them first of such foreigners as he conferred benefices upon, by way of provision: but afterwards they were demanded of all other clerks, on their admission to benefices. At the Reformation they were taken from the pope, and vested in the king; and lastly, queen Anne restored them to the church, for the augmentation of poor livings.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain. This amiable and illustrious princess was descended from a race of kings, the most ancient of any in Europe. She was second daughter of James duke of York, afterwards king James II. by Mrs. Anne Hyde, eldest daughter of Edward Earl of Clarendon. The duke was privately married to this lady during his first exile, in 1659. In 1660, she was, by an order of council, declared duchess of York, and to have the precedency of the princess of Orange and the queen of Bohemia. The duchess died at the palace of St. James's, March 15, 1671: she had issue by the duke four sons and four daughters; Charles, born Oct. 22, 1660; Mary, born April 30, 1662; James, born July 12, 1663; Anne, born Feb. 6, 1664; Charles, born July 4, 1665; Edgar, born Sept. 14, 1667; Henrietta, born Jan. 13, 1669; and Katherine, born Feb. 9, 1670; of whom Charles, James, Charles, and Henrietta, died in her life-time; and Edgar and Katherine did not survive her a year; but Mary and Anne lived to be queens of England. Princess Mary was about nine years old, and princess Anne about seven, at the death of their mother. On the death of K. William III. who died on Sunday, March 8, 1702, about 8 in the morning, princess Anne was, about 3 the same afternoon, proclaimed queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, in the cities of London and Westminster, and was crowned April 23, following. The most remarkable events in her reign were:—War declared against France and Spain, May 4, 1702. Prince George made lord high admiral. The earl, afterwards duke of Marlborough, generalissimo. An unsuccessful attempt on Cadiz. Vigo taken by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.—Admiral Benbow betrayed. The great storm, Nov. 1703.—Order of the Thistle revived. Victory at Schellenburgh. The great battle at Hochstet, or Blenheim, wherein the French lost 30,000 men, had 10,000 men taken prisoners, and marshal Tallard their general, August 1704.—The sea-fight off Malaga, in the same year, August 13. The battle of Ramilies, May 12; the union between England and Scotland, signed July 22; and the battle of Turin, all in 1706.—The battle of Almanza, April 14, 1707.—Sir Cloudesley Shovel wrecked on the rocks of Sicily. The battle of Oudenard, June 30; Minorca taken by general Stanhope, Sept. 18; the action of Wynnendale, Sept. 28; the city of Lisle taken, Oct. 12, 1708.—Battle of Malplaquet, Sept. 14, 1709.—Dr. Sacheverel sentenced, March 2; queen Anne changes her ministry, Aug. 3; the battle of Saragossa, Aug. 8; general Stanhope taken prisoner at Brihuega, Nov. 26; and the battle of Villa Viciosa, Nov. 29, 1710.—The duke of Ormond separates the British forces from the allies, July 5; and the action of Denain, July 13, 1712;—The peace of Utrecht signed March 30, 1713.—Sunday, a little after 7 o'clock in the morning, Aug. 1, 1714, the queen died, having lived 49 years, 5 months, and 6 days, and reigned 12 years and 5 months, wanting 7 days. There had been a new vault made on the S. side, and towards the E. end of Henry VIIth's chapel, to deposit the body of K. Charles II. in which the prince, queen Mary, K. William III. and prince George of Denmark, were laid. Here the remains of queen Anne were likewise deposited; and there being no more room left, the vault is closed with brick-work. She had been married to his royal highness prince George, brother to the then K. of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had a daughter still-born, May 12, 1684; lady Mary, born June 2, 1685, died Feb. 1690; lady Anne Sophia, born May 12, 1686, died Feb. following; William duke of Gloucester, born July 24, 1689, and lived till eleven years of age; Mary, born Oct. 1690, and lived long enough to be baptized; and George, who died soon after he was born. Prince George, her husband, died Oct. 28, 1710. This princess was the glory and happiness of her people, and famous for her piety and unlimited charity.

To ANNEAL, *v. a.* [from *ælan*, Sax.] to heat glass so as to make it retain the colours laid on it. To heat glass after it is blown, to prevent its breaking; to heat any thing so as to give it temper.

To ANNEX, *v. a.* [*annecto*, Lat.] to join or subjoin as a supplement; to connect; to unite with. To belong to; to join as a property.

ANNEXATION, *s.* a Law-term used to imply the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

ANNE'XION, *s.* the adding of something as an enforcement, supplement, or aid.

ANNE'XMENT, *s.* something that is joined to another.

To ANNIHILATE, *v. a.* [*annihilo*, Lat.] to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. To put an end to; to extinguish; to destroy utterly.

ANNIHILATION, *s.* the act by which the very existence of a thing is entirely destroyed.

ANNIVE'RSARY, *s.* [from *anniversarius*, Lat.] the return of any remarkable day in the calendar. Some public rejoicing performed in honour of the anniversary day.

ANNIVE'RSARY, *a.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] that falls but once in the regular course of every year; annual or yearly.

A'NNO DO'MINI, [Lat.] expressed by abbreviature, A. D.—thus, A. D. 1822, *i. e.* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

ANNOTATION, *s.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] explanation of the difficult passages of an author, written by way of notes.

ANNOTATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person who explains the difficult passages of an author: a commentator.

To ANNOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr.] to proclaim; to reveal publicly; to pronounce; to sentence.

To ANNO'Y, *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] to disturb; to vex: to make a person uneasy.

ANNO'Y, *s.* an attack. Trouble, misfortune, or any state which is productive of anxiety.

ANNO'YANCE, *s.* that which occasions any trouble, inconvenience, dislike, injury, or hurt; the state wherein a person is affected with the sight, hearing, seeing, &c. of a disagreeable object.

ANNOY'ER, *s.* the person who causes any annoyance, dislike, trouble, or loathing.

A'NNUAL, *a.* [*annuel*, Fr.] occurring every year, or yearly. Continuing the year; that endures only one year.

A'NNUALLY, *ad.* every year; yearly.

ANNU'ITANT, *s.* [from *annus*, Lat.] he that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY, *s.* [*annuité*, Fr.] a yearly revenue, paid every year during a person's life, or certain term of years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNU'L, *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] applied to laws, to deprive them of their force; to abrogate; to abolish. Made imperceptible, or as if deprived of their existence, and annihilated.

A'NNULAR, *a.* [*annulus*, Lat.] round, circular, having the form of a ring; also an appellation in Anatomy, given to several parts of the body; thus the *annular* is the second cartilage of the larynx or throat; the *annular ligament*, that which encompasses the wrist, and binds the bones of the arm together; *annular process*, or protuberance, a part of the medulla oblongata. The fourth or ring-finger is likewise called *annular*.

A'NNULARY, *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] in the form of rings.

A'NNULET, *s.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] a small ring. In Heraldry, used for a mark that the person is the fifth brother. Sometimes indeed a part of the coat of several families, reputed a mark of dignity. In Architecture, the small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round, likewise a flat moulding common to the other parts of the column, which derives its name from its surrounding the column.

ANNULLING, *part. noun;* the revoking, abolishing, or repealing of an act, &c.

To ANNU'MERATE, *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] to reckon or count a person or thing into a list, or part of a number.

ANNU'MERATION, *s.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] something added to a number.

To ANNU'NCIATE, *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] to bring tidings; to declare something unknown before.

ANNUNCIATION, *s.* the tidings brought by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary of the incarnation of Jesus Christ; in memory of which a festival has been instituted by the church, and solemnized the 25th of March.

A'NODYNE, *s.* [ἀ and ὀδύνη, Gr.] a remedy which abates the force of pain, and renders it more tolerable.

To ANOI'NT, *v. a.* [*oindre*, Fr.] to rub with some fat or greasy preparation. To consecrate by unction.

ANOI'NTER, *s.* the person who anoints.

ANOMALI'STICAL, *a.* irregular. *Anomalistical year*, in Astronomy, the space of time wherein the earth passes through her orbit, and differing from the common year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

ANO'MALOUS, *a.* [ἀ and ὁμαλὸς, Gr.] in Grammar, applied to such words as are not consistent with the rules of declining, &c. In Astronomy, applied to time which seemingly deviates from its regular motion.

ANO'MALOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner not consistent with established laws or rules; in an irregular, uncommon, or extraordinary manner.

ANO'MALY, *s.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] a deviation from the established rules and laws, whether those of nature, societies, or particular branches of science. In Astronomy, that portion of the ecliptic moved through by the moon or any planet, since it was last in its apogee or aphelion.

ANOMOE'ANS, in Church History, ancient heretics, who held that the Son was of a different nature from, and in no sort like that of, the Father. This was the name by which the Pure Arians were distinguished, in contradistinction to the Semi-Arians, who acknowledged a likeness of nature in the Son, at the same time that they denied, with the Pure Arians, the consubstantiality of the Word.

ANO'N, *ad.* soon after any time expressed; quickly. When applied to vicissitude, revolution, or change of action, it signifies then, afterwards, or sometimes.

ANO'NYMOUS, *a.* [from ἀ and ὄνομα, Gr.] that has not yet received a name. Applied to books or publications, that is without a name, or that has not the author's name.

ANO'NYMOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be without a name.

ANOREXY, *s.* [ἀνορέξια, Gr.] among Physicians, a loathing of food, or want of appetite, proceeding from indigestion.

ANO'THER, *pron.* applied to things, something not like that which is mentioned; different. Applied to number or succession, one more; an addition; besides. Applied to identity, not the same. Joined with *one*, it signifies a thing mutually performed; something reciprocal.

ANO'TTA, or ARNOTTA, *s.* in Dying, an elegant red colour, formed from the pellicles or pulp of the seeds of the Bixa, a tree common in South America.

A'NSATED, *a.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] having handles; resembling handles.

To A'NSWER, (in the pron. the *w* is dropped) *v. a.* [*andswarian*, Sax.] to speak in return to a question. To reply to an objection; to obviate, or give a solution; to assign reasons; to be accountable for, or satisfy any claim or debt; to pay; to bear a proportion; to be proportionate to. To vindicate; or be received as a witness, or voucher in a person's behalf.

A'NSWER, *s.* [*answare*, Sax.] an information, or reply to a question; a solution of any difficulty, or objection.

A'NSWERABLE, *a.* that will admit of a reply.

A'NSWERABLY, *ad.* in proportion; in a manner which corresponds with, or is suitable to.

A'NSWERER, *s.* one who gives such information as a question requires; he that solves, obviates, or clears up the objections of an adversary. He who writes against another in any controversy.

ANT, *s.* [*æmett*, Sax.] a small insect, remarkable for its industry, tenderness, and economy.

ANTA'CID, *s.* medicine to correct acidity in the stomach.

ANTA'GONIST, *s.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω, Gr.] applied to persons as such, one who contends with another. Applied to writers, one who opposes the opinions or sentiments of another; an opposite.

To ANTA'GONIZE, *v. a.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω, Gr.] to strive, or contend against another.

ANTA'LGIC, *a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἄλγος, Gr.] in Medicine, that softens or mitigates pain.

ANTA'RCTIC, *a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἄρκτος, Gr.] that is opposite to the *arctic*, applied, in Astronomy, to the southern pole and circle. The *antarctic pole*, in Astronomy, is the south pole, or that part of the heavens to which the south end of the earth's axis points. The *antarctic circle* is one of the lesser circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and 23 deg. 28. min. distant from the south pole. The *antarctic pole*, in Geography, is the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

A'NTE, [Lat.] a particle signifying *before*, and frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, that which existed before the flood.

To ANTECE'DE, *v. n.* [*antecedo*, Lat.] to have a prior existence; to precede, or go before.

ANTECE'DENCE, *s.* priority of existence; existence before some period or being.

ANTECE'DENT, *a.* [*antecedens*, Lat.] prior; before; or existing before. Used substantively, it implies the thing which is prior in time, or which must have gone before. "It

is indeed the necessary *antecedent.*" *South.* In Grammar, the noun which, in the order of construction, goes before a relative; as, "*Christ* who redeemed us." The word *Christ* is the *antecedent* which goes before the relative *who.* In Logic, the first part, or proposition, of an enthymeme, or syllogism, consisting of two propositions only; as, "*Christ is risen from the dead;* therefore we are redeemed:" the words in Italic are the *antecedent.*

ANTECE'DENTLY, *ad.* in the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

ANTECE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who precedes, or is before another in the order of time.

A'NTECHAMBER, *s.* (often falsely written *antichamber*) a chamber which leads to a state-room, or chief apartment.

To A'NTEDATE, *v. a.* [*ante* and *do, datum,* Lat.] to place too early, or before its real period. To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exists.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, *a.* [from *ante* and *diluvium,* Lat.] that existed, or had a being before the flood. Used, substantively, for the persons who lived before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERI'DIAN, *a.* [from *ante* and *meridies,* Lat.] being before noon.

ANTEMU'NDANE, *a.* [from *ante* and *mundus,* Lat.] that was before the creation of the world.

ANTE'NNÆ, *s.* the horns-like processes, projecting from the heads of insects.

A'NTEPAST, *s.* [from *ante,* before, and *pastum,* to feed, Lat.] a foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

ANTEPENU'LT, or ANTEPENU'LTIMA, *s.* [*antepenultima,* Lat.] in Grammar, the last syllable but two of a word: as the syllable *nul* in the word *antepenultima.*

ANTEPILE'PTIC, *a.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *ἐπίληψις,* Gr.] an epithet applied to a medicine against convulsions.

ANTE'RIOR, or ANTE'RIOUR, *a.* [Lat.] that is before another, with regard to time or place.

ANTERIO'RITY, *s.* [from *anterior,* Lat.] the state of being before another, with respect to time or place.

A'NTES, *s.* [Lat.] large pillars that support the front of a building; also a term used by Gardeners for the foremost or lowest ranks of vines.

ANTHELMI'NTHIC, *a.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *ἕλμινθ,* Gr.] in Medicine, that kills worms.

A'NTHEM, *s.* [*ἀνθύμνος,* Gr.] a hymn performed in two parts, by the opposite members of a choir. Socrates says, Ignatius was the inventor of it among the Greeks, and St. Ambrose among the Latins. Anthems were first introduced in the reformed service of the English Church, in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A'NTHERA, *s.* in Botany, that part of the stamen which is fixed on the top of the filamentum, within the corolla: it contains the pollen or fine dust, which, when mature, it emits for the impregnation of the plant, according to Linnæus.

ANTHO'LOGY, *s.* [*ἀνθολογία,* from *ἄνθος* and *λέγω,* Gr.] a treatise of flowers; a collection of the most beautiful passages of one or more authors; whence the collection of Greek epigrams is styled *Anthologia.*

ST. A'NTHONY'S FIRE, *s.* See ERYSIPELAS.

A'NTHRAX, *s.* [*ἄνθραξ,* Gr.] a burning coal; a carbuncle, encompassed with fiery, sharp, and painful swellings.

ANTHROPO'LOGY, *s.* [*ἄνθρωπος* and *λόγος,* Gr.] a discourse or treatise upon men, or human nature, considered as in a state of health, including the consideration both of the body and soul, with the laws of their motion.

A'NTHROPOMANCY, *s.* [*ἄνθρωπος* and *μαντεία,* Gr.] a species of divination, from inspecting the entrails and viscera of a human body.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITES, *s.* [from *ἀνθρωπόμορφος,* Gr.] a sect of ancient heretics, who, taking every thing spoken of God in the Scripture in a literal sense, particularly that passage in Genesis, *God made man after his own image,* maintained that God had a human shape. They are likewise called *Audeans,* from Audeas their leader.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHOUS, *a.* [*ἀνθρωπόμορφος,* Gr.] an appellation given to whatever resembles the human form: thus the mandrakes, among the plants; the monkey, among animals, &c.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI, *s.* [never used in the singular; from *ἄνθρωπος* and *φάγω,* Gr.] savages who eat human flesh.

ANTHROPO'PHAGY, *s.* [from *ἄνθρωπος* and *φάγω,* Gr.] the quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

ANTHROPO'SCOPY, *s.* [from *ἄνθρωπος* and *σκοπὸς,* Gr.] that part of Physiology which judges of a man's character, temper, humour, &c. from his complexion, the lineaments of his face, features, &c.

ANTHYPNO'TICS, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *ὕπνος,* Gr.] medicines given to prevent sleeping.

ANTHYPNO'TIC, *a.* that has the power of preventing sleep.

A'NTI, [*ἀντὶ,* Gr.] a particle, which in composition signifies contrary or opposite; and in works of literature, is prefixed to the answers wrote in opposition to an author; as, *Anti-Catones,* the names of the answers Julius Cæsar wrote to the objections made against him by Cato.

ANTIARTHRI'TICS, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *ἀρθρῖτις,* Gr.] remedies against the gout.

A'NTIC, *s.* [from *antiquus,* Lat.] one who plays tricks, and makes use of odd and uncommon gestures; a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

A'NTICHAMBER, *s.* ANTECHAMBER.

A'NTICHRIST, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *Χριστὸς,* Gr.] a name given by way of eminence by St. Paul to the *man of sin,* and *son of perdition,* who is to precede the second coming of our Saviour, and who is represented in the Scriptures as the epitome of every thing that is most impious, cruel, and abominable. His reign is to continue three prophetic years and a half, or 1260 common years, during which time there will be an almost universal apostasy from the true religion.

ANTICHRI'STIAN, *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *Χριστιανὸς,* Gr.] contrary or opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRI'STIANISM, *s.* any doctrine or opinion contrary to Christianity.

ANTICHRO'NISM, *s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *χρόνος,* Gr.] contrary to the right order of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE, *v. a.* [*anticipo,* Lat.] to be beforehand with another in taking, so as to disappoint him that comes after; to do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period.

ANTICIPA'TION, *s.* the dating a thing earlier than its due period; the enjoyment of a thing in imagination, before its real existence; a foretaste.

ANTICLI'MAX, *s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *κλίμαξ,* Gr.] a sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.

A'NTICKLY, *ad.* in the manner of an antic or buffoon; with odd gesticulations and grimaces.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE, *a.* good against convulsions.

A'NTICOR, *s.* [*ἀντὶ,* Gr. and *cor,* Lat.] among Farriers, an inflammation in a horse's throat, the same as the quinsy.

ANTICOU'RTIER, *s.* one that opposes the court.

ANTIDO'TAL, *a.* that has the quality of preventing the effects of any contagion or poison.

A'NTIDOTE, *s.* [*ἀντίδοτον,* Gr.] a medicine given to expel poison, or prevent its effects, and to guard from contagion.

ANTIE'NTRY, *s.* cast of antiquity.

ANTIEPILE'PTIC, *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *ἐπίληπτος*, Gr.] in Medicine, good against convulsions.

ANTIFE'BRILE, *a.* [from *ἀντὶ*, against, Gr. and *febris*, a fever, Lat.] good against fevers.

ANTIGU'GGLER, *s.* a tube of metal, so bent as easily to be introduced into the neck of a bottle, with a view of decanting liquors without disturbing them. The bottles should be a little inclined, and about half a spoonful of the liquor poured out, so as to admit an equal quantity of air. One end of the bent tube must then be stopped with the finger, while the other is thrust into the body of the liquor, near to the bubble of air already admitted. When the finger is taken off, the bottle will have vent, and the liquor will run out steadily and undisturbed.

ANTILLES, *s.* [properly *Antisles*, from their smallness] a small cluster of islands in the West Indies, extending from 18 to 24 degrees N. lat. and distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands; the French name for the CARIBBEES.

ANTILOGARITHM, *s.* [*ἀντὶ*, Gr. and *logarithms*] the complement of a logarithm, or its difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTILOGY, *s.* [*ἀντιλογία*, Gr.] contradiction; in its primary sense, applied to those passages of an author wherein there seems to be, or really is, a manifest contradiction.

ANTI-MONA'RCHICAL, *a.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *μοναρχία*, Gr.] that is contrary to monarchy, or that species of government wherein the chief rule is invested in a single person.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *a.* that consists of, or has the qualities of antimony.

A'NTIMONY, *s.* a mineral substance of a metalline nature. Mines of all metals afford it. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles, brittle as glass. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold. In Physic, its uses are various; cathartic, emetic, diuretic, &c. Anciently it was used as a paint to blacken men's and women's eyes, and in the eastern countries it is used for that purpose to this day.

ANTINEPHRI'TICS, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *νεφριτικὸς*, Gr.] medicines for diseases in the reins and kidneys.

ANTINO'MIANS, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *νόμος*, Gr.] in Church History, certain heretics who first appeared about the year 1535; so called because they rejected the law, as of no use under the gospel dispensation; that good works do not further, nor evil works hinder, salvation; that the child of God cannot sin; that murder, adultery, drunkenness, &c. are sins in the wicked, but not in them; and therefore Abraham's lying and dissembling was no sin; that the child of grace being once assured of salvation, never doubteth afterwards; that no man should be troubled in conscience for sin; that no Christian should be exhorted to perform the duties of a Christian; that a hypocrite may have all the graces which were in Adam before the fall; that Christ is the object of all grace; that no Christian believeth or worketh any good, but Christ only believeth and worketh; that God does not love any man for his holiness; that sanctification is no evidence of justification.

A'NTINOMY, *s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *νόμος*, Gr.] a contradiction between two laws, or two articles or parts of the same law.

ANTIPARALY'TIC, *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *παραλυτικὸς*, Gr.] in Medicine, good against the palsy.

ANTIPATHY, *s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *πάθος*, Gr.] a natural aversion to any particular object; which operates so strongly, as neither to be controlled by the will nor reason.

ANTIPERI'STASIS, *s.* [*ἀντιπερίστασις*, Gr.] in Philosophy, the action of two contrary qualities, whereby the force of the one is increased by the opposition of the other. This doctrine was espoused by the Peripatetics; but is exploded by Mr. Boyle in his history of cold.

ANTIPHONY, *s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *φωνὴ*, Gr.] the answer made by one side of the choir to the other, when a hymn or anthem is sung alternately, or between them.

ANTIPHRASIS, *s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *φράσις*, Gr.] is a figure in Rhetoric, whereby the use of words is applied in a sense opposite to their true meaning.

ANTIPODAL, *a.* relating to those persons or places that are antipodes with respect to their situation.

ANTIPODES, an-tip-o-des, *s.* [by some accented on the last syllable but one, and vitiously pronounced as if a word of three syllables; *ἀντὶ* and *πόδες*, Gr.] in Geography, those who live on the contrary side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours; or those who live so diametrically opposite to each other, that if a right line were continued through the earth, each of its extremities would touch the feet of one of the parties.

A'NTIQUARY, *s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] one who applies himself to the study of antiquities; whether they be mottos, inscriptions, or ancient manuscripts; and makes collections for that purpose.

To A'NTIQUATE, *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] to render useless; in the passive, to be grown out of use.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, *s.* the state of being out of vogue or use; the being obsolete.

ANTIQUE, an-teek, *a.* [Fr.] that was in vogue in ancient times, in opposition to modern. That is really old; whose antiquity is genuine and indisputable. Old-fashioned; out of fashion; uncouth and ridiculous for its antiquity. Used substantively, for a genuine piece of antiquity, or the relic of the ancients. SYNON. A fashion is *old*, when it ceases to be in use; *ancient*, when it has been some time past; *antique*, when it has been a long time *ancient*.

ANTIQUITY, *s.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.] that time or period which has long preceded the present. Ancient writers, those who lived in former times; the histories wrote at a great distance before the present period. Long life; or old age.

ANTISCII, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *σκιὰ*, Gr.] the people who have their shadows projected opposite ways. Those people of the Northern hemisphere are *Antiscii* to those of the Southern; the one projecting shadows at noon towards the North, the other towards the South.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, or ANTISCORBU'TICAL, *a.* [from *ἀντὶ*, Gr. *scorbutus*, Lat.] good against the scurvy.

ANTISE'PTICS, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *σηπτικὸς*, Gr.] among Physicians, all substances that resist putrefaction. They are of use in all putrid, malignant, and pestilential cases.

ANTISPASIS, *s.* [*ἀντίσπασις*, Gr.] the revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DIC, *a.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *σπασμὸς*, Gr.] that has the power of giving relief in the cramp.

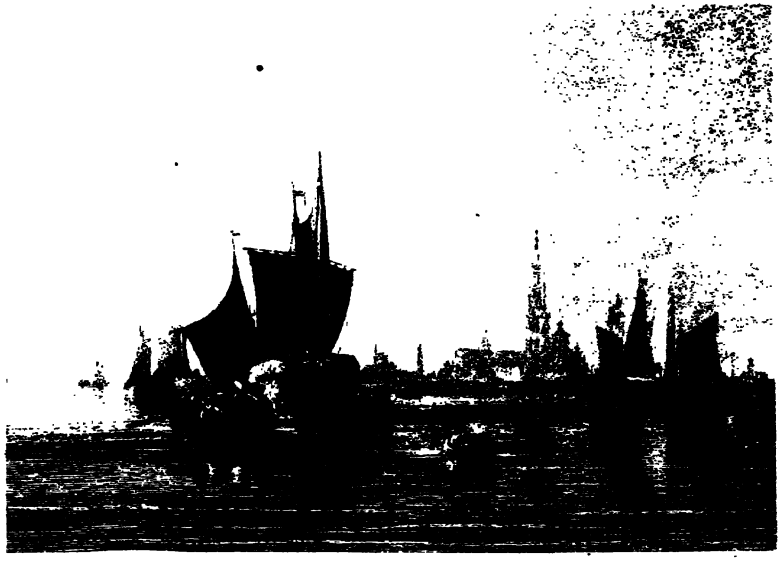
ANTISPA'STIC, *a.* [*ἀντὶ* and *σπαστικὸς*, Gr.] that causes a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENETIC, *a.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *σπλὴν*, Gr.] in Medicine, efficacious against the spleen.

ANTISTROPHE, *s.* [*ἀντιστροφὴ*, Gr.] the second stanza in every three, in an ode sung in parts. Also a figure in Grammar, by which two things mutually dependent on one another are reciprocally converted; as, *the servant of the master*, and *the master of the servant*.

ANTISTRUMA'TICS, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ*, Gr. and *struma*, Lat.] in Medicine, remedies against a scrofulous humour, or the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS, *s.* [*ἀντίθεσις*, Gr. in the plur. *antitheses*,] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein opposite qualities are placed in contrast, or compared with each other, in order to illustrate,



amplify, and adorn the speech of an orator, or piece of an author; a beautiful instance of this in the following verse in Denham,—"Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull," &c.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, *s.* [*ἀντὶ*, Gr. and *trinitarians*] persons who deny the Trinity, otherwise called Socinians and Unitarians.

A'NTITYPE, *s.* [*ἀντίτυπον*, Gr.] in Divinity, that which is formed according to a model or pattern; a general similitude or resemblance of circumstances.

ANTITY'PICAL, *a.* that answers to some type.

ANTIVENE'REAL, *a.* [*ἀντὶ*, Gr. and *venereal*] in Medicine, good against venereal complaints.

A'NTLERS, *s.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] among hunters, the first pearls which grow about the bur of a deer's horns; sometimes used in a more general sense, for any of the branches.

ANTOE'CI, *s.* [has no singular; from *ἀντὶ* and *οἰκέω*, Gr.] in Geography, those who live under the same semicircle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one being as far distant from the equator S. as the other are N. Their longitude is the same, as are likewise their noon, midnight, and all their days; but their seasons are contrary, it being autumn with the one, when it is spring with the other, &c. The inhabitants of Peloponnesus are the Antoeci to those of the Cape of Good Hope.

ANTONOMA'SIA, *s.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *ὄνομα*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, by which the proper name of one thing is applied to several others. Thus we say, the Orator, for Cicero; a man extremely cruel, we call a Nero; and we say, the Philosopher, to denote Aristotle.

A'NTRE, *s.* [*antre*, Fr.] a cavern; a den.

A'NTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and the most northerly one in the island. It sends five members to parliament, and contains 77 parishes and about 314,608 inhabitants. The assizes are held at Carrickfergus. Antrim contains two remarkable natural curiosities, viz. the Giant's Causeway, and Lough Neagh. The waters of Lough Neagh are of a petrifying quality. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively is this county. *Antrim*, the capital of the county, is seated at the N. end of Lough Neagh, about 13 miles W. from Carrickfergus.

A'NTWERP, a city of Brabant, and once the capital of the French department of Deux Nethes. It lies in a low marshy ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles N. from Brussels, and 22 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 51. 13. N. Antwerp is a large well-built city, and of great strength; its trade was formerly the first in Europe. While in possession of the French, it was made one of their naval stations, and the navigation of the river, which before was shut against commerce, was again declared free.

A'NVIL, *s.* [*anfille*, Sax.] in its primary signification, a large mass of iron, on which handicrafts lay their work to forge, or beat it into its designed shape. In a secondary sense, it implies any thing which is subject to blows. Figuratively, used with the particle *upon*, it implies, that a thing is in agitation, in readiness, or under consideration.

A'NUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the orifice of the intestines, through which the excrements are discharged by stool; likewise a small hole in the left ventricle of the brain. In Botany, the posterior or back opening of a monopetalous flower, or that which has but one petal.

ANXI'ETY, *s.* [*anxietas*, Lat.] an uneasiness of the mind, caused by its apprehension of the consequence of some future event.

A'NXIOUS, *a.* [*anxius*, Lat.] uneasy on account of the uncertainty of some event. Very solicitous about any future event.

A'NXIOUSLY, *ad.* in an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

A'NY, *a.* [*anig*, Sax.] applied to time, it denotes either of the parts of which it is composed. Applied to space, either of its parts without restriction. One, in opposition to none.

A'NYWISE, *ad.* in any way.

A'ORIST, *s.* [from *ἀόριστος*, Gr.] indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AO'RTA, *s* [*ἀορτὴ*, Gr.] the great artery rising immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart; the trunk out of which all the other arteries spring, and the great canal from whence the blood is conveyed to every part of the human body.

APACE, *ad.* applied to things in motion, swiftly; applied to time, quickly or speedily; and applied to the transition from one state to another, in haste, with speed.

APAGO'GICAL, *a.* [from *ἀπαγωγὴ*, Gr.] an epithet given to a sort of demonstration, or indirect way of proof, by shewing the absurdity of the contrary.

A'PANAGE, *s.* in France, formerly a settled portion of lands assigned by the sovereign for the subsistence of his younger sons, which reverted to the crown in failure of male issue of that branch.

APART, *ad.* [*apart*, Fr.] separately, or at a distance; aside, or for a particular use.

APA'RTMENT, *s.* [*apartement*, Fr.] a part of a house. SYNON. By *apartment* is understood a set of *rooms* convenient to dwell in.

A'PATHY, *s.* [*ἀ* and *πάθος*, Gr.] a freedom from all passion; a state of insensibility.

APE, *s.* [Icelandic] an animal resembling the human form, of which there are a variety of species. The toes of their feet are as long as their fingers; they have pockets on each side their jaws, which serve them as store-places. The females have but a single young one, which they carry on their back; and, when they suckle it, take it in their arms, and give it the breast, in the same manner as a woman does to her child: they are very remarkable for their mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is used in a secondary sense, for one who uncouthly, or affectedly, imitates another.

To APE, *v. a.* to mimic or imitate.

APEAK, a-peek, *ad.* in a posture to pierce; atilt.

APELITES, a sect of Heretics in the second century, who held that Christ received a body from the four elements, which at his death he rendered back to the world, and so ascended into heaven without a body.

APEPSY, *s.* [*ἀπέψια*, Gr.] in Physic, that disorder in the stomach called indigestion; a loss of natural concoction.

A'PENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the brooks and rivers which water Italy, and render the land fruitful.

APE'RIENT, *part.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] in Medicine, that has the quality of opening, applied to gentle purges.

APE'RT, *a.* [*apertus*, Lat.] open.

APE'RTION, *s.* [from *apertus*, Lat.] an opening; a passage; a gap; an aperture; or the action of making an opening or passage.

A'PERTURE, *s.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] an opening, passage, gap, or hole. In Geometry, the space between two right lines that form an angle. In Optics, a round hole in a turned bit of wood, or plate of tin, placed within-side of a telescope or microscope, near to the object-glass, by means of which more rays are admitted, and a more distinct view of the object is obtained. In the Civil Law, the loss of a feu-

dal tenure by default of issue of him to whom the fee was first granted, is called *apertura feudi;* and the breaking up or opening the last will or testament of any person, that was sealed up, is called *apertura tabularum.*

APETALOUS, *a.* [from *ἀ* and *πέταλον*, Gr.] in Botany, having no petala, or flower-leaves.

A'PEX, *s.* [Lat. in the plural *apices*] the top point, or summit of any thing. *In Geometry*, the angular point, of a cone, or any like figure.

APHÆ'RESIS, a-fer-e-sis, *s.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*, Gr.[in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a letter or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word, as in the ingenious motto of Sir John Phillips, *Amore, more, ore, re.*

APHE'LION, or APHE'LIUM, *s.* [*aphelia* plural, from *ἀπο* and *ἥλιος*, Gr.] in Astronomy, that part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at it sgreatest distance from the sun.

A'PHORISM, *s.* [*ἀφορισμὸς*, Gr.] a maxim, or principle in any science; a sentence comprehending all the properties of a thing in a concise manner.

APHORI'STICAL, af-o-ris-te-kal, *a.* that is composed in the manner of aphorisms or maxims.

APHORI'STICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of an aphorism.

APHRONI'TRE, *s.* [*ἀφρὸς* and *νίτρον*, Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of natural saltpetre, gathering like froth on old walls, now called saltpetre of the rock.

A'PIARY, *s.* [*apiarium*, Lat.] the place where bees are kept; which should be sheltered from high winds, and defended from poultry, whose dung is very offensive to them.

A'PIECE, *ad.* each; or separately taken.

A'PIS, an ox or bull worshipped by the Egyptians under this name. The god Osiris was worshipped under the form of this animal, whose whole body was to be black, except a white square spot on the forehead, on his back the figure of an eagle, and on his tongue that of a beetle. When a calf was found with these marks, it was carried with great joy to the temple of Osiris, where it was fed, kept, and worshipped instead of the god, as long as it lived, and at its death was buried with great solemnity and mourning. This done, they looked out for another with the same marks. Sometimes it was many years before they found one; but when they had, there was a great festival kept all over the country.

A'PISH, *a.* This word has various significations, on account of its being applied to the different qualities of an ape: thus, it signifies mimicking, or imitative; affected or foppish; silly, insignificant, empty, specious.

APO'CALYPSE, a-pok-a-lips, *s.* [*ἀποκάλυψις*, Gr.] Revelation, the last book of the New Testament, and of canonical scripture, written by St. John, according to Irenæus, about the year of Christ 96, in the isle of Patmos, whither St. John had been banished by the emperor Domitian. But bishop Newton fixes the time of writing this book earlier—previous to the destruction of Jerusalem. It is observed, that the Apocalypse of St. John has the same relation to the prophecies of Daniel, which they have to one another; so that all of them together make but one consistent prophecy, pointing out the various revolutions that would happen both to church and state, viz. the destruction of Jerusalem; great calamities in the Roman empire; the entire overthrow of the Western Roman empire by its division into ten kingdoms; the rise and fall of the Papal and Mahometan powers; the second coming of Christ, &c. &c.

APOCALYPTICAL, *a.* that contains the revelation of any thing mysterious.

APO'COPE, a-pok-o-pe, *s.* [from *ἀποκοπὴ*, Gr.] in Grammar, a figure wherein the last letter or syllable of a word is cut off; as, *thro'* for through; *hyp'* for hypochondriac.

APO'CRYPHA, *s.* [from *ἀποκρύπτω*, Gr.] in its primary signification, something which is not known. Applied to books, it denotes that their authors are not certainly known; and consequently their authority and genuineness uncertain. In Theology, books appended to the sacred writings, of uncertain authority, and rejected as uncanonical.

APO'CRYPHAL, *a.* of doubtful and uncertain authority; not inserted in the canon of Scripture.

APO'CRYPHALLY, *ad.* in a manner which is in want of authority, or the marks of authenticity.

APODI'CTICAL, *a.* [from *ἀ* and *πόδειξις*, Gr.] demonstrative, or so plain and convincing, that no person can refuse his assent to it.

APOGÆ'ON, A'POGEE, or APOGE'UM, *s.* [from *ἀπὸ*, from, and *γὴ*, the earth, Gr.] a point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancients, regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion.

APOLLINA'RIANS, a sect in the fourth century, the followers of Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, who, after having wrote many useful books, fell into strange enthusiastic notions, and taught that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance on earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the virgin as through a channel; that there were two Sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin; that Jesus Christ was conceived a pure substance, and that afterwards the Word descended into him, and had such operation in him as in the prophets, and was not united to his nature; that it was only by his good works he became great and perfect; that God was crucified; and that Jesus Christ has now no body, &c.

APO'LLO, *s.* [Lat.] in Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Latona, born at Delos; one of the heathen deities, to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of physic, and is the sun. Said to have killed the serpent Python, because its heat exhales pestilential vapours; represented with long hair, in allusion to the sun-beams. The fable reported of his feeding Admetus's sheep, denotes that all creatures are sustained by his genial warmth; and his killing the Cyclops for forging Jupiter's thunderbolts, his dispersing those pestilential vapours which are fatal to mankind. He is called the Sun in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Apollo in the infernal regions; and represented with a harp, to shew the harmony of our system; with a buckler, to denote his defending the earth; and with arrows, to signify his power of life and death.

APO'LLYON, a Greek word, that signifies the *Destroyer*, and answers to the Hebrew *Abaddon.* It is used by St. John in the Revelation, chap. ix. 11.

APOLOGE'TICAL, *a.* [from *ἀπολογέομαι*, Gr.] that is said or written in defence of any person or opinion.

APOLOGE'TICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of an answer, defence, or apology.

APO'LOGIST, *s.* the person who writes or speaks in vindication of the sentiments of another; one who endeavours to extenuate the faults of another.

To APO'LOGIZE, *v. a.* to plead in favour of a person or thing; to defend or excuse a person or thing.

A'POLOGUE, ap-o-log, *s.* [*ἀπόλογος*, Gr.] a story, or fiction, formed to convey some moral and interesting truth to the mind, under the image of beasts, and other irrational animals; a fable.

APO'LOGY, *s.* [*ἀπολογία*, Gr.] in its primary sense, implies a discourse made by a defendant, to clear himself from a charge of guilt brought against him. At present the term

is used to imply rather an excuse than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence.

APOMECO'METRY, *s.* [from *ἀπὸ*, *μῆκος* and *μετρέω*, Gr.] the art of measuring things at a distance, to know how far they are from us.

APONEURO'SIS, *s.* [from *ἀπὸ* and *νεῦρον*, Gr.] the expansion of a nerve or tendon into a membrane; the cutting off a nerve.

APOPHLEGMATISM, *s.* [from *ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα*, Gr.] a remedy which evacuates serous or phlegmatic humours by the nostrils.

A'POPHTHEGM, ap-o-them, *s.* [*ἀπόφθεγμα*, Gr.] a sententious expression uttered without deliberation; or a sentence containing some important truth, moral or divine, which bursts unexpectedly from the speaker.

APO'PHYGE, *s.* [*ἀποφυγὴ*, Gr. flight or escape] in Architecture, the spring of a column.

APO'PHYSIS, *s.* [*ἀπόφυσις*, Gr.] the prominent parts of some bones; the same as process.

APOPLE'CTIC, or APOPLE'CTICAL, *a.* that is of the nature of an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXED, *a.* affected or seized with an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY, *s.* [*ἀπόπληξις*, Gr.] a sudden deprivation of all sensation, while a strong pulse remains, with a deep respiration, attended with a stertor, and the appearance of a profound sleep. It is caused generally by repletion; the head's being naturally large, and the neck short; the person's being corpulent and fat, or of a plethoric habit of body, and redundant in pituitous humours.

APORRHO'EA, *s.* [*ἀπορρόη*, Gr.] effluvium; emanation.

APOSIOPE'SIS, *s.* [*ἀποσιώπησις*, from *ἀπὸ* and *σιωπάω*, to be silent, Gr.] a form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemence, breaks off his speech before it is all ended.

APO'STASY, *s.* [*ἀπόστασις*, Gr.] the abandoning and renouncing a religion one has before professed; used always in a bad sense.

APO'STATE, *s.* [*ἀποστάτης*, Gr.] one who has forsaken and renounced the religion or principles he formerly professed.

To APO'STATIZE, *v. a.* to abandon or renounce one's religion.

To APO'STEMATE, *v. n.* to turn to an aposteme; to form an abscess; to collect and swell with corrupt matter.

APOSTEMA'TION, *s.* in Surgery, the forming an abscess.

APO'STEME, or APO'STUME, *s.* [*ἀπόστημα*, Gr.] a hollow swelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter; an abscess.

APO'STLE, *s.* [*ἀπόστολος*, Gr.] in its most limited sense, one who was an attendant and disciple of Christ on earth, and commissioned by him, after his resurrection, to preach the gospel to the world.

APO'STLESHIP, *s.* the dignity or office of an *apostle*, which consisted in preaching the gospel, baptizing, working miracles, and ordaining ministers.

APOSTO'LIC, or APOSTO'LICAL, *a.* that was taught or authorized by the apostles.

APOSTO'LICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of an apostle.

APO'STROPHE, *s.* [*ἀποστροφὴ*, from *ἀπὸ* and *στρέφω*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, by which the orator, in the vehemence of his passion, turns himself on all sides, and applies to the living and dead, to angels and men, rocks, groves, &c. Thus Milton, in Paradise Lost:

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales, and bowers,
With other echo, &c.

In Grammar, it is a comma placed over a letter, to shew that the word is contracted by the cutting off a vowel; as, *esteem'd* for esteemed, *th' employment*, for the employment. It is also a sign of the possessive case of a noun.

To APO'STROPHIZE, *v. a.* to interrupt the thread of a discourse, in order to introduce some foreign subject.

APO'THECARY, *s.* [from *apotheca*, Lat.] one who practises the art of pharmacy, or prepares and sells medicines. In London, the Apothecaries are one of the city companies, and by an act which was made perpetual, 9 Geo. I. are exempted from serving on juries, or in ward or parish offices. They are obliged to make up their medicines according to the formulas prescribed in the College Dispensatory, and are liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the College, who are empowered to destroy such medicines as they think not good.

APOTHEO'SIS, *s.* [*ἀποθέωσις*, Gr.] deification, a ceremony by which the ancient Romans complimented their emperors and great men after their death. It is thus described: After the body of the deceased has been burnt with the usual solemnities, an image of wax representing him was placed on an ivory couch, where it lay for seven days, was visited by the senate, and ladies of the highest quality, in mourning, and then the young senators and knights bore the bed of state through the *Via Sacra* to the old *Forum*, and from thence to the *Campus Martius*, where it was deposited upon an edifice of a pyramidical form. The bed being thus placed amidst a quantity of spices, and other combustibles, and the knights having made a procession is solemn measure round the pile, the new emperor, with a torch in his hand, set fire to it; whilst an eagle, let fly from the top of the building, and mounting in the air with a fire-brand, was supposed to convey the soul of the deceased to heaven, and from that time he was ranked among the gods.

APO'TOME, *s.* [from *ἀποτέμνω*, Gr.] in Mathematics, the difference between a rational line, and one only commensurable in power to the whole line. In Music, the remaining part of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. Its proportion in numbers is that of 2048 to 2187.

A'POZEM, *s.* [from *ἀπὸ* and *ζέω*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a medicine made by boiling roots, plants, &c. in water, called likewise a decoction.

To APPA'L, ap-pall, *v. n.* [*appalir*, Fr.] to strike with terror or fear; to affright; to damp a person's courage; to dishearten, including, in its secondary idea, the sudden appearance of some terrible object.

APPA'LMENT, ap-pall-ment, *s.* sudden affright, which robs a person of his courage, and renders him inactive.

APPARA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] a collection of instruments necessary to accomplish any design, and applied to the tools of a trade; the instruments used in philosophical experiments; the bandages, &c. of a surgeon; the furniture of a house; the ammunition for war.

APPA'REL, *s.* [it has no plural; *appareil*, Fr.] the clothing worn for ornament or decency; dress. Figuratively, appearance, or ornament.

To APPA'REL, *v. a.* to clothe; to dress; to adorn; to set out or embellish.

APPA'RENT, *part.* [*apparent*, Fr.] applied to truth, plain and indubitable. Applied to shape or form, seeming, in opposition to real. Applied to actions, or qualities, visible; manifest or known, opposed to secret. *Apparent time*, in Astronomy, is that shewn by a true sun-dial.

APPA'RENTLY, *ad.* plainly; evidently, manifestly.

APPARITION, *s.* [*apparitio*, Lat.] the appearance of a thing, so as to become visible to the eyes, or sensible to the mind; a visible object; a spectre; a ghost, which is the most common acceptation at present. In Astronomy, a star's becoming visible, which before was below the horizon.

APPA'RITORS, *s.* [from *apparco*, Lat.] persons who are at hand to execute the orders of the magistrate in any

court of judicature; the beadle who carries the mace before the masters, &c. in our universities.

To APPEACH, *v. a.* to accuse; to censure.

APPEACHMENT, *s.* an information made against a person; an accusation.

To APPEAL, *v. a.* [*appello*, Lat.] to transfer a cause or dispute from one to another.

APPEAL, *s.* the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court or judge, when a person thinks the inferior has not done him justice. Also, a call upon any as witness. In Ecclesiastical causes, if an appeal is brought before a bishop, it may be removed to the archbishop; if before the archdeacon, to the court of arches, and thence to the archbishop; and from thence to Chancery. In Common Law, it is taken for the accusation of a murderer by one who is a friend or an accomplice.

To APPEAR, *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.] to become an object of sight, or visible to the eye; to make its appearance, like a spirit, or ghost; to be in the presence of another, so as to be seen by him; to answer a summons by attending a court of justice.

APPEARANCE, *s.* the exterior surface of a thing, or that which immediately strikes the senses or imagination, which, on a nearer inspection, may appear in a different light. In Law, it signifies a defendant's filing common, or giving special bail, or any process issued out of a court of judicature. In Perspective, it denotes the projection of a figure or body on the perspective plane. In Optics, *direct appearance* is the sight of an object by direct rays, without refraction or reflection. In Astronomy, it imports the same as phenomena or phases; and in Physiology, the same as phasmata. See those articles.

APPEASABLE, *a.* that may have the violence of passion lessened or softened; that is reconcileable.

To APPEASE, *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.] to bring a person that is angry to a calm and even temper; to pacify; to allay the ravings of a disordered mind. Figuratively, to quiet any noise, outrage, or violence; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

APPEASEMENT, *s.* a state of reconciliation; a state of peace and calmness.

APPEASER, *s.* one who prevails on another to stifle his anger; or brings about a reconciliation between parties.

APPELLANT, *s.* [from *appello*, Lat.] in Law, the party who brings an appeal against another; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLATION, *s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] the name, dignity, or title, by which one man is distinguished from another.

APPELLATIVE, *s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] in Grammar, applied to those words which stand for universal ideas or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special, as, *man*, *horse*, or *dog*: and stand opposed to proper names, which belong to one only, as, *Thomas*, *Robert*, *Charles*.

APPELLATIVELY, *ad.* after the manner of nouns appellative: as, this man is a strong *Hercules*.

APPELLATORY, *a.* that contains an appeal.

APPELLEE, *s.* the person against whom an appeal is brought; one who is accused.

To APPEND, *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] to hang on another; to join something as an additional, not as a principal part.

APPENDAGE, *s.* [Fr.] any thing that, being considered as less principal, is annexed or added to the principal.

APPENDANT, *a.* [Fr.] hanging to something else; annexed. In Law, any thing that is inheritable, belonging to some more worthy inheritance; as, an advowson, common or court, may be appendant to a manor, land to an office; but not land to land, both being corporeal inheritances.

APPENDICATION, *s.* any thing which is added as an ornament or conveniency, not as necessary, to another.

APPENDIX, *s.* [Lat. its plural *appendices*] something added or appended to another, not as constituting a necessary part of it, but only as an embellishment or convenience. Applied to action, concurrent circumstances. Applied to books, a kind of supplement, or an addition, in order to supply some omissions, and render them complete.

To APPERTAIN, *v. n.* [*appertenir*, Fr.] to belong to as of right; to belong to by nature or appointment.

APPERTAINMENT, *s.* that which relates, belongs to, or is a property of, any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, *s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] that which belongs or relates to another thing.

APPERTINENT, *a.* that is requisite, or has a relation to.

APPETENCE, or APPETENCY, *s.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] carnal desire; sensual desire.

APPETIBILITY, *s.* the quality which renders a thing the object of desire.

APPETITE, *s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.] a desire of enjoying something under the appearance of sensible good; a propensity to an object on account of the good it is imagined to possess; a violent longing after any thing.

APPETITIVE, *a.* that desires; that has the power of desiring.

To APPLAUD, *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.] to testify one's approbation by clapping of hands; to praise or shew esteem for a person's merits.

APPLAUDER, *s.* one who publicly shews his approbation; or highly commends or praises the merits of another.

APPLAUSE, *s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] approbation expressed with all the testimonies of turbulent joy; praise bestowed on merit by public and private testimonies of approbation and rapture.

APPLE, *s.* [*æppel*, Sax.] any kind of large fruit of a round form, but appropriated at present to that of the *apple-tree*. *Apple of the eye*, see PUPIL.

APPLEBY, the assize-town of Westmoreland, pleasantly seated on the Eden. It was formerly a Roman station; and it appears that parliaments have been holden here. It is 14 miles S. E. of Penrith, and 270 N. N. W. of London Market on Saturday. Population, in 1831, 1151. Disfranchised by the reform bill.

APPLESHAW, a town in Hampshire, distant 59 miles from London.

APPLIANCE, *s.* the act whereby one thing is applied to another; or the thing applied. *Application* is the word now used.

APPLICABILITY, *s.* the quality of being fit to be applied to something.

APPLICABLE, *a.* [from *applico*, Lat.] that is agreeable, suits, or may be affirmed of a thing.

APPLICABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to suit, agree with, or be conformable to, and consequently may be affirmed of, or applied to, any thing.

APPLICATE, *s.* in Mathematics. See ORDINATE.

APPLICATION, *s.* [*applicatio*, Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another, either by making them touch, or bringing them nearer to each other. Intenseness of thought or study. The employment of a mean to produce a particular end; the address, suit, or request of a person.

APPLICATIVE, *a.* that applies or makes the application.

APPLICATORY, *a.* that exerts the art of applying.

To APPLY, *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.] to put one thing to another; to lay remedies or emplasters on a wound; to use as relating or conformable to any person or thing; to employ; to put to a certain use; to use as a means to some

end; to fix the mind or attention upon any particular object; to study; to have recourse to; to work upon; to address as a petitioner. In Mathematics, to transfer a given line into any figure, particularly a circle; to fit quantities whose areas are equal, but figures different.

APPOGIATURA, *s.* in Music, a small note inserted by the practical musician, between two others, at some distance.

To APPOI'NT, *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.] to authorize one person to act for another; to fix any thing; to set a person a task; to equip, to furnish a person in all points.

APPOI'NTER, *s.* he who settles or fixes any time, thing, or place.

APPOI'NTMENT *s.* [*appointement*, Fr.] a thing settled between two or more; an agreement to perform something.

To APPO'RTION, *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] to allot or divide into two or more parts; to set out in just proportions.

APPO'RTIONMENT, *s.* a dividing into portions. In Law, the division of a rent into parts, in the same manner as the land out of which it issues is divided. Thus, if a person leases three acres of land, and afterwards grants away one acre thereof to another, the rent shall be *apportioned* between them.

To APPO'SE, *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] used by Chaucer to imply an examination of a scholar, by embarrassing or puzzling him with questions. For this we now use the word *pose*, which is a contraction of this word.

A'PPOSITE, *a.* [*appositus*, Lat.] proper, fit, suitable, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. Applied to time, seasonable, or conformable. Applied to opinions or sentiments, proper, reasonable, or agreeable to the subject which they treat of.

A'PPOSITELY, *ad.* fitly, suitably, conformably, properly.

A'PPOSITENESS, *s.* fitness; propriety; suitableness.

APPOSITION, *s.* [*appositio*, Lat.] a comparing or laying things one by another. In Grammar, the placing two or more substantives together, in the same case, without any copulative conjunction between them; as, *her beauty has captivated my eyes, my heart, my reason, my understanding, my whole soul.* Among Naturalists, it is the same with *accretion*, or the external addition of matter to a subject.

To APPRAI'SE, *v. a.* [*apprécier*, Fr.] to rate, value, or set a price on goods intended for sale.

APPRAI'SER, *s.* one who sets a value upon goods, who is sworn to do justice between party and party; whence he is termed a sworn appraiser, and is obliged to take the goods at the price which he appraises them at, provided no other will purchase them at that rate.

To APPRE'CIATE, *v. a.* to value, to estimate.

To APPREHE'ND, *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.] to lay hold on; to seize a person as a malefactor, in order to bring him to justice; to think on with some degree of anxiety or terror. Applied to the operations of the mind, to conceive superficially; to have an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thing.

APPREHE'NDER, *s.* one who conceives a thing imperfectly; one who seizes a malefactor in order to bring him to justice; a conceiver; a thinker.

APPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*apprehensibilis*, Lat.] that may be apprehended or conceived, though not comprehended.

APPREHE'NSION, *s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.] among Logicians, the mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the faculty by which we perceive those ideas which are present to the mind; fear or anxiety; suspicion of something future. In Law, the seizing of a malefactor, or taking him into custody, in order to bring him to justice.

APPREHE'NSIVE, *a.* that is quick to understand, or conceive; fearful, or suspicious. SYNON. Want of courage makes us *fear;* doubt of success makes us *apprehensive;* distrust of strength makes us *dread;* imagination itself will often make us *afraid.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY, *ad.* after the manner in which the apprehension exercises itself, with respect to its ideas.

APPRE'NTICE, *s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] a young person bound by indenture to some tradesman, in order to be instructed in a mystery or trade. By the laws of England, a master may be indicted for not providing for, or for turning away, his apprentice; and upon complaint from a master, that he neglects his duty, an apprentice may be committed to Bridewell, or be bound over to the sessions. Apprentices may be bound to husbandmen, or even to gentlemen of fortune and clergymen, who, as well as tradesmen, are compellable to take the children of the poor, under a penalty of 10l. And the churchwardens and overseers, with the consent of two justices, may bind them till the age of 21 years. Justices may compel certain persons under age to be bound apprentices, and on refusal may commit them. Apprentices may be discharged on reasonable cause, either at their own request or that of their masters. If any, whose premium has been less than ten pounds, run away from their masters, they are compellable to serve out the time of absence, or give satisfaction for it, any period within seven years after the expiration of the original contract. Indentures are to be stamped, and are chargeable with several duties by act of parliament.

To APPRE'NTICE, *v. a.* to bind a person for a certain number of years to one who is to teach him his trade, &c.

APPRE'NTICESHIP, *s.* the time for which a person is bound to continue with another, in order to learn and practise his trade; the office of an apprentice.

To APPRI'ZE, *v. a.* [from *appris*, Fr.] to give a person notice of what he is a stranger to.

To APPRO'ACH, (in the pronunciation the *a* is dropt, and the *o* sounded long) *v. n.* to shorten the distance between objects; to draw nearer, or go towards. Applied to time, to be nearer its completion; to be nearer at hand. Figuratively, to come near; to resemble; to bring nearer to; to lessen the distance between objects.

APPRO'ACH, *s.* the act of coming nearer to any object; access; means used to come nearer to a distant object. In Fortification, used in the plural, works thrown up by the besiegers, in order to advance nearer to the place besieged. *Lines of approach*, are trenches cut in the ground, the earth of which is thrown up in the form of a parapet, on the side towards the enemy, in order to approach the covert way, without being exposed to the cannon of the besieged. In Mathematics, *the curve of equable approach*, is that wherein a body descending by the sole power of gravity, shall approach the earth equally in equal times.

APPRO'ACHER, *s.* that person who comes nearer to another, or advances towards a distant object.

APPRO'ACHMENT, *s.* the act whereby the object draws nearer to another.

APPROBA'TION, *s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.] the acknowledging a thing to be worthy of assent and esteem, either by tacit consent or public confession; the act of approving, liking, or esteeming any thing; the confirmation or support of a thing.

To APPRO'MPT, *v. a.* to give quickness to.

To APPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] to quicken a thing, with respect to motion; to hasten action, applied to the time in which it is expected.

To APPROPI'NQUE, ap-pro-pink, *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] to draw near to. Not in use.

APPRO'PRIABLE, *a.* that may be confined or restrained to something particular.

To APPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr.] to dedicate, or consign to a particular use; to claim an exclusive right to. In Law, to annex as a property.

APPRO'PRIATE, *a.* peculiar; confined, restrained, or limited to some peculiar sense or use.

APPROPRIA'TION, *s.* applied to things, the application of them to some peculiar use. Applied to qualities, the claiming as belonging to one's self, in an extraordinary, if not exclusive manner. Applied to words, the restraining them to a particular sense, or confining them to signify a particular idea. In Law, the annexing a benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house.

APPROPRIA'TOR, *s.* one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

To APPRO'VE, *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr.] to be pleased with; to be delighted with from a conviction of merit; to make worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VEABLE, *a.* applied to that which, on account of its merit, appears worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VEMENT, *s.* consent, including liking or approbation.

APPRO'VER, *s.* one who, confessing himself guilty of a felony, accuses one or more of his accomplices. *Approvers* also signify bailiffs or lords in their franchises, sheriffs, and likewise such persons as have the letting the king's demesnes in small manors.

APPRO'XIMATE, *a.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Lat.] near; that approaches near to.

APPROXIMA'TION, *s.* the coming or approaching near to any thing. In Arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity sought, without being able ever to arrive at it exactly.

To A'PRICATE, *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] to bask in the sun.

APRI'CITY, *s.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] warmth of the sun; sunshine.

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK, *s.* [from *apricus*, Lat.] a kind of wall-fruit.

APPU'LSE, *s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] the act of striking against any thing. In Astronomy, applied to the moon when she approaches any planet or fixed star, so as to seem to touch or strike against it. If a very small portion of apparent space is between the two bodies at their nearest approach, it is called a *near appulse*.

APPU'RTENANCE, *s.* that which blongs to something else which is considered as the principal.

A'PRIL, *s.* the fourth calendar month in the year; but the second, according to the computation of astronomers. It contains thirty days. The word is derived from *aperio*, to open; because the earth in this month begins to open her bosom for the production of vegetables. In this month the sun travels through the sign Taurus.

A'PRON, *s.* [from *aforan*, Sax.] a part of a dress consisting of cloth, &c. which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by the ladies for ornament, by artificers to keep their clothes clean. In a goose, it signifies the fat skin which covers the belly. In Gunnery, a piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN, *s.* a man who wears an apron; a mechanic: a word of reproach.

A'PSIS, *s.* [plural *apsides*, ἀψὶς, Gr.] in Astronomy, those two points in the orbits of the planets or satellites, in which they are at their greatest and least distance from the sun or primary planet. The *higher apsis* of the planets is more particularly denominated aphelion, and the lower perihelion. The imaginary line connecting these two points is called *the line of the apsides*.

APT. *a.* [*aptus*, Lat.] fit; a relative term, implying the suitableness of a thing to procure some end; that has a tendency to. Ready or quick, applied to the mind.

To A'PTATE, *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] to make fit.

A'PTITUDE, *s.* [*aptitude*, Fr.] fitness to bring about the desired end; tendency.

A'PTLY, *ad.* with great propriety; justly, or pertinently; readily, or quickly.

A'PTNESS, *s.* a relative term, implying the suitableness of any means to procure its end. Applied to bodies, tendency; to minds, disposition or inclination; to the understanding, quickness, facility, or ease in conceiving.

A'QUA, *s.* [Lat.] water. *Aqua fortis*, or strong water, a corrosive liquor, made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a strong heat. *Aqua marina*, *aqua marine*, in Natural History, a precious stone, which takes its name from its sea-green colour. *Aqua mirabilis*, or the wonderful water, is distilled from spices, infused in spirits of wine, and is a very good cordial. *Aqua regia*, or royal water, a strong corrosive spirit, which dissolves gold, and is composed of spirit of nitre and spirit of sea-salt. *Aqua vitæ*, or water of life, in a general sense, brandy or spirit of wine; but in a more confined sense, restrained to that spirit which is drawn from malt.

AQUA'RIUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, a constellation that makes one of the 12 signs in the ecliptic, which the sun enters on the 20th January, and derives its name from the supposed quantity of rain which falls while the sun is in it; in allusion to which, it is described in the Zodiac in the form of a man inclining on an urn flowing with water.

AQUATIC, *a.* [*aquaticus*, Lat.] applied to animals and vegetables which live and grow in the water.

A'QUATILE, *a.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] that inhabits the water.

AQUATI'NTA, *s.* a method of etching on copper, lately invented, and by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water-colours or Indian ink. It is a cheap mode of engraving, but it is kept a secret by those who practise it.

A'QUEDUCT, or A'QUÆDUCT, *s.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] a channel formed of stone, bricks, or timber, to convey water from one place to another. In Anatomy, the bony passage of the drum, that reaches from the ear to the palate.

A'QUEOUS, a-kwe-us, *a.* [*aqueus*, Lat.] watery. *Aqueous humour*; see EYE.

A'QUILINE, *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] resembling an eagle. Applied to the nose, hooked, or like an eagle's beak.

AQUO'SE, a-kwose, *a.* [*aquosus*, Lat.] watery; abounding with particles of water.

AQUO'SITY, *s.* waterishness; or the quality so named from its abounding with particles of water.

A'RABESQUE, or A'RABESK, *a.* after the manner of the Arabians: generally applied to a kind of paintings or architectural ornaments, which consist in imaginary objects.

ARA'BIA, a country of Asia, on the S. W. It may be accounted a peninsula, being joined on the N. to Syria; bounded on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbeck, or Diarbeker, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E. by the Gulfs of Persia and Ormus; on the S. by the Indian Ocean; and on the W. by the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa. It lies between 12 and 32 degrees N. latitude, and between 35 and nearly 60 E. lon. extending 1430 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth. It is divided by Europeans into Petrea, Deserta, and Felix; or, the Stony, the Desert, and the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and towards the N. very mountainous, having few inhabitants because of its barrenness. This is the wilderness through which the children of Israel passed in

their journeying from Egypt to Canaan. In Arabia Deserta, the plains of sand are so immense, that travellers, in crossing them, are obliged to make use of the mariner's compass, as if at sea. The air is excessively hot; springs or streams are scarcely to be met with; a pestilential vapour sometimes passes along, which instantly kills those who happen to inhale it; and when the wind rises high, the desert assumes the appearance of the most rough and tempestuous sea; the sand is lifted up from its bed by the force of the winds, and driven along like waves, clouds, and rain; every thing that falls in its way is overwhelmed, and whole caravans of travellers, with their horses and camels, find one common grave in the deluge of sand. M. de Pagés observes, that in traversing the whole extent of Arabia Deserta, he saw "only 4 rabbits, 5 or 6 rats, 3 large and 7 or 8 small birds." —"Here, indeed, all our ideas of deserts, as found in the poetical language of Oriental tales, fall short of the truth! A stillness, like the silence of night, the faint remains of a breeze still glowing with the fervour of the meridian sun, but sinking with his orb; around an unbounded waste, covered with dark gray sand, resembling the ashes of a furnace, and according with the raging heat of those regions; above, the vast canopy of heaven, across whose pale atmosphere no other object is seen but the reddish disk of the sun dipt in the horizon, are circumstances which conspire to impress the mind of a spectator with an unpleasing melancholy." Along the banks of the Euphrates, however, where the land is fertilized, there are great flocks of sheep, and large herds of cattle and camels. Ostriches also are found there in great numbers. The produce of Arabia Felix, which is by far the most considerable of the three provinces, is myrrh, aloes, cassia, frankincense, spikenard, manna, and other costly gums; cinnamon dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and immense quantities of coffee. In a country so various, and of such vast extent, we may expect the manners of the inhabitants to vary. Those in the fertile parts have long been domesticated; to them we are indebted for many valuable discoveries; they have been our preceptors in chemistry and mathematical science; they first introduced into Europe the invention of the ten arithmetical figures, and taught us their use. On the other hand, the Arabs in the Desert have no houses, but tents; they lead wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over the Desert from Bussorah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca.

A'RABIC, *s.* the tongue of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew. *Arabic* is likewise applied to a gum, which distils from a thorny plant in Arabia.

A'RABIC, *a.* that belongs to, or is used in Arabia. *Arabic characters,* are the figures which we make use of at present in Arithmetic.

A'RABISM, *s.* [*arabismus,* Lat.] a method of expression, or idiom, peculiar to the Arabs.

A'RABLE, *a.* [from *aro,* Lat.] that is fit for ploughing, and to produce corn.

A'RAC, or A'RRAC, ar-rak, *s.* an excellent spirituous liquor; made by the Chinese from cocoa, rice, or sugar; the former of which is the best: there are two sorts imported into England, viz. the Goa and Batavia.

ARÆO'METER, *s.* [*ἀραιὸς* and *μετρέω,* Gr.] in Hydrostatics, an instrument used to discover the weight or gravity of fluids.

ARÆO'TICS, *s.* [from *ἀραιόω,* Gr.] in Pharmacy, medicines which rarefy or thin the blood.

ARAI'GNEE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *aranea,* Lat.] resembling a cobweb.

ARA'TION, *s.* [*aratio,* Lat.] the act or practice of ploughing.

A'RBALIST, *s.* a cross-bow.

A'RBITER, *s.* [Lat.] a person chosen by mutual consent between two or more parties, to decide the subject of their disagreement; one who is invested with a power to decide any difference.

A'RBITRABLE, *a.* [from *arbitror,* Lat.] arbitrary, voluntary; determined purely by the will, without regard to any other motives.

ARBITRAMENT, *s.* [from *arbitror,* Lat.] choice; or the exercise of the will in choosing or assenting to any thing.

A'RBITRARILY, *ad.* in such a manner as implies a bare exertion of the will, without any regard to motives or consequences; in a despotic, tyrannical, or absolute manner.

ARBITRA'RIOUS, *a.* [*arbitrarius,* Lat.] depending entirely on the will; precarious.

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* arbitrarily; according to the mere and obstinate determination of the will.

A'RBITRARY, *a.* [*arbitrarius,* Lat.] not restrained or determined by any law, or reasons; capricious, positive, despotic, and dogmatic.

To A'RBITRATE, *v. a.* [*arbitror,* Lat.] to decide or determine a difference; to judge of. Used neuterly, to give judgment or pronounce sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, *s.* [from *arbitror,* Lat.] the determination of a cause by a judge chosen by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them; a determiner.

ARBITREMENT, *s.* [from *arbitror,* Lat.] decision or determination pronounced by an umpire; a compromise.

A'RBOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a tree. In Mechanics, that part of a machine which supports the rest; likewise the spindle or axis on which a machine turns.

A'RBORIST, *s.* [*arboriste,* Fr.] a naturalist, who applies himself to study the nature and cultivation of trees.

A'RBOUR, *s.* [from *arbor,* Lat.] a kind of shady bower, or cabin, formed of the branches of trees, and contrived so as to admit the air, and keep off the sun and rain.

ARC, *s.* [*arcus,* Lat.] a segment, or part of a circle.

ARCA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a continued arch, or walk, consisting of several arches united together.

ARCA'NUM, *s.* [Lat. in the plural *arcana*] a secret; generally applied to the nostrum of a quack.

ARCH, artsh, *s.* [*arcus,* Lat.] the sky In Mathematics, part of any curve line, whether ellipsis, circle, &c. *Arch,* in Architecture, is a vault or concave building, bent in the form of an arch or curve, and is divided into circular, elliptical, and straight. *Circular arches,* are either such as are exactly a semicircle, or whose centre is in the middle of a line drawn from one foot to the other, which are called semicircular *arches. Elliptical arches,* or those which consist of a semi-ellipsis, and were formerly used instead of mantle-trees in chimneys. *Straight arches,* have straight edges, both upper and under parallel; but both their ends and joints pointing towards a certain centre. *Arch of a bridge,* is the vaulted interval between its piers. *A triumphal arch,* is a gate built with stone, &c. and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

To ARCH, *v. a.* [from *arcus,* Lat.] to build or form into arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, *a.* [from *ἀρχὸς,* Gr.] used in composition, to express something of the first rank or order, applied to dignity, as, *archbishop*; but something superlative, applied to quality, as an *arch-heretic,* and is pronounced soft before a consonant, like *ch* in *choice;* but hard before a vowel, like the

letter *k*, or as if the *h* was dropped. It sometimes implies a person endued with a great deal of low cunning; triflingly mischievous.

ARCHAIO'LOGY, ar-ka-ol-o-je, *s.* [*ἀρχαιολογία*, Gr.] a discourse on antiquity; or a treatise on the opinions, &c. of the ancients.

ARCHA'NGEL, a sea-port town of Russia, seated on the Dwina, 4 miles from the White Sea, and 400 miles N. E. of Petersburgh. Lat. 64. 34. N. lon. 38. 49. E.

ARCHA'NGEL, ark-ane-jel, *s.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] one of the superior order of angels. In Botany, the deadnettle.

ARCHBI'SHOP, artsh-bish-up, *s.* the chief or metropolitan bishop, who has several suffragans under him. This title was first introduced in the East, about the year 340, but then was only honorary, and given to some bishops of great cities. England is divided between two, him of Canterbury, and him of York, who are called primates and metropolitans. *Canterbury* is the first peer of England, and, next to the royal family, has precedence of all dukes and great officers of the crown. The archbishop of York has the same power in his province with that of Canterbury, has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and all officers of state except the lord high chancellor.

ARCHBI'SHOPRIC, *s.* the state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCHBU'TLER, *s.* one of the great officers of the German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions. This office belonged to the king of Bohemia.

ARCHCHA'MBERLAIN, *s.* an officer of the German empire, not unlike the great chamberlain in England.

ARCHCHA'NCELLOR, *s.* in ancient times, presided over the secretaries of the court under the two first races of the kings of France; and, when their territories were divided into Germany, Italy, and Arles, there were three archchancellors appointed.

ARCHDE'ACON, *s.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] a priest vested with authority or jurisdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the bishop, either through the whole diocese or only a part of it. There are sixty in England, who visit every two years in three, wherein they inquire into the reparations and moveables belonging to churches, reform abuses, suspend, excommunicate, in some places prove wills, and induct all clerks into benefices within their respective jurisdictions.

ARCHDE'ACONRY, *s.* the jurisdiction, office, or province of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'CHESS, *s.* [*arch* and *duchesse*, Fr.] the title of the sister or daughter of an archduke.

ARCHDU'KE, *s.* [*archidux*, Lat.] a duke invested with some greater privilege or authority than others.

A'RCHE, ark-kee, *s.* [*ἀρχὴ*, Gr.] in Medicine, the beginning, first period, or first attack of a disease.

A'RCHED, *part.* crooked, or bent in the form of an arch.

ARCHAIO'LOGY, *s.* [from *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, and *λόγος*, a discourse,] a discourse on antiquity: written also *archæology*.

A'RCHER, *s.* [*archer*, Fr.] one who shoots with a bow; or one who uses a bow in battle.

A'RCHERY, *s.* the art or exercise of shooting with a bow; the art of an archer.

A'RCHES-COURT, *s.* [so called from Bow-church, in London, where it was kept; which likewise received its name from its top being raised upon two pillars, built *bow* or archwise] the chief and most ancient consistory court of the archbishop of Canterbury, for debating spiritual causes. The judge of the court is called dean of the arches.

A'RCHETYPE, ar-ke-type, *s.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] the original model or pattern of any thing.

A'RCHETYPAL, ar-ke-ti-pal, *a.* original; that has some thing which may serve as a pattern to copy from.

ARCHÆ'US, ar-ke-us, *s.* a word used by Paracelsus and other chemists to express a principle of motion, the causes of all the visible changes and operations of bodies.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL, ar-ke-di-ak-o-nal, *a.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] that belongs or relates to an archdeacon.

ARCHIPELA'GO, *s.* in Geography, a general term, implying a sea interrupted by a great number of islands; more particularly the Ægean sea.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ar-ki-e-pis-co-pal, *a.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat.] that belongs to, or is exercised by, an archbishop.

A'RCHITECT, ar-ke-tekt, *s.* [*architectus*, Lat.] a person skilled in building; who draws plans and designs, conducts the work, and directs the artificers in carrying it on.

ARCHITE'CTIVE, *a.* that relates to building or architecture.

ARCHITECTO'NIC, *a.* [from *ἀρχὸς* and *τέκτων*, Gr.] that has the skill and power of an architect.

A'RCHITECTURE, *s.* [*architectura*, Lat.] the art of building; divided into three branches, civil, military, or naval. The *Civil* consists in erecting habitations for men, or temples for worship. The *Military* consists in strengthening and fortifying places, named Fortification. *Naval architecture* is that which teaches the construction of ships or vessels floating on the water, and is named Ship-building.

A'RCHITRAVE, ar-ke-trave, [from *ἀρχὴ*, Gr. and *trabs*, Lat.] in Architecture, the lowest member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital. In Timber-building, it is styled the reason-piece, or master-beam. In Chimneys, the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, or windows, hyperthyron.

A'RCHIVES, ar-kives, *s.* [*archiva*, Lat.] the places wherein records or ancient manuscripts are preserved. Figuratively, the records and manuscripts themselves.

A'RCHLY, *ad.* waggishly; mirthfully.

A'RCHON, ark-kon, *s.* [*ἄρχων*, Gr.] in Antiquity, the chief magistrate of Athens.

ARCH-TREASURER, *s.* formerly a great officer of the German empire.

A'RCHWISE, *ad.* in the shape or form of an arch.

A'RCTIC, *a.* [*ἀρκτικὸς*, Gr.] northern; lying under or near the north star. *Arctic Circle*, a lesser circle of the sphere parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 32. min. distant from it towards the north pole. *Arctic Pole*, the northern pole of the world, both of the heavens and the earth; so named of *Arctos*, or Bear, a cluster or constellation of stars near it.

ARCTU'RUS, *s.* in Astronomy, one of the fixed stars, in the constellation of *Boötes*. It is mentioned in Job ix. 9. It is above the horizon of London 15h. 50m. 52s. out of every 23h. 56m. 4s.

A'RCUATE, *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUA'TION, *s.* [from *arcuo*, Lat.] the act of bending any thing; the state of being bent. In Surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the case of the rickets; the protuberance of the foreparts of the body, with the bending of the bones of the sternum.

A'RDENCY, *s.* applied to the affections, warmth; applied to study, activity.

A'RDENT, *a.* [*ardens*, Lat.] applied to the qualities of body, hot, burning, inflaming; applied to those of the mind, fierce, vehement, violent, passionate, inflamed.

A'RDENTLY, *ad.* warmly, eagerly, passionately.

A'RDOR, *s.* [*ardor*, Lat.] heat, applied to the quality of body; warmth, violence of affection, applied to the mind.

A'RDUOUS, *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.] applied to what is both

lofty and difficult to ascend. Figuratively, something which is both important, sublime, and difficult to comprehend.

ARE, the third person plural of the verb AM, used when we speak of two or more persons.

A'REA, *s.* [Lat.] the surface contained between any lines or limits. Any surface, such as the floor of a room, the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. In Geometry, the space contained within the lines bounding it, reckoned in the square part of any measure.

AREFA'CTION. *s.* [from *arefacio*, Lat.] the act of making dry, or the state of drying.

ARENA'CEOUS, *a.* [*arenaceus*, Lat.] composed of sand; sandy.

ARENA'TION, *s.* [from *arena*, Lat.] in Medicine, a dry bath, wherein the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand, and has it cast upon different parts of his body.

ARENO'SE, *a.* [*arenosus*, Lat.] sandy, or abounding with sand.

ARE'NULOUS, *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat.] consisting of small sand; gravelly.

ARE'OLA, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the coloured circle surrounding the nipple.

AREO'PAGUS, *s.* a sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decrees. Authors are divided as to the reason and origin of this name; nor are they more agreed about the number of judges that sat in it; some reckoning thirty-one, others fifty-one, and others five hundred. In short, their number seems not to have been fixed, but to have been more or less in different years. At first this tribunal consisted only of nine persons, who had all discharged the office of archons, had acquitted themselves with honour in that trust, and had likewise given an account of their administration before the Logistæ, and undergone a rigorous examination. Their salary was equal, and paid out of the public treasury; they had three oboli, that is, three half-pence, for each cause. The Areopagites were judges for life. They always sat in judgment in the open air, and in the night-time, that their minds might be the more present and attentive, and that no object of pity or aversion might make any impression upon them; and all the pleadings before them were in the simplest and most naked terms. At first they took cognizance of criminal causes only; but in course of time their jurisdiction became of great extent.

AREO'TICS, *s.* [from *ἀραιωτικὰ*, Gr.] medicines that open the pores.

A'RGAL, or A'RGOL, *s.* the hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, called tartar.

A'RGENT, ar-jent, *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat.] that resembles silver; silvered. In Heraldry, the white colour in the arms of gentry, expressed by engravers by a total omission of lines in a shield.

A'RGIL, ar-jill, *s.* [*argilla*, Lat.] the white earth used by potters in making their white ware.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, ar-jil-la-shus, *a.* [*argillaceus*, Lat.] of the nature of potter's clay.

ARGI'LLOUS, ar jil-lus, *a.* [*argillosus*, Lat.] consisting of clay; of the nature of clay.

A'RGOSY, ar-go-se, *s.* [from *Argo*, the name Jason's ship] a large vessel for merchandise.

To A'RGUE, *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.] to evince the truth or falsehood of any thing by proofs. Figuratively, to persuade; to bring reasons *for* or *against*; to plead, or handle; to debate.

A'RGUER, *s.* one who makes use of reasons in order to evince any truth, or raise conviction in the mind of another; a reasoner; a disputer.

A'RGUMENT, *s.* [*argumentum*, Lat.] a reason brought to prove or disprove any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; a concise view of the heads of any discourse. In Law, a cause, debate, or suit; a controversy. In Astronomy, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.

ARGUME'NTAL, *a.* that is formed upon the deductions of reason; belonging to argument; reasoning.

ARGUMENTA'TION, *s.* the evincing the truth or falsehood of any proposition by reasoning; the act or effect of reasoning.

ARGUME'NTATIVE, *a.* consisting of argument, or the deduction of reason; containing reasons.

ARGU'TE, *a.* [*argutus*, Lat.] witty, sharp, subtile.

ARGY'LESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire; E. by that of Perth and Dumbarton; and S. and W. by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 110 miles long from the Mull of Cantyre to its N. E. extremity, and 40 in its greatest breadth. The chief town is Inverary. Population 101,425, and it returns one member to parliament.

A'RIA, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, an air, a song, a tune, or lesson.

A'RIANS, in Church History, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied the three persons in the Trinity to be of the same essence; and affirmed Christ to be a creature; that he was inferior to the Father as to his deity; that he was neither co-eternal nor co-equal with him; also that the Holy Ghost was not God, but a creature of the Son. Their leader, *Arius*, lived in the beginning of the fourth century.

A'RIANISM, *s.* the principles maintained by the Arians.

A'RID, *a.* [*aridus*, Lat.] dry, parched up, withered.

ARI'DITY, *s.* [*ariditas*, Lat.] a want of moisture, or dryness. In Divinity, a state of insensibility, or want of ardency in devotion.

A'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March; hieroglyphically represented by the ram.

To ARI'ETATE, *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] to butt; or to attack with the head, like a ram.

ARIETA'TION, *s.* [from *arieto*, Lat.] the act of butting like a ram; the attacking with a battering-ram.

ARIETTA, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a short air, song, or tune.

ARI'GHT, *ad.* [*riht*, Sax.] truly; justly, or consistent with law; properly, or in such a manner as to attain the desired end.

ARIOLA'TION, *s.* [from *hariolus*, Lat.] soothsaying.

ARIO'SO, *s.* [Ital.] the movement of a common air, song, or tune.

To ARI'SE, *v. n.* [its pret. *arose*, part. *arisen*] to ascend; to move upwards from the earth; to get up as from sleep, to change the posture from sitting to standing; to come in view; to become visible; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from.

ARISTO'CRACY, *s.* [from *ἄριστος* and *κρατέω*, Gr.] in Politics, a form of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, *a.* that partakes of aristocracy, or includes a government administered only by nobles.

ARITHMANCY, *s.* [*ἀριθμὸς* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] a sort of divination, or foretelling things by numbers.

ARITHMETIC, *s.* [from *ἀριθμὸς* and *μετρέω*, Gr.] the science of numbers; the art of computation. The fundamental rules or operations of *Arithmetic* are four, namely, *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication*, *Division*; the practice of which is given under their respective heads. Besides which, there are other rules contrived for the facilitating computations of all kinds; as will be seen in the course of this work.

ARITHMETICAL, *a.* that is performed by numbers, or agreeable to some rule in arithmetic.

ARITHMETICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of arithmetic; in an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETICIAN, *s.* a master of the art of numbers.

ARK, *s.* [from *arca*, Lat. a chest] a chest or coffer; applied in Scripture to the vehicle in which Moses was exposed to the Nile; the chest wherein the two tables of the covenant, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod, were kept; but more particularly the vessel built by Noah, to preserve himself, family, and the whole race of terrestrial and aërial animals, from the Flood.

ARM, *s.* [*earm*, Sax.] a limb of the human body, reaching from the shoulder to the hand. Anatomists divide the arm into two parts, calling only that part the arm which is included between the shoulder and the elbow; the rest, from the elbow to the wrist, being taken into the greater hand, is called the fore-arm. The arm in this acceptation, has only one large bone, called the *os humeri*, or the shoulder-bone. The other part consists of two bones, namely, the *radius* and *cubitus*, or *ulna*. In Geography, it denotes a branch of the sea, or a river. It is also figuratively used for power; as, the secular arm. Likewise, for a large branch or bough of a tree.

To ARM, *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.] to furnish with weapons; to cap, case, or cover with metal, applied to the loadstone, or the shoes of a horse.

To ARM, *v. n.* to take arms; to be provided against any attack, either of an enemy or casualty.

ARMA'DA, *s.* [Span.] a fleet of men of war: applied by way of eminence to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this island, in 1588.

ARMADI'LLO, *s.* [Span.] a quadruped of Brasil.

ARMA'GH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, with a well cultivated soil; population 220,651. It has a considerable linen trade. The county town is of the same name, about 76 N. of Dublin. Population 9,321. It is the see of an archbishop, primate of all Ireland. The county sends two, the city one member to parliament.

A'RMAMENT, *s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] any place wherein arms are placed; great provisions of military stores. Figuratively, an army, but most commonly applied to a fleet of men of war.

A'RMAN, *s.* a confection for restoring appetite to horses.

A'RMATURE, *s.* [*armatura*, Lat.] a military dress to defend the body from the attack of an enemy in battle; any thing to defend the body from external injuries.

A'RMED, *a.* in Heraldry, applied to beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, &c. are of a different colour.

ARMENIA, a large country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the river Euphrates; on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Adirbijan; on the E. by Shirvan; and on the N. by Georgia. It was once governed by its own kings; but the Turks and Persians at present possess it between them.

ARMENIAN, (BOLE,) *s.* a fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARMENIAN, (STONE,) *s.* a mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany and the Tyrol.

A'RMHOLE, or A'RMPIT, *s.* the cavity under the shoulder.

A'RMIGER, *s.* [Lat.] an esquire; one that bears arms.

ARMI'LLARY, *a.* [from *armilla*, Lat.] something that is circular, in allusion to the surrounding of a bracelet. *Armillary sphere*, is composed of several brass circles, which represent those of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c. drawn on the globe.

A'RMINGS, *s.* [plural] in a Ship, are white or red cloths hung fore and aft on the outside of a ship; those on the tops are named *top-armings*.

ARMI'NIANS, [from *Arminius*] the followers of Arminius, a famous minister at Amsterdam; who, in the 16th century, separated from the Calvinists, holding that predestination was not absolute, but conditional; that Christ has not only redeemed all, but that there is an universal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irresistible principle; that man is a free agent, always at liberty to obey all the motions of the Holy Ghost, or resist them; that with respect to perseverance, a man may, after justification, fall into new crimes.

ARMI'POTENCE, *s.* [*arma* and *potentia*, Lat.] power; or powerfulness in war.

ARMI'POTENT, *a.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] powerful, or strong in the field, in arms, or at war.

A'RMISTICE, ar-me-stis, *s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] a truce or cessation from arms for a short time.

A'RMLET, *s.* a small arm of the sea. Figuratively, a bracelet, or some ornament worn on the arm.

ARMO'NIAC, *s.* [erroneously so written for Ammoniac.] See AMMONIAC.

ARMO'RIAL, *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] that belongs to the coat or escutcheon of a family.

A'RMORIST, *s.* a person skilled in heraldry.

A'RMOUR, *s.* [*armure*, Fr.] a cover for the body, to defend it from the instruments of war, like a harness.

A'RMOUR-BEARER, *s.* he that carries the arms of another

A'RMOURER, *s.* [*armorier*, Fr.] one who makes forges, or sells armour; one who dresses another in armour.

A'RMOURY, *s.* [*armoire*, Fr.] a place where arms are kept. Figuratively, arms.

ARMS, *s.* [not used in the singular; *arma*, Lat.] all kinds of weapons, whether offensive or defensive. Figuratively, a state of hostility between two nations; war. In Heraldry, the badges of distinction, escutcheons, or other marks of honour, given by sovereigns, and borne on banners, shields, or coats.

A'RMY, *s.* [*armée*, Fr.] a collection of men armed, commanded by proper officers. Figuratively, a great number.

AROMA'TIC, or AROMA'TICAL, *a.* [from *aroma*, Lat.] spicy; fragrant; strong-scented, or smelling like spices.

AROMA'TICS, *s.* [not used in the singular] spices, or any strong-scented, fragrant, or high-tasted body.

To AROMATI'ZE, *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat.] to mix or scent with spices. Figuratively, to make any thing agreeable, which in its own nature would be loathsome.

ARO'SE, the preterit of the verb ARISE.

AROU'ND, *ad.* [*à la ronde*, Fr.] in a circle; in a circular manner; on all sides. Used as a preposition, encircling; encompassing; round about.

To AROU'SE, a-rouze, *v. a.* [*arisen*, Sax.] to wake from sleep; to excite an indolent person to action; to raise up; to stimulate.

ARO'YNT, *ad.* begone; away.

ARPE'GGIO, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, the making the notes of a chord to be heard distinctly one after another, by a purling or rolling of the hand on stringed instruments, beginning at the lowest note, and rising gradually upwards.

A'RPENT, *s.* an acre or furlong of ground. The *arpent* of France is 100 perches square, but some account it but half an acre.

A'RQUEBUSE, ar-kwe-bus, *s.* [Fr.] a hand-gun, carabine, fusee, or caliver.

A'RQUEBUSIER, ar-kwe-bus-eer, *s.* one who carries, or makes use of, an arquebuse.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE, *s.* one of the quickest plants both in growing or running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

To ARRAI'GN, ar-rane, *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] in Law, to set a thing in order, or fit it for trial. Applied to writing, to indict; to accuse; to charge with crimes.

ARRAI'GNMENT, ar-rane-ment, *s.* the act of trying a person upon an indictment, accusation, or charge.

To ARRA'NGE, *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] to dispose or put in order, including the secondary idea of art or skill.

ARRA'NGEMENT, *s.* the act of putting or placing things into order, including the idea of skill or judgment.

A'RRANT, *a.* [*errant*, Fr.] notorious, infamous.

A'RRANTLY, *ad.* in a notorious, infamous, or shameful manner.

A'RRAS, *s.* the richest sort of tapestry, so called from *Arras*, a town in Flanders, where it was first made.

ARRA'UGHT, *v. a.* seized by violence.

ARRA'Y, *s.* the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle; dress, or external ornaments.

To ARRA'Y, *v. a.* [*arroyer*, Fr.] in Military affairs, to place an army in proper order to engage. To deck, embellish, or adorn with dress.

ARRA'YERS, *s.* officers that had the care of soldiers, and saw that they were properly accoutred.

ARRE'AR, *s.* [*arriere*, Fr.] that which remains unpaid. Applied to rent, it signifies that which has been due some time, and is not discharged.

ARREPTITIOUS, *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.] snatched away.

ARRE'ST, *s.* [from *arrester*, Fr.] in Law, the seizing or apprehending a man, thereby depriving him of his liberty by legal process, either for debt or any offence against the law; a stopping or restraint from proceeding in an undertaking. In Horsemanship, &c. a mangy humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse.

To ARREST, *v. a.* [*arrester*, Fr.] to apprehend by virtue of a writ from a court of justice; to seize any thing by law; to seize upon; to stop, withhold, or bind; to stop a body in motion.

ARRET, *s.* [Fr.] the decision of a sovereign court, or court of judicature, resembling our act of parliament.

To ARRI'DE, *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.] to laugh at; to look pleasantly upon.

ARRIE'RE-FIEF, *s.* [Fr.] a fief dependent on another.

ARRI'VAL, *s.* the coming to any place, either by sea or land. Figuratively, the attainment of any design.

ARRI'VANCE, *s.* company expected to come.

To ARRI'VE, *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.] to come to any place by water or land. Figuratively, to attain or come to.

To ARRO'DE, *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] to gnaw or nibble.

A'RROGANCE, or A'RROGANCY, *s.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] the assuming or claiming to one's self more honour or merit than is our due.

A'RROGANT, *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] self-conceited, haughty.

A'RROGANTLY, *ad.* in an arrogant, self-conceited, or haughty manner.

To A'RROGATE, *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] to lay claim to a thing or quality which does not belong to us.

A'RROW, *s.* [*arewe*, Sax.] a slender piece of round wood, pointed, barbed, and shot out of a bow; distinguished from a *dart*, that being thrown by the hand. *Arrow-head*, the sharp point of an arrow, which was usually armed with steel. *Arrow-shaped*, in Botany, like the head of an arrow.

A'RROWHEAD, *s.* a water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow.

ARSE, *s.* [*earse*, Sax.] the buttocks, or hind parts.

A'RSENAL, ar-se-nal, *s.* [*arsenale*, Lat.] a royal or public magazine; or place wherein all warlike stores are kept or forged.

A'RSENIC, arse-nik, *s.* [*ἀρσένικον*, Gr.] in Natural History, a ponderous, volatile, uninflammable, mineral substance, which gives whiteness to metals by infusion, but destroys their malleability; it is extremely corrosive, caustic, and a strong poison.

ARSE'NICAL, ar-sen-e-kal, *a.* consisting, or having the properties of arsenic.

A'RSESMART, *s.* [*persicaria*, Lat.] a plant, called also lake-weed, and water-pepper.

A'RSON, *s.* in Law, the malicious or wilful burning of the house of another man; it is felony at common law.

ART, *s.* [*art*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.] an abstract or metaphysical term, implying a collection of certain rules from observation and experience, by which any thing may be performed, or any end obtained; distinguished from science by its object. If the object be attained by the application of rules, or require practice, then it is an *art;* but if contemplated only with respect to its different appearances, the collection of observations relative thereto is *a science*. A trade; cunning; artfulness; speculation. We have likewise the division of arts into liberal and mechanic. The *liberal arts* are those which consist in the application or exercise of the mind: the *mechanic*, those which consist in the exercise of the body or hand, and make use of machines to attain their ends.

ARTE'RIAL, *a.* that belongs to, or is contained in, an artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, *s.* [from *ἀρτηρία* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] in Surgery, the opening an artery with a lancet, in order to draw blood from thence.

A'RTERY, *s.* [*arteria*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a membraneous, elastic, conical tube, internally smooth, without valves, which decreases in its dimension in proportion to the number of its branches, destined to receive the blood from the heart, and distribute it to the lungs and other parts of the body; that which has its origin from the right ventricle of the heart is called the plumonary artery, and that which rises from the left, the aorta.

A'RTFUL, *a.* performed according to the rules of art, including the idea of skill, judgment, or wisdom.

A'RTFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews a deal of cunning or skill.

A'RTFULNESS, *s.* the quality of performing any thing with skill, or the attaining an end by cunning.

ARTHRITIC, or ARTHRITICAL, *a.* [*ἀρθριτικὸς*, Gr.] gouty, or relating to the gout; relating to joints.

ARTHRITIS, *s.* [*ἀρθρῖτις*, Gr.] in Physic, a disease which affects the joints; the gout.

A'RTHUR, king of the Britons, was born in Cornwall, 452, or 453; mounted the throne of Dammonium, 467, after his father Gorlous, at 15 years of age; was created patrician by Ambrosius, 476; elected monarch of Britain, 508; assumed the imperial purple, 528; and was mortally wounded in a battle, 542; during which Modred and he happening to meet, rushed upon one another so furiously, that nothing but death could part them. Modred was slain on the spot, and Arthur, mortally wounded, was carried to Glastonbury, where he died aged 90 years, 76 of which he spent in the exercise of arms; for though he had reigned but 34 years, yet before he came to the crown he had long commanded the British armies under Ambrosius. Arthur was undoubtedly a great general. It is a pity his actions have served for a foundation to numberless fables, though worthy of being recorded by the greatest and

most able pen. He is said to have instituted the order of the knights of the Round Table, so famous in romances. Some credible historians assert, that Henry II. being at Pembroke, and hearing a Welsh bard singing to his harp the story of Arthur, concluding with his death and burial in the church-yard of Glastonbury, between two pyramids; the king ordered inquiry to be make, and the body dug up; at the depth of 7 feet a large stone was found, on which was fixed a leaden cross, with this inscription on the inside; 'Hic jacet sepultus inclytus rex Arturius in insula Avalonia:' *i. e.* 'Here lieth the famous king Arthur, buried in the isle of Avalon.' Digging lower, they found the king's body in the trunk of a tree, his beautiful queen lying by him, with long flowing hair, in colour bright as gold, which, however, sunk into dust when touched. The king's bones were very large, and 10 wounds at least in his skull, all cicatrized, except that of which he is supposed to have died. This was discovered, 1189, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, who says he saw and examined them: Camden's *Britan.* tit. *Somersetshire.*

A'RTICHOKE, *s.* a plant much like the thistle, but with large scaly heads, shaped like the cone of a pine-tree.

A'RTICLE, *s.* [*articulus*, Lat.] in English there are but two articles, *a* and *the; a* becomes *an* before a vowel, *y* and *w* excepted, or a silent *h*. *A* is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate; *the* determines what particular thing is meant. A substantive without any article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense: thus, *man*, means all mankind. *A man*, means some one or other of that kind, indefinitely; *the man*, means, definitely, that particular man who is spoken of: the former therefore is called the *Indefinite*, the latter the Definite Article. It is the nature of both the articles to determine or limit the thing spoken of: *a*, determines it to be one single thing of the kind, leaving it still uncertain which: *the*, determines which it is, or, if many, which they are. The first therefore can only be joined to Substantives in the singular number; the last may be also joined to plurals. There is a remarkable exception to this rule in the use of the Adjectives *few* and *many*, (the latter chiefly with the word *great* before it,) which, though joined with plural Substantives, yet admit of the singular article *a;* as, *a few men*, *a great many men;* the reason of it is manifest from the effect which the article has in these phrases; it means a small or great number collectively taken, and therefore gives the idea of a Whole, that is, of Unity. Thus likewise *a hundred*, *a thousand*, is one whole number, an aggregate of many collectively taken; and therefore still retains the Article *a*, though joined as an Adjective to a plural Substantive; as, *a hundred years.* The Definite Article, *the*, is sometimes applied to Adverbs in the Comparative and Superlative degree, and its effect is to mark the degree the more strongly, and to define it the more precisely: as, "*The more* I examine it, *the better* I like it. I like this *the least* of any." In Commerce, a single transaction, thing, or parcel, in an account.

To A'RTICLE, *v. n.* to make conditions; to stipulate; to bind a person to serve another under certain conditions.

ARTICULAR, *a.* [*articularis*, Lat.] in Physic, relating to a disease which affects the joints.

ARTICULARLY, *ad.* sounding every syllable.

ARTICULATE, *a.* [from *articulus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, applied to bodies which are joined together, and may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, it implies that its sounds are distinct and varied, but connected together so as to form words.

To ARTICULATE, *v. a.* [*articuler*, Fr.] to pronounce syllables or words in a distinct manner.

ARTICULATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to pronounce the syllables of words distinctly.

ARTICULATION, *s.* in Anatomy, the juncture of two bones in such a manner that they may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, the modulations and variations of the voice, which are so connected as to form syllables or words.

A'RTIFICE, *s.* [*artifice*, Fr.] an indirect method of attaining one's end; a pretence, stratagem, or fraud. SYNON. *Cunning* is employed in using means; *finesse* insinuates insensibly, and must be accompanied by penetration; *device* surprises, and gives satisfaction; *artifice* generally makes use of studied dissimulation; a *trick* is commonly looked on as a fraud; and a *stratagem* is oftener illicit than otherwise.

ARTIFICER, *s.* a person employed in works of art, or to manufacture any commodity.

ARTIFICIAL, *a.* [*artificiel*, Fr.] applied to something made by art, in opposition to the productions of nature; counterfeit. *Artificial lines*, are those which are drawn upon a sector, or scale, to represent sines and tangents. *Artificial numbers*, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY, *ad.* in an artful, cunning, crafty, or skilful manner.

ARTILLERY, *s.* [*a plural noun; artillerie*, Fr.] the heavy engines of war, such as cannon, bombs, &c.

A'RTISAN, ar-te-zan, *s.* [Fr.] properly applied to those professors of trades which require the least exercise of the understanding; a low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradesman.

A'RTIST, art-ist, *s.* [*artiste*, Fr.] one who excels in those arts which require good natural parts; or one who understands both the theory and practice of the art which he professes; a skilful man, not a novice.

A'RTLESS, *a.* without art, design, craft, or cunning.

A'RTLESSLY, *ad.* in a simple, innocent, and undesigning manner.

ARUNDEL, a town in Sussex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Wednesday, and a small one on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, (over which it has a wooden bridge,) where small ships may ride. It is 8 miles E. of Chichester, and 63 S. S. W. of London; governed by a mayor and burgesses, and sends one member to parliament. Population 2803.

ARUNDI'NEOUS, *a.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] abounding with reeds.

ARU'SPICES, *s.* an order of priesthood among the old Romans; soothsayers, who pretended to foretell things to come, by inspecting the entrails of beasts.

AS, *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.] referring to an action or time past, in the same manner: when it answers *so* or *such*, it is used for *that*. "*So* uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination." *Bac.* In a particular respect: as far as a particular relation extends; like, or of the same kind. By an ellipsis, for *as if*. Referring to present time, it implies something done during that particular action, at the same time. "Whistled *as* he went." *Dryd.* According to, or in what manner. "*As* they please." *Boyle.* Answering *to*, *like*, or *same*, it is used as a relative, and implies *which*. "The *same* crime *as* he committed." When at the beginning of two sentences immediately following each other, it denotes a likeness or comparison between them. Answering *so*, it implies condition, or the same manner. *As well as*, equally with. "Some peculiarity *as well* as his face." *Locke.*

ASAFOETIDA, or ASSAFOETIDA, *s.* a very stinking gum, which, according to Kempfer, is drawn from a root of an umbelliferous plant, which grows in the province of Charasan, in Persia. A medicine in all nervous complaints.

A'SAPH, St. a city of Wales, in Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles W. of Chester, and 209 N. W. of London. Population 3144.

ASBE'STINE, *a.* [from *asbestinum*, Lat.] that cannot be destroyed by fire.

ASBE'STOS, *s.* [Gr. and Lat.] a sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable; it has the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCA'RIDES, as-kar-e-dez, *s.* [Gr.] small, white, round, and short worms.

To ASCE'ND, *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.] to rise upwards from the earth. Figuratively, to advance from any degree of knowledge to another. In Genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards towards its first founders.

ASCE'NDABLE, *a.* that may be ascended.

ASCE'NDANT, *s.* [*ascendant*, Fr.] in Morality, superiority or influence, whereby one man or thing unreasonably biases or tyrannizes over another. Figuratively, the greatest height or perfection. In Genealogy, ancestors, or those nearest the root of a pedigree. In an Astrological sense, that part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon.

ASCE'NDENCY, *s.* a bias; an undue influence or superiority. "Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding.

ASCE'NDING, *part.* [*ascendens*, Lat.] going upwards from the earth. In Astronomy, an epithet given to those degrees or stars which are above the horizon. The *ascending node* of a planet is a point of its orbit intersecting the ecliptic; so called, because the planet ascends above it in its motion towards the north.

ASCE'NSION, *s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.] a motion upwards. *Ascension*, in Astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, moon, or a star, is that point of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with it in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension*, is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with the celestial body in an oblique sphere. The difference between *right* and *oblique ascension* is what the astronomers mean by *ascensional difference*. *Ascension-day*, the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIVE, *a.* [from *ascendo*, Lat.] that is in motion upwards; that is in a rising state. Obsolete.

ASCE'NT, *s.* [*ascensus*, Lat.] motion upwards; the place by which an eminence may be climbed. Figuratively, a high place or eminence. In Physics, the *ascent* of fluids is their rising above the level of their own surfaces, &c. In Logic, a kind of argument, wherein we rise from particulars to universals.

To ASCERTAI'N, *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.] to determine the signification of any word; to take away all doubt.

ASCERTAI'NER, *s.* one who limits or determines the signification of a doubtful expression.

ASCERTAI'NMENT, *s.* the determining the signification of a doubtful expression; a settled rule or standard.

ASCE'TIC, a-set-ik, *a.* [ἀσκητικὸς, Gr.] employed only in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCE'TIC, *s.* [from ἀσκητικὸς, Gr.] one who practises a greater degree of austerity and mortification than others.

A'SCII, *s.* [from ἀ and σκιὰ, Gr.] in Geography, those inhabitants of the Torrid Zone who have no shadow once or twice in the year, because the sun is then vertical, or shines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCI'TES, as-si-tez, *s.* [from ἀσκὸς, Gr.] in Medicine, a kind of dropsy which principally affects the abdomen, or lower belly, and is remedied by tapping.

ASCI'TIC, *a.* [from ἀσκίτης, Gr.] caused by an ascites; dropsical, or resembling an ascites.

ASCITITIOUS, as-se-tish-us, *a.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] that is counterfeit or spurious.

To ASCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.] to deduce from as a cause; to attribute to; to impute.

ASCRI'PTION, *s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] the act of ascribing.

ASH, *s.* [æsc, Sax.] in Botany, the *fraxinus*. It has pinnated leaves ending in a lobe. Its male flowers have no petals; and the germen has one seed like a bird's tongue.

ASHA'MED, *a.* conscious of having done something which a person may find fault with.

A'SHBOURN, a town in Derbyshire: market on Saturday. Distant 139 miles N. N. W. from London. Inhabitants 4881.

A'SHBURTON, a town in Devonshire, which has a market on Tuesday. It sends one member to parliament. Distant 186 miles W. by S. from London. Inhabitants 4165.

A'SHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, which has a market on Saturday. Distant 114 miles from London. Population 4727.

A'SHEN, *a.* made of ash, or ash-wood.

A'SHES, *s.* [has no singular, *asca*, Sax.] that substance which bodies are reduced to by burning.

A'SHLAR, *s.* in Masonry, free-stones, as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickness.

A'SHLEERING, *s.* in Building, quartering in garrets, about two feet and a half or three feet high from the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters.

A'SHTON, a village in Lancashire, 4 miles S. of Wigan; a place of increasing traffic.—*Ashton-under-Lyne*, a borough in the same county, 7 miles E. of Manchester; sends one member to parliament. It has so greatly increased that its population, including its dependencies, amounts to 33,597.

ASHO'RE, *ad.* to the shore, on land, or to the land.

ASH-WE'DNESDAY, *s.* the first day of Lent, when, in the primitive church, notorious sinners were put to open penance, thus: They appeared at the church door barefooted, and clothed in sackcloth, where being examined, their discipline was proportioned according to their offences; after which, being brought into the church, the bishop singing the seven penitential psalms, they prostrated themselves, and with tears begged absolution; the whole congregation having ashes on their heads, to signify, that they were both mortal and deserved to be burnt to ashes for their sins.

A'SHWEED, *s.* a plant, the same with goutweed and herb-gerard.

A'SHY, *a.* resembling the ash in colour; of a whitish gray.

A'SIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the second in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Eastern Ocean, which is part of the South Sea, on the S. by the Indian Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent; and it is generally said that the first man was created here. The arts and sciences were early cultivated here, though they are thought to come originally from Egypt; but all the considerable religions now known had their first beginning in Asia; and there are still a great number of people who maintain the ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thousand years old. They have one sort of religion in China, and another in India, whose priests are the Bramins; not to mention the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, whose beginnings are suffici-

ently known to all the world. This was the seat of several ancient empires, or monarchies; such as that of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. It is 6050 miles in length, from the Dardanels on the W. to the eastern shore of Tartary; and 5380 in breadth from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into ten great parts, namely, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, the Mogul's empire, with the two peninsulas of India, Thibet, China, and Corea, Great and Little Bocharia, with Charazm, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the Islands. The governments of Asia are generally monarchical; and Turkey, Persia, the Mogul's empire, Thibet, and China, are subject to single monarchs; but the rest are divided among several sovereigns; so that there are reckoned seven emperors, thirty kings, besides petty princes, and the rajahs of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Christian is but small in respect of the Mahometans, which comprehends one-third of Asia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. The languages are so many and so various, that it is impossible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkish, the Grecian, the Arabic, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. From the richness of its soil, the deliciousness of its fruit, the fragrancy and balsamic quality of its plants, spices, gums, &c. the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems, the fineness of its silks and cottons, and the richness of its metals, it has generally been considered as the finest quarter of the globe. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, and many others. There are several great lakes; but the principal are the Caspian Sea, which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to Europeans.

ASIDE, *ad.* applied to situation, that is not straight. Opposed to perpendicular, out of, or deviating from its true direction; not directly towards; or, from the company; as, to speak *aside*.

A'SINARY, or A'SININE, *a.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of an ass.

To ASK, *v. a.* [*ascian*, Sax.] to desire a thing; to demand; to put a question; to inquire; to require.

ASKA'NCE, ASKAU'NCE, or ASKAU'NT, *ad.* with a look, wherein the pupils of each eye are turned to the corners of the eyelid; obliquely, or with a leer, and is expressive of slyness or disdain.

A'SKER, *s.* the person who makes a request or inquiry.

ASKE'W, *ad.* aside, wherein the pupils are drawn to one corner of the eye, and generally bespeaks contempt or disdain. "He looked *askew* upon him." *Bp. Patrick.*

A'SKRIG, a town in Yorkshire, whose market is on Thursday. *Distant 216 miles from London. Popul. 737.*

ASLA'NT, *ad.* on one side; obliquely.

ASLEEP, *ad.* in that state wherein all the senses are in a manner closed, the eyes shut, and a person enjoys that rest from animal labour called sleep.

ASLO'PE, *ad.* declining; obliquely.

ASP, or A'SPIC, *s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] a kind of serpent whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without the possibility of a remedy. It is very small, and those who are bitten by it die by sleep and lethargy.

ASPA'LATHUS, *s.* [Lat.] a plant called the rose of Jerusalem. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently much in repute as an astringent, but now little used. An oil drawn from it is of an admirable scent, and very comfortable to the head to which perfumes are not offensive.

ASPA'RAGUS, *s.* [Lat.] a well-known garden plant, remarkable for communicating, very soon after being eaten, a strong smell to the urine; and for this reason it is supposed to be diuretic: notwithstanding this, it does not appear that asparagus contributes much either to the exciting of the secretion when suppressed, or faciliating its discharge.

A'SPECT, *s.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] the face; a peculiar cast of the countenance; look or appearance; the front situation of a building, or direction towards any point. In Astrology, the situation of the sun, moon, or planets, with respect to each other.

To A'SPECT, *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] to look upon; to behold. Not used.

A'SPEN, or ASP, *s.* [*aspe*, Sax.] a kind of poplar, whose leaves are supposed to be always trembling; used adjectively for things made out of its wood, or those which resemble it with respect to the trembling of its leaves.

A'SPER, *a.* [Lat.] rough or rugged. *Spiritus asper*, in Grammar, an accent in this form ['], which shews that the letter under it is to be pronounced strong, and the breath to supply the place of an *h*.

To A'SPERATE, *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] to roughen, or make rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [from *asper* and *folium*, Lat.] in Botany, having rough leaves.

ASPE'RITY, *s.* [*asperitas*, Lat.] unevenness, or roughness, applied to the surface of bodies, and pronunciation. Moroseness, or roughness, applied to the behaviour or temper.

ASPERNA'TION, *s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] neglect; disregard.

A'SPEROUS, *a.* [*asper*, Lat.] rough; uneven.

To ASPE'RSE, *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] to say any thing injurious to the character of another; to slander; to calumniate. Simply, to cast upon.

ASPE'RSION, *s.* [*aspersio*, Lat.] the action of casting water about, so as it may fall in small drops, not in full streams. Sprinkling, applied in Divinity to the mode of baptism commonly practised, opposed to immersion. Figuratively, an unmerited calumny or slander.

ASPHA'LTIC, *a.* [from ἄσφαλτος, Gr.] bituminous, or pitchy.

ASPHA'LTOS, *s.* [ἄσφαλτος, Gr.] a solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the lake *Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is used as a principal ingredient in the ground that engravers spread upon their plates, when they intend to etch, or eat in a figure with aqua-fortis.

A'SPHODEL, *s.* [*asphodelus*, Lat.] in Botany, the day-lily. There are six species; and were by the ancients planted near burying-places, to supply the manes of the deceased with nurture.

To A'SPIRATE, *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] to lay a great stress of voice upon any syllable or letter. When used neuterly, to be pronounced with stress or vehemence, or a full breath; as we aspirate *horse*, *house*, and *hog*.

A'SPIRATED, *a.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] pronounced with some degree of roughness, stress, or vehemence of voice, or a full breath.

ASPIRA'TION, *s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.] a sighing for, or longing after; an ardent desire, generally used in a spiritual sense. Among Grammarians, it denotes the pronouncing a syllable with some vehemence; as these words beginning with the letter *h*, *hear*, *heat*, if pronounced softly, would be *ear*, *eat*.

To ASPI'RE, *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] to endeavour to attain something above our present circumstance, rank, or power. Used with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUI'NT, *ad.* [from *scendan*, Sax.] a position of the eyes, wherein they do not both seem to look the same way; obliquely. Figuratively, not with regard or due notice.

ASS, *s.* [*asinus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a domestic animal, remarkable for its sluggishness, hardiness, patience in labour, coarseness of diet, and long life. Figuratively, the word implies a person of mean, abject spirit; basely patient under provocations; despicable and dull.

A'SSA, *s.* [in Pharmacy, divided into *assa dulcis*, or benzoin, and *assa fœtida*] a gum or resin, of a brownish colour, a sharp taste, and very strong offensive smell; from whence it receives both the name above mentioned, and likewise that of *devil's dung*.

To ASSAI'L, *v. a.* [*assaillir*, Fr.] to attack, or fall upon, in order to subdue as an enemy. Figuratively, to attack with arguments.

ASSAI'LABLE, *a.* that may be attacked.

ASSAI'LANT, *s.* [from *assaillant*, Fr.] he who makes an attack, opposed to one who *defends*.

ASSAI'LANT, *a.* using acts of violence against another; attacking.

ASSAI'LER, *s.* one who attacks another.

ASSAPA'NIC, *s.* a little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel.

ASSA'RT, *s.* in Law, an offence committed in a forest, by pulling or grubbing up by the roots those trees or bushes that form thickets or coverts for beasts.

ASSA'SSIN, or ASSASSINA'TOR, *s.* one who murders another, either for hire, or by treachery. The word *Hassassin*, (from *hass*, to kill, to assassinate, to listen, to surprise,) in the vulgar Arabic, signifies robbers of the night, persons who lie in ambush to kill, and is very universally used in this sense at Cairo and in Syria.

To ASSA'SSINATE, *v. a.* to murder another treacherously, revengefully, or for hire.

ASSASSINA'TION, *s.* the act of murdering by treachery, or for hire.

ASSA'TION, *s.* [*assatus*, Lat.] roasting.

ASSAU'LT, *s.* [*assault*, Fr.] in War, a general and furious attack of a camp or fortified place, with an intention to carry, or become masters of it. This has lately been styled a *coup de main*, or a strong and vigorous impression. In Law, a violent injury offered to a man's person, which may be committed by offering a blow, or a terrifying speech.

To ASSAU'LT, *v. a.* in War, to make a general and furious attack, without any cover, on a camp or fortified place, in order to carry, or become masters of it; to offer violence to; to attack, or invade.

ASSAU'LTER, *s.* one who uses violence against another.

ASSA'Y, *s.* [*essaye*, Fr.] examination, trial, or attempt; attack. In Law, *assay* of weights and measures is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

To ASSA'Y, *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.] to put to trial; to try.

ASSA'YER, *s.* an officer of the mint, who tries metals, in order to determine their fineness, and how much they are above or below standard.

ASSA'YING, *s.* the art of separating metals, sulphurs, mineral salts, and other bodies, from each other.

ASSECTA'TION, *s.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] attendance or waiting upon.

ASSECU'TION, *s.* [*assecutio*, Lat.] in Canon Law: acquirement.

ASSE'MBLAGE, *s.* [*assemblage*, Fr.] the collecting a number of individuals together, so as to form a whole. SYNON. It differs from *assembly*, because that is used of persons, and this of things.

To ASSE'MBLE, *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] to unite several things together, so as to form a whole; to bring several thing together into one place. Used neuterly, with the preposition *together*.

ASSE'MBLY, *s.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] a company met together, either upon business or diversion. In the Military Art, it is the second beating of a drum before a march, as a signal for the soldiers to strike their tents, roll them up, and stand to arms. *Assemblies* of the Clergy, are called convocations, synods, councils; the annual meeting of the church of Scotland is called a *General Assembly*.

ASSE'NT, *s.* [*assensus*, Lat.] that act of the mind whereby it takes, or acknowledges, any proposition to be true or false. In a more loose sense, agreement or consent.

To ASSE'NT, *v. a.* [*assentio*, Lat.] to concede; to receive a thing as true.

To ASSE'RT, *v. a.* [*assero*, Lat.] to affirm a thing as true; to claim a thing as one's due; to defend both by words and actions.

ASSE'RTION, *s.* the affirming a thing a strue; a proposition conceived or delivered in positive terms.

ARSE'RTIVE, *a.* positive; obstinate; dogmatical; peremptory.

ASSE'RTOR, *s.* he who affirms any proposition as true; the author or supporter of any opinion.

To ASSE'SS, *v. a.* [*assestare*, Ital.] to rate or tax; to fine a person.

ASSE'SSMENT, *s.* the sum, fine, or custom levied upon any person or commodity; the act of levying a fine.

ASSE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, one who sits on the bench with a judge, in order to assist him with advice; one who is next or equal to another in rank or dignity.

A'SSETS, *s.* [used only in the plural, from *assez*, Fr.] the goods of a person deceased, which are appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To ASSE'VER, or ASSE'VERATE, *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.] to affirm or deny a thing, not only with an oath, but likewise with imprecations, execrations, or curses.

ASSEVERA'TION, *s.* [*asseveratio*, Lat.] the act of affirming a thing with great solemnity by an oath or imprecation.

ASSIDU'ITY, *s.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] a constant attention or application to business; unwearied diligence.

ASSI'DUOUS, as-sid-u-us, *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] unwearied, incessant; continual and unremitted.

ASSI'DUOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to exercise diligence without weariness, and application without intermission.

ASSIE'NTO, *s.* [Span.] a Spanish word, signifying a contract or bargain.

To ASSI'GN, as-sine, (the *i* is pronounced long) *v. a.* [*assigno*, Lat.] to distribute; to allot; to appoint. In Law, to transfer property to another.

ASSI'GNABLE, as-sine-a-bl, *a.* that may be determined, settled, fixed, or marked out.

ASSIGNA'TION, as-sig-na-shon, *s.* [*assignation*, Fr.] the act of transferring property to another.

ASSIGNEE', as-si-nee, *s.* [*assignee*, Fr.] one appointed by another to do an an act, or perform any business in his stead. Commonly applied to those persons who are entrusted with the estate of a bankrupt, and are by law empowered to collect his debts, and make a dividend of his effects to his several creditors.

ASSI'GNER, as-sine-er, *s.* he who sets out, determines, or appoints.

ASSI'GNMENT, as-sine-ment, *s.* the transferring by deed the interest one has in a lease, or other thing, to another person. *Assignments* may be made of lands in fee for life or years, of an annuity, rent-charge, judgment, statute, &c.

ASSI'MILABLE, *a.* [from *assimilo*, Lat.] that may be converted into the same nature, or be made like another.

To ASSI'MILATE, *v. a.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] to convert to the same nature; to bring to a resemblance.

ASSIMILA'TION, *s.* in Physics, that motion by which bodies convert other bodies related to them, or at least such as are prepared to be converted, into their own substance and nature. Thus, flame multiplies itself upon oily bodies, and generates new flames; air upon water, and produces new air; and all the parts, as well similar as organical, in vegetables and animals, first attract with some election or choice, nearly the same common, or not very different juices for aliment, and afterwards assimilate or convert them into their own nature.

To ASSI'MULATE, *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] to put on a counterfeit appearance; to feign.

ASSIMULA'TION, *s.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] a counterfeit or specious resemblance.

To ASSI'ST, *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr.] to relieve; to help.

ASSI'STANCE, *s.* [Fr.] the act of helping; help.

ASSI'STANT, *a.* that supplies the defects of another; that helps.

ASSI'STANT, *s.* one who helps another.

ASSI'SE, or ASSI'ZE, *s.* [*assise*, Fr.] is used for the court, place, or time, when and where the writs and processes, whether civil or criminal, are decided by judges and jury. Assize is either general, when judges take their respective circuits, with commission to take all assize; or special, where a commission is granted to particular persons for taking an assize for one or two causes only. All the counties of England are divided into six circuits, and the judges are assigned by the king's commission for every circuit, who now hold the assizes twice a year, in every county (though by Magna Charta they were sent but once a year) except in Middlesex; and the four northern counties, where the assizes are taken only once a year. The term is likewise applied to signify the whole process of a writ; a jury; a statute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itself, as prescribed by the statute.

To ASSI'ZE, *v. a.* to fix the price, weight, or size of a commodity.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, *s.* an officer who has the inspection into the weights and measures of commodities.

ASSO'CIABLE, *a.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] that may be joined or united to something else.

To ASSO'CIATE, *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr.] to join as a companion; to make one of a company. To join inseparably, applied to ideas. Neuterly, to unite or join himself.

ASSO'CIATE, *s.* one who is joined to another as assistant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSO'CIATE, *a.* confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

ASSO'CIATED, *a.* [*associatus*, Lat.] confederated; joined as accomplices; making part of a society, or company.

ASSOCIA'TION, *s.* the act of uniting; union; society; a contract or treaty, by which two or more are united together for their mutual assistance, for the better carrying on any design. In Physics, combination or union.

To ASSOI'L, *v. n.* [*assoudre*, Fr.] in Law, to deliver or discharge a person from excommunication.

A'SSONANCE, *s.* [*assonance*, Fr.] reference of one sound to another resembling it. In Rhetoric or Poetry, it is where the words of a phrase or verse have nearly the same sound or termination, but make no proper rhyme; these are accounted vitious in English, though an elegance among the Romans.

A'SSONANT, *part.* [*assonant*, Fr.] ranging things in classes, according to their resemblance with each other.

To ASSO'RT, *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] to range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSO'RTMENT, *s.* [*assortement*, Fr.] in Trade, a stock of goods, consisting of various pieces of different sorts. In Painting, the proportion and harmony between the several parts.

To ASSUA'GE, as-swaje, *v. a.* to cool or lessen, applied to heat; to calm, applied to the wind; to pacify or appease, applied to passion or rage; to ease, applied to pain. In its general sense, it implies the lessening the violence of something furious. Neuterly, to abate or grow less.

ASSUA'GEMENT, as-swaje-ment, *s.* that which lessens the violence of any thing.

ASSUA'GER, as-swa-jer, *s.* one who pacifies rage, appeases anger, or lessens pain.

ASSUA'SIVE, as-swa-siv, *a.* [from *assuadeo*, Lat.] that has a great influence; that assuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSUEFA'CTION, *s.* [*assuefacio*, Lat.] the state of being accustomed to any thing.

ASSU'ETUDE, *s.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] the being accustomed to any thing; custom.

To ASSU'ME, *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.] to take; to represent a character; to take to one's self; to arrogate, or claim what is not one's due.

ASSU'MER, *s.* one who claims or arrogates more than his due; an arrogant person.

ASSU'MPSIT, (pronounced without the *p*) *s.* [Lat.] a voluntary or verbal promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSU'MPTION, (pronounced without the *p*) *s.* [*assumptio*, Lat.] the act of appropriating any thing to one's self; the supposing a thing true without any formal proof. The *assumption* of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of August. In Logic, the minor, or second proposition in a categorical syllogism; sometimes the consequence drawn from the major and minor.

ASSU'MPTIVE, (pronounced without the *p*) *a.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] applied to that which a person may take or appropriate to himself. In Heraldry, *assumptive arms* are those which a person may use as his own.

ASSU'RANCE, (the syllables *assu*, at the beginning of this and the four following words, are by some pronounced like *ashu*) *s.* [*assurance*, Fr.] a certain expectation of something future; confidence; trust; conviction. In Commerce, a contract by which a person subjects himself to make good the damages to be sustained by another in a voyage, or by fire. See INSURANCE.

To ASSU'RE, *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr.] to persuade a person of the certainty of a thing; to make a person confident, by removing the causes of doubt or fear; to be betrothed.

ASSU'REDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as betrays no doubt; certainly; undoubtedly.

ASSU'REDNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is certain, or entirely free from doubt.

ASSU'RER, *s.* one who removes the doubts of another. In Commerce, one who gives security to make good any loss.

ASSY'RIA, a country in Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It was one of the earliest empires, and contained the

provinces now called D arbeck, Curdistan, and Irak; and involved under its dominion, when at its greatest extent, many other provinces and kingdoms.

A'STERISK, *s.* [*ἀστερίσκος*, Gr.] a character used to render any particular passage in an author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin, or at the bottom of the page, marked thus, [*]; when two or three are placed together in a line, thus, [***], they denote that some word is to be supplied or is wanting.

A'STERISM, *s.* [*asterismus*, Lat.] the same with Constellation: which see. Improperly used for Asterisk.

ASTERI'TE, or ASTROI'TE, *s.* [*ἀστερίος*, Gr.] a precious stone; a kind of opal, sparkling like a star.

ASTE'RN, *ad.* a sea-term, in the hinder part of a ship; or any thing situated behind a ship.

A'STHMA, (in pronunciation the *h* is dropped) *s.* [*ἄσθμα*, Gr.] in Medicine, a difficulty of breathing arising from a disorder in the lungs, attended with a great uneasiness in the diaphragm, or precordia.

ASTHMA'TIC, or ASTHMA'TICAL, *a.* affected, or troubled with an asthma.

ASTO'NIED, *part. a.* used in the Bible for *astonished.*

To ASTO'NISH, *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr,] to occasion surprise by the immensity and novelty of an object; to amaze.

ASTO'NISHMENT, *s.* a surprise occasioned by an immense and new object; distinguished from *admiration*, both by the degree and the nature of the object.

To ASTOU'ND, *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr.] to astonish; to confound with wonder, or sudden fear.

ASTRA'DDLE, *ad.* so to sit on a thing, as that one leg should be on each side of it. See ASTRIDE.

A'STRAGAL, *s.* [*ἀστράγαλος*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a bone of the tarsus, with a convex eminence, articulated with the tibia by a ginglymus, commonly called the ankle-bone. In Architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In Gunnery, the little moulding on a piece of ordnance, of which there are generally three on each piece.

A'STRAL, *a.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] that belongs to, or depends on, the stars. *Astral year*, is the time which the earth takes to make its revolution round the sun.

ASTRA'Y, *ad.* out of the right or direct path. Figuratively, wrong, or in an error.

ASTRE'A, according to the Heathen Mythology, was the daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of Justice: in the golden age, she came from heaven to dwell on earth; but the wickedness of the iron age was such, that she fled to heaven again, and was placed in the Zodiac.

To ASTRI'CT, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat] to lessen the distance between two objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other, opposed to relax. *Constringe* is most commonly used. Adjectively, compendious.

ASTRI'CTION, *s.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] the act or power of making the parts of a body approach to each other.

ASTRI'CTIVE, or ASTRI'CTORY, *a.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] that has a styptic or binding quality.

ASTRI'DE, *ad.* with the legs placed at a distance from each other. In an open or wide manner, applied to the legs, opposite to *close*, or *together*.

ASTRI'FEROUS, *a.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] bearing or having stars.

To ASTRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] to press or close together; to force the parts closer to each other.

ASTRI'NGENT, *part.* [*astringens*, Lat.] in Medicine, that contracts the dimensions of the vessels by its roughness and asperity, and thickens the fluids; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to styptic.

ASTRO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *ἄστρον* and *γράφω*, Gr.] the science of describing the stars.

A'STROLABE, *s.* [from *ἄστρον* and *λαβεῖν*, Gr.] in Astronomy, a system or assemblage of the different circles of the sphere, resembling an armillary sphere, invented by Hipparchus; but being afterwards altered by Ptolemy to a plane surface, called a planisphere, the word is at present applied to a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles.

ASTRO'LOGER, *s.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] one who pretends to predict events from the supposed influences of the stars.

ASTROLO'GIC, or ASTROLO'GICAL, *a.* relating or agreeable to the principles of astrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY, *ad.* according to the principles of astrology, or after the manner of an astrologer.

ASTRO'LOGY, *s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] the art of foretelling future events from the aspects, positions, and influences of the stars.

ASTRO'NOMER, *s.* [from *ἄστρον* and *νόμος*, Gr.] a person who applies himself to the study of astronomy.

ASTRONO'MIC, or ASTRONO'MICAL, *a.* that is founded upon the principles of astronomy.

ASTRO'NOMY, *s.* [*ἄστρον* and *νόμος*, Gr.] a science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order, the conjunction and opposition of the planets, and any other of their mutual aspects, with the time when any of them did or will happen. Astronomy is divided into the ancient and modern. Ancient Astronomy, is such as the art stood under Ptolemy and his followers, who supposed the earth quiescent in the centre, and that all the heavenly bodies performed their revolutions round it. The modern, or new Astronomy, is that which has been cultivated since the time of Copernicus, who revived the opinions of Pythagoras and Philolaus of the motion of the earth, and laid the foundation of the true Solar System. In Painting, *Astronomy* is represented like a woman, with a silver crescent on her forehead, an azure mantle, and a watchet scarf, besprinkled with golden stars.

ASTROTHEO'LOGY, *s.* [*astrum* and *theologia*, Lat.] the proofs of a Deity drawn from an astronomical view of the heavens.

ASU'NDER, *ad.* [*asundran*, Sax.] at a distance from each other; apart, or separate; an adverbial term, importing the dissolution of the union of two or more bodies.

ASY'LUM, *s.* [Lat.] a sanctuary, a place of refuge, which sheltered a criminal, and secured him from falling into the hands of any officer of justice. A place of retreat from danger.

ASY'MMETRY, *s.* [*ἀ* and *συμμετρία*, Gr.] a defect of proportion, harmony, or correspondence between the parts of a thing. In Mathematics, the incommensurability of two qualities when they have no common measure.

ASY'MPTOTES, *s.* [from *ἀ*, *σὺν*, and *πτόω*, Gr.] right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

ASY'NDETON, *s.* [*ἀσύνδετον*, Gr.] a figure in Grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, *prep.* [*æt*, Sax.] before a place it signifies sometimes close to; and at other times, in it Before a word implying *time*, it denotes the very instant in which a thing was, or will be done; and sometimes is put without the word *time* in the same sense. Used instead of *with*, it implies cause, or on account of. "*At* this news he dies." *Shak.* Before an adjective of the superlative degree, it implies manner, or perfection. Before a substantive, it sometimes denotes a particular circumstance, and gives it an adverbial meaning; as, *at* ease, *i. e.* easy. After *be*, it implies design, intention, or employment. "She knew what he would be

at." *Hud.* Used with *command*, it implies subject. "Thou art least *at* my *command*." *Dryd.* Sometimes *at* signifies *from*; as, "Endeavour to deserve something *at* our hands." *Pope.* *At*, joined with *all*, implies in any respect, degree, or manner. "Most women have no characters *at all*." *Pope.*

ATABA'L, *s.* a kind of tabor used by the Moors.

ATCHIE'VEMENT, *s.* See ACHIEVEMENT.

ATARA'XIA, ATARAXY, *s.* [*ἀταραξία*, Gr.] exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

ATHANA'SIAN CREED, a confession of faith supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. It is appointed to be read in the English church on certain days.

ATE, the preterit of EAT.

ATHA'NOR, *s.* [a chemical term, borrowed from *ἀθάνατος*, Gr. or, as others think, תנור, Heb.] a digesting furnace to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers.

A'THEISM, *s.* [*athéisme*, Fr.] the opinion of those who deny the existence and being of a God, the creator and preserver of the world.

A'THEIST, *s.* [from *ἄθεος*, Gr.] one who denies the existence of a God, the creator and preserver of all things.

ATHEI'STICAL, *a.* impious, or agreeable to the principles of an atheist; godless.

ATHEI'STICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of an atheist.

A'THELNEY, a river isle of Somersetshire, formed at the junction of the Parret with the Thone, remarkable in antiquity as the hiding-place of the Saxon king Alfred, with a few of his nobles, when the Danes had overrun all the country to the forest of Sherwood.

A'THENS, an ancient town of Achaia, now Livadia, in Greece, belonging to Turkey in Europe, greatly celebrated for its antiquities, and the many learned men it has produced. This city is now called Athini; and is not inconsiderable either in extent, or in the number of its inhabitants, (about 15,000) whose language is a mixture of Greek and Turkish. The town stands beneath the Acropolis, or citadel. The Barbary corsairs infesting it, the avenues were secured, and in 1676 the gates were regularly shut after sun-set. The Acropolis, built on a craggy rock, furnishes a very ample field to the ancient virtuosi. It was once filled with monuments of Athenian glory; and exhibited an amazing display of beauty, opulence, and art; each contending as it were for the superiority. Lat. 37. 58. N. lon. 23. 52. E.

A'THEOUS, or ATHEAL, *a.* [*ἄθεος*, Gr.] opposite or contrary to the belief of a Deity; atheistical; godless.

ATHERO'MA, *s.* [*ἀθήρωμα*, Gr.] a tumor, or wen, which neither yields to the touch, discolours the skin, nor causes pain.

ATHERO'MATOUS, *a.* [from *ἀθήρωμα*, Gr.] having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

A'THERSTONE, a market-town in Warwickshire, 104 miles distant from London; with a market on Tuesday. It is indifferently large, and well-built; and manufactures hats, ribbands, and shalloons. Population 3870.

ATHI'RST, *ad.* wanting drink, or thirsty.

ATHLETÆ, *s.* [Lat.] persons of strength and activity, trained for the public games of Greece and Rome, and exhibiting their skill in exploits of bodily strength.

ATHLE'TIC, *a.* [from *athleta*, Lat.] strong, vigorous, and active of body; robust.

ATHWA'RT, *prep.* transverse; across; through. Used adverbially, it implies, in a manner vexatious and perplexing; wrong.

ATI'LT, *ad.* like one making a thrust; raised as a barrel behind.

ATLA'NTIC, [from *Atlas*] in Geography, that part of the ocean which lies between Africa and America. It has its name from mount Atlas, in Africa; and its least breadth is 2300 miles, from Guinea to Brazil.

A'TLAS, *s.* [Lat.] a collection of maps, generally folio, in allusion to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his shoulders. In Anatomy, the first vertebre of the neck, which lies next to and supports the head. In Architecture, those statues, or half-statues, of men, used instead of columns or pilasters to support any member of architecture, such as a balcony, &c. They are likewise named *Telamones*. Also, a great chain of mountains, which separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, in Africa.

A'TMOSPHERE, *s.* [*ἀτμὸς* and *σφαῖρα*, Gr.] air. In Physics, that thin elastic fluid, with which the earth is covered to a certain height, gravitates towards its centre, and on its surface is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions, both annual and diurnal; some confine the term only to that part of the air which lying nearest the earth, receives its vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light. Its whole weight is computed to be 14,831,308,800,000,000lb. troy; and its height, according to De la Hire, 16 leagues, or 48 miles. See AIR.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, *a.* belonging to the atmosphere.

A'TOM, *s.* [*atomus*, Lat.] a particle of matter so minute as not to be physically divided.

ATO'MICAL, *a.* consisting of, or relating to, atoms.

A'TOMIST, *s.* a professor of the corpuscular philosophy.

To ATO'NE, *v. n.* to agree, or accord. Actively, to make satisfaction for; to compensate; to expiate; to make a recompense; to appease; to reconcile.

ATO'NEMENT, *s.* reconciliation, agreement, concord; the uniting two persons at variance with each other.

A'TONY, *s.* [*ἀ* and *τόνος*, Gr.] in Medicine, want of proper tension or tone in the solids of a human body.

ATRABILA'RIAN, or ATRABILA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *atra* and *bilis*, Lat.] that affects with a disorder flowing from a black adust state of the blood; called melancholy.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which causes a person to be deemed melancholic.

ATRAME'NTAL, *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat.] that blackens, or has the qualities of ink.

ATRAME'NTOUS, *a.* black, or having the qualities of ink.

ATRO'CIOUS, *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] that argues a great, if not the highest, degree of wickedness in the committer; extremely, enormously, and flagrantly wicked.

ATRO'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in an atrocious manner.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which argues a person to be extremely, obstinately, and enormously criminal.

ATRO'CITY, *s.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] that which heightens the enormity of a crime, and makes it an object of horror.

A'TROPHY, *s.* [*ἀτροφία*, Gr.] in Physic, an universal consumption, proceeding from the whole habit of the body, without any distemper of the lungs, or other entrail, or any remarkable fever. See CONSUMPTION.

ATROPOS, in Heathen Mythology, one of the three fatal sisters, who was supposed to cut the thread, or put a period to the life of man.

To ATTA'CH, *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.] in Law, to seize either on a person or his goods; to have an affection, desire, or inclination towards a thing; to win, or gain over.

ATTA'CHMENT, *s.* [*attachement*, Fr.] in Law, the taking, securing, or detaining, a person or thing by virtue of a writ or precept. It differs from an *arrest* in this, that an

arrest lies only against the body, whereas an attachment is often against the goods only, and sometimes against both body and goods. An arrest, likewise, issues out of an inferior court by precept only, but an attachment out of a higher court, either by precept or writ. By the custom of London, and several other places, a man can attach money or goods, in the hands of a stranger, to satisfy himself. *Attachment* also signifies the love, zeal, or affection, which one man has for another's interest or welfare; fidelity; regard.

To ATTA'CK, *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.] in War, to make an effort or attempt upon a person, or a work, in order to conquer or subdue them. Figuratively, to set upon, invade, or treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTA'CK, *s.* [*attaque*, Fr.] in War, an attempt to conquer a body of troops, or master a fortified place. A *false attack*, is that which is made only to divert the attention of the enemy, and to conceal that of the main one. Figuratively, any hostile attempt, whether it consists in actions or words.

ATTA'CKER, *s.* the person who makes an attempt on a body of soldiers or a fortified place, in order to subdue or conquer them; any one who uses another with violence.

To ATTAI'N, *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr.] to make one's own by labour or mental application; to procure, or obtain; to reach; to arrive at; to acquire; to gain; to overtake.

ATTAI'NABLE, *a.* that may be obtained, acquired, or procured; within reach.

ATTAI'NABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing possible to be attained.

ATTAI'NDER, *s.* [*attaindre*, Fr.] when a person has committed felony or treason, and judgment is passed upon him, the children of such a person are thereby rendered incapable of being heirs to him, or to any other ancestor; if he were noble before, his posterity are thereby degraded, and made base; nor can this corruption of blood be taken away but by an act of parliament, or by a reversal of the judgment by a writ of error. Sully of character.

ATTAI'NMENT, *s.* that which a person makes his own by labour or mental application; the act or power of attaining; acquisition; the object attained.

To ATTAI'NT, *v. a.* [*attaindre*, Fr.] to pass sentence against a person either for felony or treason, whereby he forfeits all his lands or hereditaments, his blood is corrupted, and his children rendered base. Figuratively, to debase, corrupt, or make infamous.

ATTAI'NT, *s.* in Law, a writ which lies against a jury for giving a false verdict in a court of record, in a real or personal action, if the debt or damages exceed 40*s*. In such case, the ancient law was that the jurors' meadows should be ploughed up, their houses thrown down, their woods grubbed up, and their lands and tenements forfeited to the king; but if the person who brought the *Attaint* be cast, he shall be imprisoned, and ransomed at the king's pleasure. But by statute the severity of the common law is mitigated, where a petty jury is *attainted*, and a pecuniary mulct imposed. Figuratively, a blot, or stain, in allusion to the consequences of an attainder.

ATTAI'NTURE, *s.* See ATTAINDER.

To ATTE'MPER, *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] to soften, applied to rigour; to render supportable, applied to heat; to lessen any quality by the mixture or addition of another. Figuratively, to suit, adapt, or fit, in allusion to the tempering of metals. To mingle; to dilute; to regulate.

To ATTE'MPERATE, *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] to render agreeable to; to make suitable or proportionate to.

To ATTE'MPT, *v. a.* [*attenter*. Fr.] to make a trial; to try, or endeavour; to attack. Neuterly, to make an attack.

ATTE'MPT, *s.* an undertaking; a trial to do a thing; sometimes applied to the attack of an enemy.

ATTE'MPTER, *s.* the person who makes an endeavour; one who tries, tempts, or attempts. An invader.

To ATTE'ND, *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.] to regard; to fix the mind to an object, when applied to speculation; to listen: to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to stay; to lay wait for; to be consequent to; to await. Used neuterly, it implies to yield attention; to stay, or delay.

ATTE'NDANCE, *s.* [*attendance*, Fr.] the act of waiting upon as a servant; service; the persons waiting; a train.

ATTE'NDANT, *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] waiting on another as an inferior, including the idea of service. Consequent.

ATTE'NDANT, *s.* one who accompanies another; a servant, or dependant of a nobleman; one who depends on another as a suitor; that which is inseparably united, as a concomitant or consequent.

ATTE'NDER, *s.* See ATTENDANT.

ATTE'NT, *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] listening to, applying the mind to the consideration of any object; intent.

ATTE'NTATES, *s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out: those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be styled *attentates*.

ATTE'NTION, *s.* [Fr.] in Logic, an operation of the mind which fixes it to any particular object, and engages it to consider it in such a manner, as to require a distinct idea thereof, absorbing, as it were, all other ideas which offer themselves to the mind. Heeding, regarding.

ATTE'NTIVE, *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] applying the mind or ear to one particular object. Paying attention; regardful.

ATTE'NTIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to consider, or listen to one particular object. Regardfully.

ATTE'NTIVENESS, *s.* that quality of mind wherein a person considers, or listens to a particular object with a total disregard of all others. Carefulness; heedfulness.

ATTE'NUANT, *part.* and *a.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] that makes thin or dilutes. Used substantively, in Medicine, for those medicines that resolve the viscosity of the humours in the human body, in order to promote their circulation, and discharge all noxious and excrementitious matter.

To ATTE'NUATE, *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] to liquefy or make thin. To lessen or diminish.

ATTENUA'TION, *s.* [*atténuation*, Fr.] in Medicine, applied to fluids, it is the act of rendering them more liquid and thinner than they were before; the effect of attenuating medicines, or certain efforts which nature itself makes to destroy the force of disorders. In a general sense, it implies the breaking or destroying the cohesion of the particles of any thing, and increasing their surface.

A'TTER, *s.* [*ater*, poison, Sax.] corrupt matter.

To ATTE'ST, *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.] to give a proof of the truth of a thing by evidence or writing; to swear.

ATTESTA'TION, *s.* [*attestatio*, Lat.] evidence, or proof, of the truth of any fact, either by word or writing.

A'TTIC, *a.* [*Atticus*, Lat.] in Architecture, applied to a kind of building or shorter story over another, wherein no roof is to be seen, which is generally decorated with an order peculiar to itself, composed of the other five, but should resemble that most which is under it; the breadth of its pilasters should be equal to that underneath it, and just half its height. In Literature, it implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an inexpressible elegance of style peculiar to the people of Attica. Thus *Attic salt*, in Philology, is a delicate poignant sort of wit or humour peculiar to the Athenian writers; so *Attic witness*, means one that cannot be corrupted. *Attic order*, is a small order raised upon a large one, by way of

crowning, or to finish the building. *Attic of a roof*, is a kind of parapet to a terrace, platform, or the like. *Attic base*, a peculiar kind of base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic order; and by Palladio and some others in the Doric. This is the most beautiful of all bases; and was used by Sir Christopher Wren in building St. Paul's church, London.

To ATTI'NGE, *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] to touch lightly or gently.

To ATTI'RE, *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] to put on clothes; to dress; to array. Figuratively, to embellish or adorn.

ATTI'RE, *s.* clothes or dress to adorn or embellish a person. Among Sportsmen, the *attire* of a stag consists of the bur, pearls, beam, gutters, antler, sur-antler, royal, sur-royal, and croches: of a buck, of the bur, beam, brow-antler, advancer, palm, and spellers. In Botany, the third part of the division of a plant, including its generative parts; and divided into semi-form and florid.

ATTI'RER, *s.* one who attires or dresses another.

A'TTITUDE, *s.* [*attitude*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, the posture of a statue, whereby it expresses some action, or passion of the mind. Applied likewise to the stage, to imply the posture of an actor to express the sentiments of the poet.

A'TTLEBURY, a town in Norfolk, distant from London 94 miles. It has a market on Tuesday. Population 1939.

ATTO'LLENT, *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] that raises or lifts up. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which raise the parts they belong to.

ATTO'RNEY, *s.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.] a person appointed by another to do something in his stead; a proxy. *Attorney at law*, is one retained to prosecute or defend a suit at law. In the Civil Law, they are called *Proctors*. Attorneys, by a late order of all the Judges, are to be admitted of some of the inns of court or Chancery (except housekeepers in London and Westminster, &c.) and no Attorney shall put himself out of that society into which he is admitted, till he is admitted to some other society, and delivers a certificate thereof; and all Attorneys are to be in Commons in the times ordered by the society to which they belong, otherwise shall be put out of the roll of Attorneys. *Attorney-General*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations, prosecute for the crown in criminal causes, and file bills in the Exchequer for any thing concerning the king, in inheritance or profits. To him come warrants for making out all patents, grants, pardons, &c. His salary from the crown is 1000l. *per annum*.

To ATTO'RNEY, *v. a.* to perform or employ as proxy.

ATTO'RNMENT, or ATTOU'RNMENT, *s.* [*attournement*, Fr.] in Law, the agreement of a tenant for life to the transferring of property to another.

To ATTRA'CT, *v. a.* [*attraho*, Lat.] to draw towards itself; to allure or invite.

ATTRA'CT, *s.* attraction; the power of drawing. Obsolete.

ATTRA'CTICAL, *a.* that has the power of drawing something towards it.

ATTRA'CTION, *s.* [Fr.] in Mechanics, the act of a moving power, by which a thing that may be moved is brought nearer, or drawn towards it. In the Newtonian system, it is an indefinite principle, not implying a particular manner nor physical cause of action, but only a tendency of approaching, whether it proceed from any external cause, or be inherent in bodies themselves, excluding the idea of impulse from its consideration. It is divided into the attraction of gravity, and the attraction of cohesion. *The attraction of gravity*, called the centripetal force by mathematicians, is that by which all bodies tend towards the centre, or act on each other at a distance; from hence proceed almost all the motions and changes in the system; it is by this principle that light bodies ascend, that projectiles are regulated in their courses, that vapours ascend and the rain falls, the waves roll, the air presses, and the sea is swelled or decreased by the vicissitude of its flux or reflux. The *attraction of cohesion* is that which unites the insensible particles of bodies together into their different masses, and causes the roundness we see in drops of water or quicksilver. Figuratively, the power of alluring, enticing, or engaging the affections of a person. SYNON. *Attractions* may be said to engage us; *allurements*, to entice us; *charms*, to seduce us.

ATTRA'CTIVE, *a.* [*attractif*, Fr.] that has the power of drawing another to itself; inviting, alluring, engaging.

ATTRA'CTIVE, *s.* that which can draw or engage the affections; differing from *allurement*, as that is used in a bad sense, but *attraction* generally in a good one. In Medicine, *attractives* are external applications, which by their warmth and activity penetrate the pores, mixing with and rarefying all obstructed matter, so as to fit it for discharge, upon laying open the part. These are also called *drawers*, *ripener maturants*, and *digestives*.

ATTRA'CTIVELY, *ad.* in the manner of a thing or person which draws or allures something.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS, *s.* the quality by which a thing attracts or allures.

ATTRA'CTOR, *s.* that which draws towards itself.

ATTRA'HENT, *s.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] that which has the quality of drawing towards itself.

ATTRI'BUTABLE, *a.* [from *attribuo*, Lat.] that may be affirmed as belonging to a thing; that may be ascribed or imputed to a thing or person; imputable.

To ATTRI'BUTE, *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] to affirm as belonging to a thing; to ascribe as a property; to impute, or charge, applied to a cause.

A'TTRIBUTE, *s.* [*attribut*, Fr.] the thing attributed to another; quality adherent; reputation. In a general sense, it is that which agrees with some person or thing; or a quality determining something to be after a certain manner. Thus, understanding is an attribute of mind, and extension an attribute of body. That attribute which the mind conceives as the foundation of all the rest, is called its essential attribute; thus, extension is by some, and solidity by others, esteemed the essential attributes of *body* or *matter*. *Attributes*, in Divinity, are the several qualities or perfections of the Divine nature, and such as can be applied to God only; under which is included all that we can imagine to go to make up a perfect being, such as infinite goodness, power, justice, &c. The heathens appropriated a particular deity to each attribute: his power they called by the name of *Jupiter*; his wisdom, *Apollo*; his will, *Fate*; his wrath, *Juno*, &c. In Painting and Statuary, *attribute* is some distinguishing addition to the principal figure; as, the club to *Hercules*; the peacock to *Juno*; the eagle to *Jupiter*, &c.

ATTRIBU'TION, *s.* [*attributio*, Lat.] something ascribed, character or reputation.

ATTRI'TE, *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] worn off by rubbing two bodies together. Among Divines, contrite, sorry.

ATTRI'TENESS, *s.* quality produced by the rubbing of two bodies together so as to wear off some of their surfaces.

ATTRI'TION, *s.* [*attritio*, Lat.] the action of rubbing two bodies together, so as to wear away or rub off some particles on their surfaces. The state of being worn.

To ATTU'NE, *v. a.* to put an instrument in tune; to make the voice or any instruments accord together, and sound the same notes, or key. To agree; to harmonize.

To AVAI'L, *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.] to turn to one's own use, benefit, profit, or advantage; to assist, promote, or procure. Neuterly, to be of use or advantage.

AVAI'LABLE, *a.* applied to means, signifies their suitableness or efficacy to obtain the end; powerful or proper.

To AVA'LE, *v. a.* [*avaler*, Fr.] to let fall; to depress; to sink; to render abject. Not in use.

AVA'NTGUARD, *s.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] in War, the first line or division of an army in battle array; or that part which is seen by the enemy, and marches first against him.

A'VARICE, *s.* [*avarice*, Fr.] in Morality, an immoderate love and desire after riches, attended with extreme diffidence of future events, excessive precaution against the instability of fortune, making a person rob himself of the necessary comforts of life, for fear of diminishing his riches.

AVARI'CIOUS, *a.* that partakes of the nature of avarice; covetous; insatiable; over desirous.

AVARI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* covetously; insatiably.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which inclines a person to desire riches immoderately, or to make no use of them, when in possession, for fear of diminishing them, and which constitutes him an *araricious* person.

AVA'ST, *ad.* [from *basta*, Ital.] hold, stop; a Sea-term.

AVAU'NT, *interj.* [*avant*, Fr.] a word implying detestation or abhorrence; signifying, begone! out of my sight!

AU'BURNE, *a.* [from *aubour*, Fr.] brown; tan-coloured.

AU'CTION, *s.* [*auctio*, Lat.] a method of sale wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder.

AU'CTIONARY, *a.* belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONEE'R, *s.* the manager of an auction.

AUDA'CIOUS, *a.* [*audacieux*, Fr.] a term relative to the nature of an action, applied to the disposition of mind of one who undertakes it, and the manner in which it is executed. With respect to the nature of the action, it implies something difficult, and attended with may obstacles; that the person is of such a disposition of mind as not to matter what difficulties he encounters; and that he shews a great deal of impudence in rendering his attempt effectual; so that the word is properly applied in a bad sense only.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* boldly; in such a manner as bespeaks a daring impudence.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which argues a disposition of mind that will induce a person to undertake any action, let the difficulties be what they will. Always used in a bad sense, and including the secondary idea of impudence; unrestrained boldness.

AUDA'CITY, *s.* [*audacitas*, Lat.] a disposition of mind which makes a person capable of undertaking any difficult action, and frees him from those apprehensions which might render him inactive, or unfit for the offices of society.

AU'DIBLE, *a.* [*audibilis*, Lat.] that is the object of hearing; that may be heard.

AU'DIBLENESS, *s.* that which renders a thing the object of hearing, or to be heard.

AU'DIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be heard.

AU'DIENCE, *s.* [*audience*, Fr.] that attention which is given to a person whilst he is speaking. In a Court sense, the admission of ambassadors or public ministers to a king, in order to deliver the credentials of their sovereign, and to open the intentions for which they are sent. In History, the tribunals or courts of justice established by the Spaniards in America. Persons assembled in order to hear a public speaker. *Audience Chamber*, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, wherein differences upon elections, consecrations, institutions, marriages, &c. are heard; of equal authority with the Court of Arches.

AU'DIT, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, the hearing and examining the account of a person concerned in the receipt of money, by persons publicly appointed for that purpose.

To AU'DIT, *v. a.* [*audio*, Lat.] to examine an account.

AU'DITOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who hears; one who is present when any thing is delivered in public; one who examines and passes either public or private accounts.

AU'DITORY, *a.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] that conduces to hearing. In Anatomy, the *auditory nerves* are a pair of nerves arising from the medulla oblongata, and distributed, the one to the ear, the soft and spongy part of which is the immediate cause of hearing; the other to the eye, &c.

AU'DITORY, *s.* [*auditorium*, Lat.] a place where persons assemble to hear any discourse; a collection of persons so assembled.

To AVE'L, *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] to pull away.

A'VE MARIA, a-ve ma-re, *s.* [Lat. *hail, Mary!*] a prayer used by the Romish church, beginning with those words in honour of the Virgin Mary.

To AVE'NGE, *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] to punish in proportion to the enormity of crimes; and distinguished from *revenge*, because that is always used in a bad, but this in a good sense.

AVE'NGEMENT, *s.* the act of punishing for crimes.

AVE'NGER, *s.* one who inflicts punishment for crimes.

A'VENS, *s.* the herb bennet. It has upright yellow blossoms, lyre-shaped leaves, and hairy globular fruit. The root, infused in wine, is said to be a good stomachic. A sort of cinquefoil also bears this name.

A'VENTURE, *s.* in Law Books, a mischance, causing a man's death without felony.

A'VENUE, *s.* [*avenue*, Fr.] a passage or opening; an entrance. In Gardening, a walk of trees leading to a house. In Perspective, a passage, narrower at the end than at the beginning, in order to make it appear the longer, or straight, when viewed from the narrowest end. In Fortification, the opening, inlet to, or communication between, a fort and a bastion.

To AVE'R, *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr.] to affirm or assert a thing to be true with some degree of positiveness.

A'VERAGE, *s.* [*averagium*, law Lat.] in Law, a due or service which a tenant owed his lord by his beast or carriage. In Sea Commerce, the accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ship or cargo, divided into simple, large or common, or small; an allowance given to the master for his care of the goods, above the freight. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT, *s.* is Law, the establishment of a thing by evidence; an offer to make good an exception pleaded in abatement of the plaintiff's action, and an actual doing it.

AVE'RNAT, *s.* a sort of grape.

To AVERRU'NCATE, *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] to root up; to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.

AVERSA'TION, *s.* [from *aversor*, Lat.] a term alluding to the motion of a person who detests any thing, which is that of *turning away* from it; abhorrence; aversion.

AVE'RSE, *a.* [*aversus*, Lat.] hostile or angry with; unwilling to, abhorring. Used with *to* or *from*.

AVE'RSELY, *ad.* in a manner which shews great unwillingness; backwards, opposed to forwards.

AVE'RSENESS, *s.* unwillingness; backwardness.

AVE'RSION, *s.* [*aversion*, Fr.] dislike, arising from the disagreeableness of an object; the cause of dislike.

To AVE'RT, *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.] to turn aside; to keep off.

AUF, *s.* [*alf*, Belg.] a person void of discretion, or common sense; a fool, or silly fellow.

AU'GER, or AU'GRE, aw-ger, *s.* [*egger*, Belg.] in Mechanics, an instrument used by carpenters and coopers to bore holes with, consisting of a handle and bit.

AUGHT, *pron.* [*auht*, Sax.] any thing; applied to the extent of a person's knowledge, as *far* as.

To AUGME'NT, *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] to increase the value or dimension of a thing by the addition of something else. SYNON. Our ambition *augments* with our fortune; and we are no sooner in possession of one hundred pounds, than we are eager to *add* to it another. Neuterly, to grow larger.

AUGME'NT, *s.* [*augmentum*, Lat.] increase, applied to the dimension of a body or the progress of a disease.

AUGMENTA'TION, *s.* increase, enlargement, improvement. Also, a court erected 27 Henry VIII. when by the suppression of the monasteries, the revenue of the crown was *augmented;* the office still remains, and contains many curious records, though the court has been long since dissolved. In Heraldry, the additional charges to a coat of armour, frequently given as particular marks of honour, and generally borne either on the escutcheon or a canton; as have all the baronets of England, who bear the arms of Ulster in Ireland.

AU'GUR, *s.* [Lat.] in Ancient History, one who pretended to foretel the success of an undertaking by the flight of birds, or manner in which poultry ate their food.

To AU'GUR, *v. n.* to foretel; to guess at; to presage.

To AU'GURATE, *v. n.* [*auguro*, Lat.] to produce by signs, after the manner of an augur.

AUGURA'TION, *s.* the practice of determining future events in the manner of augurs, by reputed prodigies.

AUGU'RIAL, *a.* according to the principles of an augur.

AU'GURY, *s.* [*augurium*, Lat.] in Antiquity, a species of divination, or art of foretelling future events, distinguished into five sorts, *namely*, augury from the heavens; from birds; from chickens; from quadrupeds; and from portentous events. Of this kind are also the more modern magic, astrology, palmistry, &c. which, though formerly very much practised, are now justly exploded. An omen.

AUGU'ST, *a.* [*augustus*, Lat.] that may claim reverence on account of its dignity or rank, or expect awe from its appearance; great, magnificent; royal; awful.

AU'GUST, *s.* [from *Augustus*] since the alteration of the style, the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextilis*, or the sixth month from March; but named *August* from Augustus Cæsar.

AUGU'STINES, a religious order of the church of Rome, who follow the rule of St. *Augustine*, prescribed by pope Alexander IV. Among other things, this rule enjoins them to have all things in common, to receive nothing without leave of the superior; and several other precepts relating to charity, modesty, and chastity. There are likewise nuns of this order.

AUGU'STNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person an object of reverence, awe, and homage; magnificence.

A'VIARY, *s.* [*aviarium*, Lat.] a place enclosed for keeping birds. Figuratively, a collection of birds.

AVI'DITY, *s.* [*aviditas*, Lat.] greediness, eagerness, an insatiable love of money; avarice; insatiable desire.

A'VISE, or AVI'SO, *s.* [Ital.] in Commerce, notice or information given by letter. Advice is more commonly used.

AVI'TOUS, *a.* [*avitus*, Lat.] left by a man's ancestors; ancient.

AU'LCESTER, or *Alncester*, a town in Warwickshire, on the river Alne, distant from London 102 miles, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of needles. Popul. 2409.

AULE'TIC, *a.* [*αὐλὸς*, Gr.] belonging to pipes.

AU'LIC, *a.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] belonging to the court. In History, the highest court of Germany, for determining disputes between the emperor and his subjects.

To AUMA'IL, *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr.] to variegate; to figure; to enamel.

AUNT, ant, *s.* [*tante*, Fr.] a female relation, sister to a person's father or mother, or wife to his uncle.

AVOCA'DO, *s.* [Span.] a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies. The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy.

To A'VOCATE, *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] to call a person from a thing he is engaged in; to call away.

AVOCA'TION, *s.* [*avocatio*, Lat.] the diverting a person's attention from something he is already engaged in; the business which requires his attention.

To AVOI'D, *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] to escape; to forbear; to shun; to quit, or leave; to vacate, or annul; to hinder effect.

AVOI'DABLE, *a.* that is possible to escape the effects of a thing; that may be escaped or shunned.

AVOI'DANCE, *s.* the act whereby one frees himself from the effects of any cause; the act of annulling, emptying, carrying off, or becoming vacant.

AVOI'DER, *s.* the person who shuns, escapes, or carries away; the vessels used to carry things away in.

AVOI'DLESS, *a.* inevitable; that cannot be avoided.

AVOIRDUPOI'S, *s.* [*avoir du pois*, Fr.] a kind of weight, supposed to be borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 ounces; bearing the same proportion to 1 lb. troy, as 14 to 17. All the coarser and larger commodities are bought by this weight.

AVOLA'TION, *s.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] the act of flying away; flight; escape.

A'VON, a river which rises in Wiltshire, flows by Salisbury, and enters the British Channel at Christchurch Bay *Avon*, a river which rises in Leicestershire, runs by Warwick, and enters the Severn at Tewkesbury. *Lower Avon*, a river which rises in Wiltshire, passes by Bath, receives the Frome at Bristol, and joins the Severn at Kingsroad.

To AVOU'CH, *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] to prove by vouchers or proper authorities; positively to maintain the truth of a thing; to justify or vindicate. *Vouch* is in use at present in its stead.

AVOU'CH, *s.* proof, witness, evidence; declaration.

AVOU'CHABLE, *a.* that may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOU'CHER, *s.* he that proves the truth of an assertion by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To AVO'W, *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] to profess openly, without dissimulation; to declare confidently; to justify.

AVO'WABLE, *a.* that may be publicly owned without dissembling, and generally without shame.

AVO'WAL, *s.* a public confession without the least dissimulation or reserve.

AVO'WEDLY, *ad.* in a public open manner; professedly; publicly; unreservedly.

AVOWEE', *s.* [*avoué*, Fr.] the person to whom the presentation to any benefice, or the right of advowson, belongs.

AVO'WER, *s.* one who openly professes, asserts, or declares, without dissimulation.

AVO'WRY, *s.* in Law, the *avowing* or confessing the having taken a distress for rent, when the person distrained sues for a replevin.

AVO'WTRY, or ADVO'WTRY, *s.* adultery.

AURE'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] in Natural History, the second change of a caterpillar towards a moth or fly, in which it seems deprived of motion, receives no nourishment, and appearing sometimes with a yellow gold-coloured skin.

AURE'LIAN, *s.* a naturalist who applies himself to

study the various changes of insects; sometimes applied to one who breeds and describes the various states of moths and butterflies.

AU'RICLE, *s.* [*auricula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the external ear, or that part of it which is prominent from the head.

AURI'CULA, *s.* bear's-ear, a flower.

AURI'CULAR, *a.* [*auricularis*, Lat.] that belongs to the ear; traditional; known only by report; secret or private, as if whispered in a person's ear. *Auricular confession*, in the Romish church, is the private confession a person makes of his sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution.

AURI'CULARLY, *ad.* in a private or secret manner.

AURI'FEROUS, *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] that produces gold.

AURIGA'TION, *s.* [from *auriga*, Lat.] the act of driving a vehicle or carriage.

AURIPIGME'NTUM, *s.* See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, that faint dawn which appears in the east when the sun is within 18 degrees of the horizon. In Mythology, the goddess who presides over day-break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, or of the Sun and Earth. She is described in all the pomp of imagination by Homer, covered with a great vail, with rosy fingers and hair, sprinkling the due, and expanding the cups of flowers. *Aurora Borealis*, an extraordinary meteor, or luminous appearance, shewing itself in the night in the northern parts of the heavens. Various reasons have been given by philosophers for this phenomenon; but scarcely two of them agree, and perhaps are all mistaken as to the real cause. It is very common in countries near the pole, but rarely in England, none being recorded in our annals from Nov. 14, 1574, till the surprising one of March 6, 1716, since which it has been pretty frequent.

AU'RUM-FU'LMINANS, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, a solution of gold in *aqua regia*, precipitated with salt of tartar; whence a small quantity becomes capable, on the application of heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol.

AUSCULTA'TION, *s.* [from *auscultu*, Lat.] a hearkening, or listening to.

AU'SPICE, *s.* [*auspicium*, Lat.] the art of divination, confined to the flight or singing of birds; a prosperous event, or the favour and protection of a lucky person.

AUSPI'CIAL, *a.* relating to prognostics.

AUSPI'CIOUS, *a.* that promises success; favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious.

AUSPI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* promising success.

AUSTE'RE, *a.* [*austerus*, Lat.] applied to morals, rigid and mortified, opposed to effeminate, or luxurious; severe. Applied to tastes, rough, sour, and astringent, as of unripe fruits. Applied to the weather, intensely cold.

AUSTE'RELY, *ad.* in a rigid mortifying manner; morosely.

AUSTE'RITY, *s.* a state of rigid severity and mortification, sometimes including the secondary idea of sourness or moroseness; severity or harshness of discipline.

AU'STRAL, *a.* [*australis*, Lat.] towards the south; as, *austral* signs.

AUSTRALA'SIA, *s.* [*Austral* and *Asia*] a name recently applied to New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, and other islands to the south of the Asiatic continent.

AU'STRIA, a large country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Stiria; and on the W. by the archbishopric of Saltzburg. The river Ens divides it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. Austria excels all the neighbouring states in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of its air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are very plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the East Indies. The dukes and archdukes of Austria long possessed the title and dignity of emperor of Germany; but, in consequence of the great changes effected in the empire by the French, under Napoleon, the reigning emperor, Francis I. abdicated that high dignity, and in 1806 erected his own dominions into an hereditary empire. The Imperial metropolis is Vienna.

AUTHE'NTIC, or AUTHE'NTICAL, *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] of established authority; attended with full proof, and attested by persons when deserving of credit.

AUTHE'NTICALLY, *ad.* worthy of credit; in such a manner as to procure credit.

To AUTHE'NTICATE, *v. a.* to establish by necessary proofs of genuineness; to prove by authority.

AUTHENTI'CITY, *s.* genuineness; truth, supported by proper proofs and authorities.

AUTHE'NTICLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to evince a thing to be genuine.

AU'THOR, *s.* [*auctor*, Lat.] in its more proper sense, one who creates and produces any thing; the original inventor or discoverer of any new art or principle; one who writes upon any subject, opposed to a translator or compiler.

AUTHO'RITATIVE, *a.* having authority, or an influence over another; that commands or obliges.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to bespeak proper authority or license.

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS, *s.* that quality which shews a person to be properly licensed, or to have authority for the doing any thing.

AUTHO'RITY, *s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.] a power which leaves a person the liberty of choice, arising from superiority of rank or reason; includes the secondary idea of respect, and is applied to God with respect to his creatures; and to parents with respect to their children; applied to arguments, it denotes their strength. SYNON. There appears in the idea of *authority*, something just and respectable; in the idea of *power*, something strong and active; and in the idea of *dominion*, something great and elevated.

AUTHORIZA'TION, *s.* the act of communicating authority; establishment by authority.

To AU'THORIZE, *v. a.* [*authoriser*, Fr.] to give a person license or authority to perform a thing; to encourage; to justify; to give credit to; to make legal.

AUTRO'CRACY, *s.* [*αὐτὸς* and *κράτος*, Gr.] independent power; supremacy; arbitrary government.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *αὐτὸς* and *γράφω*, Gr.] written by a person's own hand; original; not copied.

AU'TOGRAPHY, or AUTOGRAPH, *s.* a person's own hand-writing. An original, opposed to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL, *a.* having the quality of an automaton; endued with power to move itself, as a clock, or watch. In the animal economy, applied by Boerhaave to express those motions which arise purely from the structure of the body, and over which the will has no power.

AUTO'MATON, aw-tom-a-ton, *s.* [from *αὐτόματον*, Gr. plural *Automata*,] in Mechanics, an engine which moves of itself, or a machine with the principle of motion in itself.

AUTO'MATOUS, aw-tom-a-tus, *a.* having the power of motion in itself.

AUTO'NOMY, *s.* [*αὐτονομία*, Gr.] living according to one's mind and prescription.

AUTOPSY, *s.* [*αὐτοψία*, Gr.] seeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the ancients to the communications which the soul was supposed to have with the gods in the Eleusinian mysteries. Ocular demonstration.

AUTO'PTICAL, *a.* [from *αὐτοψία*, Gr.] seen by a person's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as a person may be an eye-witness.

AUTUMN, *s.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] the third season of the year, wherein the fruits are gathered in, commencing astronomically at the autumnal equinox, and ending at the winter solstice; popularly including August, September, and October. Some nations computed their years by autumns; but, according to Tacitus, the Germans had no idea of this season. In Painting, *Autumn* is represented by a man at perfect age, clothed like the spring, and girded with a starry girdle; holding in one hand a pair of scales, equally poised, with a globe in each; in the other, a bunch of divers fruits and grapes. His age denotes the perfection of this season; and the balance, that sign of the zodiac which the sun enters when our autumn begins.

AUTU'MNAL, *a.* belonging to autumn; produced in autumn. In Astronomy, *Autumnal point*, that point of the equinox whence the sun begins to descend towards the south. *Autumnal signs*, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. *Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the autumnal point, about the 23d of September.

AVU'LSION, *s.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] the pulling asunder of two united bodies, implying the secondary idea of force.

AUXE'SIS, *s.* [Lat.] exornation, amplification.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXI'LIARY, *s.* [from *auxiliaris*, Lat.] a person who assists another, whether in war or peace, works of strength, or the products of the understanding.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXI'LIARY, *a.* affording help or assistance. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as are prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenses, which are on that account named compound tenses.

To AWAIT, *v. a.* to expect a thing in future; to be reserved, or designed for; to attend; to wait for.

To AWA'KE, *v. n.* [pret. *awoke; weccian*, Sax.] to raise from sleep. Figuratively, to rouse a thing from a dormant or latent state into action. Neuterly, to cease to sleep; to be cautious; to be on one's guard; to take measures not to be surprised by an approaching calamity or enemy.

AWA'KE, *a.* not being asleep; not sleeping.

To AWA'KEN, *v. a.* [preterit *awakened*.] See To Awake. This seems to be the best word.

To AWA'RD, *v. a.* [the *a* in the second syllable is pronounced hard, like *au; weardig*, Sax.] to pass sentence, or determine a controversy, as an arbitrator. Figuratively, to give one's opinion.

AWA'RD, *s.* the judgment of a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them.

AWA'RE, *ad.* perceiving; cautious; on one's guard.

AWA'Y, *ad.* [*aweg*, Sax.] after the verb *go* or *be*, it implies absent, or out of sight. At the beginning of a sentence it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and signifies, leave this place. "*Away*, old man." *Shak.* Sometimes joined to a verb, as give or throw, it implies to lose, including the idea of lavishing, squandering, or profusion.

AWE, *s.* [*ege*, or *oga*, Sax.] a respect mixed with terror, including the idea of superior rank, authority, or parts.

To AWE, *v. a.* to influence a person by one's authority, dignity, or age; to keep in subjection.

A'WFUL, *a.* that causes respect, joined with fear, on account of its dignity, authority, or age. Struck with awe.

A'WFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to command respect, joined with fear; including the secondary ideas of authority and dignity. In a reverential manner.

A'WFULNESS, *s.* that quality with attracts respect mixed with fear; solemnity.

AWHILE, *ad.* applied to time, space, interval; some time

A'WKWARD, *a.* [from *æwerd*, Sax.] applied to the mind, perverse; untaught: applied to the behaviour, clumsy; unhandy; clownish: applied to things, inelegant.

A'WKWARDLY, *ad.* in a clumsy manner.

A'WKWARDNESS, *s.* that quality which shews a person not to have been conversant with the elegancies of polite life; and denotes him to be clownish and clumsy.

AWL, *a.* [*æle*, or *ale*, Sax.] a sharp-pointed instrument used by shoemakers to make holes.

A'WLESS, *a.* irreverent; void of respectful fear; without the power of causing reverence.

A'WL-SHAPED, *a.* in Botany, applied to the leaves, threads, or seeds, slender, and becoming finer towards the end, like an awl.

AWME, or AUME, *s.* a Dutch liquid measure, equal to the tierce in England, or to one-sixth of a ton in France.

AWN, *s.* the slender sharp substance growing to the valves of corn or grass, and frequently called beard.

A'WNING, *s.* [from *aulne*, Fr.] a sail or tarpauling hung over any part of a ship to keep the sun off.

AWRY', *ad.* in pronunciation the *w* is dropped [*writhan*, Sax.] out of a straight line; out of a perpendicular direction; on one side; not even. Figuratively, erroneously.

AX, or AXE, *s.* [*eax*, Sax.] a carpenter's instrument to hew wood; its edge tapers to the middle of the blade, and it has a long handle to be used with both hands.

A'XBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It consists of one principal street, long, but narrow; and is situated 10 miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London. Population 899.

AXI'LLA, *s.* [Lat.] the cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit.

AXI'LLAR, or AXI'LLARY, *a.* [*axillaris*, Lat.] belonging to the arm-pit.

A'XIOM, *s.* [ἀξίωμα, Gr.] a plain, self-evident proposition, as, that nothing can act where it is not; that a thing cannot be, and not be, at the same time; that the whole is greater than a part thereof; and that from nothing, nothing can arise. This word is principally restrained to Mathematics; and when applied to other purposes, it is frequently called a Maxim.

A'XIS, *s.* [Lat. *axes*, plural] in Geometry, Astronomy, &c. an imaginary line, passing through the centre of any figure or orbit. Thus the *axis of the world*, or of a planet, is a line conceived to pass through its centre, about which the sphere revolves in its diurnal rotation. So likewise the sun, with all the other planets, except Mercury and Herschel, are known by observation to move about their respective *axes*. The *axis of the earth*, during its revolution round the sun, remains always parallel to itself, and is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, making with it an angle of about 66½ degrees. In Conic Sections, *axis* is a right line, dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. In Mechanics, *axis of balance*, is that line about which it moves or turns round. *Axis of oscillation*, a right line parallel to the horizon, passing through the centre, about which a pendulum vibrates. In Optics, *axis* is that ray, among all others that are sent to the eye, which falls perpendicularly upon it, and consequently passes through the centre of the eye. In Architecture, *Spiral axis*, is the *axis* of a twisted column drawn spirally, in order to trace the circumvolution without. *Axis*, in Anatomy, is the second vertebre of the neck, so called from the head's turning on it like an *axis*.

A'XLE, or A'XLE-TREE, *s.* [*acse* and *treow*, Sax.] a piece of wood, &c. which passes through the centre of a wheel, on which it turns.

A'XMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons. It is governed by a portreve; has one church, and about 200 houses; but the streets, though paved, are narrow. Here is a small manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and another of leather gloves; some carpets are also made in the Turkey manner. King Athelstan established a minster here, to the memory of the princes slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in the neighbourhood. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Population 2719.

AY, *ad.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.] yes; certainly; even so: used to affirm the truth of a thing.

AYE, *ad.* [*awa*, Sax.] generally used after *for*, and implies time without end; for ever; to all eternity.

A'YRSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the Irish Channel and the Frith of Clyde, N. by Renfrewshire, E. by the counties of Lanerk, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, and S. by Wigtonshire. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Girvan, and Stinchar; has coal, limestone, iron, lead, and copper; and sea-weed is thrown on shore, from which kelp is made. The population amounts to 145,055. *Ayr* is the capital, 76 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Its trade is in coal and salmon; also an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. Inhabitants 7606. The county sends one member to parliament; and the town, in conjunction with four other places, sends one also.

A'YRY, or A'ERY, *s.* [from the old French *aire*] a nest or company of hawks; the nest of the hawk.

A'ZIMUTH, *s.* [Arab.] an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the meridian of a place and any given vertical, or the complement of the eastern and western amplitude to a quadrant. The *magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian. *Azimuth compass*, is an instrument used at sea, for finding the sun's magnetical *azimuth*. *Azimuth dial*, is one whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuth circles*, also called *Azimuths*, are great circles of the sphere, intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles in all its points. *Azimuths* are represented by the rhumbs on common sea-charts, and on the globe they are represented by the quadrant of altitude when screwed in the zenith. On the *azimuth* is reckoned the height of the stars, and of the sun when not in the meridian.

AZO'RES, certain islands in the Atlantic Ocean, about nine in number, discovered in 1439, subject to Portugal. They take their name from the great abundance of hawks bred there; and though rocky, yet abound in corn, wine, oranges, and other fruit. No poisonous animal, it is said, is found upon them. St. Michael, the largest of these islands, is 52 miles long, 6 to 15 broad, and contains 80,000 inhabitants. Lon. 25. to 30. W. Lat. 37. to 40. N. The other islands are St. Maria, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo.

A'ZURE, *s.* [*azur*, Fr.] in the general sense, the blue colour of the sky. Among Painters, the blue colour, with a greenish cast, prepared from lapis lazuli, generally called *ultramarine:* likewise that bright blue colour, prepared from the lapis armenus, called *Lambert's blue*. In Heraldry, *azure* is the blue colour in the coat of arms of any person below the rank of a baron. In the escutcheon of a nobleman, it is called *Sapphire;* and in that of a sovereign prince, *Jupiter*. In Engraving, this colour is expressed by horizontal lines or strokes.

A'ZURE, *a.* of a sky or faint blue colour.

B.

B is the second letter of most alphabets, and in ours the first consonant. It is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. As an abbreviation, in Music, B stands for the tone above A, as Bb or bB does for B flat, or the semi-tone major above A; B also stands for bass, and B. C. for *basso continuo*, or thorough bass. As a numeral, B was used by the Greeks and Hebrews to denote 2; but among the Romans it stood for 300, and with a dash over it thus, B for 3000. The same people used B, for *Brutus;* B. F. for *bonum factum*. They likewise used B. and V. indifferently. B, in the chemical alphabet, signifies mercury. B. A. stands for bachelor of arts; B. L. for bachelor of laws; and B. D. for bachelor of divinity.

BA'A, *s.* a sound borrowed from, and expressive of, the bleating of a sheep.

To BA'A, *v. n.* [from the sound] to bleat like a sheep.

To BA'BBLE, *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Belg.] to prate like a child without sense, or imperfectly; to betray secrets; to talk without regard to place or circumstance.

BA'BBLE, *s.* [*babil*, Fr.] senseless prating; idle talk.

BA'BBLER, *s.* one who talks without any fund of sense, or without proper ideas of the words he makes use of; an idle talker; a betrayer of secrets.

BABE, or BA'BY, *s.* [*baban*, Brit.] a young child of either sex. Sometimes applied to one that can neither walk nor speak. An infant.

BA'BEL, *s.* [בבל, Heb. *confusion*] a tower or temple, built by the descendants of Noah, about the second century after the flood, and dedicated to the heavens, or the sun. The impiety of the builders was punished by the confusion of their tongues; whence the place had its name. It is supposed to have been the same with the temple of Belus, which Herodotus and Strabo describe among the stupendous works in Babylon. The term is frequently used for disorder, confusion, tumult, irregular mixture.

BA'BISH, *a.* that resembles the choice of a very young child; that belongs to a very young child; childish.

BABOO'N, *s.* [*baboin*, Fr.] in Natural History, one of the species of monkeys of the largest size.

BA'BYLON, the capital of the ancient Babylonia or Chaldea, in Asia, is supposed to have stood in E. lon. 42. 53. N lat. 33. 0. Semiramis is said by some, and Belus, or Nimrod, by others, to have founded this city. But by whomsoever it was founded, Nebuchadnezzar was the finisher of it; and he made it one of the wonders of the world. The most famous works in and about the city were, its walls, the temple of Belus, Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the hanging gardens, the banks of the river, the artificial lake, and the canals. The walls, which surrounded the city, were, according to Herodotus, 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 480 furlongs (60 miles) in circumference. They formed an exact square, each side of which was 120 furlongs (15 miles) in length; and were built of large bricks, cemented together with bitumen. The city was encompassed, without the walls, with a vast ditch, lined with bricks, and filled with water. In the whole compass of the wall were 100 gates, i. e. 25 on each side, of solid brass; and on the walls were 250 towers. The city, or town within the walls, was regularly built; for from each of the 25 gates, on every side of the square, was a straight street, extending to the corresponding gate in the opposite side; therefore the whole number of streets was 50, each about 15 miles long, and 25 of them crossing the other 25 exactly at right angles. By this intersection or crossing of the streets, the city was divided into 676

squares, of four furlongs and a half on each side, or two miles and a quarter in compass. About these squares, on every side towards the streets, stood the houses, three or four stories in height. The intermediate space within the squares and behind the houses was occupied as gardens, either for pleasure or convenience. The whole city stood in a large plain, in a very fat and deep soil; and a branch of the Euphrates, running from N. to S. divided it into two parts. That part of it which stood on the east side of the river was the old city; the other, on the west, was added by Nebuchadnezzar, both being included within the walls. The glory of this city, however, did not last long after it fell into the hands of the Persians; for Cyrus removed the seat of the empire to Shushan, and Babylon by degrees fell to utter decay. The small Turkish town of Hillah is supposed to stand on or near its site.

BABYLONIA, or *Chaldea*, a kingdom of Asia, and the most ancient in the world, being founded by Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, who is supposed by some also to have founded Nineveh, the capital of the kingdom of Assyria. The history of these kingdoms is greatly involved in obscurity. It is plain, however, from sacred and profane history, that Babylonia subsisted as a distinct kingdom from Assyria, even when the latter was in its greatest splendour. The most probable account is, that the empire of Assyria was founded by Pul, on the ruins of Damascus or Syria, in the days of Menahem king of Judah. This king left two sons, Tiglath-Pileser and Nabonassar. To the former he bequeathed the empire of Assyria, and to the latter that of Babylonia. Tiglath-Pileser resided at Nineveh, the original seat of the Assyrian empire, while Nabonassar, who was the younger brother, held his residence at Babylon. But, about 626 years before Christ, Nineveh was taken and destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians, (Nabopolassar being king of Babylon,) and the seat of the empire transferred to Babylon. Cyrus, the commander of the Median and Persian army, defeated the Babylonians, and blocked them up in the city of Babylon, which was stored with all kinds of provisions for 20 years; but he took it by stratagem. It has frequently been the object of contention between the Turks and Persians.

BA'CCHANAL, *s.* [Lat.] a devotee of Bacchus, the reputed god of wine. A reveller; a drunkard. Adjectively, revelling, drunken.

BACCHANA'LIA, bak-ka-na-le-a, *s.* [Lat.] the drunken revelling feasts, generally denominated *Orgies*, of the heathen god Bacchus. Two of these festivals were celebrated in the year, one in the spring, the other in autumn; both accompanied with games, spectacles, and theatrical representations; and at these times the poets contended for the prize of poetry. The initiated into the mysteries of these feasts appeared in public night and day, drunken, dancing obscenely, committing all manner of licentiousness, and running over the mountains and forests with horrible shrieks and howlings, crying out, *Io Bacche*. In Rome they occasioned such shocking disorders, that the senate suppressed them.

BACCHANA'LIAN, bak-ka-na-le-an, *s.* [from *Bacchanalia*, Lat.] one who attended the feast of Bacchus. Figuratively, a riotous drunken person.

BA'CCHANT, masc. BA'CCHANTE, fem. *s.* a devotee of Bacchus; a reveller; a drunken man or woman.

BA'CCHUS, bak-kus, *s.* in Heathen Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Semele, the same with the Greek Dionusus, the god of wine and of drunkards.

BACCI'FEROUS, bak-si-fe-rus, *a.* [*baccifer*, Lat.] in Botany, such vegetables as bear berries.

BA'CHELOR, *s.* a man in the state of celibacy, or who was never married. Anciently, the name was given to those superior in quality to esquires, but who had not vassals sufficient to have their banner carried before them in the field of battle. They were usually young gentlemen, who endeavoured to acquire the title of *Bachelors* by their prowess; being an order inferior to the Chevaliers, or Knights. Menage and Fauchet suppose they took their name from *bas chevaliers*, or the lowest order of knights. It was also a title given to young cavaliers, who, having made their first campaign, received the military girdle: and it was likewise given to him who had overcome another in his first combat. At the Universities, *Bachelors* are those who have attained to the Baccalaureate, or have taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences. At Oxford, a person must be a student four years before he is entitled to be *Bachelor of Arts;* three years more before he attains the degree of *Master of Arts;* and in seven years more he may commence *Bachelor of Divinity*. At Cambridge, the degrees are taken much the same as at Oxford, except in Law and Physic, in either of which the *Bachelor's* degree may be taken in six years.

BA'CHELORSHIP, *s.* the state of an unmarried man; or of a graduate, or bachelor, at a university.

BACK, *s.* [*bac*, *bæc*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the human structure, from the neck to the thighs. Applied to the hands, that part opposite to the palms. Applied to the array of an army, the rear. Applied to situation, the hind part, or that which is not in sight. Applied to an edge-tool or instrument, the thickest part of the blade, opposed to the edge. A large square trough or cistern, used by brewers to hold liquor in; a vat. Figuratively, a supporter, or one who will second another in an attempt.

BACK, *ad.* applied to motion, to the place from whence a person came. Applied to action, to retreat. Applied to time, that which is past. After *keep*, applied to the increase of plants, to stop or hinder the growth. Again; in return.

To BACK, *v. a.* to mount a horse; to break him for the saddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. Figuratively, to second, support, assist, or defend.

To BA'CKBITE, *v. a.* to speak against a person in his absence; to censure treacherously.

BA'CKBITER, *s.* one who censures the conduct, or vilifies the actions, of a person in his absence.

BA'CK-BOARD, *s.* the board in a boat for passengers to lean their backs against; also the stiff milled paper put into the covers of books to preserve them from injury.

BACKDOO'R, *s.* a door or passage out of a house behind opposed to the front. Figuratively, a private passage.

BA'CKED, *part.* having a back. Forced to go backwards.

BA'CKFRIEND, *s.* a false friend; or secret enemy.

BA'CKGA'MMON, *s.* a game played with dice and men on a board or table, veneered for that purpose.

BA'CKHOUSE, *s.* the building which lies behind a house.

BA'CKSIDE, *s.* the hinder part of any thing; the hinder part of an animal. Figuratively, a yard behind a house.

To BACKSLI'DE, *v. n.* in Divinity, to return to idolatry after having quitted it; to apostatize; to quit the true mode of worship; to *fall off*; to revert.

BACKSLI'DER, *s.* one who quits the true religion in order to embrace a false one; an apostate.

BA'CKSTAFF, *s.* an instrument used at sea to take the sun's altitude. This instrument, commonly called Davis's Quadrant, from the name of the inventor, and by the French the English Quadrant, is not so accurate as could be wished; and a large, heavy, brass Astrolabe is preferable.

BA'CKSTAIRS, *s.* the private stairs of a house, generally appropriated to the use of servants.

BA'CKSTAYS, *s.* in Ship-building, the ropes belonging

to the main and fore masts, which keep them from pitching overboard.

BA'CKSWORD, *s.* a sword with only one sharp edge, and blunt back. Figuratively, a cudgel, or the art of defending one's self with a cudgel.

BA'CKWARD, or BA'CKWARDS, *ad.* [*back* and *weard*, Sax.] applied to motion, signifies the going from a person with the face towards him, the legs being moved towards the hind instead of the fore part of a person; towards the back, or behind upon the back. "*Backwards* and forwards." *Newton.* Applied to the success of an undertaking, it implies, not to prosper or advance; to want success. Applied to time, some period that is past; or a portion of time already past. Regressively; aversely; perversely.

BA'CKWARD, *a.* unwilling, in allusion to making advances, or anticipating or meeting a person's wishes; reluctant; slow; dull; not quick, or apprehensive; late.

BA'CKWARDLY, *ad.* applied to the motion whereby a person retreats or goes from another with his face towards him; in a perverse, unwilling manner; reluctantly.

BA'CKWARDNESS, *s.* that quality which proceeds from a dislike of the measures a person is to put in practice, the undertaking he is to accomplish, or the person he is to oblige, including the idea of slowness. Dulness; want of apprehension; sluggishness; unwillingness; tardiness.

BA'CON, *s.* [*bacawn*, Brit.] the flesh of a hog, salted and dried, having the bristles burnt with straw. To *save one's bacon*, a low phrase for preserving one's self from harm.

BA'CULE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall, with a counterpoise supported by two stakes, placed before the corps-du-gard, advanced near the gate.

BACULO'METRY, *s.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *μετρέω*, Gr.] the art of measuring accessible or inaccessible heights by means of staves or rods.

BAD, *a.* a relative term. Confined to natural agents, that which lessens or destroys the happiness of ourselves or others. Applied to moral agents, that which they voluntarily perform, in order to lessen or destroy their own happiness, or that of others. Applied to persons, one who habitually transgresses the laws of duty prescribed by the Deity. Applied to actions, that which is performed contrary to any moral law; vicious. Applied to things, that which is prejudicial to our health, happiness, &c. PROV. *A bad shift is better than none.—Where bad's the best, nought must be the choice.—A bad bush is better than the open field;* that is, better to have any, though a bad friend or relation, than to be quite destitute, and exposed to the world.

BADE, or BAD, the preter tense of BID.

BADGE, *s.* a mark worn by a person to denote his dignity, profession, trade, rank, &c. a token.

To BADGE, *v. a.* to set a mark on a person; to stigmatize.

BA'DGER, *s.* [*bedour*, Fr.] in Law, one who is licensed to buy corn in one place, and sell it in another, and is exempted from the punishment of an engrosser by 6 *Ed.* VI. In Natural History, a wild four-footed beast, somewhat larger than a fox, and resembling a hog and dog. It dwells in burrows, lives on insects, carrion, and fruit, stinks very much, fattens by sleeping, and shews its age by the number of holes in its tail, one being added every year.

BA'DLY, *ad.* not agreeable to a person's wishes; in a manner inconsistent with a person's undertakings. Applied to health, sickly. Applied to the execution of any thing, not suitable to the ideas of taste, elegance, or porportion.

BA'DNESS, *s.* a quality which denotes a person habitually to transgress against the laws of his nature. Applied to things, it denotes that they are inconsistent with the good, ease, or pleasure of rational or irrational beings. Applied to roads, it signifies that they cannot be travelled with ease or pleasure. Applied to weather, it denotes a want of serenity, calmness, or sunshine. Applied to health, that it is infirm, and interrupted with sickness.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulf of North America, discovered by Baffin, an Englishman, in 1662, in an attempt to find out a north-west passage to the South Sea.

To BA'FFLE, *v. a.* [*baffler*, Fr.] to render the care of another insignificant; to frustrate the intentions of another.

BA'FFLER, *s.* the person or thing which defeats, or renders any thing abortive.

BAG, *s.* [*belge*, Sax.] in its primary sense, a receptacle made of linen, silk, or leather, to contain any thing, in the shape of a long square when empty, and open only at one of its ends, which is called the mouth. Likewise a kind of smaller bag, made of black silk, worn by gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair or perukes, as an ornament. In Natural History, the thin membrane, or cystis, containing the poison of vipers, which they lay out of their mouths when eating their food; that which contains the honey in bees, &c. In Commerce, a term of quantity; as, a bag of pepper, of aniseed, almonds, &c. In Botany, a distended bladder-like seed-vessel, opening on one side, as in bladder-sena.

To BAG, *v. a.* to put into a bag; to load with a bag. Used neuterly, to swell, so as to resemble a full bag.

BAGATE'LLE, bag-a-tel, *s.* [Fr.] a trifle; a toy.

BA'GDAD, or *Bagdat*, a celebrated city of Asia, the capital of Irak-Arabi, on the banks of the river Tigris. This city, for many years the capital of the Saracen empire, was founded by calif Al Mansur, the second of the house of Al Abbas, after the attempt of the Rawandians to assassinate him. This place has experienced a great deal of the horrors of war, it having been an object of almost perpetual contention between the Persians and the Turks, from the 13th century. Amurath, or Al Morad IV. with a formidable army made himself master of it in 1638; since which time the Persians have never been able to get possession of it for any length of time. The Turks have a garrison of 10,000 men here, which is doubled in time of war. Jan. 19, 1773, the plague appeared in this city for the first time; and made such havoc in the months of February, March, and April, that of about 400,000 inhabitants, scarcely a fourth part were left alive. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns of Hela, Iman Aly, Iman Hussein, and Iman Moussa, were entirely swept away. Lat. 33. 22. N. lon. 44. 20. E.

BA'GGAGE, *s.* [*baggage*, Fr.] the utensils of an army, so called from their being packed up in bags. *Bag and baggage*, a low phrase, to signify all a person's goods. Figuratively, a woman of no character; a prostitute.

BA'GNIO, ban-yo, *s.* [*bagno*, Ital.] a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and swimming.

BA'GPIPE, *s.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag] a musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which is blown up like a foot-ball, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes, or flutes, the first called the great pipe, or drone, and the second the little one; these pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves.

BAGUETTE, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, a little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

BAHA'MA ISLANDS, often called the Lucaya Islands, the easternmost of the Antilles, lying in the Atlantic Ocean.

They are nearly 500 in number, but twelve only are taken notice of. They are subject to Great Britain. The Gulf of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their passage to Europe, lies between these islands and the continent of Florida.

BAIL, *s.* [properly from *bailler*, Fr.] the act of freeing or setting a person at liberty who is arrested or imprisoned for an act civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance; likewise the person who gives such security. *Bail* is either common or special. *Common bail*, is in actions of small concern, and is so called because any securities are taken. *Special bail*, is in causes of greater weight, as debts amounting to 10l. where the sureties must be subsidy men, answerable to the value.

To BAIL, *v. a.* to deliver a person from arrest, or imprisonment, by being surety for his appearance at a certain day; to admit to bail.

BAI'LABLE, *a.* that may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BAI'LIFF, *s.* [*baillie*, Fr.] an inferior officer of justice, appointed to execute writs, and other processes directed to the sheriff, and to summon county courts, sessions, assizes, and the like. There are also bailiffs of forest, and of manors, who direct husbandry, fell trees, gather rents, pay quit-rents, &c. A *water-bailiff*, is an officer appointed in port-towns, for the searching of ships, gathering the toll for anchorage, &c. and arresting persons for debt. &c. upon the water. *Bailiff*, is likewise the chief magistrate of several corporations. Governors of some of the king's castles are likewise called *bailiffs*.

BAI'LIWICK, *s.* the place or jurisdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchise.

BAI'LMENT, *s.* in Law, is a delivery of goods in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee. As if cloth be delivered, or (in legal dialect) *bailed* to a tailor to make a suit of clothes, he has it upon an implied contract to render it again when made, and that in workmanly manner.

BAI'RAM, *s.* in the Mohammedan customs, a yearly festival of the Turks, which they keep after the feast of Ramazan. It is concluded with a solemn prayer against infidels, and an invocation to the Deity, to extirpate Christian princes, or to arm them against each other, that they may have an opportunity to extend their own law.

To BAIT, *v. a.* [*batan*, Sax.] to put meat on a hook, &c. in order to catch fish or other animals; to attack with violence; to set dogs upon. Neuterly, to refresh one's self, and cattle, by eating or drinking on a journey.

BAIT, *s.* [*baitze*, Teut.] a piece of flesh, or other lure, made use of to catch fish, or ensnare animals. Figuratively, an allurement, or enticement; any thing which, under a specious appearance, contains mischief in itself, or produces it by its consequences. A refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, *s.* a coarse open woollen cloth, with or without a frize, without a wale, and wrought, like flannel, in a loom with two treddles.

To BAK , *v. a.* [*bacan*, Sax.] to dress, or heat any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat.

BA'KEHOUSE *s.* a place where bread is made, rendered eatable by the heat of an oven, and exposed to sale; and where other meat or pastry is dressed.

BA'KER, *s.* one who subsists by making bread and baking. The trade is both very ancient and useful, and was a brotherhood in England before 1155, in the reign of Henry II. The white bakers were incorporated in 1307, by Edward II. and the brown in 1685, in the time of James II.

BA'KEWELL, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Wye, in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty spire. The market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 27 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 153 from London.

BA'LA, a corporate town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a lake near Pemblemeer, by the Welsh called Lhin Tegid, which is 3 miles in length, and one in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for salmon. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Holywell, and 195 N. W. of London.

BA'LANCE, *s.* [Fr.] in Mechanics, that simple power which denotes the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and is sometimes called scales and sometimes steelyards, of which there are many different forms. Also, the beating part of a watch; equipoise. In Commerce, the equality between the value of the commodities bought of foreigners, and the value of the native productions transported into other nations; the difference between the debtor and creditor sides of a merchant's or tradesman's accounts; overplus of weight. In Astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, commonly called Libra, on which the sun enters about the 23d of September at the autumnal equinox; this constellation consists of fourteen stars of several magnitudes; and is represented on a globe or planisphere, under the form of a pair of scales, or by this mark ♎. In Physics, *the balance of the air*, is the weight thereof, whereby it presses where it is least resisted, till it becomes of equal weight in all its parts. *Hydrostatical balance*, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of fluids and solids, by weighing them in water.

To BA'LANCE, *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.] to weigh in a pair of scales; to bring two bodies to an equipoise in a pair of scales. In Mercantile affairs, the making the creditor and debtor side of an account equal by the addition of as much as the one is less than the other. Figuratively, to atone for former failings by one's future conduct. Neuterly, to be in a state of suspension; to hesitate; to fluctuate in opinion

BA'LANCER, *s.* the person who weighs any thing, or makes weight in opposite scales.

BA'LANCING, *s.* among Seamen, the contracting a sail into a narrower compass, in a storm, by retrenching or folding up a part of it at one corner; this method is used in contradistinction to reefing, which is common to all the principal sails.

BALCO'NY, *s.* [*balcon*, Fr.] in Architecture, a projecture, or kind of gallery, in front of a wall or building, generally before a window, supported by pillars or consoles, and surrounded by banisters or balustrades.

BALD, bawld, *a.* [*bal*, Brit.] that has lost its hair; wanting hair. Figuratively, applied to trees, stripped of their leaves. Applied to style in writing, unadorned; void of elegance. Mean, naked, bare.

BA'LDACHIN, *s.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] a piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, and was a canopy carried over the host.

BA'LDERDASH, *s.* [of uncertain derivation] any thing jumbled together without taste, judgment, or discretion.

BA'LDLY, *ad.* without hairs, applied to animals; without leaves, applied to trees; without ornaments, or elegance, applied to writings or buildings. Meanly, nakedly.

BA'LDMONEY, or BA'WDMONEY, *s.* a plant, the same with the gentian, meum, or common spignel.

BA'LDNESS, *s.* applied to animals, the want of hair; applied to trees, loss of leaves; and applied to writings, paintings, and buildings, want of ornament or elegance.

BA'LDOCK, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and seated between the hills in a chalky soil fit for corn, and chiefly of note for its trade in malt. It is 9 miles W. of Royston, and 37 N. N. W. of London. Population 1704.

BA'LDRICK, *s.* [*bale* and *ric*, Sax.] a belt worn hanging from the shoulder across the breast, on which the sword was formerly hung, not unlike that worn by our soldiers at present, to which they fasten their pouches. Figuratively, the zodiac circle, which cuts the globe obliquely, as the belt formerly was suspended. A girdle.

BALE, *s.* [*balle*, Fr.] a quantity of goods or commodities, packed in cloths, corded round very tight. *Bale goods*, are such as are exported in bales.

BALE, *s.* [*bæl*, Sax.] something which deprives a person of happiness, or health; misery, anguish, calamity.

To BALE, *v. n.* to pack goods up in a bale. Used actively, by sailors, for laving out water, instead of pumping.

BA'LEFUL, *a.* full of anguish, pain, misery, mischief, and grief; poisonous, or destructive of health; woeful.

BA'LEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as produces sorrow, anguish, calamity, and sickness; mischievously.

BALK, bawk, *s.* [*balk*, Belg. and Teut.] a large piece of timber; a beam; a raft or pole over any out-house or barn. In Husbandry, a ridge of land left unploughed between two furrows, or at the end of a field. Figuratively, the disappointment of a person's curiosity or expectation, after they have been excited.

To BALK, bawk, *v. a.* to disappoint a person's expectations, after exciting them; to render a person's endeavours ineffectual; to frustrate; to elude; to miss, to omit, when the contrary is expected. Neuterly, to turn aside; to deal in cross purposes.

BA'LKERS, baw-kers, *s.* in Fishery, persons who stand on a cliff, or eminence, to inform the fishermen which way the shoal of herrings goes.

BALL, *s.* [*bol*, Dan. and Belg.] any thing of a round form; a globe. *Ball and socket*, in Mechanics, a ball or sphere of brass, fixed in a concave semi-globe, with an endless screw, that it may be moveable horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, and is generally added to surveying instruments, to fix them in any position. In Printing, a skin spread over a concave stock of wood, and stuffed with wool, for applying the ink to the letters.

BALL, *s.* [*ballare*, low Lat. from *βαλλίζειν, to dance*,] an entertainment wherein people are assembled to dance. The public dances, wherein masters display the abilities of their scholars in this qualification, go by this name.

BA'LLAD, *s.* [*balade*, Fr.] words set to music, and performed by a singer; a song.

To BA'LLAD, *v. n.* to make a person the subject of a ballad. Actively, to make or sing ballads.

BA'LLAD-SINGER, *s.* one who sings ballads in the streets: including the secondary idea of something mean.

BA'LLAST, *s.* [*ballaste*, Belg.] a quantity of stones, sand, or gravel, laid in a ship's hold, to sink it to a proper depth, *i. e.* to make it draw more water, to sail upright, and to prevent its oversetting; and a ship is said to be *in ballast* when it has no other lading. Figuratively, that which is used to keep any thing steady.

To BA'LLAST, *v. a.* to lade a ship with stones, sand, &c. to keep her steady. Figuratively, to add something to keep a thing steady.

BALLET, *s.* [Fr.] a stage dance, which is mixed with dramatic characters, and alludes to some actions in real life or fabulous history.

BA'LLIAGE, *s.* a small duty paid to the city of London by aliens and denizens, for certain [illegible] ed by them.

BA'LLON, or BALLOO'N, *s.* [*ballon*, Fr.] in Chemistry, a large, short-necked, round vessel, or matrass, to receive the spirits which come over, or are drawn off by fire. In Architecture, a ball or globe on the *top of* a pillar, &c. by way of crowning. In Fire-works, a ball of pasteboard, filled with combustibles, which mounts to a considerable height, and bursts into stars. In *Aërostation*, a *light hollow* vehicle of silk, of a round form, inflated with inflammable gas, which, being lighter than the atmosphere, causes it to ascend to a great height.

BA'LLOT, *s.* [*ballote*, Fr.] a little ball made use of at elections, &c. in giving votes; the sum of votes so collected. At present applied to the votes which are given at elections, by a ticket dropped into some receptacle.

To BA'LLOT, *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] to choose, by dropping a ball into a box; to elect by dropping in a ticket.

BALM, (in pron. the *l* is sometimes dropt) or BA'LSAM, *s.* [*baume*, Fr.] an oily, resinous substance, flowing either spontaneously or by means of incision, from several plants. There are many kinds, but the most noted are: 1. *Balm of Gilead*, much valued in the country where it is produced. In Medicine, it opens obstructions of the lungs, and heals erosion from acrimony and the worst kind of ulcerations. It is prescribed in asthmas, pleurisies, and whatever requires expectoration; in inward bruises and sores, particularly those of the reins, &c.; and externally it is used to discharge and incarnate. 2. *Balsam of Peru*, which is distinguished into two sorts, white and black. The former, called the *Balsam of Incision*, is of a white colour, and is excellent for green wounds. The black is obtained by boiling the wood of the tree which produces it. The best is of a dark red colour, and of admirable fragrancy. It heals, dries, and discharges, and is much used externally, not only in wounds, but in palsies, itchiadic, and rheumatic pains, and by perfumers for its excellent smell. 3. *Balsam of Tolu*, produced from a species of the pine, which grows in New Spain; is of a deep yellowish colour, and of a most delicate scent. It flows from the tree in the consistence of turpentine, but by keeping becomes brittle. Its virtues are the same, in general, with those of the Peruvian and Gilead kinds. 4. *Balsam of Capivi*, or *Copaiba*, likewise the produce of a tree, is of a thinner consistence than the common turpentine, but much more fragrant and detersive. It passes away quickly by urine, and mightily cleanses those passages, and all obstructions and ulcerations of those parts. 5. *Balsam of Liquidamber*, which drops from a tree in Mexico, called arbor styracifera, by incision in the bark, is a resinous and pinguious liquor, of a reddish yellow colour, an acrid aromatic taste, and of the consistence of Venice turpentine. Its essence strengthens the head and nervous system, and its oil is of singular efficacy both for external and internal uses. There are also many sorts of factitious or artificial balsams, made up by apothecaries and chemists. In Botany, balm is a species of mint.

To BALM, *v. a.* to anoint; to soothe; to mitigate.

BA'LMLEAF, *s.* a plant, called also bastard balm, having red blossoms with purple spots, or white with red spots, growing six in a whorl on single fruitstalks, and flowering in June.

BA'LMY, *a.* having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; mitigating; assuasive.

BA'LNEARY, *s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] a bathing-room.

BA'LNEATORY, *a.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] belonging to a bath or stove.

BA'LOTADE, *s.* the leap of a horse, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force.

BALSA'MICS, *s.* in Pharmacy, medicines that soften, restore, heal, and cleanse; of gently attenuating principles.

BA'LTIC SEA, a large inland sea, in the N. of Europe, having Denmark and Sweden on the W.; Russia and Poland on the E.; Poland, Prussia, and Germany, on the S.; and Sweden on the N. The Baltic neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a superficial current sets through the Sound, into the ocean, while the water, at a considerable depth, keeps rushing in. There is a method of keeping a boat stationary in such a situation, by making use of a large basket full of stones, instead of an anchor; when this is thrown overboard, and suspended at a proper depth from the boat by a rope, the boat is prevented from being carried along with the upper current, by the pressure of the opposite current beneath on the basket. The Baltic is generally frozen in the winter.

BA'LTIMORE, a large trading town of Maryland, in America, seated on the Petapsco, which runs into Chesapeak Bay. It is divided into the Town and Fell's Point, by a creek, over which there are two bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ships of burden; but small vessels only go up to the Town. In 1820, the number of inhabitants was 62,627: the religious professions are various. Baltimore is 35 miles N. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 19. N. lon. 76. 44. W.

BA'LUSTER, *s.* [*balustre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a small column or pilaster, from 1 inch 3-4ths, to four inches square, or diameter, sometimes adorned with mouldings of no certain form, and placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

BA'LUSTRADE, *s.* in Architecture, an assemblage of one or more rows of balusters, high enough to rest the elbow on, fixed on a terrace, bridge, or building, by way of security, or for separating one part from another.

BAMBOO', *s.* [Ind.] in Natural History, a large kind of reed, growing in the maritime parts of the East Indies.

To BAMBOO'ZLE, *v. a.* to trick, or impose on a person, under the appearance of a friend; to confound under pretence of assisting. A word of low and ludicrous use.

BAMBOO'ZLER, *s.* one who, under specious pretences, tricks another; a cheat, or sharper; a tricking fellow.

BA'MPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, on the Thames, 71 miles from London; market on Wednesday. Population 2514. Also a town in Devonshire, 163 miles from London; market on Saturday, and a manufacture of serges. Population, 1961.

BAN, *s.* in its primary signification, any thing publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden; an interdiction. In Church Government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to enter into matrimony, which is done thrice in the church they belong to, before the marriage ceremony can be performed. A curse, or excommunication. The *ban of the empire*, is a public act or proclamation, whereby a person is suspended of all his rights as a member or voter.

To BAN, *v. a.* [*bannen*, Belg.] to excommunicate; to curse or devote to destruction; to execrate; to interdict.

BANA'NA TREE, *s.* a species of plantain,

BA'NBURY, a borough town of Oxfordshire, seated on the Charwell, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by a mayor, and is large, and well-built; contains several good inns; its markets are well served with provisions; and is the second town for beauty in the county. The houses are generally built with stone, and the church is a large handsome structure. It has been long noted for its cakes, cheese, and ale. It sends one member to parliament, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, and 71 N. N. W. of London. Population 5906.

BAND, *s.* [*band*, Sax.] whatever ties or keeps a person to a certain place, without liberty of going farther; that by which a person or animal is kept from exerting their natural strength; the same as a bond. Figuratively, that which has the power of knitting a close alliance or connection between persons; a company of persons so united; that which is bound round a person or thing, applied to dress; a linen neckcloth, consisting of two square leaves, hanging down from the chin to the breast, worn by clergymen and lawyers. In Architecture, any flat, low member, or moulding, broader than a fillet. In Surgery, a strip of cloth, to surround or swathe certain parts that need assistance; also called a *roller*. The *Band of Pensioners*, consists of 120 gentlemen, who have 100l. a year each, for attending the king on solemn occasions.

To BAND, *v. a.* to unite together by some common tie; to cover or bind with some narrow cloth, fillet, or band.

BA'NDAGE, *s.* [*bandage*, Fr.] a fillet, roller, or swathe, to bind up wounds, dislocated bones, &c.

BA'NDBOX, *s.* a light box made of pasteboard, designed for keeping bands, ribands, head-dresses, and other light and small pieces of dress in.

BA'NDELET, *s.* [*bandelette*, Fr.] in Architecture, any little band, moulding, or fillet, like that which crowns the Doric architrave.

BA'NDEROL, *s.* [*banderole*, Fr.] a little flag, in form of a guidon, extending more in length than breadth, and formerly hung out at the top of vessels.

BANDI'TTI, *s.* [Ital. sing. *bandit*, or *banditto*,] a set of outlawed thieves on the continent, who generally herd together in woods, and live on the plunder of passengers.

BA'NDOG, *s.* a large furious species of dog.

BANDOLEE'R, *s.* [*bandoulier*, Fr.] a large leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging down under the left arm, worn by the ancient musqueteers, both for sustaining of their fire-arms, and the carriage of the musquet charges, which were put in 12 wooden cases coated with leather; but now out of use.

BA'NDROL, *s.* See BANDEROL.

BA'NDY, *s.* [from *bander*, Fr.] a crooked piece of wood, towards the bottom broad, flat on one side, rounded at the other and at the handle, used in the game of cricket; now called *a bat*, from *battre*, Fr. to beat.

To BA'NDY, *v. a.* to beat or toss to and fro; to give and take; to exchange. To contend, used with *with*.

BA'NDY, *a.* crooked. Thus *bandy-leg*, a crooked leg; and *bandy-legged*, applied to one who has crooked legs.

BANE, *s.* [from *bana*, Sax] that which destroys life. Figuratively, poison, ruin, destruction; mischief.

To BANE, *v. a.* to destroy, kill, or poison.

BA'NEFUL, *a.* abounding with qualities destructive to life; poisonous, destructive.

BA'NEWORT, *s.* a plant; the deadly nightshade.

BANFF, the capital town of the shire of Banff, in the N. E. part of Scotland. It is seated at the mouth of the river Deveron, but has no harbour, and consequently little trade except for corn and salmon. Population 3711. It is 45 miles N. N. W. of Aberdeen, and 165 N. by E. of Edinburgh. Votes with other places for one representative.

BA'NFFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by Aberdeenshire; on the N. by the bay of Cromarty; on the W. by Murray; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is 50 miles in its greatest length, and 30

in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Boyn, Enzy, Strathwyn, and Balveny. It sends one member to parliament. It contains 24 parishes, and 48,604 inhabitants. Returns one member.

To BANG, *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Belg.] to cudgel: a northern provincialism for to beat. Figuratively, to use a person roughly, applied either to words or actions.

BANG, *s.* a blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump.

BA'NGOR, an episcopal city of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, with a market on Friday. This place was so considerable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a strong castle; but it is now insignificant, the situation is low, and the principal buildings are the cathedral, and the bishop's palace: 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 251 N. W. of London. Population 4835.

BA'NGUE, *s.* the leaf of a kind of wild hemp, growing in the countries of the Levant, in great use as an opiate throughout the East, for drowning care, and inspiring joy.

BA'NIANS, a religious sect of Asia, whose professors never eat any thing that has life. They are dispersed all over the East, being the greatest merchants in the world, and may be compared to the Jews in other parts. Scarcely a merchant in the East Indies but has one of these Banians to take care of his accounts. They believe the transmigration of souls, and think cleanliness of body a considerable part of sanctity. They marry their children very young, seldom staying till they are 12 years of age.

To BA'NISH, *v. a.* [*bannir*, Fr.] to make a person quit his own country; to condemn to exile. Figuratively, to drive from the mind; to expel.

BA'NISHER, *s.* one who expels from, or causes another to quit his native country.

BA'NISHMENT, *s.* the state of a person banished; the act of banishing another. In Law, a kind of civil death, whereby a person is cut off from all benefits arising from the society or country in which he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a foreign country. When the punishment of capital crimes is remitted, and converted into banishment for life, it is termed *transportation*.

BANK, *s.* [*banc*, Sax.] a great shoal of sand in the sea; a rising ground on each side of a river, washed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing; an earthen fence to a field; earth cast up on one side of a trench between two armies. A bench where rowers sit in vessels. In Commerce, a common repository, where persons agree to keep their cash, to be always ready at their call or direction; the place where the public money is kept; a company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, *v. a.* to inclose with banks. In Commerce, to raise a sum of money; or to place money in a bank.

BA'NKBILL, *s.* a promissory note given by the bank for money placed there, which is payable on presenting it.

BA'NKER, *s.* a person entrusted with the cash of others, payable on demand.

BA'NKRUPT, *s.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.] in Law, one who, living by buying and selling, has got the goods of others into his hands, and conceals himself from his creditors. After a statute of bankruptcy is taken out, the bankrupt must surrender within forty days, or on failure to do so, or not discovering his estates, he is adjudged guilty of felony.

To BA'NKRUPT, *v. a.* to break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors.

BA'NKRUPT, *a.* in debt beyond the power of payment; insolvent.

BA'NKRUPTCY, *s.* the state of a person declared a bankrupt; wherein his goods are sold, and the produce is divided among his creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective debts. Insolvency.

BA'NNER, *s.* [*banair*, Brit.] a square flag, standard, colour, or ensign, in an army.

BA'NNERET, *s.* an ancient order of knights, or feudal lords, who, possessing large fees, led their vassals to battle under their own banner, when summoned by the king. This is certainly a very honourable order, as it was never conferred but on some heroic action performed in the field; it was lately revived by his late majesty George III. in the person of Capt. Trollope, who was created a Knight Banneret, for his signal services on board admiral Duncan's fleet, in the engagement with the Dutch, Oct. 12, 1797.

BA'NNIAN, *s.* a morning gown, or undress.

BA'NNOCK, *s.* a cake made with oatmeal and peas, mixed with water; common in the northern counties.

BA'NNOCKBURN, a village two miles from Stirling, in Scotland, noted for a battle fought between Edward I. and Robert Bruce, in the year 1314, in which the former was defeated.

BA'NQUET, *s.* [Fr.] a feast or grand entertainment.

To BA'NQUET, *v. a.* to entertain or give a feast to one or more persons; to feast or regale; to fare daintily.

BA'NQUETER, *s.* a person who entertains another at a sumptuous feast; one who lives sumptuously, or keeps a good table.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, *s.* a house where public feasts are given. The *banqueting-room* at Whitehall, intended for the king to feast in, is a structure of the great Inigo Jones; but it is now used as a chapel, and called Whitehall chapel. Here twelve clergymen of Oxford, and twelve of Cambridge university, preach alternately.

BA'NQUET, ban-ket, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a small bank for soldiers to mount upon, when they fire from behind an intrenchment.

BA'NTER, *s.* the turning any thing to jest; pleasantry; ridicule, or raillery.

To BA'NTER, *v. a.* to represent a person or thing in such a light as to make them laughed at, or become objects of ridicule; to rally; to play upon.

BA'NTERER, *s.* one who represents the actions or expressions of another in a ridiculous light; one who plays on another on account of some fault.

BA'NTLING, *s.* a sucking child; an infant.

BA'PTISM, *s.* [*βαπτισμὸς*, Gr.] a sacrament by which the person is initiated into the Christian church. Among the Jews, when a person was made a proselyte to their religion, if a male, he was first circumcised, and soon afterwards baptized; during which time a summary of their religion was read. *Baptism* is practised by all professions of the Christian religion, except Quakers. In primitive times, the ceremony was performed by immersion, as it is still in the Oriental churches, agreeably to the original signification of the word, which means dipping or plunging. The practice of the Western churches is to sprinkle the water upon the head or face of a person baptized, except the church of Milan, in whose ritual it is ordered that the head of the infant be three times plunged into the water. Some theologians contend that in primitive times none were baptized but adults; while others maintain, that infants were admitted to this sacrament.

BAPTISMAL, *a.* relating to, or done at, our baptism.

BA'PTIST, *s.* [*βαπτιστὴς*, Gr.] one who administers baptism; applied by way of eminence to St. John, our Sa-

viour's forerunner; likewise one who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adult persons.

BAPTISTERY, *s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] the place in the church where the sacrament of baptism is administered; the font.

To BAPTIZE, *v. a.* [βαπτίζω, Gr.] to perform the ceremony of baptism; to Christen.

BAPTIZER, *s.* one who administers the sacrament of baptism.

BAR, *s.* [*barre*, Fr.] a piece of wood or iron, made use of to secure the entrance of any place from being forced; a rock, or sand-bank, at the entrance of a harbour, or river, to keep off ships of burden; the part of a court of justice where the criminal generally stands, and within which the counsel and judge sit to try causes, so called from a wooden bar being placed there to keep off the crowd; an inclosed place at a tavern, coffee-house, &c. wherein a person sits to take care of, and receive the reckoning. Figuratively, any obstacle, or thing which hinders; any thing which keeps the parts of a thing together. In Law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever, and is either bar to common intent or special. A *bar* of gold or silver, is a lump of either, melted and cast into a mould, without ever having been wrought. In Music, the straight strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines, between as many notes as the measure of time consists of, in which the air is pricked. In Heraldry, an ordinary, resembling the *fess*, differing from it in narrowness, that it may be placed in any part of the shield; it is generally drawn horizontally across the field, dividing it into two unequal parts, and containing one-fifth of the whole. *Bar-shot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron bar, used in sea engagements for cutting down masts and rigging. Also a new French measure of weight, consisting of 204lb. 4oz. 4dwt. 54gr.

To BAR, *v. a.* to fasten or secure any entrance by a piece of iron or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, except against; to hinder, or put a stop to; to shut out; to prohibit.

BARATRY, *s.* in Law, is when the master of a ship endeavours to cheat the owners or insurers, either by running away with the ship or embezzling the goods.

BARB, *s.* [*barba*, Lat.] in its original signification, a beard. In its secondary, any thing that grows in its place, or resembles it. The piece of wire at the end of a fish-hook, which makes an angle with the point, and hinders it from being extracted; likewise the pieces of iron which run back in the same manner from the point of an arrow, and serve for the same purpose. Armour for horses.

BARB, *s.* [a contraction of *Barbary*] a horse brought from Barbary, esteemed for its beauty, vigour, and swiftness, for its never lying down, and for its standing still when the rider drops his bridle.

BARBACAN, *s.* [*barbacane*, Fr.] in Architecture, a long narrow canal, or passage for water, in walls, where buildings are liable to be overflowed; likewise to drain off water from a terrace; an aperture in the walls of a city, to fire muskets through at an enemy. In Fortification, a fort at the entrance of a bridge; an outer defence or fortification to a city; a watch-tower.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in America; it is in general a level country, though not without hills; is 20 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal of wood, but that is now almost all consumed with carrying on the sugar-works. The commodities it exports are, sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and it has most of the fruits common to the climate. The number of white inhabitants are about 15,000; 82,000 slaves, and 5150 free blacks. They have no manufactures, nor do they breed many cattle; receiving most of their corn, cattle, fresh and salted fish, from North America, and their clothes and furniture from England. It is subject to hurricanes in July and August; but not so much as in the other Caribbees; and it is the most healthy island of any in these parts, because, unless when there is a hurricane, it has always the advantage of an easterly wind, called the trade-wind. The sugar brought to England from this island is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation. It has one particular production, called Bardadoes tar, which rising out of the earth, swims upon the surface of the water, and is of great use in the dry belly-ache, and in diseases of the breast. It belongs to the British, who colonized it in 1624, and is 70 miles E. of the island of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridgetown, lon. 59. 48. W. lat. 13. 10. N.

BARBARIAN, *s.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] in its primitive sense, applied by the Greeks and Romans to all who were not of their own nations, *i. e.* a foreigner; but in process of time it acquired a secondary idea of cruelty, and was used to denote a person void of all the elegant embellishments of life, and the social affections of benevolence, good nature, and humanity.

BARBARIC, *a.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] foreign; exotic; brought from countries at a great distance; far-fetched.

BARBARISM, *s.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.] in Grammar, an offence against the purity of style or language; uncultivated ignorance. Applied to manners, rudeness; want of politeness or of learning; savageness; cruelty; hardness of heart.

BARBARITY, *s.* [*barbaritas*, Lat.] incivility, unpoliteness. Applied most commonly to manners, cruelty, savageness; want of pity, kindness, and humanity.

To BARBARIZE, *v. a.* to make barbarous.

BARBAROUS, *a.* [βαρβαρος, Gr.] applied to learning, ignorant; unlearned; unacquainted with the polite arts and sciences. Applied to manners, rude; void of benevolence, pity, or compassion; cruel; savage; inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews a mind unpolished with learning; a stranger to politeness, pity, compassion, or humanity; rudely; savagely.

BARBAROUSNESS, *s.* incivility of manners; cruelty.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itself along the sea-shore on the side of the Mediterranean. Some reckon that it extends southward as far as Negroland, but improperly. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is nearly 2200 miles in length, and in some places 500 in breadth. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits, particularly citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Its chief trade consists in the sale of fruits, the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mohammedan, and there are many Jews. The French are in possession of Algiers.

To BARBECUE, *v. a.* [Ind.] to dress a hog whole, by splitting it to the back-bone, and broiling it upon a grid-iron, raised two feet above a charcoal fire.

BARBECUE, *s.* a hog dressed whole after the West Indian manner.

BARBED, *part. a.* furnished with armour; bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

BARBEL, *s.* [*barbus*, Lat.] a large, strong, but coarse river fish; so called from its having a *barb* or wattle under its chin.

BARBER, *s.* [*barbier*, Fr.] one who shaves.

BA'RBER CHIRU'RGEON, *s.* one who practises the lower operations of surgery, such as bleeding and drawing of teeth, together with the trade of a barber; such as were originally all surgeons.

BA'RBERRY, *s.* in Botany, the pipperidge-bush, which grows in hedges to the height of eight or ten feet.

BARCELO'NA, a large and strong city of Catalonia, in Spain, the see of a bishop, with a good harbour, and containing about 160,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the New and Old Towns, which are separated from each other by a wall and a ditch. The inhabitants carry on an extensive trade, and have manufactures in silk, woollen, cotton, glass, and cutlery. This city was united to the crown of Arragon in 1131, by the marriage of Don Raymond V. count of Barcelona, with the daughter of Don Ramino the Monk, king of Arragon. In 1697, it was taken by the French, after a siege of 52 days. Lord Peterborough got possession of it in 1705, after a siege of three weeks; but in 1714 it was retaken by the French and Spaniards, after a long siege, when it was deprived of its privileges, and the citadel was built to keep it in awe. Lat. 41. 23. N. lon. 2. 11. E.

BARD, *s.* [*bardd*, Brit.] among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Irish, an order of men who used to sing the great exploits of heroes to the harp, were persons in the highest esteem among all ranks of people, and reverenced as persons of extraordinary abilities, even by crowned heads, who paid them so much deference, as to be reconciled to their most inveterate enemies at their instance. Even in the present times, the word signifies a *poet*.

BARE, *a.* [*bare*, Sax.] uncovered; without any dress: naked. Figuratively, without ornament; poor, indigent; destitute, or in want of necessaries; not joined with any thing else; mere; alone; solitary; very much worn; that has lost its knap; threadbare. Raw. Detected; not concealed.

To BARE, *v. a.* to strip; to make naked.

BARE, or BORE, the pret. of BEAR.

BA'REBONE, *s.* a very thin and lean person, who has scarcely any flesh to cover his bones. A low word.

BA'REFACED, *a.* with the face uncovered. Figuratively, without dissimulation or disguise; with great effrontery, or impudence. Generally used in a bad sense.

BA'REFACEDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews a bold, daring impudence; shamelessly; audaciously.

BA'REFOOT, *a.* without shoes, or covering to the feet.

BAREHE'ADED, *a.* without a covering to the head.

BA'RELY, *ad.* without clothes, applied to dress; without any thing else, or *only*, applied as an exceptive.

BA'RENESS, *s.* applied to dress, either total nakedness, or a want of some necessary part of attire; meanness, with respect to the quality of clothing. Leanness. Poverty.

BA'RGAIN, *s.* [*bargen*, Brit.] a voluntary agreement made between traders to deliver or sell a commodity at a price agreed on; the thing bought or sold; the conditions of sale. SYNON. *Bargain* is more limited, relating to sale. *Agreement* and *Contract* are more general, implying any sort of stipulation; with this difference between them, that *Agreement* seems to denote a verbal one; *Contract*, one that is written.

To BA'RGAIN, *v. a.* to agree to, or make terms for, the sale of any thing.

BARGAINEE', *s.* the person who agrees to the condition of a bargain or purchase.

BA'RGAINER, *s.* one who proposes the conditions of a bargain.

BARGE, *s.* [*bargie*, Belg.] a large flat-bottomed vessel used for the carriage of goods on rivers; likewise a state or pleasure-boat, built with a room capable of containing several persons. A naval commander's boat.

BARK, *s.* [*berck*, Dan.] in Botany, the outside covering of a tree, which increases every year. It is generally spoken of as inner and outer. Blossoms are an expansion of the inner, and empalements are a continuation of the outer bark. The cinchona, a drug, also called Peruvian bark.

BARK, or BARQUE, *s.* [*barque*, Fr.] a small vessel with one deck only, used in transporting merchandise either by sea or on rivers.

To BARK, *v. a.* to strip off the rind or bark of a tree.

To BARK, *v. n.* [*beorcan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a dog, when he gives the alarm.

BARK-BA'RED, *a.* stripped, or robbed of the bark.

BARK-BI'NDING, *s.* in Gardening, a disease incident to trees, wherein the bark is so close, that the vegetation, and circulation of the sap, is hindered. It is cured by slitting the bark, or cutting it along the grain.

BA'RKER, *s.* a litigious, noisy, or clamorous person.

BARK-GA'LLING, *s.* is when the bark or rind of a tree is galled or fretted with thorns, &c. which is cured by binding clay on the galled places.

BA'RKING, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a magnificent nunnery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls, and a gate-house. It is 7 miles E. of London. Population 1884.

BA'RKWAY, a town in Hartfordshire, which had formerly a market on Friday, and has still one fair. It is on the great road from London to York, 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 34 N. of London. Poplation 1108.

BA'RKY, *a.* consisting of, or having the properties of bark.

BA'RLEY, *s.* [בר, Heb.] in Botany, the grain of which malt is made, and beer is afterwards extracted.

BA'RLEY-BRAKE, *s.* a kind of rural play, which consists in swiftness of running.

BA'RLEY-CORN, *s.* a grain of barley; used in long measure, as the third part of an inch.

BA'RLEY-MOW, *s.* a heap of barley laid together, and formed into a rick or stack. The place where reaped barley is stowed.

BARM, *s.* [*burm*, Brit.] that which is put into drink to make it work, or into bread, to swell it, and make it lighter; called by the Londoners, yeast.

BA'RMY, *a.* that has been well fermented or worked with barm or yeast.

BARN, *s.* [*bern*, Sax.] a place, or house, wherein any grain, hay, &c. is stored.

BA'RNACLE, *s.* [probably of *bearn*, a child, and *aac*, Sax. an oak.] A kind of shell-fish that grows upon timber that lies in the sea. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees. "It is beyond even an Atheist's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*." *Bentley*. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made. In the plural a burlesque term for spectacles.

BA'RNARD CASTLE, or rather *BERNARD CASTLE* a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Tees, is indifferently large, and has a manufacture of stockings and camblets: 24 miles S. W. of Durham, and 246 N. N. W. of London. It has its name from Bernard Baliol, great-grandfather to John Baliol, king of Scotland, who founded an hospital here. Population 4430.

BA'RNET, a town, partly in Middlesex and partly in

Hartfordshire, with a market on Monday. It is a great thoroughfare town, well provided with good inns. Near this place was fought, it 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of St Alban's and Hatfield roads is a column with an inscription, to commemorate this event. It is 11 miles N. by W. of London. Population 2369.

BA'RNSLEY, commonly called *Black Barnsley*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Dearne, and is noted for its manufacture of sheetings, diapers, &c. It has a canal to the Calder, and another to the Don, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 172 N. W. of London. Population 10,330.

BA'RNSTAPLE, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a large market on Friday, for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is a corporation town. Here are manufactures of baize, tammies, shalloons, &c. and a variety of articles are exported. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament; seated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge, 35 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Population 6840.

BAROMETER, *s.* [βάρος and μέτρον, Gr.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than at another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open, and immerged in a bason of stagnant mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend; and, as it increases, the mercury will ascend: the column of mercury suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

BAROMETRICAL, *a.* relating to the barometer.

BA'RON, *s.* [possibly from *baro*, Lat.] a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now used as a degree of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a baronet. *Parliamentary Barons*, are not barons by name only, but are all by birth, peers, noblemen, and are summoned by the king "to treat of the weighty affairs of the nation, and to give counsel upon them." They have the following immunities and privileges: in criminal causes they are judged by their peers only, and are not put on oath, but deliver the truth *upon honour:* are not impannelled on a jury, nor liable to the writs *supplicavit*, *capias*, *essoigns*. They had no coronet till Charles II. gave them a gold one, with six pearls. Besides these, the two archbishops, and all the bishops of England, are parliamentary barons, and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers; for being not to be present in sanguinary causes, in such cases they are judged, as a fact, by a jury of 12. *Barons of the exchequer*, are four judges, who determine causes between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the exchequer. *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, are members elected, two for each, who have seats in the House of Commons. *Baron and femme*, in Law, are husband and wife. *Baron and femme*, in Heraldry, is when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne *per pale* in the same escutcheon.

BA'RONAGE, *s.* [*baronagium*, low Lat.] the body of barons; the dignity, or lands which give title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, *s.* [*baronessa*, Ital.] the wife of a baron.

BA'RONET, *s.* [diminutive of *baron*] a degree of honour next to a baron, created by king James I. in order to propagate a plantation in Ulster in Ireland, for which purpose each of them was to maintain 30 soldiers in Ireland for three years, after the rate of 8d. per day for each soldier; and they have the precedence of all knights, except those of the Garter, Bannerets, and privy councillors. The title *Sir* is allowed them by their patent, though they are not knighted. There was at first but 200, which was afterwards increased. No honour is created between Barons and Baronets.

BA'RONY, *s.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] the lordship or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal.

BA'ROSCOPE, *s.* [from βάρος and σκοπέω, Gr.] an instrument to shew the alteration of the weight of the atmosphere.

BA'RRACAN, *s.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] a kind of stuff resembling camblet, wove in a loom with two treddles.

BA'RRACK, *s.* [*barraca*, Span.] a small hut erected by the Spanish fishermen along the shore. In England a building to lodge soldiers in.

BA'RRATOR, *s.* [from *barat*, old Fr.] a litigious person, or one who is fond of quarrels and lawsuits.

BA'RRATRY, *s.* in Common Law, the moving or maintaining of suits in disturbance of the peace; and the taking and detaining houses, lands, &c. by false pretences.

BA'RRAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the east side, arable land on the west. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with the fish.

BA'RREL, *s.* [*baril*, Brit.] a round wooden vessel, which serves for holding several sorts of wares and merchandise. The English barrel, wine-measure, contains the eighth part of a ton, the fourth part of a pipe, and one half of a hogshead, *i. e.* 31½ gallons; beer measure 36 gallons, and ale measure 32 gallons. It denotes also a certain weight of several merchandises, which differ according to the several commodities. The barrel of herrings ought to contain 32 gallons wine-measure, which amounts to about 28 gallons old standard, making about 1000 herrings. The barrel of salmon must hold 42 gallons; of eels the same; and of soap 256lbs. In Mechanics, it is the cylinder of a watch, about which the spring is turned. In Gunnery, it is the cylindrical tube of a gun, pistol, &c. through which the bullet is discharged. In Anatomy, it is a pretty large cavity behind the tympanum of the ear, about four or five lines deep, and five or six wide, lined with a fine membrane, on which are several veins and arteries. In this cavity are four small solid bones, not covered with the periostium, as the rest of the bones of the body are.

To BA'RREL, *v. a.* to put into, or inclose in a barrel

BA'RREN, *a.* [*barc*, Sax.] applied to animals or soils, not able to produce its like; unfruitful; sterile. Applied to genius, not able to produce any thing new; scanty; dull.

BA'RRENLY, *ad.* unfruitfully; scantily.

BA'RRENNESS, *s.* that imperfection in any animal or vegetable that renders it incapable of bringing forth, or propagating its kind; sterility; infertility; unfruitfulness. Also, want of invention, sterility of thought, &c.

BA'RFUL, *a.* full of obstructions.

BARRICA'DE, *s.* [*barricade*, Fr.] any defence in the military art raised against an enemy hastily, made with vessels, carts, baskets of earth, trees, or palisadoes. Figuratively, any thing which obstructs or hinders the motion of any thing.

To BARRICA'DE, *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] to stop up a passage; to hinder the advance or motion of any thing.

BARRICA'DO, *s.* [*barricada*, Span.] in Fortification, a defence made with stakes shod with iron, crossed at the top with battoons, and erected in passages or breaches.

To BARRICA'DO, *v. a.* to block up a passage; to hinder an enemy from passing any defile or place.

BA'RRIER *s.* [*barrière*, Fr.] that which keeps an enemy off, or hinders him from entering into any country; a fence made at a passage, entrenchment, &c. to stop up its entry. Figuratively, an obstruction or hinderance; a boundary or limit.

BA'RRISTER, *s.* one who is qualified, from his having performed his exercises at the inns of courts, and by license from the lord high chancellor, after a proper standing, to plead the cause of clients in a court of justice.

BA'RROW, *s.* [*bereve*, Sax.] any carriage moved or set in motion by the hand; hence a *hand-barrow*, is a frame of boards on which things are carried by handles at its extremities between two men. A *wheel-barrow*, is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forwards by the handles at the other end. A hog, from *berg*, Sax. hence *barrow* grease, or hog's lard.

BA'RROWS, *s.* [from *beorg*, Sax.] hills or mounts raised by the Saxons, in honour of those who died in the field of battle. They are frequently designated by their Latin name *tumuli*, (sing. *tumulus*) and seem to have been as much used by our heathen ancestors for altars, as for sepulchres. In this, view, they are equivalent to the high places of the Canaanites and other idolatrous nations, from the use of which the Israelites were strictly prohibited.

BA'RRY, *s.* in Heraldry, is when an escutcheon is divided bar-ways, *i. e.* across from side to side, into an even number of portions, consisting of two or more tinctures, interchangeably disposed; expressed in the blazon by the word *barry*, and the number of pieces must be specified; but if the divisions be odd, the field must be first named, and the number of bars expressed. *Barry-bendy*, is when an escutcheon is divided equally, bar and bend ways, by lines drawn transverse and diagonal, interchangeably varying the tinctures by which it consists. *Barry-pily*, is when a coat is divided by several lines drawn obliquely from side to side, where they form acute angles.

BA'RTER, *s.* in Commerce, the purchasing of one commodity by another, or exchanging one ware for another. SYNON. *Barter* is a mercantile expression, and intimates the *exchange* of different commodities by way of traffic.

To BA'RTER, *v. a.* [*baratter*, Fr.] to exchange one thing for another; the original method of carrying on all trade and commerce till the invention of money.

BA'RTERER, *s.* he that trades by exchanging one commodity for another.

BA'RTON, *s.* [*bere-tun*, Sax.] the demesne lands of a manor; a manor-house; the fields, out-houses, &c. a term in great use in the west of England.

BA'RTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the Humber, where there is a ferry to pass over into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place, with (1831) 3231 inhabitants; 34 miles N. of Lincoln, and 167 N. of London.

BA'RTRAM, *s.* a plant; the same with pellitory.

BASA'LTES, ba-sal-tez, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of marble, of a very fine texture, of a deep glossy black, like polished steel. Its figure is very remarkable, being never found in strata like other marble, but always standing up in regular angular columns, composed of a number of joints, one placed on, and nicely fitted to another, as if formed by the hand of a skilful workman. It is extremely hard and heavy, will not strike fire with steel, and is a fine touch-stone. They are found in several parts of the world; but the noblest store seems to be that called the Giants' Causeway in Ireland, where it rises far up in the country, runs into the sea, and rises again on the opposite land.

BASE, *a.* [*bas*, Fr.] applied to actions, proceeding from a mean, narrow, abject, and sordid disposition. Applied to rank, low, mean, and void of dignity. Applied to birth, descended from mean parents. Applied to metals, counterfeited or adulterated. Applied to sounds, deep, grave. In the latter sense, it is generally written *bass*.

BASE, *s.* [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.] in Architecture, the lower part of a column or pedestal, being the same to a column as a shoe is to a man. *Base*, in Fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it. *Base of a figure*, in Geometry, is the lower part of it. *Base of a triangle*, is properly that side parallel to the horizon. *Base*, in Anatomy, is that broader or upper part of the heart, to which the two auricles are fixed. *Base fee*, is tenure in fee at the will of a lord. *Base*, in music, the large string of a musical instrument. See BASS, or BASSO.

To BASE, *v. a.* [*baser*, Fr.] to lower the value of a thing by mixture; to debase; to adulterate. To degrade.

BA'SELY, *ad.* meanly, dishonourably. In bastardy.

BA'SENESS, *s.* applied to actions, that which is void of generosity, magnanimity, or nobleness of soul, and proceeds from a narrowness or meanness of spirit. Applied to metals, their want of the standard value. Applied to birth, dishonourable, or produced from unlicensed embraces. Applied to sound, low, grave.

BASE-VIOL, *s.* See BASS-VIOL.

To BASH, *v. n.* to be ashamed. Actively, to make ashamed; to put out of countenance.

BASHA'W, *s.* [Turk.] a Turkish governor of a province, city, or district, who has two horse tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL, *a.* easily put out of countenance.

BA'SHFULLY, *ad.* in a timorous sheepish manner.

BA'SHFULNESS, *s.* timorousness, fear, or shame.

BA'SIL, *Basle*, or *Bâle*, the capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest town in Swisserland. It is a rich, populous city, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Swisserland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, 220 streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The lesser stands in a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, particularly the passion of Christ, by Holbein, are much admired by travellers. The library contains a number of manuscript and printed books; and there is a rich collection of medals, several of which are exceedingly scarce. The clocks here are always kept an hour too fast, because they happened to be so on a certain day appointed by a set of conspirators for the murder of the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. The town is surrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions; yet it is not a strong place. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French Republic, viz. by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. In 1814, the emperors of Austria and Russia and the king of Prussia met here, and proceeded on their way to Paris. Though extensive, Basil does not contain more than 10,000 inhabitants. It is 250 miles E. by S. of Paris. Lon 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BA'SIL, *s.* among Joiners, the sloping edge of a carpen-

ter's or joiner's tool, which varies according to the work it is to do. The skin of a sheep tanned; more properly written *basen*. In Botany, a plant scientifically called clinopodium.

To BA'SIL, *v. a.* to grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

BA'SILIC, or BASI'LICA, [βασιλικη, Gr.] in ancient Architecture, a term used for a large hall, or public place, having two ranges of pillars and two aisles with wings over them, where princes administered justice in person; but it now is applied to magnificent churches, temples, &c.; also to such stately buildings as the Royal Exchange of London, where persons meet and converse.

BA'SILIC, or BASI'LICAL, *a.* in Anatomy, belonging or relating to the basilical vein.

BASI'LICA, *s.* [from βασιλικη, Gr.] in Anatomy, the middle vein of the arm; so called by way of pre-eminence.

BASI'LICON, *s.* [Gr.] in Pharmacy, an ointment called likewise tetrapharmacon, from its being composed of four ingredients, viz. resin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives; or of Burgundy pitch, turpentine, resin, and oil.

BA'SILISK, *s.* [βασιλίσκος, Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of serpent about three palms long, with white spots on its crown, said to drive all others away by its hissing, and to kill by its very look; called likewise a cockatrice.

BA'SINGSTOKE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a corporation, and a great thoroughfare town on the western road; has a great trade in corn and malt; a manufacture of shalloons and druggets; and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames. It is seated on a small brook, 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 45 W. by S. of London. Population 3581.

BA'SIS, *s.* [*basis*, Lat.] the foundation, or that on which any thing is established or supported. See BASE.

To BASK, *v. a.* [*backeren*, Belg.] to warm by laying in the heat of the sun. Neuterly, to lie in a warm place.

BA'SKET, *s.* [*basged*, Brit.] a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c. woven together.

BA'SKET-HILT, *s.* a hilt of a weapon, so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

BA'SON, or BA'SIN, *s.* [*basin*, Fr.] a small vessel to hold liquors; a hollow place which contains water; a pond; a dock for repairing or building ships. A concave piece of metal made use of by opticians to grind their convex glasses in. A round shell, or case of iron, placed over a furnace, wherein hatters mould their hats. In Anatomy, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitory glands, and the veins. *Basons of a balance*, are the same as scales, one of which contains the weight, and the other the commodity whose weight is required.

BASS, (pron. *base*, which way it is frequently spelt) *s.* [*basso*, Ital.] in Music, the lowest of all the parts, serving as a foundation to the others. That part of a concert, consisting of the gravest, deepest, and most solemn sounds *Counter-bass*, is the second when there are several in the same concert. *Thorough-bass*, is that which proceeds without intermission from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by bass-viols, theorbo's, &c. playing both while the voices sing and other instruments perform; and also filling the intervals when they stop. Also, a mat used in churches to kneel on, made of rushes, in a cylindrical form, and stuffed with hay; commonly called a *bo*[illegible] or *kassock*.

BA'SSET, *s.* [*basset*, Fr.] a game at cards.

BA'SSO, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, sometimes extended to the bass universally, and at other times restrained to that only which is sung. *Basso concertato*, the figured or thorough bass, going through the whole piece, playing chords, or whatever can convey harmony to the ear. *Basso repieno*, the bass of the grand chorus, heard only at intervals, to give the composition greater effect.

BA'SSON, or BASSOO'N, *s.* [*basson*, Fr.] in Music, a wind instrument, blown with a reed, nine inches diameter at the bottom, with eleven holes, stopped like those of a flute, dividing into two parts, and used for the bass in concerts with hautboys.

BA'SSO RELI'EVO, or BA'SS-RELIEF, *s.* [Ital.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out much from the ground or plane on which they are formed; when that work is but little raised, as upon medals, it is called *low relief*; if the figures are raised high, it is *bold relief*.

BASS-VI'OL, *s.* a musical instrument formed like a violin, but much larger, and played upon in a similar manner, with the same number of strings, and eight stops, subdivided into semi-stops.

BA'STARD, *s.* [*bastardd*, Br.] in Law, a person born of parents not lawfully married, and therefore incapable of inheriting land as heir to his father. Any thing spurious or false. A kind of sweet wine.

To BA'STARD, *v. a.* to convict of getting a bastard; to prove a person not begotten in lawful wedlock.

To BASTARDI'ZE, *v. a.* to prove a person not begotten in lawful marriage; to beget a bastard.

BA'STARDLY, *ad.* like a bastard; spuriously.

BA'STARDY, *s.* in Law, an unlawful state of birth, wherein a person is produced from a couple not married, and therefore disabled from succeeding to an inheritance.

To BASTE, *v. a.* [*bastonner*, old Fr.] to beat with a stick. In Cookery, to moisten meat while roasting, with butter or dripping. Among Sempstresses, from *baster*, Fr. to stitch, to sew two selvages together.

BASTILLE, a royal castle, built by Charles V. in 1369, for the defence of Paris, and used as a place of confinement for state prisoners, till it was demolished by the populace, on the great revolution in France, 1789. A prison or place of confinement. Butler uses *wooden bastille*, in a burlesque sense, for the stocks and whipping-post.

BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, *s.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.] the act of beating with a stick or cudgel; the punishment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the soles of a person's feet with a heavy cane or piece of wood.

To BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, *v. a.* [*bastonner*, old Fr.] to beat with a stick or cudgel.

BA'STION, *s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] in Fortification, a large mass of earth, faced with sods, seldom with brick or stone, standing out from a rampart; anciently called a bulwark.

BA'STON, or BATTOO'N, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, a mould at the base of a column called a *torus*. In Heraldry, a kind of bend not reaching quite across the shield; a sign of bastardy, not to be removed till the third generation.

BAT, *s.* [*bat*, Sax.] any large club; particularly that used in the game of cricket. In Natural History, an animal with the body of a mouse, and wings consisting of a membrane, which it extends in its flight; it lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them.

BA'TABLE, *a.* in Law, is applied to grounds of which the property is disputable.

BATA'VIA, a handsome, large, and very strong town of Asia, in the island of Java and kingdom of Bantam; the capital of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little distance from the town, of stone brought from Europe. They are also five other forts about the city. In general the place is very beautiful, and built with white stone in form of a parallelogram, 4200 feet in length and 3000 in breadth, with the streets crossing each other at right angles. A part of the

town wall is built of dense lava from the mountains in the centre of the island. In the principal streets are canals, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of various nations, and is the general magazine for goods brought from other parts of the East Indies, till they are exported to the places of their destination. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies; and has a handsome hospital and arsenal. From its situation among swamps and stagnant pools, added to the fogs incidental to the climate, it is extremely unwholesome and destructive to Europeans. It was taken from the Dutch by the British forces in 1796, and again in 1812, but was restored at the general peace in 1814. The harbour is excellent, and seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, and N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 106. 52. E. lat. 6. 8. S.

BATCH, *s.* the quantity of bread baked at one time. Any quantity of a thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

BA'TCHELOR, *s.* See BACHELOR.

To BATE, *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*] to lessen a demand, or lower the price of a commodity; to abstain or refrain from a thing; to except, or take away. Neuterly, to grow less: to remit; with *of* before the thing.

BA'TEFUL, *a.* contentious.

BA'TEMENT, *s.* the lessening the quantity of stuff; used by carpenters, and low mechanics.

BAT-FO'WLING, *s.* a method of catching birds in the night, practised by lighting straw, or carrying a lantern near the bushes, which being beat with a stick, they fly towards the light, and are caught in nets provided for that purpose.

BATH, *s.* [*bath*, Sax.] a sufficient quantity of water collected into some convenient place for persons to wash in. *Baths* are divided into hot and cold. The most celebrated of the former kind in England are those near Wells in Somersetshire. They produce a perspiration of 5 oz. in an hour, and are of great use in disorders of the head, palsy, diseases of the skin, scurvy, stone, constipations of the bowels, and most chronical disorders. Cold-bathing operates both by its cold and constringing power, and its weight, which, at the depth of two feet under water, presses on the human frame with a weight of 2280lb. troy. It dissolves the blood; removes any viscid matter adhering to the sides of the vessels; generates spirits; forces urine; and removes obstructions in the viscera. *Knights of the Bath*, a Military order in England, instituted by Richard II. who limited their numbers to four; but his successor Henry IV. increased them to forty-six. Their motto was *tres in uno*, signifying the three theological virtues. This order received its denomination from a custom of bathing before they received the golden spur. The order of the Bath, after remaining many years extinct, was revived under George I. by a solemn creation of a great number of knights; and was much enlarged by George IV. while regent, in 1815.

BATH, a city in Somersetshire, famous, from the times of the Romans, for its hot springs. The waters are not only used as baths, but internally as medicine, and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and a variety of other cases. Bath is a place of such general resort, that it seems like a great national hospital; it is so far, however, from being a house of mourning, that it exceeds every other part of England in amusements and dissipation. It is laid out in squares, circuses, crescents, terraces, &c. these are constructed of white free-stone, which abounds in the neighbourhood, and are constructed in an elegant style of architecture. It is seated on the river Avon, which is navigable hence to the sea; but, in its later improvements, the buildings, rising one range above another, have nearly reached the summit of the hill, on the declivity of which it originally stood. The principal seasons for the waters are spring and autumn; and, besides the great infirmary, here are several other hospitals and alms-houses, for the relief and support of indigent patients. The number of inhabitants is (1831) 38,811. Considerable manufactures of cloth are carried on near Bath. It sends two members to parliament, and is 13 miles E. S. E. of Bristol, and 106 W. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

To BATHE, *v. a.* [*bathian*, Sax.] to wash as in a bath; to soften or supple by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash any thing.

BATH-KOL, *s.* [Heb. *the daughter of the voice*] a name whereby the Jewish writers distinguish the revelation which God made of his will to his chosen people, when, upon the death of Malachi, all prophecies had ceased in Israel.

BATH-METAL, *s.* mixed metal, otherwise called *Prince's Metal.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING, *prep.* except.

BATOO'N, *s.* [*baton*, Fr.] a truncheon or staff, borne by a marshal as a mark of his dignity. A stick or club.

BATTA'LIA, *s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] the order of battle.

BATTA'LION, *s.* [*battaillon*, Fr.] a body of infantry drawn up in order of battle, seldom short of 700, nor exceeding 1000 men. It is generally ranged in six ranks.

BA'TTEL, or *BA'TTLE*, a town of Sussex, celebrated for its manufacture of gunpowder. Here William Duke of Normandy founded an abbey, in memory of his victory over Harold II. between this place and Hastings; some magnificent remains of which are still standing. It has a market on Thursday; and is 24 miles E. of Lewes, and 56 S. E. of London. Population 2582

BA'TTEN, *s.* a scantling of wood, seldom exceeding four inches in breadth, and generally about an inch thick

To BA'TTEN, *v. a.* [*batten*, Teut.] to glut or satiate one's self; to grow fat, to live luxuriously. Applied to land, to make fruitful.

BATTER, *s.* in Cookery, a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk, beaten together with some liquor.

To BA'TTER, *v. a.* [*battre*, Fr.] to beat; to beat down. Most commonly applied to the battering of walls by engines, cannon, &c. To wear with beating.

BA'TTERY, *s.* [*batterie*, Fr.] in Fortification, a place where artillery is planted in order to play upon the enemy. In Law, the beating any person unjustly.

BA'TTLE, *s.* [*bataille*, Fr.] a fight between two armies, or numerous bodies of men. SYNON. The fight of two individuals is frequently, but improperly, called a *battle*, instead of a *combat;* for a *battle* supposes a number on both sides. *Battle* is used for the conflict between two *armies. Engagement* for the encounter between two fleets.

To BA'TTLE, *v. a.* [*battailler*, Fr.] to engage in battle, or contend in any manner whatever.

BA'TTLE-ARRAY, *s.* arrangement, or order of battle; the proper disposition of men in order to engage an enemy.

BA'TTLE-AXE, *s.* a weapon made use of in former times: frequent mention is made of it by historians, though none have left a description of it.

BA'TTLEDOOR, *s.* an instrument used to strike a shuttlecock; it consists of a handle and a broad blade.

BA'TTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long street, paved; but no manufactory.

BA'TTLEMENTS, *s.* notches on the top of a tower, wall, parapet, &c. to look through, in order to annoy an enemy.

BATTO'LOGY, *s.* [*βαττολογία*, Gr.] a tedious circumlocution, or frequent repetition of the same word.

BA'TTON, *s.* in Merchandise, a name given to certain pieces of wood or deal for flooring and other purposes.

BAVA'RIA, a kingdom of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; on the E. by Austria, the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and the bishopric of Passau; on the S. by the bishopric of Brixen, and the Tyrol; and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Iser, and the Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country, having little trade, is poor. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and Munich is the capital.

BA'VAROY, *s.* a kind of cloak or surtout.

BAU'BLE, *s.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Lat.] a plaything. Figuratively, any thing of a trifling nature.

BA'VIN, *s.* a sort of brush faggots; a piece of waste wood. In War, bavins are used to fill up ditches.

BAWBEE', *s.* in Scotland, a halfpenny.

BA'WCOCK, *s.* a fine fellow.

BAWD, *s.* [*baude*, old Fr.] a person of either sex, who lives by procuring women for lewd purposes.

BA'WDILY, *ad.* obscenely, unchastely, or immodestly.

BA'WDRY, *s.* the acting like a bawd. Unchaste and obscene language.

BA'WDY, *a.* that expresses obscenity or unchaste ideas in plain terms; and carries with it the idea of impudence.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, *s.* a place where strumpets carry on their immodesty, and prostitution is practised.

To BAWL, *v. a.* [*bulo*, Lat.] to proclaim any thing with a loud voice. Neuterly, to cry with vehemence; to shout.

BA'WSIN, *s.* in Natural History, a badger.

BA'WTRY, or *Bautry*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is three furlongs in length on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for millstones and grindstones. It is seated on the river Idle; and is 9 miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 153 N. of London. Population 1149.

BAY, *s.* [*badius*, Lat. *baye*, Belg.] applied to the colour of a horse, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a chesnut. The light and gilded bays have a greater cast of the yellow; the dun, scarlet, and blood bay, a greater mixture of red; and the chesnut bay, that which resembles the colour of a chesnut. In Geography, a part of the sea, which runs into the land, and is broader in the middle than at its entrance, or mouth. Figuratively, the state of being surrounded by enemies, which cannot be escaped but by making head against them. In Architecture, used to signify the largeness of a building; thus a barn, which has a floor and two heads, is called a barn and two bays. In Botany, the *laurus*, a kind of evergreen, which used to be formed into wreaths, as a reward for poets, &c. Hence it is used as a token of honour, and a mark of merit.

To BAY, *v. a.* [*abboyer*, Fr.] to bark at; to surround, in the same manner as hounds do their prey.

BAY-SALT, *s.* salt made of sea-water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and its name from its brown colour. By letting the sea-water into square pits or basons, its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days.

BA'Y-WINDOW, *s.* a window which swells or projects outwards; a bow window.

BA'YARD, *s.* a horse of a bay colour.

BA'YONET, *s.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] a short broad dagger, made lancet-fashion, with a round hollow iron handle, which goes over the muzzle of a musket, and fixes it to it.

BAYO'NNE, a city and sea-port of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and the see of a bishop. Here the bayonet was invented, and it still bears the name of the city. The chief trade arises out of its relations with Spain; and it is a kind of emporium for the merchandise of that country. Its chocolate is in great request; and it also exports wines, woollen cloths, silks, cottons, &c. The rivers Nive and Adour unite their streams in the middle of the city, and proceed from thence to the sea, at the distance of three miles. The citadel is the strongest in France, and a frontier barrier towards Spain. Hither, in 1808, the emperor Napoleon decoyed the royal family of Spain, and having obtained from them the renunciation of the Spanish kingdom, which he afterwards transferred to his brother Joseph, he sent them into the interior of France as prisoners. Bayonne is 104 miles S. by W. of Bourdeaux, and 425 S. by W. of Paris.

BA'Y-YARN, *s.* yarn proper for making baize.

BAZA'R, or BAZAA'R, *s.* [*buzzar*, Pers.] a market; a kind of covered market-place.

BDE'LLIUM, (in pronunciation the *b* is generally dropped) *s.* [*βδέλλιον*, Gr.] a gum-resin, somewhat resembling myrrh in appearance, brought from the Levant; it is met with in single drops of a very irregular size, some of which are as large as a hazel-nut. Its colour is dusky, and its taste bitterish. People are no more agreed about the true nature of *bdellium*, than they are about the manner how it is produced; and it is much doubted whether the *bdellium* of the ancients be the same with the modern kind. In Pharmacy, this gum is allowed to be an emollient and discutient, and a powerful aperient and detergent, according to its age; for it is more so when new and fresh than afterwards.

BE, an article used in composition, and borrowed from the Saxon; sometimes it is a mere expletive; otherwise it signifies *upon*, *about*; as, to *be-spatter*, to *be-sprinkle*.

To BE, *v. n.* [*beon*, Sax.] a auxiliary verb, by which we form the passive; sometimes used to confirm the state or condition of a thing, and at others its existence. To be reserved for a person future, in opposition to present.

BEACH, *s.* that part of the sea-shore which is washed by its waves; the strand.

BEACHED, *a.* exposed to the sea-waves.

BEACHY, *a.* abounding in beaches.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham; where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in June 1690. Lat. 50° 44′ 24″ N. lon. 0° 15′ 12″ E. from Greenwich.

BEACON, *s.* [*beacen*, Sax.] a signal, or combustibles raised on an eminence, to be fired as the signal of an enemy's approach; a signal or mark, for the direction of vessels: a lighthouse, or pharos.

BEACONAGE, *s.* a tax paid for the use and maintenance of a beacon.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a small market on Thursday. It stands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford; 8 miles N. W. of Uxbridge, and 23 W. N. W. of London. Population 1763.

BEAD, *s.* [from *beade*, Sax.] a small round piece of glass

or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their sins and prayers. A little ball, strung in numbers, as an ornament for women, and worn round the neck in necklaces. Any small globular body. In Architecture, a round moulding or astragal, resembling a necklace.

BE'ADLE, *s.* [*bydel*, Sax. a public crier, herald, or messenger. In Law, one who cites people to appear at a court; one whose office is to punish or apprehend strollers, vagrants, and petty offenders in a parish. At the University, the *Yeoman beadle* walks before the masters in public processions; and *'Squire beadles* attend peculiarly on the vice-chancellor, and are generally masters of arts.

BE'ADPROOF, *s.* among Distillers, a way of determining the strength of a spirit, from the bubbles or beads raised by shaking in a phial.

BE'ADROLL, *s.* a list or catalogue of such as are to be mentioned at prayers. A list.

BE'ADSMAN, *s.* one who devotes himself entirely to prayer; or undertakes to pray for another.

BE'AGLE, *s.* [*bigle*, Fr.] in Natural History, an English hound, of a small size, used in hunting hares.

BEAK, *s.* [*bec*, Fr.] the bill of a bird, or any thing which resembles it. The fore part of a ship.

BE'AKED, *a.* sharp-pointed; resembling a beak.

BE'AKER, *s.* [*becher*, Germ.] a flagon; a vessel for drink.

BEAL, *s.* a pimple; an eruption in the skin. A bile, or boil.

BEAM, *s.* [from *beam*, Sax.] in Building, a large piece of wood lying across the walls of a building, supporting the principal rafters of the roof. Applied to a Balance, that piece of iron, &c. which supports the scales. Among Weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood, placed lengthwise on the back part of the loom, on which the threads of the warp are rolled and unrolled as the work advances; likewise the cylinder, or round piece of wood on which the stuff is rolled as it is weaved, placed on the forepart of the loom. A ray of light darted or emitted from any luminous body. Applied to an Anchor, the straight part or shank, to which the hooks are fastened. Synon. We say *rays* of light, *beams* of the sun; by the first of which expressions we mean, that those are *rays* which shine early in the morning; by the second, that those are *beams* which gleam at noon.

To BEAM, *v. a.* to emit or dart rays.

BEAMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of iron, copper, and canvass. It is a pretty place, seated on the river Bert, 15 miles W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 132 W. by S. of London. Population 2968.

BE'AMLESS, *a.* emitting no beams of light.

BE'AMY, *a.* that darts rays; shining; radiant.

BEAN, *s.* [*bean*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of pulse.

To BEAR, *v. a.* [*beoran*, *beran*, Sax.] in its primary sense, to support, to stand under, or carry a burden; to deliver or carry; to wear. Used with *name*, to go by. To support, sustain, or keep from falling; to endure; to permit, or suffer without resentment; to produce, to bring forth. To carry away by violence. Joined with *down*, to overcome, or carry along with one like a torrent. To *bear a head*, in Distillery, to shew itself to be proof by frothing when shook. To *bear a body*, in Painting, capable of being well ground down, and mixing with oil, so as not to shew any grit or particles. Joined to *price*, to sell well, or at a certain value. To endure the frown of adversity; to suffer without remonstrance or complaint. To produce fruit, applied to vegetables. *To bear off*, to carry away by force. *To bear upon*, to stand firm without falling. *To bear out*, to support or maintain one's opinion.

BEAR, *s.* in Natural History, a wild beast with long shaggy hairs, hooked claws, feeding on fruits, honey, bees, and flesh; and sleeping away the greater part of winter. The females go no longer than thirty days, when they generally produce five young ones. *Bear*, in Astronomy, is applied to two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *greater* and the *less*. In the tail of the last is the pole star, never distant above two degrees from the pole.

BEARA'LSTON, a small town in Devonshire, that had a market on Thursday, now disused. It has no fairs; disfranchised by the reform bill; 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 212. S. by W. of London; inhabitants (with Ben Ferris) 1876.

BEARD, *s.* [*beard*, Sax.] the hair which grows on a person's cheeks, lips, and chin, which has given no small cause of contention in the military, civil, and ecclesiastical world. The Chinese are very fond of long beards; but nature having been very sparing to them, they look on the Europeans as very great men, on account of this advantage. Applied to vegetables, it signifies the prickles which grow on the ears of corn. In an arrow, it is the barb, or forked point at the head. In Astronomy, *the beard of a comet*, is the rays emitted towards the part to which it moves.

To BEARD, *v. a.* to take a person by the beard, including the idea of strength and contempt in the agent.

BE'ARDED, *a.* an epithet applied to a person that has a beard. Applied to vegetables, that has long ears, like those growing on the ears of corn. Applied to instruments, that is forked like a fish-hook; barbed, or jagged.

BE'ARDLESS, *a.* without a beard. Figuratively, young.

BE'ARER, *s.* a carrier or conveyer of a thing from one to another. One who supports or sustains, applied to dignity. That which supports or upholds, applied to strength. That which produces or yields fruit, applied to vegetables.

BEAR-GA'RDEN, *s.* a place wherein bears are kept for diversion. Figuratively, any place where low diversions are exhibited, and tumult and confusion are customary.

BE'ARING, *s.* the act of supporting a weight; the carrying a burden. In Geography, and Navigation, the situation of one place to another, with regard to the points of the compass. In Sea-language, when a ship sails towards the shore before the wind, she is said to *bear in* with the land or harbour. To let the ship sail more before the wind, is to *bear up*. To put her right before the wind, is to *bear round*. A ship that keeps off from the land, is said to *bear off*. When a ship to the windward comes under another ship's stern, and so gives her the wind, she is said to *bear under her lee*.

BEAR'S-FOOT, *s.* a plant; the stinking hellebore.

BEAST, *s.* [*beste*, old Fr.] an animal not endued with reason, generally four-footed, and no covering nor dress but that which nature has furnished it with. Figuratively, a person who acts inconsistently with the character of a rational creature; a brutal savage man.

BE'ASTLINESS, *s.* that which is unworthy of a man; that which is indecent and disgustful.

BE'ASTLY, *a.* that resembles a beast, in form, or qualities; derogatory to human nature.

To BEAT, *v. a.* [preterit *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, *beaten*: *battre*, Fr.] to strike a person; to pound; to reduce to powder; to forge; to subdue, overcome, or vanquish; to mix together by violent stirring. Used with the particle *down*, to lessen the price. Used with *brains* or *head*, to apply

one's thoughts to a difficult subject. "To *beat* his *brains* about things impossible." *Hayw.* "Waste his time, and *beat* his *head* about the Latin Grammar." *Locke.* Neuterly, to move, or throb, applied to the pulse, or the heart. To *beat up for soldiers*, to go about with a drum, in order to raise recruits. The word *up* is an expletive, and might be left out. SYNON. In order to *beat*, we must redouble the blows: but to *strike*, we only give one. We are never *beaten* without being *struck;* but we are often *struck* without being *beaten*.

BEAT, *s.* a stroke; the sound made by a drum, when struck by the sticks; the stroke or throb of the pulse or heart.

BEATER, *s.* an instrument by which blows or strokes are given; a pestle. A person given to blows.

BEATIFIC, or BEATIFICAL, *a.* [*beatificus*, Lat.] that can render a person completely happy; blissful. An epithet used by divines for the bliss of heaven.

BEATIFICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to make a person perfectly happy.

BEATIFICATION, *s.* in the Romish Church, an acknowledgment that a person is in heaven, and may be esteemed as blessed; but not allowed the honours of saints, conferred by canonization.

To BEATIFY, *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] to make perfectly happy; to bless with a place in the heavenly mansions.

BEATING, *s.* a punishment inflicted with blows.

BEATITUDE, *s.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.] in Divinity, a state of perfect happiness, free from defect or interruption, applied to that of the deceased saints, and angels, in heaven.

BEATS, *s.* in Clock or Watch-work, the strokes made by the fangs or pallet of the spindle of the balance.

BEAU, bô, *s.* [Fr.] an effeminate person of the male sex, who is passionately fond of dress; a fop; a dandy. A lady's suitor. A man of fashion.

BEAUMO'NDE, bô-mond, *s.* [Fr.] the fashionable world.

BEA'VER, *s.* [*bièvre*, Fr.] in Natural History, an animal which lives sometimes by land, and sometimes by water, about four feet long, and weighs from 50 to 60lb. Its hair is either brown, white, or black; that on the belly is a very fine down about an inch long, and is used for hats. Its tail resembles that of a fish more than any land animal, serves it instead of a trowel in building, and of a rudder in swimming.

BEA'UISH, bô-ish, *a.* resembling a beau; effeminately nice; foppish.

BEAUMA'RIS, a borough of N. Wales, and the county-town of Anglesea, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for corn, butter, and cheese. It stands on the Menay, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. and has an excellent harbour. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty-one common-council-men. Here the general quarter-sessions are held, and the county gaol is kept. It was formerly a place of good trade, and lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead; 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 251 N. W. of London. Beaumaris, jointly with three other parishes in Anglesea, sends one representative to parliament. Population 2497.

BEAUTEOUS, bu-te-us, *a.* formed with such elegance and symmetry, as to raise an agreeable sensation in the mind; fair; elegant; pleasing to the sight.

BEAUTEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise an idea of regular features, fineness of shape, &c.; ornamentally; gracefully.

BEAUTIFUL, bu-te-ful, *a.* having all the symmetry of parts necessary to convey the idea of beauty. Adorned; embellished; ornamented; graceful.

To BEAUTIFY, *v. a.* to recommend any thing by heightening or increasing its charms. To adorn; to ornament; to embellish.

BEAUTY, bu-te, *s.* [*beauté*, Fr.] a certain composition of colour and figure, including grace, elegance, and dignity, which raises delight and approbation in the beholder. Figuratively, applied to Music, Painting, Architecture Statuary, and Literary Compositions, implying an idea of excellence in the object, capable of raising delight in the mind. A person blessed with all that symmetry of features, &c. that raises delight in the mind of a beholder, and extorts approbation by its excellencies. SYNON. By a *handsome* woman, we understand one that is graceful and well-shaped, with a regular disposition of features; by a *pretty*, we mean one that is delicately made, and whose features are so formed as to please; by a *beautiful*, an union of both. When applied to other things, *beautiful* relates to something more serious and engaging; *pretty*, to somewhat more gay and diverting; this is the reason why we say a *beautiful* tragedy, but a *pretty* comedy.

BEAUTYSPOT, *s.* something artfully made use of to heighten the charms of a person; a patch; a foil.

To BECA'LM, *v. a.* to reduce a storm, or tempestuous commotion of the elements, to rest and quietness. Figuratively, to pacify the turbulent passions that disturb the mind.

BECAFICO, *s.* [*becafigo*, Span.] a bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker.

BECAU'SE, *conj.* [from *be*, Sax. and *cause*] used to imply a reason, or cause of an assertion or truth which comes before it.

BECCLES, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturday. It is a large town; has a handsome church, with a lofty steeple, and a grammar-school endowed with ten scholarships for Emmanuel college, Cambridge. It is seated on the Waveney, 12 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 109 N. E. of London. Poplation 3862.

BECHICS, be-kiks, *s.* [from *βηχικὸς*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, medicines to relieve a cough.

BECK, *s.* [*beacn*, Sax.] an external sign, generally made with the head, but sometimes with the hand. A small stream of water, issuing from some bower or spring, from *becc*, Sax. Hence the term *Hell-becks*, applied to little brooks in the rough and wild mountains about Richmond near Lancashire.

To BE'CKON, *v. a.* to make signs to a person.

To BECO'ME, *v. a.* [pret. *I became*, comp. pret. *I have become*] to be made; to grow; to alter or change from one state to another. Used with *of*, to happen, to fall out, to be the end of.

To BECO'ME, *v. a.* applied to persons, to appear worthy of, to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to suit; to be proper for; to agree, or be so adapted to the circumstances of a person as to be graceful.

BECO'MING, *part. adj.* acquiring a grace from its suitableness or propriety; graceful; ornamental.

BECO'MINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to suit the circumstances, rank, and character of a person.

BED, *s.* [*bed*, Sax.] a place designed for a person to sleep or lie on, made of a sacking covering, stuffed with feathers, flocks, &c. Figuratively, lodging; marriage. In Gardening, a piece of made ground, enriched with manure, &c. for raising plants and other vegetables. The channel of a river. In Natural History, a range or layer of earth or mineral substance, a stratum. The place where any thing is generated, or deposited. To be *brought to bed of a son*, to be delivered of, &c. *To make a bed*, to shake it, lay the clothes smooth, and make it fit to be lain on. *Bed*

in Gunnery, a solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

To BED, *v. a.* to place in a bed; to go to bed with; to lay in order, or in security. Neuterly, to cohabit.

To BEDA'BBLE, *v. a.* to wet or besprinkle, so as to occasion inconvenience or uneasiness.

To BEDA'GGLE, *v. a.* to daub, dirt, or splash the bottom of a garment, by walking carelessly in wet weather.

BE'DAL, or *Bedale,* a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a good market on Tuesday. It is a small place, seated on a little brook, 10 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, and 222 N. N. W. of London. Population 2707.

To BEDA'SH, *v. a.* to wet a person with water by beating it with a stick, or casting a stone in for that purpose.

To BEDAU'B, *v. a.* to cover a thing with dirt. Figuratively, to apply or lay on paint in a rough manner.

To BEDA'ZZLE, *v. a.* to overpower the sight by too much brightness or lustre.

BE'DCHAMBER, *s.* a room furnished with a bed, and set apart for sleeping in. *Lords of the Bedchamber,* are ten, of the first rank, who attend in their turns one week in the king's *bedchamber,* lying on a pallet bed all night, and waiting on him whenever he eats in private. The first of them is called *groom of the stole.*

BE'DCLOTHES, *s.* the blankets, quilt, coverlit, &c. which are spread over a bed.

BE'DDING, *s.* [*beding,* Sax.] the bed, with its blankets, quilt, coverlit, &c.

To BEDE'CK, *v. a.* to embellish; to adorn; to grace.

BE'DHOUSE, *s.* [from *bede,* Sax. and *house*] an hospital or almshouse.

To BEDE'W, *v. a.* to moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

BE'DFELLOW, *s.* one who lies in the same bed.

BE'DFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, with markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and town-clerk. There was a considerable manufacture of thread-lace, now greatly injured by the lace-frame. The Tuesday market is held on the south side for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the north-side, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. W. of London. It has the title of a duchy, and sends two members to parliament. Population about 5000.

BE'DFORDSHIRE, a county in the diocese of Lincoln, 35 miles long, and 22 broad. It contains 124 parishes, 10 market-towns; 275,200 acres; and a population of 95,383 souls. It sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the county-town and abounds in cattle, corn, and rich pastures. It is noted for barley, and manufactures of bone-lace and straw-goods.

To BEDI'GHT, *v. a.* to set off with dress, or other external ornaments; to bedeck; to adorn

To BEDI'M, *v. a.* to darken; to make dim; to cloud; to obscure by great brightness.

To BEDI'ZEN, *v. a.* to dress out. A low word.

BE'DLAM, *s.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem,* a religious house near Moorfields in London, converted into an hospital for mad people] a house set apart for the abode and cure of lunatics.

BE'DLAM, *a.* belonging to a mad-house.

BE'DLAMITE, *s.* an inhabitant of Bedlam; a mad person.

BE'DMAKER, *s.* a person in the universities, whose office is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

To BEDRA'GGLE, *v. a.* to dirt or soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it drag in the dirt.

To BEDRE'NCH, *v. a.* to soak; to saturate with moisture.

BE'DRIDDEN, *a.* [*bedrida,* Sax.] worn out by age and sickness, so as to be unable to quit the bed.

BE'DRITE, *s.* the privilege of the marriage-bed.

BE'DSTEAD, *s.* the frame on which the bed is laid.

To BEDU'NG, *v. a.* to cover or manure with dung.

To BEDU'ST, *v. a.* to sprinkle with dust.

BE'DWIN-MAGNA, a village in Wiltshire, 5 miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair; but is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. It is said to have been a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, and traces of fortifications as they are supposed, are still remaining. It is 70 miles W. of London.

BEE, *s.* [*beo,* Sax.] an insect that makes honey. Figuratively, an industrious, busy, careful person.

BEECH, *s.* [*bece,* Sax.] a useful timber tree, from whose fruit an oil is extracted, much esteemed by the French.

BE'ECHEN, *a.* [*bucene,* Sax.] consisting of beech; belonging to beech; made of beech wood.

BEE-EATER, *s.* a bird that feeds upon bees.

BEEF, *s.* [*bœuf,* Fr.] the flesh of the bull, ox, or cow, prepared for the market or the table.

BEE'FEATER, *s.* a yeoman of the guards. The word is corrupted from *beaufetur,* one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet.* The business of the beefeaters was, and still partly is, to attend the king at meals.

BEEHIVE, *s.* the case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEELE, *s.* a kind of pick-axe used by miners for separating ores from the rocks in which they lie. In Cornwall it is called a *tubber.*

BEEN, part. preterit of To BE.

BEER, *s.* [*bere,* Sax. or *bir,* Brit.] a liquor prepared from malt and hops, and rendered vinous by fermentation.

BEES, ST. a village in Cumberland, near the sea, five miles S. of Whitehaven. Between this place and Whitehaven the shore makes a sweep into the sea, and rises into a lofty promontory, called St. Bees' Head, on which is a lighthouse. Here is an ancient freeschool, and the remains of a priory, the nave of its church being used as the parish-church.

BEESTINGS, *s.* See BIESTINGS.

BEET, *s.* [*beta,* Lat.] the name of a plant, of which there are several species. It is boiled like parsnips, and often makes one of the ingredients of a soup or salad.

BEETLE, *s.* [*bytel,* Sax.] an insect that flies about in summer evenings, having four wings; the two outward being only sheaths for the others; they are black, and abound in damp places, such as vaults under ground. Also a great sledge, used to beat down piles, stakes, wedges, &c. A wooden mallet, used in beating hemp.

To BEETLE, *v. n.* to jut out; to hang over.

BEETLEHEADED, *a.* having a dull, stupid, or unthinking head, like that of a wooden beetle.

BEEVES, *s.* [the plural of *beef*] oxen, cattle, bullocks.

To BEFA'L, *v. n.* to happen. This word is commonly taken in an ill sense; as, "The worst that may *befal.*"

To BEFIT, *v. a.* to suit; to tally with; to become.

To BEFOO'L, *v. a.* to delude; to infatuate; to lead into error. To deride; to treat a person as a fool.

BEFO'RE, *prep.* [*beforan,* Sax.] farther onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the presence of; in sight of, under the cognizance of; in the power of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to, superior to.

BEFO'RE, *ad.* earlier in time; in time past; previously to; to this time, hitherto; already; further onward in place.

BEFO'REHAND, *ad.* in a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; previously, by way of preparation, in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended; preliminary; antecedently; aforetime.

BEFO'RETIME, *ad.* formerly; of old time.

To BEFO'RTUNE, *v. n.* to betide; to happen to.

To BEFOU'L, *v. a.* to daub, smear, or dirt.

To BEFRIE'ND, *v. a.* to do a kindness to a person; to confer a favour; to countenance or support; to benefit.

To BEG, *v. a.* [*beggeren*, Teut.] to pray, entreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or assistance. To take a thing for granted without sufficient evidence.

To BEGE'T, *v. a.* [preterit *I begot*, or *begat*, *I have begotten; begettan*, Sax.] to generate, or bring forth. To produce as effects, or accidents.

BEGE'TTER, *s.* he that generates; a procreator.

BE'GGAR, *s.* a supplicator; one who lives upon alms; a vagrant. One who assumes what he does not prove, or "begs the question."

To BE'GGAR, *v. a.* to reduce from plenty to want.

BE'GGARLINESS, *s.* a quality which would permit a person to submit to any meanness for the sake of a subsistence.

BE'GGARLY, *a.* poor; mean; indigent; penurious

BE'GGARLY, *ad.* meanly; despicably; indigently.

BE'GGARY, *s.* extreme poverty, or indigence.

To BEGI'N, *v. n.* [preterit *I began*, or *begun*, *I have begun*; *beginnan*, Sax.] to enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise. Actively, to do the first act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the first ground. *To begin with:* to enter upon.

BEGI'NNER, *s.* he that gives the first cause or original to any thing; an inexperienced attempter.

BEGI'NNING, *s.* the first original or cause; the entrance into act or being; the state in which any thing first is; the rudiments or first grounds or materials.

To BEGI'RD, *v. a.* [preterit *I begirt*, or *begirded*, *I have begirt*] to bind with a girdle; to surround; to encircle; to shut in with a siege; to beleaguer.

BE'GLERBEG, *s.* [Turk.] the chief governor of a province, among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W, (*g* not sounded) *v. a.* to bite; to eat away; to gnaw incessantly; to corrode; to nibble.

BEGO'NE, *interject.* go away; hence; haste away.

BEGO'T, BEGO'TTEN, part. pass. of the verb *beget.*

To BEGUI'LE, *v. a.* [*begalian*, Sax.] to cheat to impose upon, or deceive. To evade. To amuse fraudulently.

BEHA'LF, *s.* interest; side; party; favour; cause favoured: support. To speak on a person's *behalf.*

To BEHA'VE, *v. a.* to demean, act, or conduct one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR, *s.* a manner of behaving one's self; elegance of manners; conduct; demeanour; course of life. *To be upon one's behaviour*, a familiar phrase, implying such a state as requires great caution.

To BEHE'AD, *v. a.* to cut off a person's head. In Europe, this is the punishment of the great and nobly born. In China, it is the punishment of the lowest sort of people, while their superiors are hanged on account of their quality.

BEHE'LD, part. pass. of Behold.

BEHE'MOTH, *s.* [Heb.] a monstrous creature mentioned by Job, which some imagine to be the whale; others the sea-calf, or ox. Some of the fathers thought it to be the devil, and others the elephant. In the Hebrew language, it signifies a beast in general. and particularly the larger sorts that are fit for service.

BE'HEN, or BEN, *s.* in the Materia Medica, the name of two roots, the one white, the other red, both accounted cordials and restoratives, but neither is received into the present practice. A fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil, called "oil of Ben."

BEHE'ST, *s.* [*be* and *hæs*, Sax.] the positive commands of a superior to and inferior. Precept; mandate.

BEHI'ND, *prep.* [*be* and *hindan*, Sax.] at a person's back; backwards; following; remaining after a person's departure, or death. Applied to motion, at a distance from what moves or goes before, with the verb *leave;* as, "It *leaves* our sense *behind.*" *Dryd.* Used comparatively, it implies great inferiority, or less worth. Adverbially, something not yet discovered or perceived by the mind.

BEHI'NDHAND, *ad.* applied to persons who live beyond their income, and in debt. Not on equal terms.

To BEHO'LD, *v. a.* [preterit *I beheld*, *I have beheld*, or *beholden*; *behealden*, Sax.] to view; to look upon; to see; to have a person in sight, including the idea of attention, or looking on him for some time. Synon. We *see* whatever strikes the sight; we *look* at an object when we designedly cast our eye upon it; we *behold* it, when we look with attention; *view*, when we survey it.

BEHO'LD! an interjection of the same force with *lo.*

BEHO'LDEN, *part.* indebted to; under obligation to.

BEHO'LDER, *s.* one who casts his eyes upon an object.

BEHO'LDING, *s.* the same as beholden; obligation. This word is seldom used by elegant writers.

BEHOO'F, *s.* [*behefe*, Sax.] an obligation which a person lies under; also the profit, benefit, or advantage, which may accrue from any thing.

To BEHOO'VE, *v. n.* [*behofan*, Sax.] to be incumbent on a person as a duty; or to be fit in point of convenience.

BE'ING, the participle of the verb To Be.

BE'ING, *s.* an abstract term, signifying the existence of a thing; thus we say, the Supreme *Being*, a finite *being*, &c.

BE'ING, *conj.* since. Obsolete.

To BELA'BOUR, *v. a.* to beat severely; to thump. A low and vulgar expression.

To BELA'CE, or BELA'Y, *v. a.* in Navigation, to mend a rope, by twisting one end over another; to splice.

BELA'TED, *a.* benighted, used to express something which ought to have been done, but was omitted at a period past. Out of doors late at night.

To BELA'Y, *v. a.* to lie in ambush; or to lie in wait for.

To BELA'Y. See To Belace.

To BELCH, *v. a.* [*bealcan*, Sax.] to eructate; to break wind from the stomach. To issue out, as by eructation.

BELCH, *s.* the act of breaking wind upwards.

BE'LDAM, *s.* [*belle dame*, old Fr.] a name given in derision to an old woman; a hag.

To BELE'AGUER, be-lee-gur, *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Belg.] to block up, or besiege a place.

BELE'AGUER, *s.* one that besieges a place.

BELE'MNITES, *s.* [from *βέλεμνον*, Gr.] a fossil, usually called a thunder-bolt, arrow-head, or finger-stone. The form is various as well as the size, from a quarter of an inch to eight inches in length; of different colours; and having a peculiar smell when scraped. It is found in all sorts of strata, in beds of chalk, clay, gravel, stones, and often in loose flints.

BELFA'ST, a borough and sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, in Carrickfergus Bay. It is one of the most commercial towns in Ireland, and contains 60,147 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It stands at the mouth of the Lagan, over which it has a magnificent bridge; and by this river and a canal the harbour is connected with Lough Neagh. It is 96 miles N. of Dublin.

BE'LFRY, *s.* [perhaps from *beffroi*, Fr.] the tower or place where the bells of a church are hung and rung.

BE'LIAL, *s.* [from the Hebrew] a wicked man, one who is resolved to endure no subjection. The devil.

To BELI'E, or BELY'E, *v. a.* to counterfeit; to feign; to give the lie to; to calumniate. To fill with lies.

BELI'EF, *s.* credit, persuasion, opinion; faith, or firm assurance of the truths of religion; the creed, or form containing the articles of faith. The object of belief.

To BELI'EVE, *v. a.* [*gelyfan*, Sax.] to assent to the truth of a proposition founded on probable arguments; to put confidence in the veracity or truth of any one.

BELI'EVER, *s.* one who gives assent or credit to a thing; one who assents to the truth of Christianity, upon the probable arguments produced in its favour.

BELI'KE, *ad.* perhaps; probably; likely.

BELL, *s.* [*bel*, Sax.] a popular machine or vessel, ranked by musicians among the instruments of percussion; made of a compound metal of tin and copper, or pewter and copper, in the proportion of 20lb. of pewter, or 23lb. of tin, to 100wt. of copper; hung in steeples of churches, and in houses. Its sound arises from a vibratory motion of its parts, like that of a musical chord. Those of the Egyptians are made of wood. The Turks have a very great aversion to bells, and prohibit Christians the use of them in Constantinople, pretending that the sound of them would be troublesome to the souls of the departed. *To bear the bell*, is to surpass others, or be the first in merit.

To BELL, *v. n.* in Botany, to grow in the shape of bells.

BELLE, bell, *s.* [the feminine of *beau*, Fr.] a smart and gay young lady. An elegant and accomplished woman.

BELLES LETTRES, bel lay-tur, *s.* those branches of education that polish and adorn the mind; as languages, classical learning, both Greek and Latin, Geography, Rhetoric, Chronology, and History. Polite literature.

BE'LLFASHIONED, *a.* that resembles a bell in its shape.

BE'LLFLOWER, *s.* a genus of plants, so called from the shape of their blossoms. The species are very numerous.

BE'LLFOUNDER, *s.* a person who casts bells.

BELLI'GERENT, *part.* [from *bellum* and *gero*, Lat.] that is at war; that is engaged in war.

BELLI'GEROUS, *a.* [*belliger*, Lat.] engaged in, or waging war.

BE'LLING, *part.* [a corruption of *bellowing* or *bellan*, Sax.] applied to the noise made by a doe at rutting time.

BE'LLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Tyne, 15 miles N.N.W. of Hexham, and 300 N. of London. Population 1460.

BELLO'NA, *s.* in Mythology, the sister and wife of Mars, and goddess of war. When war was proclaimed, the herald set a spear upon a pillar before her temple; and her priestesses, in their devotions, used to cut themselves with knives to render her propitious.

To BE'LLOW, *v. n.* [*bellan*, Sax.] to vociferate; to roar; to make a very loud noise; applied to that of a bull, the sea in a storm, or the outcries of human creatures.

BE'LLOWS, *s.* [*bilg*, Sax.] an instrument into which air is alternately drawn and expelled, rushing in at some apertures in its bottom called feeders, and rushing out by a metal tube called its nosle.

BE'LLUINE, *a.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] beastly; brutal.

BE'LLY, *s.* [*baly*, Belg.] that part of the body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, and contains the entrails both in men and beasts; the abdomen; used figuratively, for gluttony, or luxury in eating.

To BE'LLY, *v. a.* to swell; to protuberate, applied to any thing which grows larger in one part than it is in another.

BE'LLYACHE, bel-le-ake, *s.* a pain in the belly arising from wind, or other flatulencies; the colic.

BE'LLYBOUND, *a.* affected with costiveness.

BE'LLYFUL, *s.* a sufficiency of food. Abundance.

BE'LLYGOD, *s.* a glutton, who figuratively makes a god of his belly.

BE'LLYPINCHED, *a.* denied, or in want of sufficient food; hungry.

BE'LLYROLL, *s.* in husbandry, a roller or cylinder, used to roll ground after it is plowed.

BE'LLYTIMBER, *s.* food, or that which suffices hunger, and supports the human fabric, in the same manner as props or timber do a dwelling. A low word.

BE'LLYWORM, *s.* a worm which breeds in the entrails of animals.

BE'LMAN, *s.* a parish crier; a superior kind of watchman, with a bell, which he rings at certain places in his parish, before he makes his proclamation, or repeats some verses on the eve of a festival.

BE'LMETAL, *s.* the metal of which bells are made.

To BELO'CK, *v. a.* to fasten, as with a lock.

BELOMANCY, *s.* [βέλος and *μαντεία*, Gr.] divination by arrows.

To BELO'NG, *v. a.* [*belangen*, Belg.] to be the property of; to be the province or business of, to have relation to, applied to the heads of a discourse; to be dependent on as a subject, or domestic; to be appropriated to; to have for its peculiar object; to be appendant to.

BELO'VED, *part.* [from *belove*, which is hardly ever used, though nothing can be more frequent than the use of the participle; thus we say, you are *beloved* by me, but never I *belove* you] dear; loved with the greatest warmth of kind affection, as an object worthy to be *beloved*.

BELO'W, *prep.* [from *be* and *lo* or *loh*, Belg.] applied to place, not so high as another object. Applied to dignity or excellence, inferior to. Applied to character, or rank, unbecoming, on account of its meanness; unfit, or degrading, on account of its baseness or viciousness. Used adverbially, in a low situation, or nearer to the earth.

To BELO'WT, *v. a.* to treat with opprobrious language.

BELSWA'GGER, *s.* one who makes a noise, and puts on an air of importance; a bully; a whoremaster.

BELT, *s.* [*belt*, Sax.] a girdle fastened round a person's middle. When a sword is hung to it, it is called a *sword belt*. In Astronomy, those parallel bands or girdles surrounding the body of the planet Jupiter. In Geography, certain straits called the Great and Lesser Belt, between the German Ocean and the Baltic. The belts belong to the king of Denmark, who exacts toll from all ships passing through them, except those of Sweden. The *Greater Belt*, is a strait between the islands of Zealand and Funen, forming a communication between the Cattegat and Baltic. The *Lesser Belt*, is a narrow strait between Funen and Jutland. It is also one of the passages between the German Ocean and the Baltic.

BE'LWETHER, *s.* a sheep which keeps the rest of the flock together, and draws them after him by the sound of a bell hanging to his neck.

To BEMI'RE, *v. a.* to daub, or smear with dirt.

BEMI'RED, *part.* covered with dirt. Figuratively, stuck or sinking in a dirty or boggy place.

To BEMO'AN, *v. a.* [*bemoncan*, Sax.] to express sorrow for any disaster or calamity; to lament; to bewail.

BEMO'ANER, *s.* one who pities, laments, r is affected with sorrow, on account of the disasters of another.

To BEMOI'L, *v. a.* [of *be* and *moil;* from *mouiller*, Fr.] to bedaub; to fall, to be rolled in, or encumbered with dirt.

To BEMO'NSTER, *v. a.* to make a thing hideous, horribble, or monstrous.

BEMU'SED, *a.* overcome with musing; dreaming; given to rhiming or poetry. A term of ridicule.

BENCH, *s.* [*benc*, Sax. *banc*, Fr.] a seat made of a long board, distinguished from a *stool* by its length. Used for the prison or liberties of the *King's Bench*; which see. The seat whereon judges sit. Figuratively, the persons sitting on the trial of a cause. *Free-bench*, signifies that estate in copyhold lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has, after the decease of her husband, for her dower, according to the custom of the manor. It is the custom of the manors of East and West Emburn, Chadleworth in the county of Berks, Tor in Devonshire, and other places of the west, that, if a customary tenant die, the widow shall have her *Free-bench* in all his copyhold land, *dum sola et casta fuerit*; but if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her estate; yet if she will come into the court, riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and repeat certain indelicate doggrel rhymes, the Steward is bound, by the custom, to re-admit her to her *Free-bench*.

To BENCH, *v. a.* to furnish with, or erect, benches in any place; to seat, or prefer a person to a seat or a bench.

BENCHERS, *s.* in Law, the senior barristers of an inn of court, intrusted with the government and direction of it, out of which a steward is annually chosen.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town on the S. W. coast of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The town, standing on a stinking morass, is very unhealthy. The chief trade is in pepper, of which large quantities are grown there. Lat. 3. 48. S. lon. from Greenwich 102. 28. E.

To BEND, *v. a.* [pret. and part. *bended*, or *bent*; *bendan*, Sax.] applied to shooting with a bow, to stretch; to force from a straight line to a curve, or crooked one; the point or object to which a motion is directed. Figuratively, to apply the mind to the consideration of any object; to be disposed to; to make submissive. To *bend the brow*, to knit the brow. Neuterly, to hang or jut over; to be strongly inclined to, or resolved on; to bow the body, or the knee, in token of submission or respect.

BEND, *s.* the part of a line, &c. which is not straight, and forms an angle. In Heraldry, *bend* is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. It is sometimes, like other ordinaries, indented, ingrained, &c. and is either dexter or sinister. *Bend dexter*, is formed by two lines drawn from the upper part of the shield, on the right, to the lower part of the left, diagonally. It is supposed to represent a shoulder-belt, or a scarf. *Bend sinister*, is that which comes from the left side of the shield to the right. *In Bend*, is when any things borne in arms, are placed obliquely from the upper corner to the opposite lower, as the bend lies.

BE'NDABLE, *a.* that may be forced from a straight to a crooked line; that may be bent. Capable of incurvation.

BE'NDER, *s.* one who bends any thing: an instrument by which a thing may be forced from a straight to a crooked line. In Anatomy, certain muscles are called *benders*.

BE'NDLETS, *s.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] in Heraldry, marks or distinctions in a shield, of the same length, and but half the breadth of the bend.

BENDS, *s.* in a Ship, the wales, or the outmost timbers of a ship's side, on which the men set their feet in climbing up.

BE'NDY, *s.* in Heraldry, the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and colour. It is the diminutive of BEND.

BENE'APED, *a.* [*be* and *neap*, from *neafte*, Sax.] a Sea-term, implying that a ship has not depth of water enough to float her over a bar, or out of a dock.

BENE'ATH, *prep.* [*beneoth*, *Sax. beneden*, Belg.] applied to situation, not so high as, or under, something else. In Botany, applied to a blossom when it includes the seedbud, and is attached to the part immediately below it; as in the sage, borrage, convolvulus, polyanthus, &c. applied also to the seedbud when the blossom is above it, and therefore not connected therewith, as in the honeysuckle, currant, hawthorn, &c. Joined with *sink*, it implies the pressure of something heavy on a person. Applied to rank or dignity, inferior to. Applied to actions, not becoming, unworthy of a person; unbeseeming. Adverbially, in a lower place; below, as opposed to heaven.

BENEDI'CTINES, *s.* an order of monks, who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict. They wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a capouch, or cowl, on their heads, ending in a point behind. In the Canon Law, they are styled Black-Friars, from the colour of their habit. The rules of St. Benedict, as observed by the English monks before the dissolution of their monasteries, were these: They were obliged to perform their devotions seven times in 24 hours; the whole circle of which devotions had a reference to the passion and death of Christ; they were obliged always to go two and two together; every day in Lent they fasted till six in the evening, and abated of their usual time of sleeping and eating; but were not allowed to practise any voluntary austerity without leave of their superior; they never conversed in their refectory at meals, but were obliged to attend to the reading of the scriptures. They all slept in the same dormitory, but not two in a bed; they lay in their clothes: for small faults they were shut from meals; for greater they were debarred of religious communication, and excluded from the chapel; and as to incorrigible offenders, they were excluded the monastery. Every monk had two coats, two cowls, a knife, a needle, and a handkerchief; and the furniture of their bed was a mat, a blanket, a rug, and a pillow.

BENEDI'CTION, or BLE'SSING, *s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.] among the Hebrews, signifies the present usually sent from one friend to another; as also the blessing conferred by the patriarchs on their death-beds, upon their children. It was also one of those early instances of honour and respect paid to bishops in the primitive church. The custom of bowing the head to them, and receiving their blessing, became universal. In the western churches there was anciently a kind of *Benediction* which followed the Lord's Prayer; and after the communion, the people were dismissed with a *Benediction*.

BENEFA'CTION, *s.* [*benefacio*, Lat.] a good and benevolent action; generally applied to charitable gifts for the relief of persons in distress. The benefit conferred.

BENEFA'CTOR, *s.* a man who confers a benefit, or does an act of kindness to a person in want.

BENEFA'CTRESS, *s.* a woman or female, who contributes to the relief of the indigent by some charitable gift.

BE'NEFICE, *s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.] a word borrowed from the Romans, who used to distribute the lands conquered on the frontiers to their soldiers; they were called *beneficiarii*, and the lands themselves *beneficia*, which were at first given for life only, but afterwards were made hereditary. Hence *benefice*, in the Church, signifies either a church endowed with a reward or salary for the performance of divine service, or the salary itself given on that account. All church preferments, except bishoprics, are called *Benefices*; and all *Benefices* are styled by the Canonists sometimes *Dignities*

but now *Dignity* is usually applied to bishopries, deaneries, archdeaconries, and prebendaries; and *Benefice* to parsonages, vicarages, rectories, and donatives. *A benefice in commendam*, is that which is given to a person on a vacancy for a certain time, or till it is provided for.

BE'NEFICED, *a.* possessed of a church living.

BENEFICENCE, *s.* [*beneficentia*, Lat.] a disinterested inclination to do a good action, or to promote another's welfare.

BENEFICENT, *part.* [*beneficus*, Lat.] performing acts of kindness and assistance without any views of interest.

BENEFICIAL, *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] that assists, relieves, or is of service to; conferring benefits; profitable.

BENEFICIALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to relieve, assist, or be of service to a person; advantageously.

BENEFICIARY, *a.* that holds any dignity as dependent on, and tributary to, another. Used substantively, it implies one who is in possession of a church living or benefice.

BE'NEFIT, *s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.] that which turns to the profit of another; an act of kindness or love, done to help or assist another. Among Players, the whole takings of the theatre, which are applied to their own use. In Law, *benefit of clergy*, was an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any priest might on his petition, even in case of murder, be delivered to his ordinary in order to purge himself. It is at present confined to signify a person's being only burnt in the hand for felony, and set free for the first time.

To BE'NEFIT, *v. a.* to do something to or for another, whereby he may receive advantage or improvement; to promote, increase, or render better. Used neuterly, to improve. Applied to the mind, to reap advantage from.

BENEMPT, *a.* named; marked out. Obsolete.

BENEVOLENCE, *s.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.] a disposition to do good; kindness; the good done; the charity given. According to the ancient statutes of this realm, it imports a voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king. Synon. Of the two words, *beneficence* and *benevolence*, one is the intention, the other the act; *benevolence* being the desire of doing good; *beneficence*, actual goodness.

BENEVOLENT, *part.* [*benevolens*, Lat.] inclined to do good from an affectionate regard to a person.

BENGA'L, a country of India, in the E. part of Hindoostan, extending from E. to W. upwards of 400 miles, and from N. to S. above 300. It is bounded on the N. by Napaul and Bhootan; on the E. by Assam and Meckley; on the S. by the Bay of Bengal; and on the W. by Orissa and Bahar. The country consists of one vast plain, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and in some parts three crops. Its principal products are, sugar, silk, cotton, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is annually overflowed by the Ganges, as Egypt is by the Nile. Bengal has been subject to the English East-India company since the year 1765. Calcutta is the capital, of which Fort William is the citadel; the latter stands in lat. 22. 23. N. lon. 88. 28. E. from Greenwich.

BENGA'L, *s.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies] a sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

To BENIGHT, *v. a.* to be overtaken by darkness in a journey; to be without light; to wander in the dark. Applied literally to the eyes, and figuratively to the mind.

BENIGN, be-nine, *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.] having a disposition that inclines a person to do a good action to another; kind, generous, or liberal; beneficent. In Medicine, wholesome, gentle.

BENIGNITY, (the *g* is retained in the pronunciation of this word, though dropped in the former) *s.* [*bénignité*, Fr. *benignitas*, Lat.] a disposition of mind inclining one person to be kind to another; graciousness. Salubrity.

BENIGNLY, be-nine-le, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew kindness and condescension.

BENIGNNESS, *s.* that which inclines a person, or fits a thing, to do good to another. Favour; kindness.

BE'NISON, *s.* [from *benir*, Fr.] a blessing, applied to the benediction of a parent; only used in a ludicrous sense.

BE'NNET, *s.* an herb; the same with avens.

BENT, *s.* that which forms an angle, or curve, in opposition to *straightness;* the state of being bent. The declivity or slope of a hill. Utmost power; application of the mind; disposition or inclination towards something; determination; fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency; flexion. In Botany, a kind of grass.

To BENUMB, *v. a.* [*benumen*, Sax.] to take away or destroy the sense of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the extreme parts of the body, or the approach of death, and stupefying violence of any disorder.

BENZOIN, (vulgarly called *Benjamin*) *s.* a dry and solid resin, brought from the East Indies. It should be chosen fresh, and is of a quick pungent smell, easily broken, and full of white almond-like granules. It is a powerful expectorant, and is given with success in disorders of the lungs and inveterate coughs. The leaves of the tree, from which it is procured by incision, resemble those of the lemon-tree.

To BEPAINT, *v. a.* to cover with artificial colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion.

To BEQUEATH, *v. a.* to leave a person any thing by will.

BEQUEATHMENT, *s.* the leaving something, or the thing left by will. A legacy, or bequest. Seldom used.

BEQUEST, *s.* something left by will; a legacy.

To BERATTLE, *v. a.* to make a noise at, including the idea of contempt; to scold. To fill with noise.

To BEREAVE, *v. a.* [preterit *bereaved*, or *bereft; berea-fian*, Sax.] to take away by force, including a want of pity; to spoil; to rob; to strip a person of his property.

BEREAVEMENT, *s.* the act of taking away, or leaving a person destitute of any thing. Deprivation.

BERE-REGIS, a small town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles E. by N. of Dorchester, and 112 S.W. of London. On Woodbury hill is a circular Roman camp, enclosed with three trenches. Population 935.

BE'RGAMO, *s.* [Fr.] a coarse tapestry, manufactured with several sorts of spun thread, or of flocks of wool, silk, cotton, ox, cow, or goat's hair.

BERGAMOT, *s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] in Gardening, a fine juicy pear, of a globular form, and a coat of an olive colour, mixed with brown. An essence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree, ingrafted with the stock of a bergamot pear-tree. Likewise, a kind of snuff, of a large grain, said to be only pure tobacco, with some of this essence rubbed into it.

To BERHYME, *v. a.* to make a person or thing the subject of a poem: used by way of contempt.

BE'RKELEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Lesser Avon, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly of some note for a nunnery; and has still the title of a barony. It is 15 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W. of London. Popul. 3899.

BERKHA'MPSTEAD, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Saturday, chiefly for malt. It had formerly a strong castle, built by the Normans; and has now a good free-school, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. In 697 a parliament was held here, and Ina's laws were published. It is seated on the river Gade. 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 26 N.W. of London. Population 2369.

BE'RKSHIRE, an English county, 50 miles in length, and from 6 to 25 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Oxford-

shire and Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire and Surrey; and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 156 parishes, 12 market towns, 476,160 acres, and 145,289 inhabitants; sends nine members to parliament; and has the title of an earldom. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of White Horse. Its principal commodity is broad or woollen cloth; and its chief rivers are the Isis, Oke, and Kennet.

BERLIN, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have lately been much improved, and there is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and German Ocean; and is seated on the river Spree, 300 miles N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 52. 31½ N.

BERLIN, *s.* a carriage of the chariot kind, very convenient for travelling, being lighter and less apt to be overturned than a chariot.

BERME, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the side of the moat, to prevent the earth from falling down into the moat; sometimes palisadoed.

BERMUDA, or *SOMMERS' ISLANDS*, a cluster of very fine islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers, in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1522; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Sommers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to Great Britain ever since. They enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden stuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops, and the making women's hats, well known in England by the name of Bermudas hats. Lon. of Bermudas Isle, 77. 31. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, with a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, seated in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. In the arsenal are preserved the figure and armour of the celebrated William Tell, as in the act of taking aim at the apple on his son's head. It is 70 miles N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 7. 29. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

To BERO'B, *v. a.* to steal; to plunder. Seldom used.

BE'RRY, *s.* [*beriq*, Sax.] a small fruit containing one or more seeds in a soft pulp, covered with a skin.

To BE'RRY, *v. n.* to produce berries. In the North, it signifies to *strike*, from *ber*, Isl. to beat or thrash.

BERVY, a sea-port of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, 22 miles S.W. of Aberdeen.

BERWICK, a borough on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is a town and county of itself, with a district 8 miles in compass, on the N. side of the Tweed, and is a place of great strength, as well by art as nature, being defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, well built, contains (1831) 8920 inhabitants, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It has a very handsome bridge of 16 arches over the river Tweed; sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 54 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, and 337 N. by W. of London.

BERWICK, a shire in Scotland, sometimes called the Merse, bounded by the river Tweed on the S.; by Lothian on the N.; by the German Ocean on the E.; and by Tiviotdale on the W. It is 34 miles in length and 19 in breadth, contains 326,400 acres, divided into 32 parishes, with a population of 34,048 souls; abounds in corn and grass, and has in it several seats of persons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteadder, Blackadder, Eye, and Ednel. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunse, the best place for trade in the county, though Greenlaw is the capital. The county is represented in parliament by one member.

BERWICK, NORTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth. Near this place General Cope was defeated by the rebels in 1745. It is 30 miles N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 22 E. N. E. of Edinburgh. Population 1824.

BE'RYL, *s.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] a precious stone of a bluish green, found in the East Indies, and about the gold mines of Peru.

BESA'NT, or BEZA'NT, *s.* a coin of pure gold, of an uncertain value, struck at Byzantium, in the time of the Christian emperors; hence the gold offered by the king at the altar is called *besant*.

To BESCREEN, *v. a.* to conceal. Seldom used.

To BESEECH, *v. a.* [preterit *I besought*, *I have besought*; from *secan*, Sax.] to entreat with great earnestness; to ask as a favour, in an humble and suppliant manner.

To BESEEM, *v. a.* [*beziemen*, Belg.] to suit, applied to a means; to become, or be worthy of, applied to character.

To BESET, *v. a.* [preterit *I beset*, *I have beset*; *besætan*, Sax.] to surround, to hem in, as an enemy in a siege. To endanger, to encompass, used with the particle *with*. To waylay. To embarrass, perplex, or hamper.

To BESHREW, *v. a.* [*beschryen*, Teut.] to wish any thing unhappy or miserable to a person.

BESI'DE, or BESI'DES, *prep.* [*be* and *side*, Sax.] by the side, or near, applied to situation. "To sit down *beside* him." *Bacon.* "*Beside* him hung his bow." *Par. Lost.* In the enumeration or detail of particulars, something more, over, and above. "In man there is a nature found *beside* the senses." *Davies.* "Great numbers, *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records." *Addis.* Inconsistent with; not relating to; not discoverable by. "A method *beside*, and above the discoveries of man's reason." *South.* "It is *beside* my present business." *Locke.* Before a reciprocal pronoun, as *himself*, &c. it implies the loss of reason, or madness. "Thou art *beside* thyself." *Acts.* Used adverbially, it implies an additional circumstance, or something more than what has been mentioned. "*Beside*, you know not." *Dryd.* The rest; or that which has not been already spoken of, or mentioned. "Hast thou here any *besides?*" Gen. xix. 12.

To BESIEGE, *v. a.* to surround or attack a place with an army, in order to conquer and get master of it.

BESIEGER, *s.* a person who attempts to take a town by encamping against it. One employed in a siege.

To BESLUBBER, *v. a.* to daub, or smear with any thing that raises a disagreeable idea.

To BESMEAR, *v. a.* to cover or daub with any thing which alters the colour of a thing, and raises an idea of something not cleanly. Figuratively, to tarnish, to deprive of its lustre, applied to character, &c.

To BESMIRCH, *v. a.* to soil, blacken, discolour.



To BESMO'KE, *v. a.* to foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.

To BESMU'T, *v. a.* [*be* and *smitan*, Sax.] to smear with any thing black; especially applied to discolour a thing by smoke, soot, &c.

BE'SOM, *s.* [*besm*, *besma*, Sax.] an instrument consisting of a long handle, to which birch or rushes are fastened, used by housewives to sweep their floors. A broom.

To BESO'RT, *v. a.* to suit; to fit; to become.

BESO'RT, *s.* company; attendance; train.

To BESO'T, *v. a.* to stupify with gluttony or drunkenness. To infatuate. Used with the particle *on*, to doat, or be extremely in love with.

BESO'UGHT, part. pass. of BESEECH.

To BESPA'NGLE, *v. a.* to make a thing glitter, by means of some small shining object; to adorn with spangles.

To BESPA'TTER, *v. n.* to wet, by casting small quantities of water; to soil by throwing filth. Figuratively, to soil or tarnish the character of a person.

To BESPEAK, *v. a.* [preterit *I bespoke*, or *I bespake; I have bespoken; be* and *spæcan*, Sax.] to give orders for the making of any thing; to engage beforehand. To discover beforehand, or forebode; to address in discourse; to speak to; to declare; to shew.

BESPEAKER, *s.* he that gives orders beforehand.

To BESPE'CKLE, *v. a.* to mark with spots or speckles.

To BESPI'CE, *v. a.* to season with spices, generally applied to liquors.

To BESPIT, *v. a.* to wet with spittle; to spit upon.

BESPO'KE, irregular part. from BESPEAK.

To BESPO'T, *v. a.* to mark with spots or speckles.

To BESPRE'AD, *v. a.* [*be* and *sprengan*, Sax.] to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover with.

To BESPRI'NKLE, *v. a.* [*be* and *springe*, Sax.] to spurt, or throw water upon a thing, so as to make it fall upon it in drops.

To BESPU'TTER, *v. a.* to wet any thing, by forcing spittle in drops from between the lips.

BEST, *a.* [the superlative degree of *good;* the comparative *better; bet*, *betera*, *betst*, good, better, best, Sax.] the highest degree of good. Used with the word *do*, the utmost exertion of power or ability. Taken adverbially, in the highest degree of goodness.

To BESTAI'N, *v. a.* to mark with stains; to spot.

To BESTE'AD, *v. a.* to profit; to treat; to accommodate.

BE'STIAL, *a.* [from *bestia*, Lat.] that has the nature of a beast. Applied figuratively to one who seems to have no regard for reason, delicacy, virtue, shame, or humanity. Brutal; carnal.

BESTIA'LITY, *s.* that quality which is contrary to the right use of reason; opposite to humanity.

BE'STIALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to resemble a beast, and below the dignity of humanity. Brutally.

To BESTI'CK, *v. a.* [preter. *I bestuck*, or *have bestuck*] to fix darts, or any pointed thing or mark upon a subject.

To BESTI'R, *v a.* to exert one's power vigorously. Generally used with the reciprocal pronouns, *him*, *her*, *himself*, &c.

To BESTO'W, (the *ow* in the last syllable is pronounced like *o* long) *v. a.* [*besteden*, Belg.] to give a person a thing which he had no right to demand. To give in marriage, used with the preposition *upon*, before the receiver. To apply. To lay out upon. To place, or lay up.

BESTO'WER, *s.* a giver; one that confers a favour; a benefactor.

BESTRAU'GHT, *part.* distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

To BESTREW, *v. a.* [part. *bestrowed*, or *bestrown*] to scatter, or sprinkle over; to cover with.

To BESTRI'DE, *v. a.* [preter. *bestrid*, or *bestrode; I have bestridden*] to stand over any thing so as to have a leg on each side of it. As this posture is that of a person on horseback, it is put figuratively for a person riding.

To BESTU'D, *v. a.* to adorn with shining dots, or studs.

BET, *s.* [from *betan*, Sax.] a wager; the money deposited by the parties who lay a wager, for the benefit of the winner

To BET, *v. a.* to lay a wager; to stake at a wager.

To BETA'KE, *v. a.* [pret. *I betook*, part. passive *betaken*; *betæcan*, Sax.] to apply; to have recourse to, with the reciprocal pronouns *him*, *her*, &c. and the particle *to*. To take to, fly, or go, applied to motion.

To BETEE'M, *v. a.* to bestow or give. To produce, alluding to the teeming-time of animals; to bring forth.

To BETHI'NK, *v. a.* [pret. *I bethought; be* and *thencan*, Sax.] to recall something past into the mind; to recollect one's self; to suspend our thoughts.

BETHLEHEM, *s.* [the house of bread, Heb.] the name of a city in Judea, six miles S. of Jerusalem, famous for being the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hospital; and at present appropriated to that in which lunatics are confined. See BEDLAM.

BETHLEHEMITE, *s.* a person confined, or fit to be confined, in a madhouse, called a *Bedlamite*.

To BETHRAL, *v. a.* to bind and fetter as a captive, to bring into subjection; to conquer. Seldom used.

To BETHU'MP, *v. a.* to beat; to lay blows upon. A ludicrous word.

To BETI'DE, *v. n.* [preter. *it betided*, or *betid*; from *tid*, Sax.] to happen to a person; to befal: used both of good and bad events.

BETIME, or BETIMES, *ad.* [*be* and *tima*, Sax.] in season; without delay; soon; in a short time; early.

BETLE, BETEL, or BETRE, *s.* [Ind.] in Botany, a plant in great repute all over the East, also called wild-pepper.

BETLEY, a town in Staffordshire, seated on the confines of the county next to Cheshire, in a barren sandy soil, 18 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 157 N. N. W. of London. A market on Thursday. Population 923.

To BETO'KEN, *v. a.* to declare, to shew, to discover by marks or signs. To foreshew; to presignify.

BETONY, *s.* [*betonica*, Lat.] a plant with gaping blossoms, found in woods and heaths. It was formerly much used in medicine as a vulnerary, but is at present discarded. It is often smoked as tobacco, and the roots provoke vomiting. *Paul's betony* is the same with the smooth speedwell, and the *yellow betony* is a sort of stachys.

BETOO'K, irregular part. from BETAKE.

To BETO'SS, *v. a.* to toss about; to agitate, disturb, trouble, or torment.

To BETRA'Y, *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.] to deliver a person up to his enemies, by treachery; to disclose a secret entrusted to one; to discover some failing. To discover.

BETRA'YER, *s.* one who treacherously delivers another into the hands of his enemies, or discloses a secret; a traitor.

To BETRI'M, *v. a.* to adorn or embellish; to dress: applied with great beauty to the flowery creation.

To BETRO'TH, *v. a.* [*betrown*, Belg.] to affiance or promise a person in marriage.

To BETRU'ST, *v. a.* to trust or rely on the fidelity of another, applied both to persons and things. To entrust.

BETTER, *a.* [the comparative degree of *good*, of which *best* is the superlative; *betera*, Sax.] that exceeds, or is preferable to the thing compared. Used as a substantive, a person of superior rank or authority.

BETTER, *ad.* in a more perfect, exact manner; in a more advantageous or profitable manner or way.

To BETTER, *v. a.* to improve; to meliorate; to increase the value of a thing; to amend by change; to surpass, to excel; to strengthen, or add strength to.

BETTER, *s.* one who lays bets or wagers.

BETWEEN, *prep.* [*betweonan, betwinan*, Sax.] applied to situation, it signifies the middle, or the having one of the two things mentioned on each side of us. Applied to time, the middle space, or that which is included within the periods mentioned. Applied to qualities, partaking of each. Applied to things opposite or contrary to each other, it implies separation, or the idea of difference acquired by comparison. A reciprocation on both sides, applied to friendship. By themselves, privately, exclusive of any others. SYNON. *Between* is properly used of only *two* persons; but *among*, when more are included.

BETWIXT, *prep.* [*betwyx*, Sax.] the same as *between;* which see. *Between* is the more elegant.

BEVEL, or BEVIL, *s.* among Joiners, a kind of square, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. *Bevil angle*, is that which is not square, whether it be obtuse or acute.

To BEVEL, or BEVIL, *v. a.* to form a bevil angle, in opposition to a right one.

BEVERAGE, *s.* [from *bevere*, Ital.] any common drink, or any thing drinkable; a treat at putting on, or first wearing a new suit of clothes; a treat at a person's first coming to prison, called likewise *garnish*.

BEVERLEY, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a large well-built town, having two parish churches, besides the minster; and a large market place, adorned with the a beautiful cross. The chief trade is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather; and it sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited by the better sort of people and tradesmen; and seated on the river Hull, 9 miles N. of Kingston upon Hull, and 183 N. of London. Population (1831) 8302. This place is remarkable for being the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York, who died in 721. Several kings, particularly Athelston, who chose him for his guardian saint, endowed the place with many privileges, in remembrance of him.

BEVY, *s.* [*beva*, Ital.] a flock, or number of birds collected together; an assembly, or company of women.

To BEWAIL, *v. a.* [from *wa*, grief, Sax.] to grieve for any calamity; to bemoan; to lament.

To BEWARE, *v. a.* to act with so much caution as to provide against any future obstacle or misfortune.

BEWDLEY, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday, and a freeschool founded by James I. It is pleasantly situated on the river Severn, is neat and well-built, enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, salt, iron-ware, and caps; and lies 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 129 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. 3908.

To BEWET, *v. a.* to make moist or wet; to bedew.

To BEWILDER, *v. a.* to lose in a place or wood, which has no certain path; to entangle. Figuratively, to puzzle and perplex the mind with difficulties.

To BEWITCH, *v. a.* to injure by, or subject to, the power of diabolical charms and incantations. In a secondary sense, to operate so powerfully on the mind by personal or mental charms, as to captivate and be irresistible.

BEWITCHERY, *s.* a power which persons dealing with magic, or with evil spirits, have over others. In its secondary sense, a charm, either personal, mental, &c.

To BEWRAY, (in pronunciation the *w* is dropped) *v. a.* [*bewregen*, Sax.] to discover a thing that is hid, or secret, either through simplicity or treachery. To shew.

BEWRAYER, (in pronunciation the *w* is dropped) *s.* a person who discovers a thing which should be concealed: a divulger of secrets.

BEY, *s.* among the Turks, the governor of a country or town; the Turks write it *Begh*, or *Bec*, a lord or sangiac.

BEYOND, *prep.* [*begeon*, Sax.] a word used to signify excess in any thing. Applied to a place, the farther side of any thing, or that which is at the greatest distance from us; farther than; across, or over; too great for, or out of the reach of; exceeding; above; superior.

BEZIL, or BEZEL, *s.* that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BEZOAR, *s.* [from *pa*, against, and *zahar*, poison, Persic] if Oriental, is a stone moderately hard and heavy, variable in size, shape, and colour. It is generally of a round form, and its size between that of a horsebean and a small walnut, of a dusky olive or green brown. It is always smooth and glossy; but when broken, is found to consist of several coats or crusts of stony matter, laid over each other, on a piece of stick, or seed of a fruit, for a nucleus or basis. The *Oriental Bezoar*, is, like the pearl, a distemper in the animal that breeds it, and is a concretion of stony matter in the stomach of a quadruped of the goat kind. It is brought from Persia and the East Indies; it is esteemed as an antidote against poison. *Occidental Bezoar*, is brought from Peru and Mexico, and is produced in the stomach of the same sort of creature; its virtues are the same as in the Oriental, though in a less degree. *Monkey Bezoar*, is a rare and valuable stone, found in a species of monkey common in the East Indies and America. *Porcupine Bezoar*, is of a yellowish brown colour, greatly valued by the Indians as a universal remedy, especially in poisonous and malignant fevers. *German Bezoar*, is a stone found in the stomach of an animal of the goat kind, and its virtues are said to equal, if not to excel, the *Oriental Bezoar*. There are likewise several sorts of factitious *Bezoars* prepared from antimony by Chemists, and given with good effect in several distempers.

BEZOA'RDIC, *a.* an epithet applied to medicines compounded with bezoar.

BIA'NGULATED, or BIA'NGULOUS, *a.* [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] that has two angles.

BI'AS, *s.* [*biais*, Fr.] the weight lodged in one side of a bowl to direct or regulate it in its course, and to turn it from a straight line. Figuratively, an influence, propensity, or inclination which directs the course of a person's actions to a particular end. SYNON. These words rise gradually; *inclination* implying something less strong than *propensity; propensity* than *bias;* the first leads us to an object, the second draws us, the third drags us. *Inclination* is greatly owing to education, *propensity* to custom, *bias* to constitution.

To BI'AS, *v. a.* to influence or prejudice a person to any particular measures of conduct. To balance one way.

BIB, *s.* [from *bibo*, Lat.] a piece of linen put under the chin of infants when feeding, to keep the victuals which are spilt from soiling their clothes; likewise a piece of linen pinned on the front of the stay of those of more advanced years.

To BIB, *v. n.* to tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.

BIBA'CIOUS, *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] addicted to drinking.

BI'BBER, *s.* [from *bibo*, Lat.] a person who drinks to excess; a tippler; a drunkard.

BI'BLE, *s.* [*βιβλίον*, Gr.] the volume containing the great truths of religion and conduct revealed from heaven by God, comprehending the Old and New Testaments; though sometimes applied to the Old only, as the word Testament is restrained to the New. The translation of the sacred volume was begun very early in this kingdom, and some part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Ecbert, in 730; the whole by Bede in 731. Trevisa published the whole in English in 1357. Tindal's was brought hither in 1534; revised and altered in 1538; published with a preface of Cranmer's, in 1549. In 1551, another translation was published, which being revised by several bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1613, a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, bib-le-og-gra-fer, *s.* [from *βιβλος*, and *γράφω*, Gr.] one who writes or copies books.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL, *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] belonging to a library; belonging to literature.

BI'BULOUS, *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] that sucks or drinks any fluid or moisture; spungy.

BI'CESTER, or *Burcester*, a town in Oxforshire, with a market on Friday for cattle and sheep, 11 miles N. N. E. of Oxford, and 54 W. by N. of London. Population 2868.

BICI'PITAL, or BICI'PITOUS, *a.* [*biceps*, Lat.] having two heads. Also applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To BI'CKER, *v. n.* [from *bicre*, Brit.] to skirmish, or quarrel; to tremble, quiver, or move backwards and forwards.

BI'CKERER, *s.* one who is quarrelsome; a skirmisher.

BI'CKERING, *s.* a quarrel, skirmish, or sudden attack, opposed to a set or pitched battle.

BICO'RNE, or BICO'RNOUS, *a.* [*becornis*, Lat.] that has two horns.

To BID, *v. a.* [preter. *I bid, bad, bade, I have bade*, or *bidden; biddan*, Sax.] to request, or invite a person as a guest; to desire, order, or command; to offer a sum for the purchase of a thing; to promise; to publish or proclaim. Synon. To *bid*, intimates direction to perform, whether the person directing has any authority for so doing. To *order*, implies the exercise of authority.

BI'DAL, or BI'DALE, *s.* [from *bid* and *ale*] in our ancient customs, denotes the invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, who in consideration hereof expects some contribution for his relief. This custom still obtains in the west of England.

BI'DDEN, part. pass. of Bid.

BI'DDER, *s.* one who offers a price for any commodity.

BI'DDEFORD, or *Bideford*, a sea-port town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. Welsh lime-stone is burned here; and there is a large pottery. It is seated on the Torridge, 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 201 W. of London. Population 4846.

BI'DDING, *s.* command, or order, including generally the idea of a superior. The proposal of price for what is to be sold.

To BIDE, *v. a.* [*bidan*, Sax.] to endure, or suffer. Neuterly, to dwell, live, remain, or continue in a place.

BIDE'NTAL, *a.* [from *bidens*, Lat.] that has two teeth. Figuratively, that has two prongs.

BI'DET, *s.* a nag or little horse, formerly allowed each trooper and dragoon, for his baggage and other occasions.

BI'DING, *s.* a constant stay or residence in a place.

BIE'NNIAL, *a.* [*biennis*, Lat.] that continues, or has been, for two years.

BIER, *s.* [*bære*, Sax.] a frame of wood on which dead bodies were formerly carried to the grave.

BIE'STINGS, *s.* [*bysting*, Sax.] in Farming, the first milk given by a cow after calving; written also *beestings*.

BIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] double; two-fold; that may be understood two ways.

BI'FEROUS, *a.* [*biferens*, Lat.] bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID, or BI'FIDATED, *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] cut, cleft, or divided into two parts; opening with a cleft.

BI'FOLD, *a.* two-fold, double.

BIFO'RM, or BIFO'RMED, *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] compounded of two forms; that is double-shaped.

BIFO'ROUS, *a.* [from *binus* and *forum*, Lat.] opening with double doors.

BIFU'RCATED, *a.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] with two forks or prongs; shooting out into two heads.

BIG, *a.* applied to dimensions, large, immense, swelling out. Joined to *with*, or *of*, pregnant; with child. Swelling or distended with grief. Applied to a person's looks or words, proud; haughty; swelling; tumid. Synon. The word *great* is a general term, signifying any thing considerable in bulk, extent, quality, number, &c. Thus we say, a *great* house, a *great* road, a *great* weight, a *great* many, a *great* famine, a *great* happiness. The words *big* and *large* are more circumscribed; *big* implies greatness of bulk, *large* greatness of extent. Thus we say, a *big* man, a *big* stone; but a *large* room, a *large* field.

BI'GAMIST, *s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] one who has married a second wife before the death of his first.

BI'GAMY, *s.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] a double marriage, or the crime of having two wives at the same time; which is felony by law.

BIGBE'LLIED, *a.* swelling out, applied to sails filled with wind. Protuberance; with child; pregnant.

BI'GGIN, *s.* [*beguin*, Fr.] the under cap of an infant, covering the hind part of its head, and made close, to keep the mould of it warm. A building, from *byggan*, Sax.

BI'GGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. It is one of the greatest barley markets in England, and lies 10 miles E. S. E. of Bedford, and 45 N. N. W. of London. Population 3226.

BIGHT, *s.* [*bygan*, Sax.] the circumference of the coil of a rope, opposed to its ends or extremities.

BI'GLY, *ad.* tumidly; haughtily; blusteringly.

BI'GNESS, *s.* largeness, with respect to quantity; bulk, or dimensions.

BI'GOT, *s.* [supposed to be derived from Rollo's refusing to kiss the toe of Charles V. of France, when he received his daughter in marriage, and the investiture of the dukedom from him, with this Gothic expression, *Ne se by God*, on which account he was called by the king a *bigot*] a person strongly and immoveably attached to any religion or opinion, notwithstanding the strongest reason urged to convince him by a contrary party. Used in a bad sense.

BI'GOTED, *a.* obstinately prepossessed in favour of a person or opinion; irrationally zealous.

BI'GOTRY, *s.* unreasonable firmness; obstinate attachment to any party or opinion; prejudice; blind zeal.

BI'LANDER, *s.* [*bélandre*, Fr.] a small vessel of about eighty tons burden, broad and flat, used for conveying goods from place to place. A kind of hoy.

BI'LBERRY, *s.* a small purple berry, of a sweetish and sharp taste, used sometimes for tarts; a whortleberry.

BI'LBO, *s.* a rapier, or sword.

BI'LBOES, *s.* a sort of stocks or shackles for the feet, for punishing offenders on board a ship.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets; but at present, almost the whole business of the town is spinning yarn. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and a Baptist's meeting. It is seated on the Breton, and contains 908 inhabitants; 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London.

BILE, *s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a yellow bitter liquor or fluid, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum. A red inflammatory swelling or tumor, very sore, and cured by suppuration, from *bile*, Sax.

BILGE, *s.* [*bilig*, Sax.] that part of a ship's bottom, on which, together with the keel, she rests when aground. *Bilge-water*, the water which rests on a ship's bottom, on account of its flatness, and cannot go to the well. *Bilge-pump*, a pump applied to the side of a ship, to exhaust or pump out the bilge-water.

To BILGE, *v. n.* a Sea-term, to damage, or break the boards of a ship or vessel against a rock, so as to make a passage for the water to enter; to spring a leak.

BILIARY, *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, belonging to, or conveying the bile.

BILLINGSGATE, a gate, port, or stairs, on the river Thames, noted for the resort of fishermen and fishwomen. Figuratively, low abuse and scurrilous language, alluding to that which is made use of by those who frequent this place.

BILINGUOUS, *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] an epithet applied to one who speaks two languages. In Law, a jury upon a foreigner for a crime committed in England, whereof part are English, and part foreigners.

BILIOUS, *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] consisting of bile; affected with bile.

To BILK, *v. n.* [*bilken*, Teut.] to cheat; to defraud; to contract a debt, and run away without paying it.

BILL, *s.* [*bile*, Sax.] the horny substance protuberating and standing out from the head of a fowl, and forming its mouth; a beak. In Husbandry, an edged tool, with a hooked point, of the axe kind, fitted to a handle, and used to lop trees. If the handle be short, it is named a *hand-bill*; but if long, a *hedge-bill*. In Trade, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done by, a person. In Commerce, a common obligation given by one person to another, or a writing wherein a person obliges himself to pay a sum of money to another at a certain time. *Bill of credit*, is that which is given by one person to another, impowering him to take up money of his correspondents in foreign countries. A *Bill of entry*, is an account of goods entered at the Custom-house, either inwards or outwards, mentioning the person exporting, &c. the quality or species of the goods, where exported to, and from whence. *Bill of exchange*, is a piece of paper drawn by a person on another in a different place, or country, for money received by him at home. *Bill of lading*, is a memorandum or acknowledgment, under the hand of the master of a vessel, of his having received goods on board, together with a promise to deliver them as consigned. *Bill of parcels*, is an account given by the seller or buyer, of the several goods bought, and their prices. *Bill of sale*, is a solemn contract under seal, whereby a person transfers all right and interest he has in his goods to another. *Bill*, in Law, is a single bond without a condition; a declaration in writing, expressing some grievance or wrong done by the person complained of. In Parliament, a writing containing some proposals offered to the House to be passed into a law. A physician's prescription. A *bill of mortality*, is a bill giving an account of the number of persons dying within certain limits and times. *A bill of fare*, an account of the dishes of an entertainment, or of the provisions in season.

To BILL, *v. n.* to join bill together. Figuratively, to caress with great fondness, in allusion to the manner of doves joining their bills together.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, with a large market on Tuesday, seated on a hill, nine miles S. W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Population 1961.

BILLET, *s.* [*billet*, Fr.] in Heraldry, a bearing in form of a long square. They are supposed to represent pieces of gold and silver; but Guillim thinks they represent a letter sealed up; and others take them for bricks. Also, a log of wood cut for fuel, from *bilot*, Fr. Also, a note or ticket given by the constable of a parish or hundred, to quarter soldiers at public-houses. Among fox-hunters, it signifies the ordure or dung of a fox.

BILLET-DOUX, bil-le-doo, *s.* [Fr.] a love-letter.

BILLIARDS, *s.* [it has no singular, *billard*, Fr.] a kind of game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal, and covered with a cloth, with little ivory balls, which are driven by means of long sticks into hazards, holes, or pockets, placed at the ends and sides of the table.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, 28 miles W. of Newcastle, and 300 N. N. W. of London. See Bellingham.

BILLION, *s.* [Fr.] in Coinage, a base metal, either of gold or silver, in which copper is predominant. In Arithmetic, ten hundred thousand millions, expressed in figures thus, 1,000,000,000,000.

BILLOW, *s.* [*bilge*, Teut.] a large, high-swelling, hollow wave. SYNON. We cut through the *waves*; are lifted by the *surges*; tossed and dashed by the *billows*.

To BILLOW, *v. n.* to swell or grow tempestuous; to raise in large heaps like the appearance of billows.

BILLOWY, *a.* stormy, tempestuous, turgid; wavy; swelling into large waves.

BILSDEN, or *Billesdon*, a small town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, 8 miles E. of Leicester, and 93 N. by W. of London. Population 705.

BIN, *s.* [*binne*, Sax.] a long square frame, or chest of wood, wherein corn, bread, wine, &c. are put.

BINACLE, *s.* a Sea-term, meaning the compass-box.

BINAGAR, a village in Somersetshire, four miles N. E. of Wells.

BINARY, *a.* [*binarius*, Lat.] two; double.

BINBROKE, or *Binbrook*, a town in Lincolnshire, with two parish churches, and a mean market on Wednesday, seated in a bottom, 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 157 N. of London.

To BIND, *v. a.* [preter. *bound*, *bind*; *bindan*, Sax.] to deprive a person of the free use of his limbs by bonds; to gird, surround, or enwrap; to encompass, confine, fasten together; to enchain; to fix a bandage on; to compel, force, restrain. In Physic, to make costive. To *bind a book*, to sew the sheets together, and place them in a cover. With the word *over*, to be obliged, under a certain penalty, to appear at a court of justice. SYNON. We bind the feet and hands of a criminal; and we *tie* him to a stake. In the figurative sense, a man is *bound* when he is not at liberty to act; and he is *tied* when he cannot change his party, or quit it. Authority and power *bind*; interest and love *tie*.

BINDER, *s.* one who binds books; one who ties sheaves together. In Surgery, a fillet used to keep on the dressings of a sore, and rolled several times about it.

BI'NDING, *s.* that which is bound, wound, or tied round any thing; a bandage. The cover of a book.

BI'NDWEED, *s.* a plant, the same with the convolvulus.

BI'NGHAM, a town of Nottinghamshire, seated in the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small. It is 9 miles E. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London. Population 1738.

BI'NGLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, on the river Air, 14 miles S. E. of Skipton in Craven, 30 W. by S. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Population 9256.

BI'NOCLE, *s.* [*binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] in Dioptrics, a telescope fitted with two tubes, so that distant objects may be seen by both the eyes.

BINO'CULAR, *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] that has two eyes or sights; employing both eyes at once.

BINO'MIAL, *a.* in Algebra, an epithet applied to a root, which consists only of two parts, connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*.

BIO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from βίος and γράφω, Gr.] one who writes the lives of particular persons.

BIO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from βίος and γράφω, Gr.] writing the lives of men is called *biography*.

BI'OVAC, or BI'VOUAC, *s.* in Military affairs, a night guard, performed by the whole army, when any danger is apprehended from the enemy. It is frequently used as a verb; as, "the enemy *bivouacked* in front of our camp."

BI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth two at a time; bearing twins.

BI'PARTITE, *a.* [*bipartitus*, Lat.] having two parts answering to each other; divided into two.

BIPARTITION, *s.* the act of dividing into two.

BI'PED, *s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] an animal with two feet.

BI'PEDAL, *a.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] two feet in length.

BIPE'NNATED, *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] having two wings.

BIPETALOUS, *a.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πεταλον, Gr.] consisting of two flower-leaves.

BI'QUADRATE, or BIQUADRA'TIC, *a.* [from *bis* and *quadra*, Lat.] the next power above the cube, or the square of the square. *Biquadratic equation*, in Algebra, is an equation where the unknown quantity of the terms has four dimensions. *Biquadratic power*, is the fourth power of a number, or the square squared. *Biquadratic root* of a number, is the square root of the square root.

BIQUI'NTILE, or BIQUI'NTILE ASPECT, *s.* [*bis* and *quintus*, Lat.] in Astrology, an aspect of the planets, wherein they are 144 degrees from each other.

BIRCH, *s.* [*birc*, Sax.] in Botany, betula; it has male and female flowers at a distance from each other. Linnæus places it in the fourth section of his 21st class. There are four species. It is used for making ox-yokes, hoops, small screws, paniers, brooms, wands, bavin-bands, withies for faggots, arrows, bolts, shafts, dishes, bowls, ladles; also for fuel, great and small coal. In Russia and Poland they cover houses with the bark of the *birch-tree* instead of slate and tile. *Birch-broom*, a broom or besom, made with the small twigs of the birch-tree. See BESOM.

BI'RCHEN, *a.* made of birch.

BI'RCHES, The, a place in Shropshire, between Colebrookdale and Builder's-bridge. An earthquake happened here in 1773, when the ground was rent in several places, and thrown into confused heaps; a wood, turnpike-road, fields, hedges, houses, &c. were thrown out of their former situations, the bed of the Severn was choked up, and the river diverted into a new channel, causing for the time a great inundation above, and so sudden a fall below that many fishes were left on dry land, and several barges were heeled over, till the river, remarkably deep at the time, forcing its way down, overwhelmed and sunk them, and in three days' time wore a navigable channel through a large meadow.

BIRD, *s.* [from *bird* or *brid*, Sax.] one of the six general classes of animals; its body is covered with feathers, and has two wings, two legs, and a bill of a firm, bony, or rather horny substance; and the females are all oviparous. *Birds*, in Heraldry, according to their several kinds, represent either the contemplative or active life. They are the emblems of liberty, expedition, readiness, swiftness, and fear. They are more honourable than fishes, because they participate more of air and fire (the two noblest and highest elements) than of earth and water. In the blazoning of birds, if their wings be not displayed, they are said to be borne close. PROV. *Birds of a feather flock together.—He's in great want of a bird, that will give a groat for an owl.—One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—'Tis an ill bird that bewrays its own nest.—Every bird must hatch her own egg.*

BI'RDBOLT, *s.* [*bird* and *bolt*, Sax.] an arrow with a ball of wood at its end, formerly used in shooting at birds.

BI'RDCAGE, *s.* a receptacle made with wire, wicker, &c. to keep birds in.

BI'RDCATCHER, or BI'RDER, *s.* one who lives by catching and selling birds.

BI'RDLIME, *s.* a viscid glutinous substance, prepared different ways, but that in common use is made of holly bark, and is spread upon twigs, upon which the birds lighting are entangled.

BI'RDSEYE, *s.* a plant the same with the mealy primrose. The wild carrot is also called birdseye. Adjectively, it is applied to pictures of places, or the ichnography of a building; as, a *bird's eye* view, *i. e.* such a view as a bird might take from above.

BI'RDSFOOT, *s.* in Botany, the ornithopodium of Linnæus, so called from the shape of the seed-vessel.

BI'RDSNEST, *s.* a plant found in woods, but not common. The country people in Sweden give the dried plant to cattle that have a cough. The place built by birds, where they deposit their eggs, &c.

BI'RDSTONGUE, *s.* a plant, called also marsh groundsel.

BI'RGANDER, *s.* a foul of the goose kind.

BI'RMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is governed by two constables and two bailiffs; and is free for any person to settle there, which has contributed greatly to its increase. The trade is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, the lower part of which is filled with the workshops and warehouses of the manufactures. The upper part of the town contains new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It has three churches: one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire: the other is a very grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and a turret above it; in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, one for each day in the week: the last, built within these few years. The inhabitants, according to the census of 1831, amount to 146,986, and their number is continually increasing: the surrounding country, to considerable distance, especially towards Wolverhampton, seems like a continued town. Birmingham has, in many respects, the resemblance of the metropolis. Its manufactures are sent to every quarter of the globe, and in cheapness and beauty are unrivalled. A navigable canal was completed from hence to the collieries at Wednesbury,

in October 1769. A rail-road to London has been commenced, which, with its branches to Manchester and other places, will be highly advantageous to the trade of this town. The Reform Bill in 1832 raised Birmingham to the rank of a borough, with the right of sending two representatives to parliament. It has a handsome free-school, endowed by Edward VI and also two chapels, and meeting-houses for every denomination of Dissenters. It is 19 miles N. W. of Coventry, 48 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 109 N. W. of London.

BIRT, *s.* a fish, the same with the turbot.

BIRTH, *s.* [*burth*, Sax.] the act of bringing forth; entrance into the world; any production; rank of dignity inherited by descent. In Sea affairs, a proper place for a ship to ride in; the distance between a ship when under sail, and the shore; a place separated by canvass, wherein the sailors mess, and put their chests. A *good birth*, good accommodation, wherein a person has every convenience.

BIRTHDAY, *s.* the day on which a person comes into the world, or is born; the anniversary of that day.

BIRTHNIGHT, *s.* the night on which a person is born.

BIRTHPLACE, *s.* the place wherein a person is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, *s.* the right which a person acquires by birth, generally applied to the first-born.

BIRTHSTRANGLED, *a.* strangled, choked, or killed by suffocation, in coming into the world.

BISCAY, BAY OF, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 43. 48. N. and the Isle of Ushant, in lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

BISCOTIN, *s.* [Fr.] a confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BISCUIT, bis-ket, *s.* [*bis*, Lat. and *cuit*, Fr.] a kind of hard dry bread, made entirely of wheat flour, mixed with leaven and warm water, baked for long voyages four times, and prepared six months before it is shipped. It will keep a whole year. Likewise, a fine delicate pastry, or cake, made of fine flour, eggs, almonds, and rose water; or of flour, eggs, sugar, and citron, or orange peel; and baked twice.

To BISECT, *v. a.* [*bimus* and *seco*, Lat.] in Geometry, to divide any thing into two equal parts.

BISECTION, *s.* in Geometry, the act of dividing, or the point of division into two equal parts.

BISHOP, *s.* [*biscop*, Sax.] a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of the diocese, whose jurisdiction consists in collating to benefices, ordaining priests and deacons, licensing physicians, surgeons, and schoolmasters. In Great Britain, the bishops are all peers of the realm, except the bishop of Sodor and Man, who seems to be excluded, from his being nominated by the duke of Athol, all the others being nominated by the King. Next to the two archbishops, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have always the precedence; and the others follow according to the date of their consecration.

BISHOP, *s.* a liquor made of water, wine, sugar, and a Seville orange roasted; a kind of negus.

BISHOPS-AUKLAND, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of cotton and muslin. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and is noted for its beautiful castle, its chapel of curious architecture, and its bridge. It is situated on the river Wear, eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 249 N. N. W. of London. Population 2859.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a corporate town in Shropshire, seated near the river Clun, with a market on Friday much frequented by the Welsh. It sends two members to parliament, and is 8 miles E. of Montgomery, and 159 W. N. W. of London. Population 2007.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners.

BISHOPRIC, *s.* [*biscoprice*, Sax.] the province, district, or diocese, of a bishop.

BISHOPS-LYDIARD, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Taunton.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hartfordshire, with a good market on Thursday, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Stort, which is navigable hence to the sea. It has a large church, and a Presbyterian, and a Quakers' meeting. On the E. side is an artificial mount, the ancient site of Weymore Castle, wherein a garrison was kept; but scarcely any remains are now left of it. It is 16 miles N. E. of Hartford, and 30 N. N. E. of London. Population 3958.

BISK, *s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] a soup, or broth, made of different sorts of flesh boiled, according to *Johnson*.

BISLEY, a village in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of broad cloth, 9 miles of Cirencester, and 98 from London; population 5,896. Also, a village in Surrey, 3 miles N. of Working, noted for a spring, called St. John Baptist's Well.

BISMUTH, *s.* in Natural History, a genus of the semimetals; its most usual appearance is in form of an ore, intimately mixed with silver, a large quantity of arsenic, and an earthy matter, which yields a blue colour, equal to the zaffre or smalt procured from cobalt. The ore is usually of a bright silvery white, of an irregular structure, sometimes granulated. In the fusion of this ore, the sulphur and arsenic evaporate, and the reguline matter being thereby freed from its imprisoned state, runs from the earthy matter, which remains fixed behind. It yields the famous cosmetic magistery, and is a very valuable ingredient in the mixed metals used in casting printers' types, and for bell-metal It is common in Germany, and frequently found in the tin mines of Cornwall.

BISSEXTILE, *s.* [so called, because the 6th of th calends of March was repeated in that year; *bis* and *sextilis*, Lat.] a year containing 366 days, happening every fourth year, when a day is added to the month of February, to make up for the six hours which the sun spends in his course each year, beyond the 365 days usually assigned to it.

BISTORT, *s.* a sort of snakeweed.

BISTOURY, *s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] a surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions.

BISTRE, *s.* [Fr.] a colour made of chimney soot boiled, and afterwards diluted, and made into cakes with gum water. It is used by painters to wash their designs, instead of Indian ink, &c.

BISULCOUS, *a.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] cleft in two parts; cloven-footed.

BIT, *s.* [*bitol*, Sax.] the essential part of a bridle, which being put into the horse's mouth, the rider is enabled to manage him. It is also the sharp end of a piercer, augre, or other iron instrument. The *bit of a key*, is that part which contains the wards. *Bit*, also means as much as a person generally bites off at once; a small piece.

To BIT, *v. a.* to put a bit into a horse's mouth; to bridle.

BITCH, *s.* [*bicce*, Sax.] the female of a dog, wolf, fox, and otter kind.

To BITE, *v. a.* [preter. *bit*, part. pass. *bitten*; *bitan*, Sax.] to wound, pierce, or divide with the teeth. To affect with pain, applied to cold. To make a person uneasy, applied to satire or reproach; to wound by its sharpness, applied to a sword, &c.; to make the mouth smart, applied to the sharp taste of acid bodies. Figuratively, to cheat or defraud.

BITE, *s.* the incision or wound made in any thing with

the teeth; the act of a fish when seizing a bait. A sharper, a cheat; a trick or fraud.

BITER, *s.* one that seizes with the teeth, applied to a dog; one that readily or quickly swallows a bait, applied to a fish. One who deceives or defrauds another by false appearances; a sharper.

BITTACLE, *s.* [from *bitt*, Belg.] a frame in the steerage of a ship, wherein the compass is placed; commonly pronounced *binacle.*

BITTEN, part. pass. of BITE.

BITTER, *a.* [*biter*, Sax.] that excites a hot, pungent, and astringent taste, like that of wormwood. Figuratively, wretched, miserable, painful, disagreeable, unpleasing, and hurtful. Sharp; cruel; severe.

BITTER, *s.* in Sea-language, any turn of the cable round the bitts, so that it may be let out gradually, or by degrees. When a ship is stopped by the cable, she is said *to be brought up by the bitter.*

BITTERLY, *ad.* with a bitter taste. Figuratively, in a sorrowful, painful, sharp, and severe manner; used sometimes to express the superlative or highest degree.

BITTERN, *s.* [*butour*, Fr.] in Natural History, a bird with a long bill and long legs, which feeds on fish, and is remarkable for its noise. A very bitter liquor which drains off in making common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt; from the adjective *bitter.*

BITTERNESS, *s.* a kind of savour, or sensation, the reverse of sweetness. Applied to manner, severity, austerity. Applied to reproach, keenness, sharpness, or extremity. Applied to the passions, sorrow, trouble, distress.

BITTERSWEET, *s.* a plant, called also woody nightshade. Also, a species of apple.

BITTS, *s.* [*bitten*, Sax.] two perpendicular pieces of timber in the forepart of a ship, bolted to the gun-deck; their heads are braced with a cross piece, and several turns of the cable are taken over them, for securing the ship when at anchor.

BITUME, or BITUMEN, *s.* [*bitumen*, Lat.] in Natural History, a fat, tenacious, inflammable, mineral substance, or a fossil body, which easily takes fire, yields oil, and is not soluble in water.

BITU'MINOUS, *a.* [from *bitumen*, Lat.] having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

BI'VALVE, *a.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] in Natural History, applied to fish that have two shells, such as oysters; and in Botany, to plants whose seed-pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.

BIVA'LVULAR, *a.* that has two shells or valves.

To BI'VOUAC, *v. n.* to continue under arms all night. See BIVAC.

BI'ZANTINE, or BYZANTINE, *s.* a large wedge of gold, valued at 15*l.* which the king offers upon high festival days. See BESANT.

To BLAB, *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Belg.] to reveal a secret through heedlessness. Neuterly, to talk, to tattle.

BLAB, *s.* a tell-tale; one who discovers secrets through inconsideration, or too great a propensity to talking.

BLA'BBER, *s.* one who discovers a secret through want of caution, and a great fondness of speaking.

BLACK, *s.* [*blac*, Sax.] absence or want of light and colour, owing to a body's reflecting no rays of light; a black colour; mourning; a negro, or blackmoor; the sight of the eye. *Dyer's black*, for stuffs of a high price, is composed of indigo, woad boiled with alum, tartar, or ashes of wine lees maddered with common madder, and mixed with gall-nuts of Aleppo, copperas, and sumach. The best black cloth should be first died blue. *German black* is made of the lees of wine, burnt bones washed afterwards, and ground with burnt ivory or peach stones; that with ivory is the best. This is used by rolling-press printers. *Ivory black* is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, used by painters and jewellers to blacken the bottom ground of the collets or bezels in which they set diamonds. *Spanish black*, invented by the Spaniards, is burnt cork. *Lamp* or *lamp black*, is the sooty smoke or soot of rosin, received in sheep-skins, or pieces of coarse linens, fixed at the top of a chimney, wherein it is burnt for that purpose. *Currier's black* is made with gall-nuts, sour beer, and cold iron, for the first blackening applied to the hides; but of gall-nuts, copperas, and gum-arabic, for the second. *Black*, after the word *look*, and the preposition *upon*, implies sullen, unfriendly, and is a sign of displeasure. "*Looked black upon me.*" *Shak.* Joined with *blue*, it implies the colour of the skin, occasioned by a hard blow; livid. PROV. *Black will take no other hue*; this dyers find by experience. It may signify that vicious persons are seldom or never reclaimed.—*A black plum is as sweet as a white*; signifying, that the prerogative of beauty proceeds from fancy.—*A black hen lays a white egg*; I conceive the meaning of it is, that a black woman may bear a fair child.

To BLACK, *v. a.* to make of a black colour.

BLACK, *a.* of a black colour; dark; sable. Applied to moral action, horrible, or excessively wicked; atrocious. Figuratively, obscure; mysterious. Dismal; mournful.

BLA'CKBERRY, *s.* the fruit of the blackberry bramble.

BLA'CK-BROWED, *a.* having black eye-brows. Figuratively, dark, gloomy, dismal, or threatening.

BLA'CKBURN, a large town in Lancashire, with cotton manufactures, and a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 203 N. N. W. of London. Population 27,091. Was made a borough by the Reform Bill, and elects two members.

BLA'CK-CATTLE, *s* in Husbandry, a general term, including oxen, bulls, or cows.

To BLA'CKEN, *v. a.* to make a thing black, which was of a different colour before; to intercept the rays of light; to darken. Figuratively, to sully a person's character by defamation, or unmerited censure.

BLA'CKGUARD, *s.* in low and familiar language, used to convey the idea of a person of mean circumstances, dirty and ragged in dress, and of base principles.

BLA'CKISH, *a.* [*black* and *isc*, Sax.] inclined to a black colour; somewhat black.

BLA'CK-LEAD, *s.* a mineral much used for pencils. See LEAD.

BLA'CKMOOR, *s.* a man or woman who complexion is naturally black; a negro.

BLA'CKNESS, *s.* that quality of a body which arises from its reflecting few or no rays, and is owing to its porosity, the minuteness of its particles, and the rays of light suffering so many reflections in the inside, that few return to the surface; want of light, or darkness.

BLA'CKPOOL, a village on the coast of Lancashire, much resorted to for sea-bathing, 3 miles W. of Poulton.

BLACK ROD, *s.* the usher of the order of the Garter, so called from his black rod with a golden lion at the top. He attends the king's chamber, and the house of lords in parliament.

BLACK SEA, the ancient Euxine, an inland sea between Europe and Asia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia; and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between lon. 28. and 42. E. and from lat. 41. to 46. N. having the Turkish dominions on the west, south, and east, and the Russian on the north.

BLA'CKSMITH, *s.* a person who forges the larger works in iron, and derives his name from their colour, which is generally black from their not being polished; opposed to a *whitesmith*, who forges the smaller works, which are generally polished.

BLA'CKTHORN, *s.* a shrub, the same with the sloe.

BLA'DDER, *s.* [*bladdre*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a thin dilatable membranous body, which serves as the receptacle of the urine after its secretion from the blood in the kidneys, situated in the pelvis of the abdomen. It likewise signifies a pustule, blister, or the swelling of a membrane filled with any fluid, such as arises after scalding or burning.

BLADE, *s.* [*blad*, or *bled*, Sax.] In Botany, the spire or leaf of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots or leaves of corn, which rise from the seed. Hence the cutting part of a sword or knife is called a *blade*, from its resemblance to a blade of grass. Figuratively, a bold, enterprising, brisk, fierce, and gay person.

BLADE, or BLADE-BONE, *s.* in Anatomy, the scapula, or scapular-bone, of a flat or triangular form.

To BLADE, *v. a.* to furnish with a blade; to fit a blade to a handle.

BLA'DED, *a.* that has leaves, spires, or blades.

BLAIN, *s.* [*blegene*, Sax.] a distemper incident to beasts, consisting of a bladder growing at the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which becomes so large as to stop the breath. Applied to human creatures, a pustule or blister.

To BLAME, *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.] to censure; applied to persons, to charge them with having done a fault.

BLAME, *s.* imputation of wrong measures or faults. Figuratively, the defect which merits censure. Used with *to*, it implies that which deserves *blame*, or *blameable*.

BLA'MEABLE, *a.* that may be found fault with, or censured; culpable; faulty.

BLA'MEABLENESS, *s.* that which renders a thing faulty, or liable to blame or censure; culpability.

BLA'MEABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as deserves censure or blame; culpably; faultily; criminally.

BLA'MEFUL, *a.* that highly deserves to be found fault with, censured, or blamed; guilty; culpable; criminal.

BLA'MELESS, *a.* that is no ways defective; or deserves no censure or blame; used sometimes, but very rarely, with the particle *of*. Innocent; guiltless.

BLA'MELESSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be free from fault; so as not to merit censure; innocently.

BLA'MELESSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person or thing by no means the object of censure or blame.

BLA'MER, *s.* the person who censures, or charges a person or thing with defect, or being wrong.

BLA'MEWORTHY, *a.* that deserves censure or blame, including the idea of something wrong or defective.

BLANC, MONT, a stupendous mountain of the Alps, generally reckoned the highest in Europe, Asia, or Africa, and encompassed by those wonderful collections of snow and ice called the *Glaciers*. It is 15,973 feet above the level of the sea.

To BLANCH, *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.] to whiten a thing which was before of another colour. Figuratively, to peel, applied to the peeling almonds, which discovers their kernel of a white colour. To slur or pass over; to balk.

BLA'NCHER, *s.* one who makes any thing white.

BLA'NCHING, *s.* the action, art, or method of making any thing white. In Coinage, the method made use of to give the pieces that brightness and lustre they have on their first coming out of the mint.

BLAND, *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] soothing, mild, applied to language. Soft, temperate, applied to weather.

BLA'NDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday, pleasantly situated on the river Stour, near the Downs. It is a well-inhabited place, and has been subject to several dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almost the whole town was burned down; but it was soon rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquisate, and is 21 miles S. of Salisbury, 18 N. E. of Dorchester, and 103 W. by S. of London. Population 3109.

To BLA'NDISH, *v. a.* to insinuate one's self into a person's favour; to soothe, or allure. Seldom used.

BLA'NDISHMENT, *s.* [*blanditiæ*, Lat.] an insinuating address; soft, mild, and kind expressions, by which a person steals into the favour of another; act of fondness.

BLANK, *a.* [*blanc*, Fr.] whitish or pale, applied to colour; not written on. Used with the word *look*, (either expressed or understood) confused, dejected, or shewing the signs of disappointment. Applied to verse, that has no rhyme; Milton, Thomson, and others, have shewn this to be the most masculine ornament of poetry, which brings our language to a nearer resemblance of the Greek and Roman poetry, and sits on a height beyond the poetry of the French and Italians, which they must look up at with an envy, and acknowledge it impossible for their enervate languages to attain to.

BLANK, *s.* in Commerce, a void space, or that which has no writing on it, but is left so, in order to be filled up. In Lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn against it. Figuratively, the mark or point which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

To BLANK, *v. a.* Figuratively, to confuse; to disappoint; to erase, bring to nothing, or render abortive.

BLA'NKET, *s.* [*blanchette*, Fr.] a loose stuff made of wool, used for beds, for procuring warmth. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*.

To BLA'NKET, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in in a blanket.

BLA'NKLY, *ad.* in such a manner as causes or shews confusion or disappointment; with whiteness; with paleness.

To BLARE, *v. n.* [*blaren*, Belg.] to bellow, to roar; to melt away, like a lighted candle blown by the wind.

To BLASPHEME, *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat.] to speak ill of God, his messengers, or things relating to his service, and comprehended in his revelation. In Law, an indignity or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature, *Lindw.* cap. 1. Neuterly, to speak blasphemy.

BLASPHEMER, *s.* one who utters disrespectful or irreverent things, either of God, Christ, or any person in the Holy Trinity, God's messengers, or any thing relating to religion.

BLA'SPHEMOUS, *a.* that is disrespectful or irreverent with respect to God and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with that reverence we owe to the Deity; in such a manner as to speak ill of God and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMY, *s.* an offering of some indignity to God, any person of the Trinity, any messengers from God, his holy writ, or the doctrines of revelation.

BLAST, *s.* [*blæst*, Sax.] a breath, puff, or current of wind; the sound made by blowing a trumpet or other wind instrument; a warm air, or other alteration in the atmosphere, which withers trees, or causes a pestilence.

To BLAST, *v. a.* to infect with some sudden plague or infection by means of the air; to cause a thing to wither; to ruin a person's character by spreading false rumours; to render an enterprise abortive; to strike with terror.

BLA'STING, *s.* in Mineralogy, the blowing up the vein of a mine by gunpowder.

BLA'TANT, *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] bellowing like a calf.

BLAY, *s.* a small white river-fish, called also a *bleak.*

BLAZE, *s.* [*blase*, Sax.] a flame, or the light of a flame. Figuratively, a spreading abroad; publication or extending a report. The white mark on a horse's forehead, reaching to his nose.

To BLAZE, *v. a.* used with *upon*, to shine, or give light. Figuratively, to make a thing universally known by report or rumour: sometimes used with the words *abroad* and *about.*

BLA'ZER, *s.* one who spreads abroad any report or rumour. Not much in use.

To BLA'ZON, *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] in Heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in their proper and technical terms. Figuratively, to set out, deck, or adorn. To discover to advantage; to display. To spread abroad.

BLA'ZON, *s.* in Heraldry, the art of expressing the several parts of a coat of arms in its proper terms: all persons, beneath the degree of a noble, must have their coats *blazoned* by metals and colours; nobles by precious stones; and kings and princes by planets. *Blazon* is used figuratively, for making any thing public; a pompous display of any quality; celebration; proclamation.

BLA'ZONRY, *s.* art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, *v. a.* [*blæccan*, Teut.] to whiten a thing by exposing it to the air and sun. Neuterly, to grow white in the sun or open air.

BLE'ACHING, *s.* the art of making a thing white, which was not perfectly so before, or which was of a different colour.

BLEAK, *s.* [*blick*, Teut.] a small river-fish.

BLEAK, *a.* [*blæc*, Sax.] cold, sharp; cheerless; pale.

BLE'AKNESS, *s.* extreme coldness; chilness; applied to the air. Paleness.

BLE'AKY, *a.* cold or chilly owing to the wind.

BLEAR, *a.* [*blaer*, Belg.] dim or sore with water or rheum. Applied to the eyes, that causes dimness of sight.

To BLEAR, *v. a.* to occasion dimness of sight; to make the eyes sore with water or rheum. Figuratively, to blind, or prevent the mind from taking notice of things.

BLEAR-EYED, *a.* dim-sighted.

To BLEAT, *v. a.* [*blætan*, Sax.] to cry like a sheep.

BLEAT, *s.* [from the verb] the cry of a sheep or lamb.

BLEB, *s.* [*blaen*, Germ.] a blister; a bubble, or blob.

BLED, part. pass. of To BLEED.

To BLEED, *v. n.* [preter. *I bled*, or *have bled; bledan*, Sax.] to lose blood by a wound, &c.; to die a violent death, particularly in battle. Figuratively, to drop like thick or rich blood. Used actively, to extract blood from a person by opening a vein with a lancet; to let blood.

To BLE'MISH, *v. a.* [from *blesmer*, old Fr.] to mark with any defect; to spot, stain, or any other ways to rob a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection. Figuratively, to defame; to ruin a person's reputation.

BLE'MISH, *s.* applied to personal charms, a scar, mark of deformity, or any thing that diminishes their perfection. Applied to manufactures, a defect either in the making, or owing to some accident. Applied to moral conduct, a reproach, disgrace, defect, or fault.

To BLENCH, *v. n.* [from *blincken*, Dan.] to shrink; to start back. To hinder; to obstruct.

To BLEND, *v. a.* [preterit *blended*, anciently *blent; blendan*, Sax.] to mix or mingle things together imperfectly, or so as the several compounds may be discovered. To confound. To pollute, spoil, or corrupt.

BLE'NDER, *s.* a person who mingles things together.

BLE'NHEIM, a village of Germany, in Suabia, memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained August 2d, 1704, by the Allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodstock, at the charge of the government. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, 3 miles N. E. of Hochstat, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augsburg. The Austrians were defeated by the French near this place in 1800. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BLENT, the obsolete participle of BLEND.

To BLESS, *v. a.* [preterit *I blessed*, or *blest; blessian*, Sax.] to pray for, or wish happiness or good to a person; to consecrate by prayer; to praise for happiness received, or ascribe our happiness to God; to confer every thing that can make a person perfectly happy, applied to God.

BLE'SSED, part. pass. of BLESS.

BLE'SSEDLY, *ad.* in a manner which communicates the greatest happiness that can be wished; happily.

BLE'SSEDNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person extremely happy; the state of consummate felicity in heaven. Figuratively, the divine favour. Sanctity.

BLE'SSER, *s.* he that blesses or gives a blessing.

BLE'SSING, *s.* a declaration of future happiness in a prophetic manner; a prayer in which happiness is requested. Figuratively, the divine favour; any means or cause of happiness; any great advantage or benefit. A gift.

BLETCHINGLY, a borough in Surrey, without a market. Disfranchised by the Reform Bill; 4 miles E. of Ryegate, and 21 S. of London. Population 1203.

BLEW, the preterit of BLOW.

BLEYME, *s.* in Farriery, an inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

BLIGHT, *s.* [*blyche*, Teut.] mildew; a distemper that affects trees and plants in various manners, sometimes the whole, and sometimes only the leaves, occasioned by an evil disposition of the air, as too severe frosts, &c. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking miscarry, or disappoints the person's expectations.

To BLIGHT, *v. a.* to corrupt with mildew; to stop the vegetation of a tree; to render it barren; to wither. Figuratively, to blast, destroy, kill, or wither.

BLIND, *a.* [*blind*, Sax.] not able to see; deprived of sight. Figuratively, ignorant, with the particle *to* before the object; dark, not easily to be seen or found. In Chemistry, applied to those vessels that have no opening but on one side. PROV. *Blind men can judge no colours.—A man were better to be half blind than have both his eyes out.—Who so blind as he that will not see?*

To BLIND, *v. a.* to deprive a person of his sight, to prevent a person from seeing; to darken. Figuratively, to render a thing obscure, and not easily comprehended.

BLIND, *s.* something made use of to intercept the light. Figuratively, something made use of to divert the eye or mind from attending to the design a person is carrying on.

To BLI'NDFOLD, *v. a.* to hinder a person from seeing, by folding or tying something before the eyes.

BLI'NDFOLD, *a.* with the eyes covered; with the eyes shut. Figuratively, without consideration.

BLI'NDLY, *ad.* without sight. Figuratively, scarcely or hardly to be perceived; without examination; implicitly.

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF, *s.* a play wherein a person endeavours to catch some one of the company, after something is tied over his eyes to prevent his seeing.

BLI'NDNESS, *s.* loss of the faculty of seeing, arising from the loss or distemperature of the organs of the eye. Figuratively, ignorance or want of knowledge.

BLI'NDSIDE, *s.* used figuratively, to express the foibles or weakness of a person, which exposes him to the artifices of others.

BLI'NDWORM, *s.* in Natural History, the larger slow-worm, so called from the smallness of its eyes, which has induced some to think it has none; a kind of small viper, the least of the English venomous reptiles.

To BLINK, *v. n.* [*blincken*, Dan.] to wink or twinkle with one eye; to shut one eye; to be blind of, or to see obscurely with one eye. Actively, to evade, or pass by without sufficient notice; as "to *blink* the question."

BLI'NKARD, *s.* one who has bad eyes; one who sees but very dimly. Something twinkling. Figuratively, one who discerns but very imperfectly.

BLISS, *s.* [*blisse*, Sax.] joy arising from the possession of some great and important good; a state of happiness, or of the highest felicity; most commonly applied to the happiness of the heavenly mansions. SYNON. Our *happiness* glares in the eyes of the world, and exposes us often to envy. Our *felicity* is only known to ourselves, and gives us continual satisfaction. The idea of *bliss* extends beyond a life temporal.

BLI'SSFUL, *a.* abounding with joy; possessed of the highest degree of happiness; felicitous.

BLI'SSFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew the greatest signs of joy, occasioned by the possession and enjoyment of happiness; felicitously.

BLI'SSFULNESS, *s.* the quality or state of extreme joy, arising from the enjoyment of an important and immense good; extreme happiness; fulness of joy.

To BLI'SSOM, *v. n.* to caterwaul; to be lustful.

BLI'STER, *s.* [*bluyster*, Belg.] a swelling of the skin, generally filled with a watery fluid, after burning, scalding, &c. In Pharmacy, a medicine which attracts the humours to a particular part, and by that means raises the cuticle.

To BLI'STER, *v. n.* to rise in blisters; to be covered with blisters. Used actively, to raise blisters by burning; to apply a plaster, in order to raise a blister.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, the parish of which extends into the West Riding of Yorkshire. The population is 1429. It has a market on Thursday. It had formerly both a castle and a priory. It is 23 miles N. W. of Newark, and 151 N. by W. of London.

BLITHE, *a.* [*blithe*, Sax.] gay; airy; joyous; sprightly; mirthful; owing to the enjoyment of some good.

BLI'THLY, *ad.* in a joyous, sprightly, or airy manner.

BLI'THNESS, or BLI'THSOMENESS, *s.* the state of joyful alacrity and sprightliness.

BLI'THSOME, *a.* gay, airy, or sprightly; cheerful.

To BLOAT, *v. a.* [*blowan*, Sax.] to swell with wind. Figuratively, to shew pride by the looks or gesture. Neuterly, it implies to look as if swelled by wind; to grow turgid; generally applied to a person growing lusty, but appearing at the same time of a weak constitution.

BLO'ATEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person or thing puffed up with fat, or swelled with wind; turgidness; tumour.

BLO'BBER, *s.* a bubble. Not in common use.

BLO'BBERLIP, *s.* a thick lip.

BLO'BLIPPED, or BLO'BBERLIPPED, *a.* that has thick lips, applied both to persons and things.

BLOCK, *s.* [*block*, Belg. *bloc*, Fr.] a heavy piece of timber more thick than long; any massy body; a piece of wood formed in the shape of a skull, made use of by barbers to make their perukes upon; a piece of wood used by hatters to form or dress their hats on; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; pieces of wood belonging to a ship, fitted with shives and pins for running rigging to go through. Figuratively, an obstruction, or impediment; a person of dull parts, slow apprehension, or remarkable stupidity.

To BLOCK, *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] to stop up any passage; to enclose a town so as to hinder any one from going into, or coming out of it. Generally used with the particle *up*.

BLOCKA'DE, *s.* [*blockhuys*, Teut.] a fortress or bulwark, erected to stop up or secure a passage. In War, a kind of siege, wherein all passages and avenues are seized and stopt up, so as the besieged can neither receive provisions, reinforcements, nor intelligence, and are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or starving.

To BLOCKA'DE, *v. a.* to seize upon, and block up all the avenues to a place.

BLO'CKHEAD, *s.* a figurative expression, used to imply a person of a dull apprehension, want of parts, and great stupidity.

BLO'CKHEADED, *a.* remarkably stupid, dull, and incapable of improving.

BLO'CKHOUSE, *s.* a fortress built to secure a passage, and hinder any one from going through.

BLO'CKISH, *a.* stupid; dull.

BLO'CKISHLY, *ad.* after the manner of a person remarkable for his stupidity; like a blockhead.

BLO'CKISHNESS, *s.* great dulness of apprehension; stupidity.

BLO'CKLEY, a village of Worcestershire, enclosed by Gloucestershire, 7 miles S. E. of Evesham. Popul. 2015.

BLOCK-TIN, *s.* pure or unmixed tin, and yet unwrought.

BLO'CKWOOD, *s.* in Trade, the logwood brought from Honduras, and used in dyeing black.

BLO'MARY, *s.* [from *bloma*, Sax.] the first forge in an iron work, through which the metal passes after it has been first melted from the mine.

BLOOD, blud, *s.* [*blod*, Sax.] a red warm fluid, circulating by means of the veins and arteries through every part of an animal body. *Blood* is used figuratively for family, kindred, descent, life. Joined with *hot* or *cold*, a cold or warm disposition; a person of a warm or sanguine temper; a rake. Joined with *flesh*, used in scripture to signify human nature in its corrupt state, or the state of unassisted reason. The juice of vegetables.

To BLOOD, *v. a.* to stain with blood; to let blood.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS, *s.* murder; the crime of shedding blood.

BLOO'D-HOT, *a.* that has the same degree of heat as the blood.

BLOO'DHOUND, *s.* a hound that follows by the scent, seizes with great fierceness, will not quit the track of the person he pursues, and is trained to the sport by blood.

BLOO'DILY, *ad.* in a cruel savage manner; inclined to murder or bloodshed.

BLOO'DINESS, *s.* the state or appearance of a thing stained with blood; disposition to shed blood.

BLOO'DLESS, *a.* without blood; having no blood; without slaughter. Figuratively, dead; pale; destitute of spirit.

BLOO'DSHED, *s.* murder, occasioned by giving a person a wound by which he bleeds to death; slaughter.

BLOO'DSHEDDER, *s.* one who murders another.

BLOO'DSHOT, or BLOO'DSHOTTEN, *a.* applied to a distemper in the eyes, wherein the blood-vessels are so distended as to make them appear of a bloody colour.

BLOO'DSTONE, *s.* in Natural History, a mineral of a green colour, spotted with a blood-red; hard, ponderous, composed of pointed needles, and generally found in iron mines. It is used in medicine as a styptic, or to stop blood; and by goldsmiths and gilders to polish their works.

BLOO'DSUCKER, *s.* a leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood; a murderer, or man of cruelty.

BLOO'D-VESSEL, *s.* a vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood; a vein; an artery.

BLOO'DY, *a.* stained with blood. Figuratively, cruel: murderous.

BLOO'DY-FLUX, *s.* the dysentery; a disease in which the excrements are mixed with blood. See DYSENTERY.

BLOO'DY-MINDED, *a.* cruel; inclined to murder.

BLOOM, *s.* [*blum*, Teut.] in Botany, the flower on fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruit. The fine blue substance on plums, &c. Figuratively, a flourishing state, which may admit of increase and improvement.

To BLOOM, *v. n.* to produce blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, to flourish; to be in a flourishing state.

BLOO'MY, *a.* full of blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, being in a state of vigour or perfection; being in a flourishing state.

BLO'SSOM, *s.* [*blosme*, Sax.] in Botany, the flower which afterwards turns to fruit on trees or plants; more particularly applied to the petals.

To BLO'SSOM, *v. n.* [*blosmian*, Sax.] to put forth flowers or blossoms, which afterwards turn to fruit.

To BLOT, *v. a.* [*blautjan*, Goth.] to drop ink on a paper or other substance; to efface or dash out any word with ink; used with *out*. Figuratively, to render a thing imperceptible or invisible; to efface; to stain, sully, or disgrace. To make black; to darken.

BLOT, *s.* a spot of ink dropped by accident on paper; a dash of the pen on a word, in order to efface it. Figuratively, a stain, or any thing which causes disgrace, applied to character. A term at backgammon.

BLOTCH, *s.* a sore, pustule, or any eruption of the skin, which conveys the idea of a defect.

To BLO'TE, *v. a.* [*blossen*, Belg.] to smoke, or dry with smoke; hence *bloted*, or red herrings. Seldom used.

BLOW, *s.* [*blowe*, Sax.] a stroke given with the fist or any weapon. Used with *at*, a single attempt; a sudden event; an unexpected evil. The act of laying or depositing eggs in flesh, applied to flesh; "the *blows* of flies." *Chapm.*

To BLOW, *v. n.* [preter. *blew*, part. pass. *blown; blawan*, Sax.] to move, applied to the action of the wind. Used sometimes impersonally with the particle *it*. "It *blows* a happy gale." *Dryd.* To breathe upon; to sound by means of wind. "Let the prating organ *blow*." *Dryd.* To sound a musical instrument by the breath. Used with *over*, to pass or cease without producing damage. "When the storm is *blown over* —how blest is the swain!" *Gran.* Used with *up*, to mount in the air, applied to the effect of gunpowder. "Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler*, No. 59. Used actively, to drive or move by the force of wind; to increase a fire by means of a pair of bellows; to breathe upon; to sound a wind instrument by the breath. "Their loud up-lifted angel-trumpets *blow*." *Milt.* Used with *out*, to extinguish by the wind or breath. Used with *upon*, to become common; to become contemptible on account of its being universally known even to the vulgar; to be stale.

To BLOW, *v. n.* [*blawan*, Sax.] in Botany, to bloom, to blossom, to flourish. Actively, to cause to blossom.

BLO'WER, *s.* among Miners, a melter of tin.

BLO'WING, *s.* [*blawung*, Sax.] the act of forming glass into various shapes, by breathing or blowing with the mouth through the blowing-pipe. The act of blowing, as the wind.

BLO'WZE, *s.* a female of a ruddy countenance, or one whose hair is generally in disorder; a ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY, *a.* ruddy-faced, or with the hair disordered.

BLU'BBER, *s.* the fat part of a whale, which contains the oil. The *urtica marina*, or sea-nettle.

To BLU'BBER, *v. n.* [*imbabolare*, Ital.] to weep in such a manner as to make the cheeks swell. Used actively, to swell the cheeks with weeping.

BLU'BBERED, *part. a.* swelled, big, or large, applied commonly to the lips.

BLU'DGEON, *s.* a short stick, having one end loaded with lead, &c. used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, *a.* [formerly spelt *blew; blæw*, Sax.] of a blue colour. Used substantively for one of the primitive colours of the rays of light; and among Dyers, for one of the five simple or mother colours, of which they form the others. It is made of woad, small woad, or vouede, or indigo. To *look blue*, to appear disconcerted, or angrily. To *look blue* upon a person, to behold him with an unfavourable aspect.

To BLUE, *v. a.* to make of a blue colour, to give linen a bluish cast by dipping them into cold water, wherein soap and indigo have been dissolved.

BLU'EBOTTLE, *s.* a flower of the bell shape; the wild hyacinth. A fly with a large blue belly.

BLU'ELY, *ad.* like a blue colour; bluish.

BLU'ENESS, *s.* that quality which designates a thing blue.

BLUFF, *a.* applied to the looks, big, swelling, surly. In naval language, a *bluff-headed* ship, is a ship with an obtuse prow.

BLU'ISH, *a.* somewhat blue.

BLU'ISHNESS, *s.* the quality of being somewhat blue.

To BLU'NDER, *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Belg.] to be guilty of a gross mistake, including the secondary idea of contempt. Used actively, to go in a confused manner in quest or search. To mix ignorantly and by gross mistake

BLU'NDER, *s.* a gross mistake, applied both to actions and words, and carrying with it the idea of gross and ridiculous stupidity.

BLU'NDERBUSS, *s.* a kind of gun or fusee, whose barrel is generally made of brass, and may be charged with several bullets. Figuratively, a person guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes, either in actions or words.

BLU'NDERER, *s.* one who cannot distinguish one thing from another; one who is guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes, either in action or language; a blockhead.

BLUNT, *a.* applied to the point or edge of a weapon, that will not pierce or cut, on account of its thickness, opposed to sharp; deficient in politeness of behaviour; void of ceremony or politeness; not easy to be penetrated.

To BLUNT, *v. a.* to spoil the sharpness of the edge or point of a weapon, so as to hinder it from piercing. Figuratively, to lessen or repress, the violence of any passion.

BLU'NTLY, *ad.* applied to edge-tools, so as not to be able to pierce or cut; without sharpness. Applied to behaviour, without ceremony, politeness, or elegance; coarsely.

BLU'NTNESS, *s.* want of edge, point, or sharpness, applied to weapons. Plainness, abruptness, want of ceremony, or politeness, applied to manners; rude sincerity.

BLUR, *s.* [*borra*, Span.] a blot or stain; a spot. Figuratively, a defect.

To BLUR, *v. a.* to efface, erase, or render a thing imperceptible. Figuratively, to stain, or sully, applied to credit, behaviour, or reputation.

To BLURT, *v. a.* to speak, discover, or declare, without consideration, or notwithstanding caution to the contrary. Used with the particle *out*, and sometimes with *at*.

To BLUSH, *v. n.* [*blosen*, Belg.] to redden, or grow red in the face at being charged with any thing that excites shame, or seeing any thing immodest. Used with *at*, before the cause. Figuratively, to bear the colour of a blush.

BLUSH, *s.* a redness of the cheeks occasioned by the consciousness of some defect, or the sight of some unchaste object. Figuratively, any red colour. With the word *first*, a sudden appearance, or at first sight.

BLU'SHET, *s.* a modest young maiden.

To BLU'STER, *v. n.* [from *blaest*, Sax.] to roar, applied to the noise of the wind, in a storm. Figuratively, to make a noise, bully, hector, swagger, or be tumultuous through a vain persuasion or conceit of a person's importance.

BLU'STER, *s.* the roaring noise occasioned by the violence of the wind; tempest. Figuratively, the height or noisy turbulence of anger or vain conceit; boisterousness.

BLU'STERER, *s.* a person who makes a great noise, from a conceited opinion of his own importance; a bully.

BLU'STROUS, *a.* applied to the wind, making a great noise from its violence. Applied to persons, making a noise, and assuming the airs of those who are of some importance.

BLYTHBOROUGH, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It is now gone to decay, but is a post-town on the road to Yarmouth, and has a stately handsome church. Distant from London 98 miles.

B MI, *s.* a note in Music.

BO, *interject.* a word used to excite terror; according to Sir William Temple, from *Bo*, an old northern captain, whose very looks terrified his enemies; but rather from the Dutch *baauw*, a spectre.

BOAR, *s.* [formerly spelt *bore; bar*, Sax.] the male hog.

BOAR-SPEAR, *s.* a spear used in hunting wild boars.

BOARD, *s.* [*bord*, Sax.] a piece of timber sawed thin for the use of building; when thick it is called a *plank*. A table. A table round which a council or committee sits; hence the *council board;* the *board of works*. Figuratively, entertainment, diet, or food. The deck, or floor of a ship. Used with *on*, within the ship. Joined to *without*, as *without board*, out of the ship. With *over*, over the side of the ship, or out of the ship into the sea. "*Throw'd him over board.*" *Slipt by the board*, is to slip by the sides of a ship. *To make a board*, is to turn the ship to the windward. *To make a good board*, is used of a ship when advanced much to the windward at one tack.

To BOARD, *v. a.* to enter a ship by force; to attack or make the first attempt, from the French *aborder quelqu'un*. To cover or pave with *boards*. To *board it up to the wind*, to turn a ship to the windward.

To BOARD, *v. n.* [from *burdd*, Brit.] to live and diet at a house. Actively, to place or receive a person as a boarder at a house.

BO'ARD-WAGES, *s.* money allowed to servants to find themselves in victuals.

BO'ARDER, *s.* one who diets or eats at another's table, at a settled rate; a scholar that lives in the master's house, and eats at his table.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, *s.* a school where the scholars live with, and are found in victuals by, their master.

BO'ARISH, *a.* [*boar*, and *isc*, Sax.] of the nature of, or like a boar; swinish. Figuratively, fierce, cruel, savage, furious, and void of every principle of humanity.

BO'ARISHNESS, *s.* the furious savage quality of a boar. Figuratively, want of delicacy, kindness, or pity.

To BOAST, *v. a.* [*bóst*, Brit.] to display one's abilities in a proud, assuming, and vain manner; to magnify, exalt, or be proud of. Neuterly, to brag; to exalt one's self.

BOAST, *s.* the thing a person is proud of; the cause of a person's pride; a vain and conceited display.

BO'ASTER, *s.* one who makes a pompous display of his advantages, whether they consist in power, wealth, learning, virtue, or religion; a vain-glorious bragger.

BO'ASTFUL, *a.* inclined or subject to brag; ostentatious.

BO'ASTINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to brag of, or display with vain conceit, and pompous expressions.

BOAT, *s.* [*bat*, Sax.] a small open vessel, commonly wrought or moved by oars, intended chiefly for rivers and lakes: when rowed by one man, called a *sculler;* when by two, named *oars*, by the Londoners. A small ship.

BOA'TION, *s.* [from *boare*, Lat.] roar, noise; loud sound.

BO'ATMAN, or BO'ATSMAN, *s.* he that manages or works a boat.

BOA'TSWAIN, *s.* [*boat* and *swain*] an officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, takes care of the long-boat and her furniture, steering her himself; calls out the several gangs and their companies to their watches, and other officers, and punishes all offenders that are sentenced by the captain or court-martial.

To BOB, *v. a.* [perhaps from *bobo*, Span.] to conquer or drub. To cheat, or deprive by fraud and cunning. These senses seem now obsolete. To touch gently. To cut.

To BOB, *v. n.* applied to any body, which being hung or suspended by a string, plays backwards and forwards; to play or swing against any thing. To give a person a hunch or push with the elbow, by way of signal, or to make him take notice of any particular.

BOB, *s.* a jewel or other ornament which hangs loose from the ear; the word or sentence repeated at the end of every verse or stanza of a song; a blow, hunch, or push with the elbow. Also a short peruke.

BO'BBIN, *s.* [*bobbine*, Fr.] a small piece of wood, turned in the form of a cylinder, with a little border jutting out at each end, and bored through its length to screw on a small iron spindle, and to wind thread, worsted, silk, &c. upon; the small reed put in the hollow of a shuttle, round which the thread or silk is wound to make the woof; a small neat turned stick, round which the thread is wound to make bone-lace with; likewise a round white tape, used by the ladies as a running string for their aprons, caps, &c.

BO'BCHERRY, *s.* a game among children, wherein a cherry is suspended by a string, which they strive to catch in their mouths.

BO'BTAIL, *s.* a dog which has his tail cut off entirely, or very short; hence the adjective *Bob-tail'd*.

BO'CASINE, *s.* a sort of linen cloth.

BO'CKELET, or BO'CKERET, *s.* a kind of long-winged hawk.

BO'CKING, a very large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is separated only by a small stream 42 miles N. E. of London. Population with parish, 3128.

BO'CKLAND, *s.* in the Saxon time, was what we call freehold land, held by persons of rank by charter or deed in writing, by which name it was distinguished from *Folkland*, or copy-hold land, held by the common people without writing.

To BODE, *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] to convey the knowledge of some future event, applied to an omen; to portend, used both in a good and bad sense.

BO'DEMENT, *s.* a sign or signs foreshewing some future event, used both of good and bad events; portent; omen.

To BODGE, *v. a.* to boggle; to step; to fail. To botch.

BO'DICE, *s.* stays, or a kind of waistcoat laced before, made of leather, and worn by country women.

BO'DILESS, *a.* [*body* and *lease*, Sax.] that has no body; incorporeal; immaterial; unreal; chimerical.

BO'DILY, *a.* that consists of, or belongs to matter; that belongs to the body. Real, opposed to chimerical.

BO'DILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be united to the body, or matter; corporeally; really; actually.

BO'DKIN, *s.* [*bodkin*, Brit.] an instrument with a small blade and sharp point, to make holes with; an instrument formed like a needle with a long eye, used by females to run a ribbon or string in an apron or other parts of their

dress, and formerly used in confining and tying up their hair. A dagger; the oldest acceptation of the word.

BO'DMIN, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday; seated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholesome. It chiefly consists of one street, and the many decayed houses, with its large church, shew it has been a place of greater note; it is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament, and formerly had the privilege of the coinage of tin. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 235 W. by S. of London. Popul. 3782.

BO'DY, *s.* [*bodig*, Sax.] in Physics, a solid, extended, palpable substance, of itself merely passive, and indifferent either to motion or rest, but capable of any sort of motion, or any kind of forms; composed of particles infinitely hard, so as never to wear or break into pieces. In Anatomy, that part of an animal composed of bones, muscles, nerves, canals, and juices. The real existence of a thing, or its completion, in opposition to an image, shadow, representation, or type. A collection of persons united by some common tie, or charter. Applied to dress, that part which covers the body. The materials which compose a stuff or other manufacture. Applied to liquors, strength. Substance. The main or chief part of a thing. A perfect system, or that which contains all the branches of a science; as, "A *body* of divinity." "A *body* of laws."

To BO'DY, *v. a.* to produce; to bring into being.

BO'DY-CLOTHES, *s.* the clothes which cover a horse's body when dieted, &c.

BOG, *s.* [from *bog*, soft, Ir.] a moist rotten spot of earth, which sinks and gives way to the weight of the body, formed of grass or plants putrefied by some spring; a marsh or morass.

To BO'GGLE, *v. n.* [from *bogil*, a sceptre, bugbear, or phantom, Belg.] to start, run, or fly back at the sight of a terrifying object. Used with the particle *at*, to hesitate; to doubt. To dissemble; to be guilty of prevarication; or to play fast and loose: used with the particle *with*.

BO'GGLER, *s.* a person full of doubts; a fearful or timorous person.

BO'GGY, *a.* abounding in bogs; partaking of the nature or quality of a *bog*; marshy; swampy.

BO'GHOUSE, *s.* a house of office, or privy.

BO'GMOSS, *s.* a sort of moss generally found in bogs. The botanical generic name is sphagnum.

BO'G-TROTTER, *s.* one who lives in a boggy country.

BOHE'A, *s.* [Chin.] one of the coarsest teas which comes from China, and is the second gathering; for all teas grow on the same plant, and differ only according to the season of gathering, and the method of drying. After it is gathered, it is dried in pans over a fire, and rolled up in the form we have it, by a person employed for that purpose; the juice or oil of the plant, which then moistens the hands, being of so corroding a nature, that it often eats into the flesh, and produces the same effect as a caustic. *Bohea tea* is very serviceable, and, where it agrees with a person, excels all other vegetables for preventing sleepiness or dulness; for taking off weariness or fatigue; for raising the spirits; corroborating the memory, and other faculties, which depend on a true temperature of the brain, if used chiefly in an afternoon, drank moderately, and not too hot, as is the general custom.

BOHE'MIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Misnia and Lusatia, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and on the W. by Bavaria. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pastures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and silver, and in some places they find diamonds, granites, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are only the Muldau, the Elbe, and the Oder. The language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is subject to the house of Austria. Prague, the capital, is in long. 14. 42. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

To BOIL, *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr.] to be violently agitated with heat; to have its particles set into a violent motion by fire, and so to be able to scald any thing immersed into it, applied to water. Figuratively, to be hot; to move with a violent motion, like that of boiling water; to be placed in boiling water. *To boil over*, applied to water or other fluids, to have its contents so rarefied by heat, as to take up a larger dimension than before, and to run over the sides of a vessel. Actively, to heat, by putting into boiling water; to seethe; to dress victuals by boiling.

BOIL, *s.* a species of abscess, properly *Bile*, which see

BO'ILER, *s.* one who boils any thing. A vessel in which a thing is boiled; a cauldron.

BO'ILING, *s.* in Physics, the particles of fuel passing the pores of the vessel, mix with the liquid, and meeting with a resistance there sufficient to destroy their motion, they communicate it to the water; hence arises a small intestine motion in the particles of that fluid; but the first cause still continuing, that motion is increased till the agitation of the water becomes sensible; but now the particles of fire, continually striking on those at the lowest surface of the water, will impel them, both by its impulse and their own rarefaction, upwards, during which the particles at the upper surface must, by their own specific gravity, be descending towards the bottom; which will easily account for the surface of water being sooner hot than at the bottom, and a person's being able to move a vessel of boiling water by putting his hand on the bottom, without receiving any hurt. The fire thus diminishing the specific gravity of water, so as to make it mount not only in water, but likewise air, we hence are enabled to account for the steam or smoke. The particles of air dilated and expanded thus by heat, moving upwards, will meet and coalesce in their ascent, by which means great quantities of water rise and fall alternately, or, in other words, the water will boil; but the heat continuing, and the rarefaction increasing, the water will now be too much for the vessel to contain, and will consequently swell over its sides, which the vulgar call *boiling over*. It must however be added, that when water boils, it cannot be rendered hotter by any degree of fire whatever.

BOI'STEROUS, *a.* violent, furious, vehement, or stormy. Roaring, applied to the wind. Figuratively, furious, warm, hot, outrageous. Applied to persons, violent; turbulent.

BOI'STEROUSLY, *ad.* in a violent manner; furiously.

BOI'STEROUSNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being furious, tumultuous, turbulent, and stormy.

BO'LARY, *a.* partaking of the nature of a bole or clay.

BOLD, *a.* [*bald*, Sax.] not hindered from an undertaking, either by the threats of others, or the difficulties attending it; daring, brave, courageous, fearless. Impudent, rude, applied to the behaviour. Licentious, or too free, applied to words. Level, smooth, even, applied by sailors to situation. *To make bold*, to take the liberty or freedom.

To BO'LDEN, *v. a.* to grow bold, to make bold; to dispel a person's fears or doubts; to give confidence.

BO'LDFACED, *a.* impudent; not shewing any signs of shame by the countenance; saucy; insolent; confident.

BO'LDLY, *ad.* confidently; with assurance; impudently.

BO'LDNESS, *s.* courage, intrepidity, bravery, fortitude, undauntedness, magnanimity. The power to speak or do what we intend before others without fear or disorder. In a bad sense, a resolution to do or speak any thing before others though conscious of its being wrong or indecent.

BOLE, *s.* [*bolus*, Lat.] a certain particular sort of earth, used by painters, moderately coherent, ponderous, soft, and not stiff or viscid, but in some degree ductile while moist; and composed of fine particles, smooth to the touch, friable, easily diffusible in water, and freely subsiding from it. There are several sorts of *Boles*, as the white, yellow, red, brown, and gray; all which are prescribed in some case or other, in various distempers. Also, the body, or trunk of a tree. Likewise, a measure of corn, containing six bushels.

BO'LINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, the birth-place of Henry IV. with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of earthenware. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom, though now but a mean place, 29 miles E. of Lincoln, and 133 N. by E. of London. Population 725.

BO'LIS, *s.* [Lat.] in Natural History, a great fiery ball, or meteor, swiftly hurried through the air, generally drawing a tail after it.

BO'LL, *s.* in Botany, a round stalk or stem, applied to flax, the globule which contains the seed.

To BOLL, *v. n.* to rise in a stalk; to swell, as a seed-vessel: "The flax was *bolled*." *Exod.* ix. 31.

BOLO'GNA, an ancient, large, rich, and very handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bolognese; an archbishop's see, and an university; the latter the most ancient and celebrated in Europe. It contains about 70,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. It is a place of great trade, which is in some measure owing to a canal that runs from this city into the river Pô. The Rheno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the silk-works. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 miles S. W. of Ferrara, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 21. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BOLOGNE'SE, a small province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese; on the W. by Modena; on the S. by Tuscany; and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy, and produces abundance of all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly Muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of alum and iron; and manufactures of linen, silk stockings, and cloth. This province belongs to the Ecclesiastical State, and Bologna is the capital.

BO'LSTER, *s.* [*bolstre*, Sax.] a long ticking sack filled with feathers, flocks, &c. made use of to support or raise a person's head in bed. Applied to dress, a pad made use of to hide some deformity. In Surgery, a compress, or piece of linen doubled, laid, or bound upon a wound.

To BO'LSTER, *v. a.* to support or raise a person's head with a bolster. In Surgery, to force or keep the lips of a wound close, by means of a compress. Figuratively, to support, maintain, or hold up.

BOLT, *s.* [*boult*, Belg.] a dart shot from a cross-bow; lightening; a thunderbolt; a short piece of iron made to fasten doors. A sieve. An obstacle, or impediment. *Bolt upright*, upright as an arrow.

To BOLT, *v. a.* to fasten with a bolt; to fling out; to speak without hesitation. Figuratively, to fasten; to separate the fine from the coarse parts of a thing with a sieve, from *bluter*, Fr. To separate truth from falsehood by rigorous examination. Neuterly, to spring out with suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow; to come in a hurry, or without due consideration. Used with the word *out*.

BO'LTER, *s.* a sieve to separate finer from coarser parts, peculiarly applied to that made use of to separate flour from bran. A kind of net.

BO'LTHEAD, *s.* in Chemistry, a long straight-necked glass vessel used in distillation. See MATRASS.

BO'LTING-HOUSE, *s.* a place where meal is sifted.

BO'LTON, or *Bolton-le-Moor*, a town of Lancashire, noted for its manufactures of fustians and muslins, with a market on Monday, and navigable canals to Manchester and Wigan. It stands amidst dreary moors, 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, and 197 N. N. W. of London. Population 41,195, including those of Little Bolton. Made a borough by the Reform Act, and sends two members to parliament.

BO'LT-ROPE, *s.* a rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

BO'LTSPRIT, *s.* See BOWSPRIT.

BO'LUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine made into a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken at once.

BOMB, *s.* [*bombus*, Lat.] formerly a loud noise. A hollow iron ball, or shell filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee being set on fire, burns slowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495.

To BOMB, *v. a.* to attack with, or shoot bombs against.

BO'MBARD, *s.* [*bombarda*, Lat.] a piece of artillery used before the invention of cannon, exceedingly short and thick. This word is now obsolete.

To BOMBA'RD, *v. a.* to fling bombs into a town; to attack with bombs.

BOMBARDI'ER, *s.* the engineer who fires or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

BOMBA'RDMENT, *s.* an attack made upon a city, &c. by throwing bombs into it.

BOMBASI'N, *s.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, silken, Lat.] a slight silken manufacture used for mourning.

BOMBA'ST, *s.* a stuff of soft loose texture formerly used for swelling out a garment; fustian. In Literature, high, pompous, and swelling expressions, without meaning.

BOMBA'ST, *a.* pompous; of big sound without meaning.

BOMBA'STIC, *a.* high-sounding; pompous; inflated.

BOMBA'Y, an island of Hindoostan, on the W. coast of the Deccan, 10 miles in length, and about 21 in circumference. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly accounted very unhealthy; but by draining the swamps and bogs, the air is improved. In 1805, a causeway was completed across the narrow strait which separated Bombay from the contiguous island of Salsette. It has a capacious harbour or bay, reckoned the finest haven in the Indies, where whole fleets find shelter and security in all seasons. Besides the town of Bombay, which is about a mile in length, (with mean houses, a few excepted) there are other smaller towns upon this island. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous: they have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarcely any corn or cattle. It is one of the three presidencies of the English East-India Company, by which their Oriental territories are governed, and is 156 miles S. of Surat. Lat. 18. 57. N. lon. 72. 52. E. from Greenwich.

BO'MB-CHEST, *s.* a chest filled with gunpowder and bombs, and placed under ground in order to blow it up, together with those that are upon it.

BOMBILA'TION, *s.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] sound; noise; report; humming like a bee.

BO'MB-KETCH, or BO'MB-VESSEL, *s.* a small vessel, strongly built, and strengthened with large beams, to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town.

BOMBY'CINOUS, *a.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] silken.

BO'NA FI'DE, *s.* [Lat.] really, truly; done without fraud or deceit.

BO'NAROBA, *s.* a woman of the town; a prostitute.

BONA'SUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Natural History, a kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRE'TIEN, *s.* [Fr.] a pear, so called perhaps from the name of some gardener.

BOND, *s.* [*bond*, Sax.] any thing which confines a person's arms, so that he has not the free use of them; cords or chains; that which holds the parts of a thing together; union, joining, or connection. Figuratively, captivity, imprisonment, loss of liberty; obligation. A tie, applied to alliance. In Law, a deed, by which a person obliges himself to perform certain acts, under a penalty specified therein.

BOND, *a.* [*gebonden*, Sax.] not free; in a state of slavery.

BO'NDAGE, *s.* slavery; a state wherein a person is deprived of liberty; captivity; imprisonment; obligation.

BO'NDMAID, *s.* a woman, or female slave.

BO'NDMAN, *s.* a man-slave.

BO'NDSERVANT, *s.* a servant who is under bond to serve his master, and is not at liberty to quit him.

BO'NDSERVICE, the condition of a slave; slavery.

BO'NDSLAVE, *s.* a person in inextricable slavery.

BO'NDSMAN, *s.* a slave; a man who has given his bond as a security for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN, *s.* a woman-slave; a woman who has given her bond for security.

BONE, *s.* [*ban*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a white, hard, brittle, insensible substance, supporting and strengthening the body like beams and pillars in a building; defending some of the more essential parts, as the brain; giving shape to the human fabric, and assisting it in its motion. The bones consist of lamellæ running lengthwise, and arched over at their ends. The number of bones in the human fabric are reckoned to be 245, exclusive of the ossa sessamoidea, which amount to 48 more. *To make no bones*, is to make no scruple, alluding to the readiness with which a dog devours a bone. *To give a person a bone to pick*, a low phrase for laying an obstacle in a person's way; or suggesting something which may perplex him. *A bone of contention*, a cause of strife.

To BONE, *v. a.* to take the bones out of the flesh.

BO'NELACE, *s.* flaxen lace, wove with bone bobbins.

BO'NELESS, *a.* that has no bones. Applied to the gums, without teeth.

To BO'NESET, *v. n.* in Surgery, to set a broken bone in such a position, that the two ends may meet and grow together; to reduce a dislocated bone into its proper place.

BO'NESETTER, *s.* one who applies himself peculiarly to set broken or dislocated bones; a surgeon.

BO'NFIRE, *s.* [*bon*, Fr. and *fire*] a fire made by the populace on public rejoicing days.

BO'NGRACE, *s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] a forehead cloth, generally worn by infants. A skreen for the face.

BON-MOT, bong-mo, *s.* [Fr.] a piece of wit; a jest.

BO'NNET, *s.* [Fr.] a covering for the head; a cap; or outward covering made of silk, worn instead of a hat by the ladies. In Fortification, a small work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, having a parapet of earth from 3 to 12 feet high, and from 30 to 36 feet thick. *Bonnet à prêtre*, or a priest's cap, an outwork with three salient angles, and two inwards. *Bonnets*, among sailors, are small sails set on the courses, or fastened to the bottom of the mizen, main-sail, or foresail of a ship, when they are too narrow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in light winds or calm weather.

BONE'TTA, *s.* a species of sea-fish.

BO'NNILY, *ad.* in a gay manner; handsomely.

BO'NNINESS, *s.* the quality of appearing gay, handsome, or plump.

BO'NNY, *a.* [from *bon*, Fr.] gay, cheerful, handsome, young, plump; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.

BONNY-CLA'BBER, *s.* an Irish word for sour buttermilk.

BO'NUM-MAGNUM, *s.* [Lat.] a species of plum.

BO'NY, *a.* having the properties, or consisting of bone; abounding in bones; strong; having large bones.

BO'NZES, *s.* priests of Japan, Tonquin, and China.

BOO'BY, *s.* [*bube*, Teut.] a dull, heavy, stupid, or contemptible fellow. A bird of the penguin kind.

BOOK, *s.* [*boc*, Sax.] a composition of some person, designed to communicate something he has discovered or collected to the public, and of a length sufficient to make a volume; a collection of papers sewed or bound, intended to be wrote on; the division of an author's subject. A tradesman's register of his business. Used with the particle *in*, and personal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much esteemed or valued by a person. I was so much *in his books*, that," &c. *Addison*. *Without book*, applied to the public delivery of a preacher, by the mere strength of memory; and sometimes to a writer, who asserts roundly, without adducing his authority.

To BOOK, *v. a.* to enter or write any thing in a book.

BOO'KBINDER, *s.* one who sews the sheets together, and fixes them to a cover of boards, or leather, &c.

BOO'KFUL, *a.* full of opinions gleaned from books, without having either digested what he has read, or been able to produce any thing of his own.

BOO'KISH, *a.* fond of books, or reading; pedantic.

BOO'KISHNESS, *s.* great fondness for books; too intense an application to study. Used sometimes reproachfully.

BOO'K-KEEPER, *s.* a clerk employed in a compting-house to keep a methodical register of the daily transactions.

BOO'K-KEEPING, *s.* the art of keeping accounts, or registering commercial transactions.

BOO'KLEARNED, *a.* conversant in books, but not in men; applied also to one who reads much, but is destitute of parts or invention.

BOO'KLEARNING, *s.* improvement or learning to be acquired from books, opposed to that which may be obtained by the exercise of a man's own faculties.

BOOKMA'KING, *s.* the practice of compiling or collecting from different authors, and publishing the product as a new work.

BOO'KSELLER, *s.* he whose profession is to sell books.

BOO'KWORM, *s.* in Natural History, a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, a person immoderately fond of reading; one who applies himself too intensely to study; a reader without judgment.

BOOM, *s.* [*beam*, Sax.] among Mariners, a long pole used to spread out the clew of the studding-sail, mainsail, or foresail; a pole, with bushes, or baskets, set as a mark to shew sailors how to steer in a channel, when the country is overflown; a bar of timber laid across a harbour to secure its entrance.

BOON, *s.* [*bene*, Sax.] a gift, grant, or present, obtained by having requested or sued for it; a benefaction.

BOON, *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] merry; gay. Generally used with the word *companion*. Kind, bountiful.

BOOR, *s.* [*beer*, Belg.] a rude unpolished countryman; a ploughman; a clown.

BOO'RISH, *a.* without breeding or politeness; rude, clownish; rustic; uncivilized.

BOO'RISHNESS, *s.* clownishness; rusticity; rudeness of behaviour; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE, *s.* [*bosig*, Sax.] a stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT, *v. a.* to be of service or advantage; to profit; to enrich, serve, or accumulate.

BOOT, *s.* [*bot*, Sax.] gain, profit, or advantage. *To boot*, is an adverbial expression, implying besides; over and above. Plunder, or booty.

BOOT, *s.* [*botte*, Fr.] a leather covering worn over the legs and feet, and used by those who ride on horseback; a leather receptacle under a coach-box, used for carrying boxes or other parcels.

To BOOT, *v. a.* to put on boots.

BOOTCATCHER, *s.* the person who pulls off and cleans passengers' boots at an inn.

BOOTED, *part.* with boots on the legs; in boots.

BOOTES, bo-o-tez, [Lat.] in Astronomy, the name of a northern constellation of fixed stars, consisting of 55, according to Flamsteed; one of which, called Arcturus, is of the first magnitude.

BOOTH, *s.* [*both*, Brit.] a house built of boards, or boughs, or canvass, to be used for a short time.

BOOT-HOSE, *s.* stockings worn instead of boots; spatterdashes; or Welsh-boots.

BOOTLESS, *a.* that will not produce any advantage or profit; unavailing; unsuccessful; useless.

BOOT-TREE, *s.* an instrument consisting of two parts, when joined in the shape of a leg, with a groove cut in the middle, to receive a quoin or wedge, which is driven in by main force, in order to stretch or widen a boot.

BOOTY, *s.* [*buyt*, Belg.] that which is gained from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage; spoil; things acquired by robbery. *To play booty*, is to play or act unfairly.

BOPEEP, *s.* the act of thrusting the head in sight of a person, and drawing it back again immediately; sometimes used as a token of fear, and at others a sign of pleasantry.

BORA'CHIO, *s.* [*borracho*, Span.] a drunkard; a bottle.

BO'RAGE, *s.* a plant with rough egg-shaped leaves, and blue blossoms, found on walls, and amongst rubbish, flowering in the summer months. The leaves of this plant are accounted cordial, and good for removing faintness; and therefore the tops are frequently put into wine and cool tankards.

BO'RAMEZ, *s.* the Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

BO'RAX, *s.* [Lat.] according to Quinsey, is an artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea-salt, and alum dissolved in wine. According to others, it is a mineral salt, of great use in soldering and casting gold and other metals. It is used by dyers, and gives a gloss to silks. It is one of the ingredients in Glauber's salts.

BO'RDER, *s.* [*bord*, Teut.] the extremities or edge of any thing; the extremities or confines of a country; the outer and extreme parts of a garment or head-dress; a narrow slip of flowers at the extremity of a flower-bed, &c. in a garden; a narrow bed round a garden. See BORDURE.

To BO'RDER, *v. n.* to live near to the extremities or confines of a country; to be situated near. Figuratively, to approach. Used actively, to sew a narrow ornament at the extremities of a thing; to lie upon or near.

BO'RDERER, *s.* one who dwells near a place, or on the confines and extremity of a country.

BO'RDURE, *s.* in Heraldry, a cutting off from within the escutcheon all round it about one-fifth of the field, serving as a difference in a coat of arms, to distinguish families of the same name, or persons bearing the same coat. If the line constituting the *bordure* be straight, and the *bordure* be plain, then in blazoning only the colour of the *bordure* is named.

To BORE, *v. a.* [*borian*, Sax.] to wear into a hole; to make a hole by any sharp-pointed instrument; to push forwards with violence; to make one's way, alluding to the strength required to make a hole with.

BORE, *s.* the hole made by boring; the instrument used in boring a hole; the dimensions of a hole or cavity, applied peculiarly to the mouth of a cannon, &c.

BORE, the preterit of BEAR.

BO'REAL, *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] northern, septentrional.

BO'REAS, *s.* [Lat.] the north wind.

BO'RECOLE, *s.* a species of cabbage.

BO'RER, *s.* an instrument made use of to bore holes with; the person who bores holes.

To be BORN, *v. n. pass.* [from *bear*] to come into the world; used with the particles *to*, *for*, and *of*. "He was *born* to empire." PROV. *He that is born to be hanged shall never be drowned.—He that was born under a three-halfpenny planet shall never be worth two-pence.*

BORNE, part. pass. of BEAR.

BO'RNEO, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, about 750 miles long and 400 broad, and almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but towards the sea, low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall eight months in the year. It produces aromatic herbs, oranges, lemons, mangoes, pines, palms, &c. in great abundance, excellent mastic, and other gums, wax, rice, cassia, coffee, honey, cotton, camphire, frankincense, musk, aloes, agaric, brazil-wood, sapan, pepper, cinnamon, and other spices; diamonds and gold dust are found in their rivers and sands. The animals are elephants, buffaloes, oxen, horses, tigers, leopards, bears, monkeys, deer, wild boars, goats, parrots, parroquets, together with a great variety of other beautiful birds; besides several animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar. Sambass, another part of this island, produces gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The people, in general, are very swarthy, but not quite black, and they go almost naked. There are Mohammedans on the sea-coast; but all the rest are Gentoos or Pagans. The Portuguese endeavoured to establish themselves here: but differences arising between them and the natives, they were all driven away, or murdered; however, the English have still a liberty of trading to the island, and in 1813 obtained possession of Sambass. The sea-coast is usually overflowed half of the year; and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ooze and mud; for which reason some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or posts. The capital town is of the same name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N. W. side of the island, 42 miles S. W. of Bacasa, lon. 112. 44. E. lat. 4. 55. N.

BO'RNHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 52 miles in circumference, nearly surrounded with rocks. The soil is stony, but fertile. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Schonen, in Sweden, in lat. 55. 15. N. lon. 15. 0. E.

BO'RNOU, an extensive country in the interior part of Africa, lying to the S. E. of Fezzan and Berdoa; between 16 and 20 degrees of N. lat. having the desert of Bilma on the N.; Nubia on the E.; and Begarmee on the S. Two

seasons divide the year. During our summer months it has intense heat, violent winds, deluges of rain, and dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning; but during the winter of Europe, the ardent heat subsides, the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather serene. It has a great variety of animal and vegetable productions. The ground is cultivated with hoes; the plough being unknown. The country is said to abound in flocks, millet, and cotton, which last the inhabitants manufacture and wear. The religion is Mohammedism; the government a sort of elective monarchy. In manners the people are courteous and humane. *Bornou*, the capital of this empire, is situated in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. It is of greater extent than Tripoli; but the houses, though neat, are so irregularly placed, that they can hardly be said to form streets. The mosques are constructed of brick and earth, and there are schools in which the Koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. It is 650 miles S. E. of Mourzouk, in lat. 19. 45. N. lon. 23. 5. E.

BO'ROUGH, *s.* [*borhoe*, Sax.] a town with a corporation. The word originally signified a company, consisting of ten families, which were bound together as each other's pledge. Afterwards borough came to signify a town, having a wall or some kind of defence about it. *Borough* is a place of safety and privilege; and some are called *free boroughs*, and the tradesmen in them *free burgesses*, from a freedom they had granted them originally, to buy and sell without interruption, and exempt from toll. *Borough* is now particularly appropriated to such towns or villages as send burgesses or representatives to parliament, whether they be incorporated or not. The whole number of boroughs amounts to 149. *Royal boroughs*, are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commissioners to represent them in parliament. *Head-borough*, the president or chairman of a hundred, chosen to speak, or transact affairs in their name. In parishes, a subordinate constable.

BO'ROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of hardware. Here Edward II. in 1322, defeated the rebel Earl of Lancaster. It is situated on the river Ure (over which is a fine bridge of stone, with very wide high arches, and high stone causeys at each end, to keep out the water) 18 miles N. W. of York, and 206 N. by W. of London Disfranchised. Population 2447.

BO'ROUGH-ENGLISH, *s.* a customary descent of lands or tenements in certain places, by which they descend to the youngest instead of the eldest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to the younger instead of the elder brother. This custom is not frustrated by the devise of a will, or a feoffment at common law to the contrary. The reason of this custom, according to Lyttleton, is, because the youngest is presumed, in law, to be the least able to provide for himself.

BO'RROWDALE, a village in the S. E. part of Cumberland, bordering on Westmoreland, in a romantic valley among the Derwentwater fells. These fells or hills are some of the loftiest in England, and it is in one of them the black lead, or wad, is found, wherewith almost all the world is supplied; the mines are opened only once in seven years, and when a sufficient quantity of this valuable and singular mineral is taken out, they are carefully closed again. In travelling among these mountains, the idea that presents itself to the astonished spectator, is that of the earth having been in a state of violent agitation and uproar, like the ocean in a storm; the hills appear like waves rising one behind another; and were it not for the abrupt and sudden scarps, and the immense masses of rugged rocks that give the idea of fixedness and stability, the bewildered fancy might be so lost as to imagine they were in a state of undulation, and ready to mingle with each other. The beautiful vale of Borrowdale is watered by the clearest brooks, which, precipitated from the hills, and forming many beautiful waterfalls, meet together in the dale, and forming one large stream, pass out of the dale under the name of Borrowdale Beck, when its waters spread out into an extensive lake, containing several beautiful islands. This lake is called Derwent-water, or Keswick Lake. Borrowdale is 6 miles S. of Keswick; in passing from which, the traveller has the lake on his right hand, and stupendous rocky precipices on his left: huge stones, or rugged masses of rock, which have tumbled from above, lie scattered along his way. As he approaches the dale, he sees the ledges of the rocks covered with herbage, shrubs, and trees; villages and farms arise upon his view; the larger cattle are seen feeding in the lower grounds, and the sheep in large flocks upon the mountains.

To BO'RROW, bor-ro, *v. a.* [*borgian*, Sax.] to take money or other thing of another, on condition of returning it again. Figuratively, to take something which belongs to another; to assume a property which belongs to something else. PROV. *He that goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing.*

BO'RROWER, *s.* a person who takes money, &c. of another, on condition of returning it again; he that uses what is another's as if it were his own Figuratively, he that adopts the sentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are so, applied to writings.

BO'SCAGE, *s.* [*boscage*, Fr.] a place set with trees; a grove or thicket; a wood or woodland. In Painting, a picture or landscape, representing woods.

BO'SKY, *a.* [*bosque*, Fr.] abounding with wood; woody. A cant word for *drunken*.

BO'SOM, *s.* [*bosme*, *bosom*, Sax.] the breast; that part of the body containing the heart. Figuratively, the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast; the middle or innermost part of any inclosure. In Composition, it implies favourite; any thing near or dear to a person, or that of which he is peculiarly fond; thus *bosom-interest*, *bosom-friend*, *bosom-secret*.

To BO'SOM, *v. a.* to enclose in the bosom. Figuratively, to keep a secret; to surround.

BO'SON, *s.* a corruption of BOATSWAIN, which see.

BO'SPHORUS, *s.* [from *βῶς* and *πόρος*, Gr.] in Geography, a narrow streight, or arm of the sea, which it might be supposed an ox could swim over; at present confined to that of Thrace, called the Straits of Constantinople; and the Cimmerian, or Scythian Bosphorus, called the Straits of Kaffa or Kiderleri.

BO'SQUETS, *s.* [*boschetto*, Ital.] in Gardening, small groves, or compartments, formed of trees, shrubs, or tall-growing plants, planted in quarters, either disposed in regular rows, or in a wild and accidental manner.

BOSS, *s.* [Fr.] a stud or ornament, raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence; the prominent part or that which sticks out of the middle of a thing, or shield.

BO'SSAGE, *s.* in Architecture, a projecting stone laid rough in a building, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, arms, &c. Rustic work in the corners of edifices.

BO'SSINEY, or *Boss Castle*, a town in Cornwall, whose market is discontinued. It is seated on the sea-coast, 17 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 233 W. by S. of London. Population, including Tintagill, 1006. Disfranchised.

BO'STON, a borough of Lincolnshire, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is commodiously seated on

both sides of the river Witham, over which it has a handsome, high wooden bridge; and being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handsome town, with a spacious market-place; its high-steepled church—which some pretend is the best-built structure in the world,—is useful as a land-mark for sailors. It sends two members to parliament, and has a fair, December 11, that holds nine days, for cattle and merchandise, called a mart; an ancient name, only used for this town, Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, Lynn Regis in Norfolk, and for Beverley and Headon in Yorkshire. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 113 N. of London.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, in N. America, seated on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, containing many small islands and rocks. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour, and the country within rising gradually, has a very fine and striking appearance, at entering. There is only one safe channel to the harbour, and that so narrow that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 sail to anchor, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very strong fortress. At the bottom of the bay is a pier near 2000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close, and on the N. side are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are generally spacious and well-built, particularly the principal one, extending from the pier to the town-house. On the W. side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk. Besides the statehouse and other public buildings, there are 19 churches of various denominations, and 7 free-schools, supported at the public expense. Population about 40,000. It is 310 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42. 18. N. lon. 71. 0. W.

BOSVEL, *s.* a species of crowfoot.

BOSWORTH, or *Market-Bosworth*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and remarkable for a battle fought near it, August 22, 1485, between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. in which Richard was slain. It is seated on a high hill, 13 miles W. of Leicester, and 106 N. N. W. of London. Popul. 2530.

BOTA'NIC, or BOTA'NICAL, *a.* [*βοτανικὸς* from *βοτάνη*, Gr.] that relates to herbs; skilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, *s.* one who is skilled in the nature of plants, and their culture; one who applies himself peculiarly to the study of vegetables.

BOTANO'LOGY, *s.* [from *βοτανολογία*, Gr.] a discourse on plants.

BOTANY, *s.* [*ἡ τέχνη βοτανικὴ*, from *βοτάνη*, an herb, or plant, Gr.] the science of herbs and plants. This science was very little cultivated till Bauhine, in the 16th century, reduced it to method, and increased the number of its objects; and it was brought to its present state of perfection, by the late Swedish botanist, Linneus.

BOTANY BAY, a bay of New South Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland, so called by captain, then lieutenant Cook, from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore, when discovered in 1770. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain; but in the sequel, Port Jackson, 13 miles farther to the N. was preferred. Lat. 34. 0. S. lon. 151. 21. E.

BOTA'RGO, *s.* [*botarga*, Span.] a relishing sort of food made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink.

BOTCH, *s.* [*bozza*, Ital.] a swelling which afterwards encrusts, discolours the skin, and causes a disagreeable idea. Figuratively, the part of any work clumsily or ill finished, so as to disgrace the rest; something added or joined to a thing in a clumsy manner.

To BOTCH, *v. a.* [*boetsun*, Belg.] to mend or patch old clothes in a clumsy manner. Figuratively, to mend any thing in an awkward manner; to join things together which do not suit or agree with one another. To mark with pustules, scabs, or blotches.

BOTCHER, *s.* one who mends, or sews patches on old clothes, in a clumsy manner; and is the same in respect to a tailor, as a cobbler to a shoemaker. Figuratively, a person who performs any thing in a clumsy and bungling manner.

BOTCHY, *a.* marked with blotches, or running sores.

BOTH, *a.* [*batu*, *batwa*, Sax.] when applied to two persons, or other things, as concerned together, it unites them into one collective idea, which implies the two. When followed by *and*, it implies either, or one as well as the other. "*Both* morning and afternoon." *Sidney.*

To BOTHER, *v. a.* to perplex or confound, to teaze; to make a stunning noise.

BOTRYOID, *a.* [from *βότρυς* and *εἶδος*, Gr.] in shape like a bunch of grapes.

BOTS, *s.* [has no singular; from *bitan*, Sax.] a species of small worm breedling in the entrails of horses.

BOTTLE, *s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] a vessel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor. When made of leather, called a leathern bottle; when of glass, a glass bottle. Figuratively, a quart, bottles generally holding that quantity. A bundle of grass, or hay, from the French *boteau*, a bundle.

To BOTTLE, *v. a.* to put liquor in bottles. Used with the particle *off*, to draw out of another vessel into a bottle.

BOTTLEMOSS, *s.* the English generic name for all those mosses called by Linneus splachnum.

BOTTLE-NOSED, *a.* having a large nose, very big towards the end.

BOTTLESCREW, *s.* a spiral wire made use of to pull a cork out of a bottle; a corkscrew.

BOTTOM, *s.* [*botm*, Sax.] the lowest part of a thing. Applied to a river, the bed of earth or gravel, over which the water glides; a valley, dale, or low ground. Figuratively, foundation; hence, *to the bottom*, sometimes implies thoroughly. *To be at the bottom*, to be concerned in, to have a part or share. A ship or vessel; hence *to embark on the same bottom*, is to venture in one *bottom*, to run a risk together in the same thing. The *bottom* of a lane, is the lowest part. The *bottom* of beer, the dregs. Applied to thread, a small ball, from *boteau*, Fr. a heap or little bundle.

To BOTTOM, *v. a.* to build upon as a foundation, principle, or support; to wind thread into a ball. Used neuterly, to be built on; to be supported by.

BOTTOMED, *a.* having a bottom; usually compounded with some other word, as *flat-bottomed boats.*

BOTTOMLESS, *a.* without a bottom; prodigiously deep; fathomless. Figuratively, boundless, insatiable.

BOTTOMRY, *s.* in Trade, the borrowing money upon the keel or bottom of a ship, whereby if the money be not repaid at the day appointed, the ship becomes the property of the creditor; likewise, the lending money, to be repaid at the return of the ship; in consideration of which, though the interest demanded be 20, 30, 40 per cent. and upwards, it is not esteemed usury; because if the ship perishes, the creditor loses his money.

BOUCHET, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of pear.

To BOUGE, *v. n.* to swell out.

BOUGH, bou, *s.* [*bog*, Sax.] an arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

BOUGHT, preterit of BUY, and pronounced *baut.*

BOUGIE, *s.* [Fr.] an instrument employed by surgeons in the cure of strictures of the urethra.

BOUILLEE', or BOUI'LLON, *s.* [*bouillon*, Fr.] in Cookery, any thing made of boiled meat; broth or soup.

BOULO'GNE, a sea-port of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is divided into the Higher and Lower Town. The harbour has a mole for the safety of ships, which prevents it from being choaked up with sand. It is seated at the mouth of the river Lianne, 14 miles S. by W. of Calais, and 130 N. of Paris.

To BOUNCE, *v. n.* to strike against a thing with such force as to rebound back, making a noise at the same time. To spring with force, applied to the spurting of beer out of a bottle. In familiar language, to make a noise, bully, or hector; to be strong made, active, or bold.

BOUNCE, *s.* a smart, and sudden stroke; a sudden noise, applied to the explosion of a gun, or the bursting of a bladder, &c. In low language, a threat, or boast.

BOU'NCER, *s.* one who is noisy in his own praise, or in his threats against another; a bully; a boaster.

BOUND, *s.* [from *bundes*, old Fr.] a restraint; limit, or boundary. A leap, jump, or spring. The flying back of a thing which is struck against another with great force; a rebound.

To BOU'ND, *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.] to jump, spring, or move forwards by leaps; to fly back again when struck against a thing with violence. Used actively, to make a thing leap or mount by fits from the earth, in its motion.

BOUND, part. pass. of BIND.

BOUND, *a.* [from *bindan*, Sax.] destined, intended, or on one's way to a certain place. Used with *for*, and peculiar to seamen.

BOU'NDARY, *s.* the extremity, or utmost limit.

BOU'NDEN, part. pass. of BIND.

BOU'NDING-STONE, *s.* a stone played with, and made to bound from the earth, when flung from the hand.

BOU'NDLESS, *a.* that is restrained by no limits, confined by no power, satisfied by no enjoyment; immeasurable.

BOU'NDLESSNESS, *s.* the quality of being without any restraint; insatiableness; infinity.

BOU'NTEOUS, *a.* liberal, or conferring benefits largely, and from a goodness and kindness of nature.

BOU'NTEOUSLY, *ad.* in a liberal manner; conferring benefits generously, and from a principle of good nature.

BOU'NTEOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of conferring benefits or favours from a principle of kindness, including the idea of superiority; munificence; liberality; generosity.

BOU'NTIFUL, *a.* conferring favours without restraint, and from an internal principle of kindness. Applied to things, very much abounding in valuable products.

BOU'NTIFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to confer favours or benefits with generosity, and from an inward principle of kindness; liberally; munificently. Applied to things, plentifully producing what is of service or use; largely.

BOU'NTIFULNESS, *s.* a great propensity to bestowing favours, or conferring benefits; generosity; munificence.

BOU'NTIHEAD, BOU'NTIHOOD, *s.* goodness; virtue.

BOU'NTY, *s.* [*bonté*, Fr.] the conferring benefits on others, distinguished from *charity*, because exercised towards objects that are not highly necessitous; and including the idea of a gift bestowed by a superior; generosity.

BOURDEAU'X, a city and sea-port of France, capital of the department of Gironde, containing 110,000 inhabitants. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Gironde is the string; and the harbour is large, with extensive quays. It has a considerable trade, particularly in wine and brandy. It is 320 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 44. 50. N.

To BOU'RGEON, boor-jon, *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] to sprout; to shoot into branches; to produce buds.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a navigable canal to Boston, and is seated near a spring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town to Spalding. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions, and is noted for the coronation of king Edmund. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Pop. 2589.

BOURN, *s.* [*borne*, Fr.] the extremity, bound, or limit of a country, or piece of land; a boundary.

BOURN, *s.* [*burn*, Sax.] a brook or torrent: when added to the names of places, it implies, that they are situated near, or upon brooks.

To BOUSE, *v. n.* [*buysen*, Belg.] to drink immoderately.

BOU'SY, *a.* intoxicated with drink; drunken.

BOUT, *s.* [*botta*, Ital.] a turn; implying as much of an action as is performed without intermission; at once; a part of any action which is carried on by successive intervals.

BOW, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 miles N. W. of Exeter and 188 W. by S. of London. Also a considerable village in Middlesex, situated 2½ miles E. N. E. of London. Population 2394.

To BOW, (*ow* pron. like that in *now* or *how*) *v. a.* [*bugan*, Sax.] to bend the body in token of respect; to listen to, joined with *ear* and the particle *down*. "*Bow down* thine *ear* to the poor." *Eccles.* iv. 8. To depress, or crush. Neuterly, to bend, or be bent; to make a bow; to stoop, or incline the body towards the earth. To be overpowered, or to stoop under the pressure of affliction.

BOW, (the *ow* pron. like that in *how* or *now*) *s.* a stooping of the head and inclination of the body, by way of compliment, or as an act of reverence.

BOW, (pron. *bo* as if the *w* were dropped) *s.* [*bwa*, Brit.] a warlike weapon or instrument made of tough wood, the extremities of which are tied by a string, which being drawn towards the body of a person, bends the wood; and by its elasticity forces an arrow placed on the string, with great violence, to a great distance; a bending piece of wood furnished with hair, and used in playing on stringed instruments; the loop of a string tied in a knot; a yoke, or bending piece of wood. Applied to a ship, that part which begins at the loof and compassing ends of the stem, and ends at the sternmost part of the forecastle. In Building, a *bow-rule* is a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, which direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch, used commonly in drawing draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or long arches. PROV. *A bow long bent at last waxeth weak.* This proverb may be applied both to the body and mind: too much labour and study weaken and impair both the one and the other.

BOW-BE'ARER, *s.* an under officer of the forest.

BO'W-BENT, *a.* bent like a bow, crooked; stooping.

To BO'WEL, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *v. a.* to pierce the bowels; to penetrate deep, or to the bottom of a thing.

BO'WELS, *s.* [*boyaux*, Fr.] the intestine vessels, or organs within the body; the guts. Figuratively, the inner part of any thing. Tenderness, pity, or compassion.

BO'WER, *s.* [*bur*, Sax.] an harbour or place, formed of the branches of green trees, bent or arched at the top. The anchor of a ship, so called from its being in the *bow* of a ship, and then pronounced *bo-er*.

To BO'WER, *v. a.* to make a bower; to include in a bower. Figuratively, to enclose.

BO'WERY, *a.* full of bowers; shady and enclosed like a bower.

BOWL, bole, *s.* [*buelin*, Brit.] a drinking vessel, rather wide than deep, distinguished from a tea-cup by its greater dimensions, and from a drinking cup, because that is rather deeper

than wide; the hollow roundish part of any thing which can hold liquor; a bason; a fountain.

BOWL, *s.* [*boule*, Fr.] a round or spherical piece of wood, which may be rolled on the ground.

To BOWL, *v. a.* to roll a bowl along the ground; to roll a bowl at any mark. To pelt with any thing bowled.

BO'WLDER-STONES, *s.* fragments of stone or marble, broken from cliffs, and rounded by the action of water.

BO'W-LEGGED, *a.* having bowed or crooked legs.

BO'WLER, *s.* he that rolls a bowl; one that plays with or at bowls.

BO'WLING-GREEN, *s.* a piece of ground overgrown with grass, of a true level or horizontal surface, kept close cut, and frequently rolled for playing at bowls.

BO'WLINE, *s.* a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BO'WMAN, *s.* one who shoots with a bow.

BO'WSHOT, *s.* the distance to which an arrow can fly when shot from a bow.

BO'WSPRIT, or BO'LTSPRIT, bo-sprit, *s.* a kind of mast at the prow of a vessel, resting slopewise on the head of the main stem, fastened by the fore-stay and to the partners of the foremast, serving to carry the sprit, and sprit top-sail, and jackstaff. Its length should be two-thirds of the mainmast, and its thickness equal to the mizen.

BO'WSTRING, *s.* the string by which a bow is bent.

BO'WYER, *s.* one who shoots with a bow; an archer; a person who makes bows.

BOX, *s.* [*box*, Sax.] a tree, of which the leaves are pinnated and ever-green; it has male and female flowers on the same plant, the former having a three-leaved, and the female a four-leaved concave empalement. Linnæus ranges it in the fourth section of his 21st class, from its having male and female flowers on the same plant, and the male flowers having four stamina. There are three species. Its wood is yellowish, hard, solid, even, very heavy, and takes a good polish. Also a case made of wood, or other substance, to hold any thing; distinguished from a chest, as the less is from the greater; the case of a mariner's or sea-compass; the inner case of a watch; a chest in which money is put; hence a *Christmas box*, which signifies both the chest into which the money is put, and the money then collected. The first story of seats in a play-house, formed into small square rooms, and built either on the stage or round the extremities of the pit.

BOX, *s.* [from *bock*, Brit.] a blow on the face with the hand.

To BOX, *v. a.* to fight with the fists; to strike on the head or face with the hand. To enclose in a box. In gardening to surround a border or bed with an edging of slips from the box-tree.

BO'XEN, *a.* made of box; of a box colour.

BO'XER, *s.* one who is skilled in fighting with the fists; one who fights with his fists; a pugilist; a gladiator.

BO'XLEY, a village in Kent, four miles N. of Maidstone. Here was the famous wooden figure, called the Rood of Grace; the lips and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries: it was broken to pieces, in 1538, by the bishop of Rochester, who shewed the credulous people the springs and wheels by which it was moved. Population 1391.

BOY, *s.* [the etymology uncertain] a name applied to persons of the male sex till they are fifteen years old. Used figuratively, for a person who wants the sedateness and discretion of manhood, and is then a term of reproach.

BO'YHOOD, *s.* the state wherein a person is styled a boy, extending from infancy to youth, or till a person is fifteen years old.

BO'YISH, *a.* like a boy with respect to inexperience, want of sedateness, and discretion; childish; trifling; puerile.

BO'YISHLY, *ad.* in a childish, wanton, trifling manner.

BO'YISHNESS, *s.* that quality which is predominant in boys; want of thought, sedateness, or discretion; childishness; trifling manner.

BP. an abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE, *s.* [*brabbelin*, Belg.] a quarrel; a clamorous noisy contest; a broil.

To BRA'BBLE, *v. n.* to contest a thing with great clamour; to quarrel; to clamour.

BRA'BBLER, *s.* a clamorous, quarrelsome, turbulent, or noisy fellow.

To BRACE, *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] to tie, or wind bandages tight round a thing. To strain or stretch. *To brace the yards*, in Sea Language, is to bring the yard to either side, so as to make it stand square or even across the ship.

BRACE, *s.* a bandage; that which keeps the parts of a thing close together; that which is used to keep a thing stretched. In Printing, a crooked line, denoting that the members of a sentence ought to be joined together, but not taken separately, marked thus } and used by poetical writers at the end of a triplet, or three lines which rhyme to each other. In Architecture, a piece of timber formed with bevel joints, and used to keep a building steady. In the plural, those ropes fastened to the yard-arms of a ship, used to square the yards, and bring them to any position. Applied to a coach, the thick thongs of leather on which the body hangs. In the plural, those transverse slips of cloth or leather, which, passing over the shoulders, and buttoning to the breeches, serve to hold them up.

BRACE, *s.* [never used with an *s* at the end for the plural, but a collective noun, which seems to have only the singular] in Hunting, two, or a pair; perhaps so called from their being tied together.

BRA'CED, *a.* in Heraldry, the intermingling chevrons at the base of an escutcheon.

BRA'CELET, *s.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] an ornament worn round the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER, *s.* that which braces, or keeps a thing tight. In Surgery, a bandage.

BRA'CHIAL, brak-yal, *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] that belongs to, or is situated in, the arm.

BRA'CHMANS, BRAHMINS, or BRAMINS, a sect of Indian philosophers, known to the ancient Greeks by the name of Gymnosophists. The ancient Brachmans lived upon herbs and pulse, and abstained from every thing that had life in it. They lived in solitude, without matrimony, and without property, earnestly wishing for death, and considering life only as a burden. The modern *Brachmans* are one of the casts or tribes of the Banians; they are their priests, and perform their office of praying and reading the law, with several mimical gestures, and a kind of quavering voice. They believe that in the beginning nothing but God and water existed; and that the Supreme Being, desirous to create the world, caused the leaf of a tree, in the shape of a child playing with its great toe in its mouth, to float on the water. From its navel there issued out a flower, whence *Brama* drew his original, who was entrusted by God with the creation of the world, and presides over it with an absolute sway. They make no distinction between the souls of men and brutes; but say the dignity of the human soul consists in being placed in a better body, and having more room to display its faculties. They allow of rewards and punishments hereafter; and have so great a veneration for cows, that they look upon themselves as blessed, if they can but die with the tail of one of them in their hand. They are skilful arithmeticians, and calculate, with

great exactness, the eclipses of the sun and moon. They are remarkable for their religious austerities: one of them has been known to make a vow to wear about his neck a heavy collar of iron for a considerable time; another to chain himself by the foot to a tree, with a firm resolution to die in that place; and another to walk in wooden shoes stuck full of nails on the inside. Their divine worship consists chiefly of processions made in honour of their deities. They have a college at Beneras, a city situated on the Ganges.

BRACHY'GRAPHY, bra-kig-graf-fe, *s.* [from *βραχὺς*, and *γράφω*, Gr.] the art of short-hand, or writing by characters in a shorter time and compass than by the letters of the common alphabet; stenography.

BRACK, *s.* [from *breach*] a breach; a broken part.

BRA'CKET, *s.* [*braccietta*, Ital.] a piece of wood, carved or plain, fixed against a wall to support something.

BRA'CKISH, *a.* [*brack*, Belg.] salt; that is somewhat salt; of the taste of sea-water.

BRA'CKISHNESS, *s.* saltness in a small degree, applied to sea-water.

BRA'CKLEY, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a corporation, containing two churches, and had formerly a college, now turned into a free-school. Disfranchised in 1832. Population 2207. It is 18 miles S. S. W. of Northampton, and 63 N.W. of London.

BRAD, *a.* [Sax.] when added to the names of places signifies broad, thus *Bradford* signifies a *broad ford*.

BRAD, *s.* a kind of nails used in building, without a shoulder over their shank, or a spreading head like other nails, but are pretty thick towards the upper end, that the top may be driven into, and buried in the board they fasten.

BRA'DFIELD, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strasforth. Population 5504.

BRA'DFORD, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, between Leeds and Halifax, on a branch canal that joins the grand canal from Leeds to Liverpool. Population 76,976. Made a borough by the Reform Bill, and sends two members to parliament. It has a considerable trade in shalloons, everlasting and other worsted stuffs; and in the neighbourhood are some iron founderies. It is 36 miles S. W. of York, and 196 N. N. W. of London.

BRA'DFORD, a town in Wilts, the centre of the greatest manufacture of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, &c. Population 10,102. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles W. of Devizes, and 100 W. of London. Market on Monday.

BRA'DNINCH, or *Bradwick*, a town of Devonshire, 6 miles N. of Exeter; market on Saturday. Population 1524.

To BRAG, *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Belg.] to display an advantage with great pomp and vanity; to boast.

BRAG, *s.* a pompous or proud display of any advantage a person possesses. Figuratively, the thing itself which causes pride and boasting; glory. PROV. *Brag's a good dog, but that he has lost his tail.—Brag's a good dog if he be well set on, but he dare not bite.*

BRAGGADO'CIO, *s.* a person who vainly sets forth his good qualities, or displays them more than they deserve.

BRA'GGART, *s.* [*braggeret*, Teut.] a person who boasts of his own abilities too much.

BRA'GGART, *a.* proud, conceited, vain, boastful.

BRA'GGER, *s.* one who displays his pretended abilities in all the pomp of vain and ostentatious language.

BRA'GLESS, *a.* without a boast; without being boasted of.

To BRAID, *v. a.* [*bredan*, Sax.] to weave together; to plait.

BRAID, *s.* a lock of hair, or any thing collected by weaving or plaiting; a small narrow kind of lace, used for ornamenting women's shoes, bed-curtains, &c.

BRAILS, *s.* small ropes used in furling the sails across. To *hale up the brails*, or *brail up* the sail, implies that the sail is to be haled up, in order to be furled, or bound close to the yard.

BRAIN, *s.* [*brægen*, Sax.] in Anatomy, the large, soft, whitish substance, filling the inside of the cranium, or skull, wherein all the organs of sense terminate, and wherein the soul is said to reside. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, or medulla spinalis. The brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and is generally biggest in such other animals as shew the greatest degree of sagacity, such as monkeys, &c. Figuratively, the understanding; wit; genius; imagination; fancy.

To BRAIN, *v. a.* to dash the brains out; to kill by dashing the brains out.

BRAI'NLESS, *a.* without brains. Figuratively, silly, foolish, thoughtless.

BRAI'NPAN, *s.* the skull containing the brains.

BRAI'NSICK, *a.* disordered in the brain. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, addleheaded, mad.

BRAI'NTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday, near the village of Bocking, and, with it, carrying on a considerable manufacture of baize. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 11 miles N. by E. of Chelmsford, and 40 N. E. of London. Population 3452.

BRAKE, *s.* [of uncertain etymology] a thicket of brambles, or thorns. Originally the plant fern.

BRAKE, *s.* [from *bræcan*, Sax.] a wooden mallet, used in beating or dressing hemp; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle for horses; a machine in which to confine restive horses, whilst being shod.

BRA'KY, *a.* abounding in brakes, or thickets of thorns.

BRA'MBER, a borough of Sussex, formerly of some account, but now destitute of market or fair. Disfranchised by the Reform Bill. It adjoins the S. of Steyning, and is 19 miles S. of West-Grinstead, and 51 S. S. W. of London. Population 98.

BRA'MBLE, *s.* a wild prickly shrub; the blackberry, dewberry, and raspberry bush.

BRA'MBLING, *s.* a bird, called also mountain chaffinch.

BRA'MIN, *s.* See BRACHMANS.

BRA'MPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Irthing, not far from the Picts' wall. The population in 1831, was 3345. Near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is 9 miles E. N. E. of Carlisle, and 311 N. N. W. of London.

BRAN, *s.* [*brann*, Brit. *brenna*, Ital.] the husk of corn, separated after grinding from the flour.

BRANCH, *s.* [*branche*, Fr.] in Botany, the arm, or part of a tree which sprouts from the trunk. Figuratively, any detached part from the whole. A section or subdivision, applied to writings. Any part which is joined to another, like a branch to a tree. A part of a pedigree or family. In Hunting, the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns. The *branches* of a bridle, in Farriery, are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

To BRANCH, *v. a.* to divide into separate divisions like branches. Figuratively, to adorn with needle-work representing sprigs or branches. Neuterly, to spread in branches; to separate or divide a subject into several parts: used with the particle *out*. To speak diffusively; to expatiate. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

BRA'NCHER, *s.* one that shoots out into branches. In Falconry, a young hawk, from *branchier*, Fr.

BRA'NCHLESS, *a.* without branches; naked. Without honour, alluding to the branches of a pedigree.

BRA'NCHY, *a.* full of branches; spreading.

BRAND, *s.* [*brand*, Sax.] a stick lighted, or fit to be set on fire at one end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt. A mark made on the flesh of a criminal by a burning iron; any note of infamy. Anciently a sword, from *brando*, Ital.

To BRAND, *v. a.* [*branden*, Belg.] to mark with a brand, or burning iron. Figuratively, to reproach as infamous; to stigmatize.

BRA'NDENBURGH, a marquisate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the W. by Lunenburg; on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburgh; on the S. by Silesia, Lusatia, Saxony Proper, and Magdeburg; and on the E. by Poland. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marck, or Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but Romanists are tolerated. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Sprey, Ucker, and Warte.

BRA'NDGOOSE, *s.* a kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour.

To BRA'NDISH, *v. a.* [from *brand*] to wave, shake, or flourish, as a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flourish with.

BRA'NDLING, *s.* a sort of worm.

BRA'NDON a town of Suffolk, between Newmarket and Swaffham, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Lesser Ouse, over which it has a bridge; and a mile below is a ferry to and from the Isle of Ely. It is 15 miles N. of Bury, and 78 N. N. E. of London. Population 2065.

BRA'NDY, *s.* [*brandevin*, Fr.] in Distillation, a proof spirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes: contracted from *brande wine*, or burnt wine.

BRA'NGLE, *s.* squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.

To BRA'NGLE, *v. n.* to wrangle; to squabble.

BRANK, *s.* a plant; the same with buckwheat, frenchwheat, or crap.

BRA'NNY, *a.* having the appearance of bran.

BRASIL, or BRAZIL, *s.* a heavy, dry, and very hard wood, so called because it is supposed to have come originally from Brazil in South America; though it appears to have been known in Chaucer's time. It is used by turners, and bears a good polish; but it is chiefly in request among dyers, as a red dye. That of Pernambuco is the best. The tree grows commonly in dry and barren places, among rocks, and becomes very thick and tall; the branches are long and large, the leaves small, of a fine bright green, resembling those of box, but somewhat longer.

BRASI'L, a large country and empire of S. America, between the Equinoctial and 35. 0. S. lat. and between 35 and 53 degrees W. lon. extending from the river of Amazons to that of La Plata, a length of coast of above 2100 miles, and varying in breadth from 90 to 1000 miles. It is bounded on the W. by Paraguay and Amazonia; its other boundaries are formed by the great Atlantic Ocean. It was discovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest; and it long remained subject to the crown of Portugal, but was declared an independent empire in 1815 The air of this country, though within the tropics, is pretty temperate and wholesome; insomuch that people live to a great age. The waters in general are very good, and the soil is fertile and excellent; more sugar comes from thence than all other parts of the world; it also produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs; besides the red wood from which the country seems to have had its name. (See the preceding article.) Within the country are gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, so that there is no want of provisions. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the sea-coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay; and, as they are subject to few diseases, live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and they are very fond of feasts, at which they dance and skip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of callibashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have likewise baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brazil into fifteen governments or captainries; eight of which belong to the king of Portugal, and the rest to great men, who have colonized them at their own expense. The Royal Family of Portugal removed from Lisbon, in 1807, to this country, and continued here till 1821. In 1819, the population was 3,617,400 souls; of whom only 853,000 were whites, 485,000 free blacks, 1,930,000 slaves, and 259,400 Indians. In 1821 the inhabitants extorted a free constitution from their rulers. St. Sebastian, the capital, is in lat. 22. 54. S. lon. 42. 33. W.

BRASS, *s.* [*bras*, Sax.] a factitious yellow metal, made of copper, melted with lapis calaminaris. The calamine is first calcined and ground to powder, then mixed with charcoal dust, and to 70lbs. of this mixture is added five of copper, which being placed in a wind furnace 11 or 12 hours, the copper imbibes about one-third of the weight of the calamine, and is converted into brass; hence copper itself is frequently called brass. Brass is used figuratively for impudence; effrontery.

BRA'SSY, *a.* partaking of, or hard as brass. Impudent.

BRAT, *s.* [perhaps from *bratt*, Sax.] a child: used to express contempt. Figuratively, products or effects.

BRAVA'DO, *s.* [*bravada*, Span.] a proud boast; haughty defiance, or challenge.

BRAVE, *a.* [*brave*, Fr.] not daunted or terrified with dangers or difficulties; ready to attempt any dangerous enterprise; courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited; grand, or noble. Sometimes applied in an indeterminate manner, to express good or great in the positive degree.

BRAVE, *s.* [*brave*, Fr.] a person who is daring beyond the rules of discretion; or bold to excess. A bold defiance or challenge; a haughty boast.

To BRAVE, *v. a.* to undertake a thing notwithstanding the dangers with which it is attended; to defy contemptuously; to provoke a person to resentment; to challenge; to bid defiance to; applied, in this last sense, to inanimate things with great beauty. To carry a boasting appearance of.

BRA'VELY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be terrified by difficulties, or daunted by dangers; intrepidly, courageously.

BRA'VERY, *s.* the performance of any great and noble actions, notwithstanding the dangers which attend them; a disposition of mind, which enables a person to accomplish his design, notwithstanding any obstacles or difficulties which oppose it. Applied to the appearance of things, finery, splendour. False courage; boasting; or boldness.

BRA'VO, *s.* [Ital.] a hireling murderer or assassin.

To BRAWL, *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.] to quarrel

about trifles in a noisy manner; to report in a loud manner; to make a noise; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

BRAWL, *s.* a noisy quarrel; scurrility. A dance.

BRA'WLER, *s.* one who is quarrelsome and noisy at the same time: a word of reproach. A wrangler.

BRAWN, *s.* [of uncertain etymology] the flesh or muscular parts of the body; the arm. Figuratively, vigour or strength. The flesh of a boar soused or pickled; a boar.

BRA'WNY, *a.* strong; robust; sinewy; fleshy; of great muscles and strength. Figuratively, hard; unfeeling.

To BRAY, *v. a.* [*bracan*, Sax.] to beat into pieces, or powder in a mortar by means of a pestle; to grind by rubbing with a brayer or muller.

To BRAY, *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr.] to make a noise like an ass. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise like that of brass.

BRAY, *s.* the noise of brass; any harsh or disagreeable sound. Ground raised, as a fortification; a bank of earth.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, near Maidenhead. It is famous in song for its vicar, who having been twice a Papist and twice a Protestant, in four successive reigns, and therefore taxed with being a turn-coat, said he always kept to his principle, "to live and die vicar of Bray." Population 3480.

To BRAZE, *v. a.* the soldering or joining of two pieces of metal together. Figuratively, to inure or harden to impudence. Neuterly, to be impudent or brazen.

BRA'ZEN, *a.* made of brass. Figuratively, caused by brazen instruments. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN, *v. n.* to deny with great impudence; to behave without concern; to bully. Used with the word *out*; as "He would *brazen* it *out*." *Arbuth.*

BRA'ZENFACE, *s.* a person who has no sense of shame; an impudent fellow or wench: in low language.

BRA'ZENFACED, *a.* void of shame, impudent.

BRA'ZENNESS, *s.* appearance like brass. Figuratively, undaunted impudence.

BRA'ZIER, *s.* one who makes or sells brass ware.

BRA'ZING, *s.* the act of soldering or joining two pieces of iron together. Sometimes the word is applied to the joining pieces of iron together by beating them red hot upon one another; but this is more properly called *welding*.

BREACH, *s.* [*breche*, Fr.] the dividing or destroying the union between the parts of a thing before joined together. In Fortification, a hole or gap made in any part of the works of a town, either by cannon or mines. Figuratively, a defect; the acting contrary to any law; the violating any obligation; quarrel; discord; want of unity. Injury.

BREAD, *s.* [*brod*, Sax.] a baked mass of dough formed from the flour of some grain, and a constant part of food. Figuratively, every kind of necessary for the support of life. Support of life at large. *To eat a person's bread*, is sometimes used to imply that he has been admitted to the most intimate friendship, and supported by his bounty.

BRE'AD-CHIPPER, *s.* one that chips bread; a baker's servant, an under butler.

BRE'AD-CORN, *s.* corn or grain of which bread is made.

BRE'AD-ROOM, *s.* [a sea-term] a place in a ship's stern, to keep bread or biscuit.

BREADTH, *s.* [from *brad*, Sax.] the measure of a plain superficies from side to side. In Commerce, the measure of any cloth, or other manufacture, between the two selvages or lists. *Within an hair's breadth*, denotes extreme nearness, applied to situation; and a very narrow escape, applied to danger.

To BREAK, *v. a.* [*breccan*, Sax.] to separate the parts of a thing by force; to burst by violence. Used with the word *down*, to destroy or demolish. To pierce or penetrate, applied to light; as "A dim winking lamp which feebly *broke* the gloomy vapours." To diminish or weaken; as "Have not some of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health?" *Tillots.* In Horsemanship, to tame or render manageable; as "To *break* the stubborn colt." *Dryd.* Applied figuratively to the human species; as "To *break* our fierce barbarians into men." *Addis.* To render a person unable to carry on trade; to make a bankrupt; as "Impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant." *South.* To wound so as to make the blood appear; as "She'll sooner *break* your head." *Dryd.* Applied to promises, oaths, or duty, to act counter to, to violate or disregard; as "I never more will *break* an oath." *Shaks.* "To *break* the pious laws of nature." *Dryd.* To intercept, prevent, or hinder the effect of; as "To *break* his dreadful fall." *Dryd.* To interrupt; as "His voice *broke* with sighs." *Spect.* No. 164. To separate, joined to *company*; as "They were forced to *break company*." *Atterb.* Used with *off*, to dissolve: likewise to stop, hinder, or prevent; as "To *break off* so noble a relation." *Collier.* "To *break off* all its commerce with the tongue." *Addis.* With *of*, to master or lay aside an ill habit; as "The French were not quite *broken of* it." *Grew.* Used with *mind*, to discover our sentiments; as "Fearful how to *break* my *mind*." *Dryd.* Used with *back*, to strain or put the back-bone out of joint. In Husbandry, to plow; as "The husbandman must first *break* the land." *Davies.* To disband, applied to an army; as "Solyman returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army." *Knollis.* Used with *wind*, to discharge wind included in the intestines. *To break on the wheel*, to break the bones of a criminal fastened on a wheel.

To BREAK, *v. n.* to burst; as "Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it *break*." *Shak.* To open, so as to discharge matter, applied to a tumor. To dispel darkness, to dawn, applied to the first appearance of light in the morning; as "As soon as the day *breaks*." *Spect.* No. 465. To decay in health and strength; as "See how the day begins to *break*." *Swift.* To burst, to pronounce, or utter, used with *from* and the words *lips*, *mouth*, or *breast*; as "Whilst *from* his *breast* the dreadful accents *broke*." *Dryd.* To force a passage, used with the particles *through*, *into*, and *forth*; as "To *break through* with his whole body of horse." *Clarend.* To intervene without notice or regard to the ceremonies of a polite behaviour; as "With a magisterial air *breaks in* upon conversation." *Addis.* Discarded or deprived of an employ; as "When I see a great officer *broke*." *Swift.* Joined with *loose*, to disengage from any obstacle, tie, or other confinement or restraint; as "*Break loose* from all our engagements." *Tillots.* To desist from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to desist suddenly, with the particle *off*; as "Do not peremptorily *break off* in any business." *Bacon.* When used with *off* and *from*, to separate from with some effort or violence; as "I must from this enchanting queen *break off*." *Shak.* To burst through, and discover itself, notwithstanding any impediment; as "There being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze and *break* out." *South.* To rage or appear, applied to a distemper; as "A violent fever *broke out* in the place." *Spect.* No. 164. In all the various meanings of this verb, the idea of separation, or the effect of sudden force, is always included.

BREAK, *s.* applied to the first appearance of light in the morning, when the rays of light *break* the gloom of darkness, it implies the dawn. A pause or interruption, applied to a discourse. In Architecture, a recess, or giving back of a part behind its ordinary range or projecture.

BRE'AKER, *s.* he who forces a thing asunder; he who divides a thing by force; a destroyer. A wave broken by rocks or sand-banks.

To BRE'AKFAST, *v. n.* to eat after having fasted some

time: applied to the first meal a person makes in the day.

BREAKFAST, *s.* the first meal in the day; that which a person eats at his first meal in the day. In a general sense, any thing eaten after a long want of food.

BREAKNECK, *s.* a precipice, from whence a person falling would break his neck.

BREAKSTONE, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, called by Linnæus pimpinella, of which there are two British species. The root of either is very acrid, burning the mouth like pepper, and affording a blue oil. Its acrimony has occasioned it to be used in curing the toothache, and cleansing the skin from freckles.

BREAM, *s.* [*brame*, Fr] in Natural History, a large fish, delighting in rivers or ponds, very broad, with a forked tail, and scales of a golden colour, set with great elegance. He has large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, and a lozing bone to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large milts, and the female two large bags of spawn.

BREAST, (pronounced, and formerly written, *brest*) *s.* [*breost*, Sax.] in Anatomy, one of the three venters in an animal body, which contains the heart and lungs. *Breasts* are two prominences situated in the anterior, and towards the lateral parts of the thorax. In beasts, the word is applied to that part which extends from the neck to the fore legs. Figuratively, the heart; bosom; conscience; or soul, which was, by the ancients, supposed to reside in this part.

To BREAST, *v. a.* to oppose with the breast; to meet in full front; to struggle against.

BREASTBONE, *s.* in Anatomy, the bone of the breast; the sternum.

BREASTFAST, *s.* in a Ship, a rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp.

BREASTHIGH, *a.* as high as the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, *s.* among Ship-carpenters, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of a ship.

BREASTKNOT, *s.* a bunch or knot of ribbands worn by females on or near the breast.

BREASTPLATE, *s.* armour worn by way of defence on the breast.

BREASTROPES, *s.* in a Ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast.

BREASTWORK, *s.* works thrown up as high as the breasts of the defendants in a fortified place, or field; the same with parapet.

BREATH, *s.* [*brathe*, Sax.] the air which proceeds from the mouth, either in the actions of respiration or inspiration. Figuratively, life. Used with *take*, to recover lost breath from too great a fatigue; to cease from labour or hurry; a respite or pause. A breeze of wind, or gentle current of air; as "Not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface." *Addis.* The same instant, used with *in;* as "You menace and court me *in a breath*." *Dryd.*

BREATHABLE, *a.* that may be breathed; or that is fit to be breathed.

To BREATHE, *v. n.* to draw in and force out the air at the mouth by the action of the lungs. Figuratively, to live; as "Let him *breathe* a private man in Athens." *Shak.* To *take breath*, to recover a damage by means of a respite; to rest; as "He followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, he suffered them not to *breathe*." *Spen.* Used with *in*, to enter by the action of breathing or respiration; as "To whose foul mouth no wholesome air *breathes in*." *Shak.* Used actively, it implies to fill with, to discharge the lungs of air, by the actions of inspiration and respiration. Used with *into*, to act upon by breathing; to animate; as "He *breathed into* us the breath of life." *Decay of Piety.* To force out of the mouth, with the particle *out;* as "Who *breathed out* nothing but flame." *Spect.* No. 223. To make long-winded by exercise; as "The greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags." *Shak.* To sound by the breath, applied to wind instruments; as "To *breathe* the flute." *Prior.* To send up in vapours appearing like the breath in frosty weather; as "His altar *breathed* ambrosial odours." *Par. Lost.* To sigh, or offer up, without being heard; as "I have towards heaven *breathed* a secret vow." *Shak.* In Surgery, to open by a lancet; as "To *breathe* a vein." *Dryd.*

BREATHER, *s.* one who enjoys life; one who is alive; one who utters any thing. He that causes or animates by his breath, alluding to God's breathing into man the breath of life, as the Scripture expresses it.

BREATHING, *s.* the action of fetching breath. Figuratively, alive. A sigh of devotion; secret prayer conceived in the mind, but not uttered in words; an aspiration. *Breathing-places*, vents or chinks that let in fresh air.

BREATHLESS, *a.* out of breath, or scarce able to breathe from fatigue or hurry. Figuratively, dead.

BRE'CHIN, a borough of Scotland, in the county of Angus, with manufactures of canvass, linen, and cotton, and a considerable brewery, 15 miles N. E. of Dundee, and 45 from Edinburgh. Inhabitants 6508. Votes in Montrose district.

BRE'CKNOCK, or *Brecon*, a borough of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It is called by the Welsh, Aber-Honddey, and is situated at the confluence of the rivers Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have often been dug up here. It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and stands at the west end. The houses are well built, and it formerly had a wall with three gates, and a stately castle. The assizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in clothing. The markets, which are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, are well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 171 W. by N. of London. Population, 5026.

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 38 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceeding high, particularly Mounchdeny-hill, not far from Brecknock; and it has also large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It contains 467,840 acres, divided into 6 hundreds, and 67 parishes, has four market-towns, containing (1831) 47,763 inhabitants; and sends one member to parliament. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth; on the S. by Glamorganishre; on the W. by the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan; and on the N. by Radnorshire. The S. part abounds in coals and iron. The principal rivers are the Wye and Usk.

BREDE, *s.* [See BRAID] a border wrought with the needle in different colours, resembling flowers, &c.

BREDE, a village in Sussex, five miles N. W. of Winchilsea.

BREECH, *s.* [from *bræcan*, Sax.] the back and lower part of the body; the rump. Applied to a piece of cannon, the hinder part, behind the touch-hole. Breeches.

To BREECH, *v. a.* to put into breeches. To whip on the breech.

BREECHES, *s.* [*bræc*, Sax. It has no singular] that part of a man's dress which covers his thighs and breech. *To wear the breeches*, a phrase implying that a woman usurps more authority over her husband than becomes her sex.

To BREED, *v. a.* [*brædan*, Sax.] to produce, bring forth, or generate; to educate, nourish, or bring up. Sometimes used with the particles *to*, and *up to*. Figuratively, to

occasion or cause; to produce. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. Applied to place, to give birth to. To cut, applied to the teeth. To keep animals for procreation, or multiplying their species.

To BREED, *v. n.* to be big with child, to be pregnant; to bring young. To propagate; or increase by propagation. To raise or increase a breed. To be produced; to have birth.

BREED, *s.* a species of animals; a cast or kind. Offspring, progeny, applied to mankind. That which is produced at one hatching.

BREE'DER, *s.* that which produces or is the cause of any thing. A prolific female. That which educates or brings up. A person who is not barren; one who raises a breed.

BREE'DING, *s.* education, instruction. Figuratively, genteel and polite behaviour. The method taken in rearing a child. Qualifications; manners; knowledge of ceremony.

BREESE, or BRIZE, *s.* [*briosa*, Sax.] in Natural History, a stinging fly, called also the gad fly.

BREEZE, *s.* [*brezza*. Ital.] a gentle, cooling, pleasant breath of wind. In Navigation, a shifting wind, blowing from the sea and land alternately at certain hours, and sensible only near the coasts.

BREEZY, *a.* refreshed by breezes; full of gales.

BRE'HONS, the provincial judges among the ancient Irish, by whom justice was administered, and controversies decided. The laws observed by them were called *Brehon laws.*

BRE'MEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, forming a vast plain, almost surrounded by the Weser and the Elbe, with Oldenburg and the German Ocean on the W. It contains 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 pastors, under a general superintendent. The air is cold, but the country is well peopled, and fertile in grain, fruits, flax, &c. and produces large breeds of cattle. Here are manufactures of cordage, linen, and woollen stuffs. It formerly was subject to the Swedes, but was conquered by the Danes in 1712, who transferred it, together with Verden, to the elector of Hanover, in 1715, for 700,000 rixdollars; and in 1719, the crown of Sweden renounced all the rights and appurtenances of the two duchies, in favour of the elector, George I. of England, for a million of rixdollars. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and in 1617 several thousands of cattle were drowned, besides several hundreds of the inhabitants. The capital is Bremen, a large, populous, and free city, seated on the Weser, 22 miles E. of Oldenburg, and 62 W. N. W. of Zell. Lat. 53. 5. N. lon. 8. 40. E.

BRENT, a post town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 200 miles W. by S. of London. Population 1248.

BRE'NTFORD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday, 7 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames, into which, at the W. end of the town, enters the Grand Junction Canal, and a rivulet called the Brent. Here the freeholders of Middlesex elect the knights of the shire. Pop. 2086.

BRE'NTWOOD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, situated on a fine eminence, 11 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 18 E. N. E. of London. Population 1612.

BRE'SCIA, a strong and handsome city of Italy, capital of the Bresciano. It is seated on the river Garza, which runs through it, and its walls are watered by the Mela on the W. and the Naviho on the E. The number of its inhabitants is nearly 50,000; they manufacture cloths, excellent fire-arms, &c. It is 35 miles N. E. of Cremona, and 95 W. of Venice. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 45. 31. W.

BRESCIA'NO, or *The Bressan*, a province of Italy, with the county of Bormio on the N. and the Bergamasco on the W. and although mountainous, yet abounds in wine, oil, wheat, and other grain; it also contains mines of iron, copper, silver, gold, alum, and marble of different colours. It is watered by several small rivers, and has numerous towns and villages. Brescia is the capital.

BRE'SLAU, or *Wratislaw*, a large city of Germany, capital of Silesia, with an university. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ohlau, which last runs through several of its streets. It has several large squares, and the public buildings are very stately: it is esteemed the third city of rank in the Prussian dominions. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants, and is much frequented by Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, and other merchants; it lies 112 miles N. E. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 17. 9. E.

BREST, a sea-port of France, in the department of Cape Finisterre, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, seated on the N. side of a large commodious harbour, or bay, opening to the Atlantic, the finest in France, though its entrance, called the Goulet, is narrow and difficult, by reason of certain rocks, covered at high water. The town stands upon a declivity, and the streets are narrow and crooked; but the quay is above a mile in length, and has every accommodation for shipping. It is 30 miles S. W. of Morlaix, and 325 W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 23. N. lon. 4. 29. W.

BREST, *s.* in Architecture, a member of the column, named likewise torus, or tore.

BRET, *s.* in Natural History, a round flat fish of the turbot kind; called likewise *burt*, or *brut.*

BRETHREN, *s.* the plural of BROTHER, which see.

BRE'TON, CAPE, an island so called, near the eastern continent of North America, between 45 and 47 degrees of N. latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia, by a narrow strait called Canso, but has been placed under the Nova Scotia government. It is a barren country, producing little corn or grass; is subject to fogs throughout the year; and covered with snow in winter, is excessively cold. It is of very small importance to England, but was of great consequence to the French, because it commanded the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, through which they passed to Canada. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the English, in 1758, when all the garrison, consisting of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the loss of the English was very inconsiderable. There were eleven men of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, sunk, or destroyed; and it was ceded to England by the treaty of peace, in 1763. There is an excellent cod fishery on the coast. The capital is Louisburg.

BREVE, *s.* in Music, a long note, formerly pricked in the form of a square, without any tail, equivalent to two measures, semibreves, or bars. In Law, any writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or other officers, whereby a person is summoned or attached, to answer in the king's court, &c.

BRE'VET, *s.* among the French, denoted a grant of some favour or donation from the king; not much unlike a warrant, or the king's letter patent, in England.

BREVIARY, *s.* [*breviarium*, Lat.] an abridgement or compendium. Also, a daily office, or book of divine service, in the Romish church.

BREVIER, *s.* a small printing letter.

BREVITY, *s.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] applied to writings, the expressing a sentiment in very few words; conciseness; shortness; compendiousness.

To BREW, *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Belg.] to make beer or ale, by mixing malt and hops with boiling water, and fermenting it afterwards with yeast. Figuratively, to make any drink by boiling different ingredients; to mingle; to contrive; to plot Neuterly, to perform the office of a brewer.

BRE'WER, *s.* one who makes malt liquor, and sells it.

BRE'WHOUSE, *s.* a place wherein beer or ale is made.

BREWING, *s.* the process or method of making ale or beer; the quantity of liquor produced by brewing.

BREWIS, *s.* [from *brioes*, sops, Sax.] a piece of bread boiled in a pot together with meat. It seems anciently to have meant broth; as, "What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in."

BRE'WOOD, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 129 from London. Population 3729.

BRIBE, *s.* a gift or reward given to a person to engage him to determine contrary to the merits of a cause; something given to a person to stifle evidence; something given to an elector, to engage him to vote for a particular candidate.

BRIBER, *s.* one that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, *s.* the act of giving a person money to engage him to any particular side or undertaking.

BRICK, *s.* [*brick*, Belg.] a fat, reddish, or white earth, formed in wooden moulds of various sizes, first dried in the air, and afterwards burnt in a kiln or clamp. *Oil of brick*, is olive oil imbibed by heated bricks, pounded afterwards, and distilled in a retort.

To BRICK, *v. a.* to lay or build with bricks.

BRICKBAT, *s.* a piece or fragment of a brick.

BRICKDUST, *s.* the dust of bricks; or the powder made by rubbing them on each other, or pounding them.

BRICKING, *s.* among Builders, the counterfeiting of a brick wall on plaster, which is done by smearing it over with red ochre, and making the joints with an edged tool; these last are afterwards filled with a fine plaster.

BRICK-KILN, *s.* a place where bricks are burnt.

BRICKLAYER, *s.* one whose business it is to lay and cement bricks in a wall or building. Tylers and bricklayers were incorporated, 10 Elizabeth, under the name of Master and Wardens of the Society of Freemen of the Mystery and Art of Tylers and Bricklayers.

BRICKMAKER, *s.* one who makes bricks.

BRIDAL, *a.* that belongs to a wedding; nuptial.

BRIDE, *s.* [*bryd*, Sax.] a name given to a woman the day of her marriage, and some time after the wedding-day is over; a woman newly married.

BRIDEBED, *s.* the marriage bed.

BRIDECAKE, *s.* the cake with which the guests are entertained at a wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, *s.* a new married man.

BRIDEMEN, *s.* the male attendants, as the BRIDEMAIDS are the female attendants, or company, at a wedding; the office of the latter is to undress the bride on the wedding-night, and see her to bed.

BRI'DEWELL, *s.* a house of correction near Fleet-ditch, London, built by Henry VIII. as a royal palace for the reception of the emperor Charles V. Any place where vagrants are obliged to beat hemp, or kept to hard labour as a punishment.

BRIDGE, *s.* [*brigg*, Sax.] a building of stone or timber, consisting of one or more arches, intended for the passage of men or carriages from one side of a river to another. The word *bridge* is used figuratively for the upper part of the nose; and in musical instruments for a piece of wood, which stands upright on the belly of the instrument, and supports the strings. *Hanging-bridges*, are those which are not supported either by posts or pillars, being sustained only by the two extremities. A *draw-bridge* is made fast only at one end with hinges, so that the other may be lifted by chains fixed to it. A *flying-bridge*, is made of pontoons, leather-boats, casks, &c. covered with planks for the passage of an army. A *bridge of boats*, is made of copper or wooden boats, fastened with stakes or anchors, and covered with planks. PROV. *Let every man praise the bridge he goes over; i. e.* speak not ill of him who hath done you courtesy, or of whom you have made use to your benefit, or do commonly make use of.

BRI'DGEND, a town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Saturday, considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. Population 1642. The river Ogmore divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone bridge, 7 miles W. N. W. of Casbridge, and 181 W. of London.

BRI'DGENORTH, a borough of Shropshire, seated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone-bridge, with a market on Saturday. The streets are broad and paved, its situation is commodious for trade; and it sends two members to parliament. Its fairs, which fall on the Thursday before Shrove Sunday, June 30th, August 2d, and October 29th, are much resorted to for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen cloth, hops, and other merchandise. The last, which holds three days, is the largest. It is 20 miles nearly W. of Birmingham, and 139 N. W. of London. Population 5305.

BRI'DGETOWN, the capital of Barbadoes, situated in the S. W. part of the island, on Carlisle Bay, which is capable of containing 500 ships. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's Valley, which runs several miles into the country. The houses, about 1500 in number, are very elegant, the streets are broad, and the wharfs and quays commodious and well fortified. It is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery; and has a freeschool, a hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. The town has suffered frequently from conflagrations and hurricanes. Lat. 13. 10. N. lon. 59. 48. W.

BRI'DGEWATER, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with markets on Thursdays and Saturdays for corn, cattle, &c. and particularly for cheese, and containing about 5500 inhabitants. The streets are wide and well paved. It stands 12 miles from Start Point, where the Parret runs into the Bristol Channel; from whence a spring tide flows 22 feet at the quay, at which time it rushes with much violence and roaring; the perpendicular height, as it presses along, being several feet. This sudden rage of the tide is called *the Boar*, and is frequent in all the rivers of the Channel, especially in the Severn. Ships of 200 tons burden come up to the town, and the manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. are imported in large trows, and conveyed hence, in waggons, for the internal parts of Devonshire and Cornwall. About 40 vessels, from 30 to 100 tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place. The summer assizes are held here and at Wells alternately. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the river Parret, 31 miles S. S. W. of Bristol, and 138 W. by S. of London. Popul. 7307.

BRIDLE, *s.* [*bridl*, Sax.] the bit, headstall, fillet, throat-band, reins, and nose-band, which are fastened on a horse's head to manage and govern him. Figuratively, a restraint, curb, check.

To BRIDLE, *v. a.* [*bridlian*, Sax.] to manage a horse by means of a bridle. Figuratively, to check, or restrain, or keep within bounds. Neuterly, to hold up the head in an affected manner, applied to the attitudes of a woman.

BRI'DLINGTON, or *Burlington*, a sea-port in the East Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a pretty large bay, near Flamborough Head, with a commodious quay for ships, and a market on Saturday. It is a place of good trade, much resorted to for its mineral waters and for sea-bathing, 36 miles N. of Hull, and 206 N. of London. Population 5637.

BRI'DPORT, a small neat town in Dorsetshire, which sends two members to parliament. It stands on a little hill near the English Channel, and has a safe port for about 40 vessels. The market, which is held on Saturday, is remarkable for hemp; and here are manufactures of small cordage, nets, sail-cloth, &c. for the Newfoundland fishery. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 135 W. by S. of London. Population 4242.

BRIEF, breef, *a.* [*bref*, Fr.] appropriated to Language, short, concise. Contracted; narrow.

BRIEF, *s.* [from *brief*, Belg.] a short and expressive account or description. In Law, a writ whereby a person is summoned to answer to any action; an abridgment of a client's case, containing in a concise manner the proofs and objections that may be made by the contrary party, together with answers to them, wrote out for the instruction of a counsel on a trial. In Canon Law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a licence for making a collection all over the kingdom for any public or private loss, the money for which is collected by the churchwardens.

BRIEFLY, *ad.* in few words; concisely; quickly.

BRIEFNESS, *s.* conciseness; shortness.

BRIER, *s.* [*brær*, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of prickly tree, distinguished popularly into sweet and wild; both of which are a species of the *rose*. See Rose.

BRI'ERY, *s.* full of briers, thorns, or prickly plants.

BRIGA'DE, *s.* [*brigade*, Fr.] in the Military Art, a part or division of an army, whether horse or foot, under the command of a brigadier. *A brigade of an army*, is a body of horse of ten or thirteen squadrons, or five or six battalions of foot; a *brigade of a troop*, is a third part of it, when consisting of fifty soldiers; but only a sixth, when it consists of one hundred; that is, a troop divided into three *brigades*, in the former case, and into six in the latter.

BRIGA'DE-MAJOR, *s.* an officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army.

BRI'GADIER-GENERAL, *s.* an officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major-general.

BRI'GANDINE, *s.* [from *brigand*, Fr.] a kind of ancient defensive armour, consisting of thin pliable plates, like scales; a coat of mail.

BRI'GANTINE, *s.* [*brigantin*, Fr.] a small, light, flat, open vessel, with twelve or fifteen benches on each side for rowers, going both with sails and oars, fit for boarding, or giving chace, and chiefly used by the Corsairs.

BRIGG, or *Glanfordbridge*, a town of Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursday for cattle and provisions, seated on the river Ancholm, which is navigable for ships to the Humber, 23 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London.

BRIGHT, *a.* [*beorht*, Sax.] shining, splendid; glittering with light. Figuratively, strong, clear; or that which introduces more light into the mind. Noble, shining, illustrious, applied to action. Applied to sagacity, penetrating.

BRIGHTHE'LMSTONE, or *Brighton*, a town on the coast of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. Having no harbour, only small vessels can approach the shore; and it was formerly an insignificant place, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Of late years, however, it has become a place of fashionable resort for sea-bathing, and has in consequence been so enlarged by the erection of handsome houses, public rooms, hot and cold baths, a theatre, &c. that it is now the most considerable town in the county. The population amounts to 40,634, and it has been made a borough, sending two members to parliament. For its improvements Brighton is chiefly indebted to his late Majesty, George IV. who, while prince of Wales, made it his country residence, and built a costly pavilion, in imitation of the Kremlin at Moscow, with superb stables, and a chapel royal. A public walk, or lawn, called the Steyne, has also been laid out, for the recreation of visitors. The church stands on a hill above the town; and to the W. of it is a chalybeate spring, much frequented. In time of peace, Brighton is the station for packet-boats to and from Dieppe. It is 8 miles S. W. of Lewes, and 50 S. of London.

To BRI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to make a thing shine which was dull, or covered either with rust or dust. Figuratively, to disperse. To make famous; to render conspicuous; to heighten, applied to character. Used neuterly, to shine again after being obscured.

BRI'GHTLY, *ad.* with splendour; with lustre. Figuratively, so as to raise an advantageous idea of ourselves.

BRI'GHTNESS, *s.* the lustre which appears on the sight of burnished metals, or cut diamonds; splendour. Figuratively, goodness; sagacity; perfections that make a person conspicuous; as, "The *brightness* of his parts." *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY, *s.* [from *brillant*, Fr.] greatness of lustre, or splendour which dazzles the eyes.

BRI'LLIANT, *a.* [*brillant*, Fr.] sparkling, or reflecting the rays of light with great lustre; shining; splendid.

BRI'LLIANT, *s.* [from *briller*, Fr.] a diamond cut on its upper part in triangular faces, and ending in a point beneath.

BRIM, *s.* [*brimme*, Sax.] the edge or extremity of a thing. Applied to the hat, that part which is cocked or turned upward. Applied to any vessel, or drinking glass, the uppermost part or edge. Figuratively, the surface of any liquor or fluid. The top of a bank washed by a river.

To BRIM, *v. a.* to fill full; to fill up to the brim. Neuterly, to be full to the top.

BRI'MFUL, *a.* full to the top. Figuratively, ready to run over by being overcharged.

BRI'MMER, *s.* a vessel or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRI'MMING, *a.* filled to the top.

BRI'MSTONE, *s.* in Natural History, sulphur; a fat, unctuous, mineral, yellow substance, dry, solid, and friable, melting with gentle heat, inflammable, and when fired in the open air, burning almost all away with a blue flame, and a noxious vapour; endued with an electric power, and not dissoluble in an acid menstruum.

BRI'NDED. *part.* [from *brin*, Fr.] streaked; marked with streaks or branches; tabby.

BRI'NDLE, *s.* applied to the streaks upon the skin of a beast, of a different or darker colour than the other parts.

BRI'NDLED, *part.* marked with streaks of a different or darker colour, applied to the skin of a beast.

BRINE, *s.* [*brine*, Sax.] any salt liquor; sea-water. Figuratively, the sea; tears. The liquor or pickle which proceeds from salted meat.

To BRING, *v. a.* [pret. *I brought*, part. pass. *brought*; *bringan*, Sax.] to cause a person to come, or fetch a thing to another, distinguished from *carry*, because it may then be done by another; but the word *bring* implies that a thing is done by one's self. Figuratively, to procure; to produce. Used with the particle *in*, to introduce. Used with *back*, to make a person or thing return; to recover; to recall. Used with *to*, to lead, or conduct; to induce, to prevail upon. Used with *about*, to accomplish. Used with *off*, to clear from any charge; to free from danger. Used with *over*, to prevail on, or induce a person to alter his sentiments; to convert or seduce. Used with *out*, to discover a thing which is concealed. Used with *under*, to subdue, vanquish, or tyrannize over. Used with *up*, to instruct; to educate; to teach; to introduce a fashion; to advance, or come forward with, applied to an army; as, "*Bring up* your men." *Shak.* Synon. To *bring*, implies conveying a thing ourselves from one place to another, in opposition to the word *send*. To *fetch*, implies going to a place in order to *bring*.

BRI'NISH, *a.* [*brine* and *isc*, Sax.] like brine; saltish.

BRINK, *s.* [*brink*, Dan.] the extreme edge of a river, precipice, &c. Figuratively, the highest degree of danger.

BRI'NY, *a.* tasting saltish, or like brine.

BRI'ONY, *s.* See Bryony.

BRISK, *a.* [*brusque*, Fr.] lively, gay, airy; full of vivacity and spirits, applied to the disposition. Vigorous, full of activity and power, applied to action. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors. Bright, glaring, and strongly affecting the sight, applied to colours.

To BRISK UP, *v. n.* to advance in a sprightly manner.

BRISKET, *s.* [*brichet*, Fr.] the breast of an animal, particularly that part which lies next to the ribs.

BRISKLY, *ad.* in a brisk, lively, active, and spirited manner.

BRISKNESS, *s.* vivacity or liveliness; activity; gaiety.

BRISTLE, *s.* [*bristl*, Sax.] the strong hair which grows and stands upright on the back of a boar, &c.

To BRISTLE, *v. a.* to erect the bristles upright when enraged, applied to a hog. Figuratively, to grow angry; to advance to an enemy in order to attack him, or revenge an affront, used with the particle *up*. Neuterly, to stand erect like the bristles of a hog.

BRISTLY, *a.* in Botany, encompassed with a substance resembling hairs. Thick set with hairs or bristles.

BRISTOL, a city and sea-port of England, partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, to which last it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, (including its dependencies the population is 117,016,) it was long reckoned the second in England; the custom-house receipts for Liverpool, however, have of late years considerably exceeded those of Bristol. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Frome, about ten miles from the place where the Avon discharges itself into the Severn. Ships of considerable burden come up to the quays; and, by a late improvement, the Avon is completely dammed across, just below the city, and its bed converted into a vast bason, above two miles long, which is entered by gates and locks, and capable of containing a thousand vessels always afloat. A new channel has been cut for the river, which is navigable for small craft to Bath, and over it are two iron bridges of a single arch each. The city has 18 churches, besides the college, or cathedral, which was formerly the church of St. Augustine's monastery. It has also a guildhall, a council-house, an exchange, a custom-house, a theatre, an assembly-room, and several other public buildings, besides hospitals, schools, and numerous charitable foundations. Bristol is a county of itself, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. This city suffered severely by the riots of Oct. 1831. The Queen-Square, the Mansion-house, the bishop's palace were set on fire, and 42 dwelling houses and warehouses were completely destroyed. Sugar-refining and tanning are among its principal manufactures; and it has several founderies, which are abundantly supplied with coals from the neighbouring pits at Kingswood, as well as from the Mendip hills. The old streets are mostly narrow, but those of recent date are open and well built, and the shops with which they are lined, exhibit a display of wealth and elegance threatening to vie with the metropolis. It has also some large and elegant squares; and the new buildings rise in range one above the other to the summit of the hill against which the Gloucestershire side of the city is built. The city walls have been long since demolished. The markets, held on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, are well supplied. The prospects in the vicinity of Bristol are delightful; and the banks of the Avon, with lofty rocks, through which it finds a passage to the sea, covered with herbage and trees, and presenting dizzy heights and fearful precipices, are sublimely picturesque. bout a mile to the W. of the city, on the side of the Avon, the celebrated hot well, the water of which issues from St. incent's Rock, and has obtained a high and deserved reputaon in consumptive cases, provided it be resorted to before the disorder has reached its last stage. A new and elegant hot-well-house, built in the Doric style, with a pump-room, reading-room, hot and cold baths, and other conveniencies for visitors, was opened in 1822; and a fine road, cut by the foot of the rock, and rising up a most delightful slope to the downs above, is now making. In St. Vincent's Rock are found those native crystals so well known under the name of Bristol stones, or Bristol diamonds. At the top of the rock is the beautiful village of Clifton, which has been much enlarged of late years by elegant buildings, squares, crescents, terraces, &c. as it is much resorted to, on account of the salubrity of its air and the fine prospects it affords in every direction. Bristol is 12 miles W. N. W. of Bath, and 116 W. of London.

BRISTOL-STONE, *s.* a kind of soft diamond found in Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.

BRITAIN, GREAT, the most considerable of all the European kingdoms, extending 550 miles from N. to S. and 290 from E. to W. Its ancient name was Albion. The general division of the island is into Scotland, England and Wales, (which see.) The number of inhabitants in Great Britain, according to the census taken in 1831, was 16,537,398; including the army and navy, which amount to 277,017; shewing an increase, since the year 1821, of 2,145,767.

BRITAIN, NEW, called also Terra Labrador, and Esquimaux, a country in North America, between the river of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. It is subject to Great Britain, and lies between 50 and 70 N. lat. and 50 and 100 W. lon. The inhabitants, called Esquimaux, were a rude savage sort of people, destitute of laws and religion; and living in caves and holes in the sides of the hills, till missionaries from the Moravian United Brethren settled among them, a few years back, and introduced christianity and the civil arts among them. They have shewn a very tractable disposition, and receive instruction with great thankfulness. They are the only people in America that have beards, which almost hide their faces. The chief produce is skins and furs.

BRITISH, *a.* belonging to Britain.

BRITTLE, *a.* [*brytan*, Sax.] that breaks or crumbles to pieces with the least force or violence; fragile; apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing easy to break; fragility.

BRIZE, or BREESE, *s.* the same with the gad-fly.

BROACH, *s.* [*broche*, Fr.] an instrument or stake forced through a joint of meat, by means of which it is turned round, and its parts are successively exposed to the action of the fire, in roasting; a musical instrument, which is played upon by means of a handle that turns a cylinder round on its axis, and gives motion to the several keys by pieces of wire fixed perpendicularly on its surface.

To BROACH, *v. a.* to spit; to pierce with a spit. Figuratively, to force a spicket or cock into a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap; to open; to wound, so as to let out blood. A low expression, alluding to the tapping a vessel. To be the author of, applied to doctrine or opinion.

BROACHER, *s.* a spit or stake to roast meat on. Figuratively, the first inventor, author, or founder of any opinion or doctrine; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, *a.* [*brad*, Sax.] wide, or the extent between the sides of a thing; distinguished from *length*, which is the extent or space between the two ends. Figuratively, large or great; as, "A *broad* mixture of folly." *Locke*. Diffusive, clear, and bright; as, "appears in the *broadest* light." *Decay of Piety*. Coarse, gross, obscene, applied to language, as, "In some places he is *broad* and fulsome." *Dryd.* With the eyes wide open; as, "He was *broad* awake." Bold, not delicate; not reserved. *Broad as long*, implies equal on the whole. SYNON. By *broad* is understood extended each

way; as, *broad* cloth; a *broad* brimmed hat. By *wide*, is meant *broad* to a certain degree; as, three inches *wide*; four feet *wide*.

BRO'AD-CAST, *s.* the method of cultivating corn, turnips, pulse, grasses, &c. by sowing them with the hand, in which method they are scattered over the ground at large, and thence said to be sown in broad-cast. This is called the old husbandry, to distinguish it from the drill, horse-hoeing, or new husbandry.

BRO'AD-CLOTH, *s.* a manufacture of sheep's wool, so called from its breadth, which is so great that it was formerly woven by two persons, who threw the shuttle from one to the other, from opposite sides; but by a late improvement, the operation now requires only one workman.

BRO'AD-EYED, *a.* that can see to a great distance round. "In spite of *broad-eyed* watchful day." *Shak.*

BRO'AD-LEAVED, *a.* that has broad leaves.

BRO'ADLY, *ad.* in a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS, *s.* breadth; the extent between the selvages or lists of cloth; the space between the sides of a thing. Figuratively, obscene, immodest; coarse; fulsome.

BRO'AD-SHOULDERED, *a.* measuring much, or of great width, between the shoulders.

BRO'ADSIDE, *s.* the side of a ship; the volley of shot fired from all the guns on one side of a ship. Figuratively, an attack; or a positive and unexpected charge of something criminal. In Printing, a sheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD, *s.* a cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BRO'ADWISE, *ad.* in the direction of the breadth.

BROCA'DE, *s.* [*brocado*, Span.] a stuff of gold, silver, or silk, raised and embellished with flowers, or other ornaments.

BROCA'DED, *a.* woven with flowers, or ornaments of various colours. Figuratively, drest in brocade.

BRO'CAGE, or BRO'KAGE, *s.* money gained by promoting bargains; or what is given to a broker for commission; the trade of buying and selling second-hand things.

BRO'CCOLI, *s.* [Ital.] in Botany, a species of cabbage.

BROCK, *s.* [*broc*, Sax.] a badger; also, a hart of the third year; also, a hind of the same year, a brock's sister.

BRO'CKET, *s.* a red deer of two years old.

BROGUE, *s.* [*brog*, Irish] a kind of shoe. A corrupt or vicious manner of speaking or pronouncing.

To BRO'IDER, *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] to adorn with figures of needlework.

BROIL, *s.* [from *brouiller*, Fr.] a quarrel, contest, tumult, or war.

To BROIL, *v. a.* [*brûler*, Fr.] to dress meat either by placing it immediately on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly, to be overheated by immoderate exercise. Used improperly for to *burn*.

BROKE, preterimper. tense of the verb To Break.

To BROKE, *v. n.* [from *brucan*, Sax.] to transact business, or buy and sell for another at a certain sum per cent.

BRO'KENHEARTED, *a.* in a condition which admits of no comfort; dejected, in despair; disconsolate.

BRO'KENLY, *ad.* in an unconnected manner; without any connection; by loose sentences.

BRO'KEN-MEAT, *s.* fragments, or pieces of meat taken from a table.

BRO'KER, *s.* one who buys or sells, or transacts business for another. By abuse, the word is applied to those who deal in second-hand goods. *Exchange-broker*, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting of money, or bills of exchange. *Stock-brokers*, are those who buy or sell for others, parts or shares in the joint stock of any public company, as the Bank, South-sea, &c. *Pawnbrokers*, are those who lend money to the necessitous upon a pledge of goods given as security. A pimp; a match-maker.

BRO'KERAGE, *s.* the fee or pay given to a broker for negociating business.

BRO'MLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday; on the road to Tunbridge; distant from London 9 miles. Here is a college for 30 poor clergymen's widows; and near the town is the palace of the bishop of Rochester, where is a mineral spring. It is 10 miles S. by E. of London. Population 4002.

BRO'MLEY, formerly called *Abbots Bromley*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 7 miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Population 1621.

BRO'MSGROVE, a town of Worcestershire, seated on the Salwarp, with a considerable trade in clothing, and a good market on Tuesday for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 15 miles N. N. E. of Worcester, and 116 N. W. of London. Population 8612.

BRO'MYARD, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a rising ground, near the Frome, amid fine orchards, 12 miles W. of Worcester, and 125 W. N. W. of London. Population 2038.

BRO'NCHIA, bron-ke-a, *s.* [βρόγκια, Gr.] in Anatomy, the ramification of the trachea; or certain branches or hollow tubes belonging to the wind-pipe, that are dispersed through the lungs.

BRO'NCHIAL, bron-ke-al, *a.* belonging to the throat.

BRO'NCHOCELE, bron-ko-sele, *s.* [βρογκοκήλη, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumor arising in the anterior part of the neck, occasioned by some humour, or some violence, as straining in labour, lifting weights, &c.

BRONCHOTOMY, bron-kot-to-me, *s.* [βρόγκος and τέμνω, Gr.] the operation of opening the wind-pipe by incision, as in a violent quinsey, to prevent suffocation from the great inflammation or tumour of the parts.

BRONTO'LOGY, *s.* [βροντή and λόγία, Gr.] a dissertation or discourse on thunder.

BRONZE, *s.* [*bronze*, Fr.] brass; a compound of copper and tin, to which sometimes other metallic substances, particularly zinc, are added. This metal is brittle, hard, and sonorous. It is employed for various uses, as for making bells, guns, and statues; and the proportion of the component metals are varied to suit the several purposes to which it is applied. A method used by statuaries, to make their plastered busts look as if composed of brass: of this there are two sorts, the red brass or bronze, and the yellow or gilt brass.

BROOCH, *s.* [*broch*, Fr.] a jewel; an ornament of jewels. Figuratively, an ornament; glory. With painters, a painting all of one colour.

To BROOD, *v. n.* [*brædan*, Sax.] to hatch, or sit upon in order to hatch; to sit like a hen hatching her eggs; beautifully applied in the following sentence: "Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings." *Milt.* To sit near and watch with great anxiety. Used actively, to hatch. Figuratively, to cherish or keep alive by excessive anxiety.

BROOD, *s.* [*brod*, Sax.] a parcel of chickens hatched by one hen, at one time; a hatch. Figuratively, offspring, children; production. Thing bred; species generated.

BROO'DY, *a.* inclined to hatch, or to sit on eggs to hatch them; in a state of sitting on eggs.

BROOK, *s.* [*broc*, Sax.] a small and shallow running water. Synon. *Rivulets* and *brooks* are certain species of *streams*

which are running waters, with this difference, that a *rivulet* runs between banks, whereas a *brook* winds its way through the meadows, or by a hedge-side. A *rivulet* is a much larger *stream* than a *brook*.

To BROOK, *v. a.* [*brucan*, Sax.] to bear without resentment or complaint; to put up with. Applied to misfortunes or affronts, to endure, or support.

BROO'KLIME, *s.* a sort of water-speedwell, very common in ditches, and not much unlike watercress.

BROOM, *s.* [*brom*, Sax.] in Botany, the *genista*, Lat. *genet*, Fr. Linnæus ranges it in the third section of his 17th class. There are 10 species. Likewise, an utensil made with the twigs of the above-mentioned plant, and used in sweeping; a besom.

BROO'MGRASS, *s.* a genus of the grasses, called by Linnæus *bromus*. The English species are numerous.

BROO'MING, or BREA'MING, *s.* the burning the filth a ship has contracted, with straw, reeds, broom, &c. when she is on the careen.

BROO'MRAPE, *s.* an herb with gaping blossoms found amongst broom.

BROO'MSTAFF, *s.* the staff to which the twigs of a broom are bound, to make a besom; the handle of a broom; named more generally in London a *broomstick*.

BROO'MY, *a.* full of, or abounding in broom.

BROTH, *s.* [*broth*, Sax.] a kind of soup, made by boiling meat down in a small quantity of water.

BRO'THEL, or BRO'THEL-HOUSE, *s.* [*bordel*, Fr. *bordilla*, Ital. so called from their having been formerly built near, or upon the banks of rivers] a house inhabited by prostitutes, and set apart for the purpose of lewdness.

BRO'THER, *s.* [*brethren* and *brothers* in the plural, the former of which seems confined to the Scriptures; *brother*, Sax.] a term of relation for a male sprung from the same father or mother, or both. Among the ancients, this term was used with greater latitude than at present, and signified even first cousins; in this sense it is used in scripture, when mention is made of our Lord's *brethren*. Figuratively, a person united by the most ardent affections of friendship; one of the same trade, or belonging to the same society; a freemason; a person resembling another in qualities or conduct. Among Divines, taken for man in general, alluding to our being all descended from one common parent.

BRO'THERHOOD, *s.* the state or condition of a brother; the relation in which one brother stands with respect to another. Figuratively, men living together in the same house, and professing the same principles, applied to monks or friars: men incorporated together by the same charter; men of the trade; a fraternity.

BRO'THERLY, *a.* that suits or belongs to a brother.

BRO'THERLY, *ad.* after the manner of a brother.

BROUGHT, part. pass. of BRING.

BROW, (the *ow* is pronounced the same as in *now*, *how*) *s.* [*brœw*, Sax.] the arched collection of hairs over the eye in human creatures; the forehead. Figuratively, the looks, air, or appearance of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the verge, or extremity of its surface.

To BRO'WBEAT, *v. a.* to endeavour to awe a person by stern or haughty looks or words.

BROWN, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *how*) *a.* [*brun*, Sax.] sun-burnt, of a colour which may be made of a mixture of black with another colour. Figuratively, dark, gloomy. Used as a substantive, dark, or dusty colour.

BRO'WNISH, *a.* somewhat brown; inclining to brown.

BRO'WNISTS, in Church History, a religious sect which sprung up in England towards the end of the 16th century, under one Robert Brown, a native of Northampton. They separated from the established church, disliking its discipline and form of government; were equally averse to episcopacy and Presbyterianism; condemned the solemn celebration of marriages in churches; and maintained that, matrimony being a political contract, the confirmation of it ought to proceed from the civil magistrate. They rejected all forms of prayers, and affirmed that the Lord's Prayer ought not to be recited as a prayer, it being only given as a model by which we are to form our prayers.

BRO'WNNESS, *s.* that idea or sensation which is excited in the mind on seeing a brown colour.

BRO'WNSTUDY, *s.* gloomy meditations.

To BROWSE, *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] to feed on herbs, leaves, or grass. To crop or eat, applied to cattle. Neuterly, to feed or eat, used with *on* or *upon*.

BROWSE, *s.* pasture; properly leaves or shrubs fit for goats and other animals to eat.

BRO'W-SICK, *a.* dejected; hanging the head.

To BRUISE, *v. a.* [*brysan*, Fr.] to crush or hurt by any thing blunt, which does not cut the skin, or let the blood out; to crush by any weight; to beat in a mortar, so as only to crush or destroy the form of a thing, without reducing it to powder.

BRUISE, *s.* a hurt whereby the skin is not broke.

BRU'ISEWORT, *s.* a herb, the same with comfrey.

BRUIT, *s.* [*bruit*, Fr.] a report, rumour, or noise; something which is the common topic of conversation.

To BRUIT, *v. a.* to spread abroad; to divulge; to rumour. Both the verb and the noun are seldom used.

BRU'MA, or BRAHMA, *s.* the idol of the Brachmans, who, they say, produced as many worlds as he has considerable parts; the first world, which is above the heavens, being formed of his brain; the second of his eyes; the third of his mouth, &c.

BRU'MAL, *a.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] belonging to the winter.

BRUNETTE, broo-net, *s.* [the plural *brunettes*, according to Addison; Fr.] a person of a brown complexion; generally applied to the female sex.

BRU'NION, *s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] a sort of fruit between a plumb and a peach.

BRU'NSWICK, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, fertile both in corn and pastures, and divided into three principalities; Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehended the duchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own dukes, but the other two belong to the king of Hanover. Brunswick, the capital, is seated on the Ocker, 7 miles N. by E. of Wolfenbuttle, and 68 S. of Luneberg, in lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

BRUNT, *s.* [*brunst*, Belg.] the onset, attack, or shock of an enemy; the force, violence, and stroke of a cannon. Generally used with the verb *bear*. *To bear the brunt*, is to sustain the attack of an enemy. Figuratively, any difficulty, or cross and unexpected accident.

BRUSH, *s.* [*brosse*, Fr.] an instrument made of bristles or hair fastened to wood, used for sweeping rooms, cleaning clothes, or painting. A thicket. Figuratively, a slight attack or skirmish in war.

To BRUSH, *v. a.* to clear a thing of dust by means of a brush; to touch in one's passage. Used with *up*, to paint, to make a thing look well by a brush. Used neuterly, to pass quick and close to a person, joined with the particle *by*; as, "*Brush'd* regardless *by*." *Dryd.* To skim upon the surface; to pass along so as just to touch the surface in the passage, used with *over*.

BRU'SHER, *s.* a person who makes use of a brush; one who cleans with a brush.

BRU'SHWOOD, *s.* rough, woody thickets.

BRU'SHY, *a.* rough or shaggy like a brush.

BRU'SSELS, a large city of the Netherlands, and capital of Belgium, and formerly the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries, about 7 miles in circumference, and containing 80,000 inhabitants. The streets are spacious, and the houses pretty high. The public buildings are sumptuous, and here are seven squares or market-places, and numerous fountains. Brussels is celebrated for its lace, camblets, and tapestry. It is seated on the river Senne, 25 miles S. of Antwerp, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 51. N. lon. 4. 18. E.

To BRU'STLE, *v. a.* [*brastlian*, Sax.] to crackle; to make a noise, like the rustling of armour, or that of rich silks. Figuratively, to swagger, hector, or approach a person in a threatening manner.

BRUTAL, *s.* [*brutal*, Fr.] that belongs to a beast, opposed to rational. Figuratively, inhuman, cruel, savage; without, or contrary to, reason and the principles of humanity.

BRUTA'LITY, *s.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] a disposition or behaviour contrary to the laws of reason and dictates of politeness and humanity; churlishness, savageness.

To BRU'TALIZE, *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] to grow morose, savage, inhuman, and like a brute. Actively, to make brutal.

BRU'TALLY, *ad.* inhumanly; churlishly; cruelly.

BRUTE, *a.* [*brutus*, Lat.] senseless; savage; inhuman; void of all the tender and social affections; not having the use of reason; rough; uncivilized; irrational; bestial.

BRUTE, *s.* an animal without the principle of reason; a beast. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the most mortifying reproach, and implying a person void of humanity, and an enemy to reason; a savage.

To BRU'TIFY, *v. a.* to make a man a brute.

BRU'TISH, *a.* resembling a beast, either in form or qualities. Figuratively, rude; inhuman; senseless; stupidly ignorant; regardless of reason, or contrary to its dictates.

BRU'TON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Brew, and is a well-built, and well-inhabited town, with a handsome church, a free-school, a stately alms-house, and a manufacture of serges and stockings. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Population 2223.

BRY'ONY, *s.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] the white bryony is a plant with hand-shaped leaves, rough with callous points on both surfaces, found in hedges. The black bryony has heart-shaped undivided leaves, and is the same with ladyseal.

BUB, *s.* a cant word for strong malt liquor.

BU'BBLE, *s.* [*bobbel*, Belg.] a small bladder of water; a little round drop of any fluid filled and expanded with air, and destroyed by the least touch. Figuratively, something easily destroyed; a cheat, or the person cheated.

To BU'BBLE, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to make a gentle noise as it runs, applied to water issuing from some narrow place, or its fountain-head. Actively, to cheat, or defraud.

BU'BBLER, *s.* one who cheats by projects, promising great advantages for the loan of money.

BU'BO, *s.* [*βουβών*, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumor or swelling, attended with an inflammatory gathering in the groin, &c. A *malignant bubo* is owing to some contagious disease, or venereal taint. A *mild bubo* takes its rise from the stagnation of glutinous and inspissated blood.

BUBONOCE'LE, commonly called A RUPTURE, *s.* [*βουβών*, and *κήλη*, Gr.] in Surgery, a tumor in the groin, formed by the prolapsus or falling down of the intestines, omentum, or both, through the processes of the peritonæum, and rings of the abdominal muscles.

BUCCANEERS, or BUCCANI'ERS, *s.* a cant word the privateers and pirates of America.

BUCK, *s.* [*bwch*, Brit.] the male of the fallow deer, rabbits, hares, goats, &c. Among deer it is as corpulent as a hart, and has horns like it, differing only in size, growing out of the head like fingers in the hand. Likewise a cant name of a club, or society, so called from their use of these hunting terms, calling their president *the grand buck*, &c.

BUCK, *s.* [*bauche*, Teut.] ley made of ashes for washing linen. Figuratively, linen washed in that liquor.

To BUCK, *v. a.* when from *buck*, signifying a deer, it denotes to copulate; and when from *buck*, signifying ley, it implies to wash clothes in ley.

BU'CKBEAN, *s.* the fringed water-lily. Also, a sort of trefoil, frequent in ponds and pits.

BU'CKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. 12 miles E. of Thetford, and 93 N. E. of London. 2000 inhabitants.

BU'CKET, *s.* [*baquet*, Fr.] a wooden vessel resembling one half of a barrel or pipe, fitted with a handle formed like a semicircle, and used to draw water out of a well; likewise a leathern vessel, of the same form, used in cases of fire to serve the engines with water. See PAIL.

BU'CKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a low ground, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has three handsome stone bridges. There was formerly a strong castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town; and there is a county jail, built not many years since. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, and 55 N. W. of London. Population 3610.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hartfordshire, and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 478,720 acres, divided into 203 parishes; has 15 market towns. It sends 3 county members to parliament; and the number of its inhabitants, according to the census of 1831, is 146,529. The air is healthy, and the soil rich, being mostly chalk or marl. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Ouse and Coln; the county town is Buckingham, but Aylesbury is the largest.

BU'CKLE, *s.* [*bwcel*, Brit.] an instrument made of a link of metal with a tongue and catch, used to fasten the straps of shoes, the harness of horses, &c. A curled lock of hair; or hair in a state to make it curl.

To BU'CKLE, *v. a.* to fasten with a buckle. Figuratively, to marry or join. To confine, used with the particle *in*. To apply oneself to, or prepare to do any thing, used with *to*. To comb a wig in curls; to prepare hair for taking a curl.

To BU'CKLE, *v. n.* [*bucken*, Teut.] to bend or bow under a weight, used with *under*. Figuratively, to bend one's inclinations, to apply, or attend to. To engage with.

BU'CKLER, *s.* [*bwcclad*, Brit.] a large piece of defensive armour, buckled to the arm, and used by the ancients to defend their bodies from the blows or darts of the enemy; being found cumbersome, they were changed for the shield, which is of less dimensions.

BU'CKMAST, *s.* the fruit or mast of the beech-tree.

BU'CKRAM, *s.* [*bougran*, Fr.] a coarse cloth made of hemp, gummed, calendered, and dyed; used by tailors to stiffen their garments; and by packers to wrap up cloths, serges, &c. They are sometimes made of old sheets, or pieces of sails gummed.

BU'CKTHORN, *s.* a tree that bears a purging berry.

BU'CKWHEAT, *s.* a plant, otherwise called frenchwheat.

BUCO'LIC, *s.* [from *βυκολικὸς*, Gr.] pastoral poetry.

BUD, *s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] in Botany, the small swellings or prominences on the bark of a tree, which turn to shoots, &c. Among Gardeners, it denotes the first tops of salad plants; and in Husbandry, a weaned calf of the first year, being so named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, first appearance, tender and immature state of a thing.

To BUD, *v. n.* to swell with gems or little prominences. Applied to vegetables, to put forth shoots. Figuratively, to be in the bloom of youth, or growing. Actively, in Gardening, to inoculate by inserting a *bud* into a tree.

BU'DDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a valley, and has a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school, 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 87 N. E. of London. Population 656.

BU'DDLE, *s.* a place where miners wash their ore to fit it for the furnace.

To BUDGE, *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] to stir; to move.

BUDGE, *s.* the fur of lambs.

BUDGE, *a.* stiff; surly; formal; pompous; bold; saucy.

BU'DGET, *s.* [*bougette*, Fr.] a small bag; that which is contained in a budget; a store or stock. The statement made annually by the chancellor of the exchequer in the British house of commons of the financial state of the kingdom, and of the ways and means proposed for raising the revenue for the following year.

BUE'NOS AYRES, (so called on account of the salubrity of the air) one of the most considerable sea-ports of South America, and capital of the province of Paraguay, or La Plata, and formerly the seat of a viceroy. It stands on a peninsula on the south side of the river La Plata, 220 miles within its mouth, (where the river is 21 miles broad) in a country truly paradisiacal, being overspread with a beautiful verdure as far as the eye can reach. It contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants; and provisions are in the greatest abundance. The streets are straight and broad, and the buildings tolerably regular. The productions of the country are indigo, tobacco, vincenta wool, cotton, tiger-skins, seal-skins, coppers, figs, dried tongues, dried beef, hams, saffron, cochineal, cocoa, hemp, hair, wheat, gums, drugs, gold, silver, and precious stones, besides tallow and hides, which may be considered the great staple. On the 28th of June, 1806, this town and its dependences surrendered to an English squadron under Sir Home Popham, seconded by about 1500 land forces commanded by major-general Beresford; and treasure to the amount of more than a million of dollars fell into the hands of the victors, and was conveyed to England. But on the 12th of August following, the Spaniards retook the place, and made the British army prisoners of war, and the captured property (not removed) to the amount of more than three millions of dollars, fell again into their hands. On the 5th of July, 1807, this place was again attacked by the British army under general Whitelock; but the consequences were disastrous, and the total evacuation of South America was agreed to on the day following. In 1810, a revolution took place here; the viceroy was deposed, and a republic set up, which has maintained its independence against the attacks of the royalists, with various success; but it has not yet been acknowledged by the king of Spain. Lat. 34. 35 S. lon. 58. 31. W.

BUFF, *s.* [from *buffalo*, Fr.] a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist-belts, pouches, and military accoutrements. The skin of elks or oxen dressed in imitation of the buffalo leather. A military coat, made of thick leather. The colour of the leather, of a very light yellowish brown. In Medicine, the tough mass which forms on the upper surface of blood drawn from a vein, called by physicians *coagulable lymph*.

BU'FFALO, *s.* [Ital.] wild bull, a native of the East, but brought into Italy, and other parts of Europe, where it is used as a beast of burden and draught.

BU'FFET, *s.* [*buffeto*, Ital.] a blow on one side of the head given with the fist; a box on the ear. Figuratively, indignity, persecution, or hardship.

BU'FFET, *s.* [*buffet*, Fr.] a kind of cupboard or closet formed with an arch at the top, and furnished with shelves, used to place china and plate in for show and ornament.

To BU'FFET, *v. a.* [*buffeter*, Fr.] to strike on the head with the hand; to box. Figuratively, to strike any thing forcibly with the hand. To muffle bells. Used neuterly, with the particle *for*, to box, or fight with the fists.

BU'FFETER, *s.* one who fights with his fists; a boxer.

BU'FFLEHEADED, *a.* that has a large head, like a *buffalo*. Figuratively, dull, stupid.

BUFFOO'N, *s.* [*buffon*, Fr.] one who endeavours to excite laughter by low jests and antic postures; a merry-andrew; a jack-pudding.

BUFFOO'NERY, *s.* the using low jests, ridiculous pranks, or scurrilous mirth, to extort a laugh from the company.

BUFONITE, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of extraneous fossils, called lycodontes, or wolf's teeth.

BUG, *s.* [*bug*, Brit.] an insect of a roundish flat form, a darkish red colour, which breeds in household stuff and beds, blisters where it bites, is produced from a nit, and stinks both alive and when killed. Likewise a flying insect formed like a beetle, and named a *May bug*, or *May fly*.

BUG, or BU'GBEAR, *s.* [from *bug*, Brit.] an object which raises terror; a walking spectre; a ghost; generally applied to the imaginary terror used to frighten children.

BU'GLE, or BU'GLE-HORN, *s.* a hunting horn.

BU'GLE, *s.* a shining glass bead, of a cylindrical form. A sort of wild ox. Also, a plant.

BU'GLOS, *s.* the herb oxtongue.

To BUILD, *v. a.* [preter. *I built*, or have *built; bilden*, Belg.] to make or raise houses, &c. Figuratively, to raise on any thing as a support or foundation. Neuterly, to depend or rest on.

BUI'LDER, *s.* one who constructs or raises houses, &c.

BUI'LDING, *s.* a fabric or place erected for shelter from the weather, for dwelling, or for the purposes of religion, security, or magnificence. *Building* is used, in its primary sense, for the art and act of raising edifices.

BUILTH, or *Buallt*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings. In this neighbourhood, the Welch made their last stand for independence, and were defeated by Edward I. in 1283. Builth is seated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire, 12 miles N. of Brecknock, and 173 W. by N. of London.

BULB, *s.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] in Botany, a thick root, nearly round; of which there are two species, the tunicated, or coated, and the squamous or scaly. A round body.

BULBA'CEOUS, *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] the same as *bulbous*.

BU'LBOUS, *a.* [*bulbosus*, Lat.] that resembles or contains a bulb; that has a round root; consisting of bulbs.

BU'LFINCH, *s.* a song bird, noted for imitating wind music, particularly the flageolet.

BULGA'RIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N. by Wallachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. The principal towns are Vidden, Sophia, Nicopoli,

and Silistria; the last of which is partly inhabited by Tartars.

To BULGE, *v. n.* [originally written *bilge*, which signified the lower part of a ship] to spring a leak by striking the bottom on some rock or shoal, applied to a ship; to founder. To stick or jut out, used with the particle *from*.

BU'LIMY, *s.* [*βουλιμία*, Gr.] in Medicine, an enormous appetite, attended with faintings, and coldness at the extreme parts.

BULK, *s.* [*bulcke*, Belg.] size, dimensions. Used with the word *people*, &c. the greatest part, and sometimes the vulgar. The human frame. Applied to a ship, the whole space in the hold for the stowage of goods; the cargo. To *break bulk*, to open or unload any part of the cargo.

BULK, *s.* [*bielcke*, Dan.] in Building, a part of a building projecting from the window, like a table.

BU'LKINESS, *s.* largeness; greatness of dimensions.

BU'LKY, *a.* of great size or stature.

BULL, *s.* [*bulle*, Belg.] the male of black cattle, kept generally for propagating the species; any thing made in the form of a bull. In Astronomy, *Taurus*, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters in April, marked thus, ♉. A blunder or contradiction. In Ecclesiastic History, an instrument made out at the Roman or pope's chancery, sealed with lead, and of the same nature with the edicts of secular princes. The seal presents on one side the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; and on the other, the name of the pope, and the year of his pontificate. A stock-jobber.

BULL, in Composition, sometimes denotes largeness, as *bull-head*, and in such cases it is not to be looked on as derived from the English noun, but from the Greek particle.

BU'LLACE, *s.* a wild sour plum.

BU'LL-BAITING, *s.* [from *bull* and *bætan*, Sax.] the worrying or teazing a bull, by setting dogs on him.

BU'LL-DOG, *s.* a species of dogs of a strong make, round head, noted for never quitting its hold whenever it has fastened, and used in baiting bulls, which they generally seize by the nose, and pin to the ground.

BU'LLET, *s.* [*boulet*, Fr.] an iron or leaden ball or shot, used to load guns with. *Red-hot bullets*, are heated in a forge, and used to set a place on fire, containing combustibles. *Hollow bullets*, are made cylindrical, with an opening and fusee at one end, which giving fire to the inside, when in the ground, it bursts, and has the same effect as a mine. *Chain bullets*, are two bullets joined by a chain three or four feet long. *Branch bullets*, are two balls joined by a bar of iron five or six inches apart; and *two-headed bullets*, named likewise angles, are the two halves of a bullet joined by a bar or chain; they are chiefly used in sea-fights, to cut the rigging, masts, &c.

BU'LL-HEAD, *s.* figuratively, a stupid person. In Natural History, a fish, called likewise the miller's thumb; its head is broad and flat, disproportionate to its body.

BU'LLION, *s.* [*billon*, Fr.] gold and silver in the mass, neither wrought nor coined; so named either when first melted from the ore, or after being refined and cast into ingots or bars.

BULLITION, *s.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] the act or state of boiling, more commonly written *ebullition*.

BU'LLOCK, *s.* the same with the ox or gelded bull.

BU'LLY, *s.* a person who makes use of threatening expressions, and insolent behaviour, with great show of courage, but possessed of great cowardice. In low language, a person who attends a strumpet, and espouses her quarrels.

To BU'LLY, *v. a.* to behave with noisy insolence and personated courage, in order to frighten a person into any measure or compliance.

BU'LRUSH, *s.* a large rush, growing in rivers and moist places, without knots.

BU'LWARK, *s.* [*bolwercke*, Belg.] a fortification or bastion. Figuratively, a security or protection; a shelter.

BUM, *s.* [*bomme*, Belg.] that part of the posteriors on which a person sits.

BUMBA'TLIFF, *s.* a person employed to execute a writ, or arrest a person; a bailiff of the meanest sort.

BUMP, *s.* a swelling occasioned by a blow.

To BUMP, *v. a.* to kick a person, or strike him with the knee in the breech. To make a loud noise, applied to that made by the bittern.

BU'MPER, *s.* [perhaps a corruption from *bon père*, it being customary in Italy to drink the pope's health in full glasses] a cup or glass filled up to the brim, or as full as it can hold.

BU'MPKIN, *s.* [*boomken*, Belg.] a person who has not had the benefit of a polite education; a rustic, or clown.

BUNCH, *s.* [*buncker*, Dan.] any prominence, hard knob, or swelling, rising above the surface of a thing. Many things of the same kind growing together; a cluster, applied to vegetables. Several things collected, or tied together at one of their extremities. Any thing bound into a knot.

To BUNCH, *v. n.* to grow in knobs or protuberances. To swell, used with *out*.

BUNCHBA'CKED, *a.* having bunches on the back; bunch-backed; crooked, owing to the dislocation of the back or shoulder bones.

BU'NCHINESS, *s.* the quality of being uneven with respect to surface; growing in knobs or clusters.

BU'NDLE, *s.* [*byndle*, Sax.] a parcel of goods, or collection of things wrapped or tied together, including the secondary idea of being easily portable. A roll.

To BU'NDLE, *v. a.* to tie or wrap several things together. Figuratively, to be included or collected together; to be comprehended or connected.

BUNG, *s.* [*bung*, Brit.] a stopple of wood, cork, &c. for the bung-hole of a cask.

To BUNG, *v. a.* to stop a barrel close at its largest vent.

BU'NGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a large market on Thursday for corn. It is watered by the Wavenay, which separates it from Norfolk, and has two parish churches, one of which is handsome, and in the midst of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. It is a trading town, and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. It is 35 miles N. by E. of Ipswich: 106 N. E. of London. Pop. 1668.

BU'NGHOLE, *s.* the large round hole in a barrel.

To BU'NGLE, *v. n.* to perform any thing in a clumsy awkward manner. Used actively, to botch. Figuratively, to palliate grossly, joined with the particle *up*.

BU'NGLE, *s.* a botch; an awkward and clumsy performance; an inaccuracy.

BU'NGLER, *s.* [*bungler*, Brit.] a bad workman; one who does a thing in an ignorant, awkward, or clumsy manner.

BU'NGLINGLY, *ad.* clumsily; ignorantly; awkwardly.

BUNN, *s.* [*bunelo*, Span.] in Pastry, a light kind of cake composed of yeast, flower, and carraway seeds.

BUNT, *s.* [corrupted, according to Skinner, from *bent*] a swelling part; the middle part of a sail formed into a bag, or pouch, that it may contain more wind. *Bunt-lines*, small lines fastened to the foot, and reeved through little blocks seized to the yard, serving to hoist up the *bunt* of the sail, that it may be furled with greater ease.

To BUNT, *v. n.* to swell, used with the particle *out*.

BU'NTER, *s.* [a cant word] a man or woman who picks up rags in the street. Figuratively, a term of reproach,

conveying the idea of a dirty, mean, and low-lived creature.

BU'NTING, *s.* the stuff of which a ship's colours are made. A bird of the lark kind.

BU'NTINGFORD, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Monday. It is a thoroughfare on the N. road, 7 miles S. of Royston, and 31 N. by W. of London.

BUOY, boy, *s.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr.] a piece of wood or cork, and sometimes an empty barrel, well closed, floating in the water, tied to a cable fastened to the bottom of the sea, in order to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours, where the wrecks of ships are sunk, together with shallow places, sand-banks, and other impediments. The *mast buoy* is made of a piece of a mast or other piece of wood, which stands out of the water. *Buoy* is sometimes used for a sea-mark, which shews the dangers of difficult passages.

To BUOY, *v. a.* to raise above the surface of the water; to keep afloat. Figuratively, to keep any principle or thing from subsiding, or sinking under oppression. To cause a thing to ascend by its specific lightness. Neuterly, to float. Figuratively, to surmount or get the better of all difficulties.

BUO'YANCY, boy-an-se, *s.* the quality of floating; or that quality which prevents a thing from descending.

BUO'YANT, *a.* floating; light; that will not sink. Figuratively, animating, or that keeps from dejection.

BU'RBOT, *s.* a river-fish full of prickles; the eel-pout.

BU'RDEN, *s.* [spelt more properly *burthen; byrthen*, Sax.] a load, supposed to be as much as a man or a horse can carry; the capacity of a ship. A staff or club. Figuratively, a difficulty, oppression, affliction, or any thing that affects a person with weariness, or becomes irksome; the number of tons or weight a ship can carry. In Trade, applied to steel, 180lb. In Music, the drone or base of of an organ, bagpipe, &c. and the pipe or strain which sounds it; hence the words which are repeated at the end of every stanza, are called the *burden* of a song. SYNON. By the word *burden* we understand a weight possible to be borne; by *load*, a weight more than we are able to bear. A light *burden* is no inelegant expression; but a light *load* certainly is.

To BU'RDEN, *v. a.* to load; to encumber.

BU'RDENER, *s.* one who loads. Figuratively, an oppressor.

BU'RDENOUS, *s.* that makes a load heavy. Figuratively, grievous, oppressive, irksome; putting a person to great expence, without being of any service to him.

BU'RDENSOME, *a.* applied to a very pressing load on the body. Figuratively, applied to afflictions, or the trouble one person gives another, afflicting the mind with great anxiety and distress; grievous.

BU'RDENSOMENESS, *s.* applied to loads, weight, or heaviness. Figuratively, calamity, and inconvenience.

BU'RDOCK, *s.* a very common plant, with heart-shaped leaves, and purple blossoms; the same with the clot-bur.

BUREAU', bu-ro, *s.* [Fr.] a chest of drawers, with the top sloping as a desk, and furnished with pigeon holes to keep writings in.

BU'RFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of duffels, rugs, and saddles, seated on the river Windrush, 17 miles W. by N. of Oxford, and 72 W. of London. Population 1856.

BU'RGAGE, *s.* in Law, a tenure proper to cities and borough towns, whereby lands are held of the king, or other lord, at a certain yearly rent.

BU'RGAMOT, or BE'RGAMOT, *s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a species of mellow juicy pear. A kind of perfume, or essence.

BURGEO'IS, *s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] a small type used by printers. A citizen, a burgess.

BU'RGESS, *s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a representative of a borough town in parliament.

BURGH, *s.* a corporate town or borough.

BURGH, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 131 N. of London. Population 906.

BU'RGHER, *s.* [from *burgh* and *wær*, Sax.] one who has the right of a citizen, or a vote for a parliament man.

BU'RGHERSHIP, *s.* [from *burgher* and *scyp*, Sax.] the dignity, privilege, or office of a burgher.

BU'RGLARY, *s.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larrow*, a thief] in Law, a felonious breaking and entering a person's house in the night-time, with an intent to commit some felony, whether it be executed or not. If the offence happen in the day-time, it is then called *house-breaking*, by way of distinction.

BU'RGOMASTER, (most properly spelt *burghermaster*,) *s.* [*burger* and *master*, Belg.] the chief magistrate of the towns of the Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland, and answering to an alderman and sheriff of London.

BU'RIAL, *s.* the interring or placing a dead body in the ground; sepulture. Figuratively, the placing any thing in the earth, or under the water. The *burial service* is an office of the church, performed at the grave and interment of one of its members.

BU'RIER, *s.* he that places or inters a corpse in the grave. Figuratively, that which removes any corpse or other thing out of sight. Seldom used.

BU'RINE, *s.* [Fr.] a tool used by engravers to make their marks, or etch on metal; a graver.

To BURL, *v. a.* to dress clothes as fullers do.

BURLESQUE, bur-lesk, *s.* [Fr.] a droll, ludicrous kind of poetry, wherein both persons and things are represented in such a ridiculous light as to excite laughter. Jocular.

To BURLESQUE, *v. a.* to turn to ridicule; to represent a person or thing in a ludicrous and ridiculous manner.

BU'RLY, *a.* tall, or over-grown, applied to stature. Of large dimensions, or very wide, applied to breadth. Replete; full. High-sounding, swelling, or pompous, applied to style.

To BURN, *v. a.* [preter. *I burnt*, or *have burnt; bernan*, Sax.] to consume or destroy by fire; to occasion a wound by fire, or any hot solid body. Neuterly, to be on fire; to kindle. Figuratively, to shine as if in flame. To be violently agitated or inflamed by passion; to make the cheeks glow with heat, or consume like latent fire.

BURN, *s.* a wound or hurt received from fire.

BU'RNET, *s.* a plant, the same with pimpinella.

BU'RNHAM, a sea-port town of Norfolk, with a good harbour, and markets on Mondays and Saturdays. It has a considerable trade in corn; and is 29 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 127 N. E. of London. Population 1022.

BU'RNHAM, a fishing town of Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creek and pits of this river. It is 11 miles S. E. of Malden, and 40 E. by N. of London. Population 1393.

BU'RNING, *s.* the action of fire on some substance

whereby the minute parts are forced from each other, put into violent motion, and some of them assuming the nature of fire themselves, fly off to their proper sphere, while others either ascend in vapours, or are reduced to ashes. Figuratively, a flame or fire; the article burned.

BU'RNING-GLASS, *s.* a convex glass which collects the rays of the sun into a point, where wood or other combustible matter being placed, is set on fire. As a wood-fire is 45 times hotter than that of the summer-sun, a glass must condense the rays of light 35 times to burn. Reflecting *burning glasses* are much more powerful than lenses, or glasses that transmit the rays of light through them.

To BU'RNISH, *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] to polish any substance so as to make it shine; to give a gloss to. Neuterly, to grow bright or glossy; to shine with splendour.

BU'RNISHER, *s.* one who burnishes or polishes; an instrument used by polishers.

BU'RNISHING, *s.* the act of polishing.

BU'RNLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and large woollen and cotton manufactures, printing houses, dying houses, mills, &c. It is seated in a very healthy situation, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 35 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 211 N. N. W. of London. Population 7554.

BURNT, part. pass. of Burn.

BU'RNT-ISLAND, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with an excellent harbour, and a trade in ship-building. It is seated under a stupendous rock, on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Population 2366.

BURR, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear; likewise a sweetbread of meat, especially that of veal.

BU'RR-REED, *s.* a kind of plant found in wet ditches, and on banks of rivers.

BU'RREL, *s.* [from *beurre*, Fr.] in Gardening, a species of pear, called likewise the *red butter pear*.

BU'RREL-FLY, *s.* in Natural History, a winged insect very troublesome to cattle, called likewise the *ox-fly*, *gad-bee*, or *breese*.

BU'RREL-SHOT, *s.* a sort of case-shot, or small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged from a piece of ordnance.

BU'RROW, BO'ROUGH, BERG, BURG, BURGH, *s.* [*burg*, Sax.] a corporate town which sends members to parliament, and formerly applied only to fortified places. The holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To BU'RROW, *v. a.* to make holes in the ground like rabbits.

BU'RSAR, *s.* [*bursarius*, Lat.] an officer in a college, who receives its monies, and keeps its accounts; a treasurer. Scholars sent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small annual allowance for four years.

BURSE, *s.* [*bourse*, Fr.] an Exchange, or place where merchants assemble to transact business.

BU'RSLEM, a village in Staffordshire, celebrated for its pottery, with a market on Monday, and 12,714 inhabitants. It lies near the Trent and Mersey canal, 2 miles N. N. E. of Newcastle, and 151 N. N. W. of London.

BURST, *s.* a separation of the parts of a thing with violence, and attended with noise; an explosion; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

To BURST, *v. n.* [preter. I *burst*, have *burst*, or *bursten*; *burstan*, Sax.] to separate, or fly asunder with violence; to quit or break away, with the particle *from*. Used with *into*, to come in suddenly; as, "She *burst into* the room." To break, separate, or disunite with suddenness and violence.

BURST, or BU'RSTEN, [part. of Burst] in Surgery, applied to one who has a rupture.

BU'RSTWORT, *s.* an herb good against ruptures.

To BU'RTHEN, *v. a.* } See Burden.
BU'RTHEN, *s.* }

BU'RTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesday, 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and 251 N. N. W. of London. It communicates with all the late inland navigations, by means of the Lancaster canal. Population 733.

BU'RTON CONSTABLE, a town of Yorkshire, between Midlam and Richmond, with a market on Friday.

BU'RTON STRA'THER, a small town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the Trent, on which it has several mills, 32 miles N. of Lincoln, and 165 N. by W. of London. Population 760.

BU'RTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, situated on the river Trent, over which it has a bridge of freestone, a quarter of a mile in length. It consists chiefly of two long streets, and has long been noted for its excellent malt and ale, great quantities of which last are exported to London, Leith, the Baltic, &c. It has also manufactures in wool and cotton, of hats, spades, and other articles, besides forges for forming iron bars. The houses are about 1,400, the inhabitants 6988; and it has a well supplied market for corn and provisions on Thursday. Besides the Trent, it communicates, by canals, with Liverpool, Bristol, Coventry, and all the late inland navigations. It is 11 miles S. W. of Derby, and 125 N. N. W. of London.

BU'RWELL, Cambridgeshire, 3 miles N. of Newmarket Heath. On the 8th of September, 1727, a melancholy event took place here: 160 persons, among whom were several young ladies of fortune, being assembled in a barn on the exhibition of a puppet-show, the place took fire, by a careless accident, when only five or six escaped: the bodies of the dead were so disfigured by the fire, and the fall of the roof, &c. that their friends could not recognize them, and they were promiscuously interred in one large grave. A tablet has been here erected in the church, to perpetuate the event.

BU'RY, (commonly pron. *berry*, in this and the four next words) *s.* [*burg*, Sax.] a dwelling-place or house. Added to the Saxon names, implies that the person or company resided or lived there; thus *Aldermanbury*, seems to intimate that the aldermen resided formerly in that place.

To BU'RY, *v. a.* [from *bergan*, Goth.] to inter a corpse in a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover with earth. Figuratively, to conceal or hide.

BU'RYING-PLACE, *s.* a place set apart for interring bodies; a cemetry, or church-yord.

BU'RY, a town of Lancashire, noted for its manufacture of fustians, half-thicks, kerseys, calicoes, &c. A melancholy event happened here, July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 persons were buried in the ruins. Bury contains 9000 houses, and 47,829 inhabitants: and has a market on Thursday. By the Reform Bill, it sends one representative to parliament. It is seated on the Irwell, near a canal which goes to Manchester, 46 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 195 N. N. W. of London

BU'RY ST. EDMUNDS, a town of Suffolk, which contains two parish churches, and a population of 11,436 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament, and owes its name to a celebrated abbey, one of the largest and richest in the kingdom, founded in honour of Edmund, king of the East Angles, who was born, crowned, murdered, and buried here. It has large markets for corn, fish, fowl, &c. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and is situated in a healthy delightful spot, affording beautiful prospects, 14 miles nearly E. of Newmarket, and 71 N. N. E. of London.

BUSH, *s.* [*busch*, Teut.] a thick shrub. A bough of a tree, hung out at a house, to shew that liquors or beer are sold within; formerly the sign of a tavern.

To BUSH, *v. n.* to grow thick; to grow in a great number close together.

BU'SHEL, *s.* [*buschel*, old Fr.] a measure of capacity for dry goods, as corn, salt, fruit, coals, &c. containing eight gallons, or four pecks, or the eighth part of a quarter of corn, &c. a strike. Figuratively, any large quantity.

BU'SHY, *a.* full of branches or bushes. Figuratively, short, but growing in great numbers; thick like a brush.

BU'SILESS, *a.* without employ; at leisure. Figuratively, without the fatigue that attends business.

BU'SILY, *ad.* in an officious inquisitive manner. With an air of seeming hurry from a multiplicity of business.

BU'SINESS, *s.* [*busoignes*, old Fr.] employment; a man's peculiar trade or profession; affairs or concerns. After *do*, properly, service, advantage, or a means of attaining an end. "A perpetual spring will not *do* their *business*." *Bent.* *To do a man's business*, is a low and familiar phrase for killing, destroying, or ruining him. SYNON. *Business* implies an object of industry; *affairs*, an object of concern. The first employs the hands; the second the mind. The word *business*, by its having no plural number, intimates a particular employ. By the singular of *affairs* being seldom in use in the sense before us, that word is understood to mean a variety of transactions.

BUSK, *s.* [*busque*, Fr.] a piece of steel or whalebone, worn at the stomacher of a woman's stays, in order to keep them in proper form, and strengthen them.

BU'SKIN, *s.* [*broscken*, Belg.] a kind of short boot worn by the ancients covering the foot and leg as far as the middle, laced or fastened before. A kind of high shoe worn by ancient performers in tragedy, and distinguished from the *sock* worn in comedy, which was of a thinner sole, and consequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy.

BU'SKINED, *a.* dressed in buskins; relating to tragedy.

BU'SKY, or BO'SKY, *a.* woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

BUSS, *s.* [from *bus*, Ir.] a salute given by the lips; distinguished from a *kiss*, which is given with a greater show of distance or ceremonious kindness. In Fishery, a small vessel from 48 to 60 tons burden, used in the herring fishery, from *busse*, Teut.

To BUSS, *v. a.* to salute a person with the lips. Figuratively, to touch.

BUST, *s.* [*busto*, Ital.] in Sculpture, the figure of a person in relievo, containing only head, shoulders, and stomach, usually placed on a pedestal or console. The Italians use the term for the trunk of the human body, from the neck to the hips.

BU'STARD, *s.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] a wild turkey.

To BU'STLE, *v. n.* to set about a thing with activity; to make a great noise or stir about any thing; to be busy.

BU'STLE, *s.* a hurry of business; a noise or tumult.

BU'STLER, *s.* an active, industrious, stirring man.

BU'SY, *a.* [from *bysgian*, Sax.] engaged in any employment; active, diligent, officious; bustling; meddling.

To BU'SY, *v. a.* to keep a person employed; to employ, to engage.

BU'SYBODY, *s.* an officious person meddling with the concerns of other people, offering assistance, and giving advice, without being asked.

BUT, *conj.* [*bute*, *butan*, Sax.] when it diverts or breaks off the thread of a discourse, so as to pursue a different topic, it intimates a stop of the mind, and signifies *howbeit*; as, "*But* to say no more." When applied to limit or restrain the sense to what is expressed, exclusive of all others, it signifies *only*; as, "I saw *but* two planets." When used to imply a thing to be otherwise than it should be, it signifies *yet*, or *nevertheless*; as, "You pray, *but* it is not that God would bring you to the true religion." Joined with *did*, or *had*, it denotes *only*; as, "Did *but* men consider." *Tillots.* After a comparative noun it has the force of *than*; as, "No sooner up, *but* he privately opened the gate." *Guard.* No. 167. After the auxiliary verb *be*, preceded by a negative, it implies *otherwise than*; as, "It cannot be *but* nature has some director." *Hooker.* Joined with *for*, it implies *without*, or *had it not been for*; as, "And *but for* mischief you had died for spite." *Dryd.* After a negative, or question implying a negative, it denotes an exception, except; as, "Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjured Lycon?" *Smith's Phad.*

BUT, *s.* [*bout*, Fr.] a limit or boundary. In Sea Language, the end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship under water.

To BUT, *v. a.* [*buter*, old Fr.] to touch at the one end. See To BUTT.

BUT-END, *s.* the broad or blunt end of a thing, or the end on which it rests.

BUTCHER, *s.* [*boucher*, Fr.] one who kills, cuts up, and sells the flesh of cattle in a market, or his own house. *Butcher*, is used figuratively for one who is of a barbarous disposition, delights in murder, or the slaughter of mankind.

To BUTCHER, *v. a.* to slay or kill a beast. Figuratively, to kill; to murder in a barbarous manner.

BUTCHERLY, *ad.* in a cruel, barbarous, or bloody manner; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM, *s.* a tree, the same with the knee-holly, the green shoots of which are tied in bundles, and used by butchers to sweep their blocks.

BUTCHERY, *s.* the trade of a butcher. Figuratively, the commission of murder, attended with excessive cruelty.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cambray, and Inchmarnoc, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures; and there is a considerable herring fishery on their coasts. The chief town is Rothsay. This shire contains 14,151 inhabitants, and sends 1 member to parliament.

BUTLER, *s.* [formerly spelt *bottiler*, that is, one who fills bottles; *bouteiller*, Fr.] a servant who has the care of the wine and other liquors used in a family.

BUTLERAGE, *s.* the duty upon wines imported claimed by the king's butler.

BUTLERSHIP, *s.* the office of a butler.

BUTMENT, *s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] in Architecture, supporters, on or against which the feet of an arch rest; likewise the little places taken out of the yard or ground-plot of an house for a buttery or scullery.

BUTT, *s.* [*butt*, Sax.] a vessel or barrel containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 cwt. of currants.

BUTT, *s.* [*but*, Fr.] the place or mark which a person is to hit in shooting; a blow given by a horned animal with the head. Figuratively, the point or object to which any person's measures are made by a push in fencing; a person who is the object of ridicule to a whole company.

To BUTT, *v. a.* [*botten*, Belg.] to strike or give a blow with the head, applied to the method of attack used by a ram.

BUTTER, *s.* [*buttere*, Sax.] a fat and unctuous substance made from cream by churning.

To BUTTER, *v. a.* to spread or pour butter upon any thing. Figuratively, to increase stakes in gambling.

BUTTERBUMP, *s.* a fowl; the same with the bittern.

BUTTERBUR, *s.* [*petasites*, Lat.] a plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches.

BUTTERFLOWER, *s.* a yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

BU'TTERFLY, *s.* [*butterflege*, Sax.] in Natural History, a beautiful insect produced from an egg, eruca-worm, caterpillar, and nymph or aurelia. The wonders of its different stages, before it arrives at maturity, and the profusion of splendor which appears in its structure, when arrived to the *butterfly* state, would require too much room to expatiate on here.

BU'TTERJAGS, *s.* a plant; the same with the yellow medick, or snailshell.

BU'TTERIS, *s.* in Farriery, an instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the hoof of a horse.

BU'TTERMERE, a lake of Cumberland, near the source of the Cocker, 8 miles S. W. of Keswick. The lakes of Buttermere and Lowswater are not so extensive as those of the Derwent or Keswick, but quite as beautiful, and the country about them is as mountainous and romantic as Borrowdale.

BU'TTERMILK, *s.* the whey separated from the cream in making butter.

BU'TTERPRINT, *s.* a piece of carved wood used to mark butter.

BU'TTERWORT, *s.* in Botany, the pinguicula, or sanicle.

BU'TTERY, *a.* having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BU'TTERY, *s.* the room where provisions are laid up.

BU'TTOCK, *s.* the broad, thick, fleshy part of a man, or beast, joined to the hip; the rump. The buttock of a ship is her full breadth right astern.

BU'TTON, *s.* [*bottwn*, Brit.] a small flattish round ball made of metal, or wood covered with silk or hair, sewed to the clothes to fasten any part of dress together. Figuratively, a knob or ball. In Botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. In Carpentry, a piece of wood moving upon a nail or screw, used to keep a door close. In Smithery, a brass knob of a lock serving to open or shut a door. In Natural History, the sea-urchin, a kind of crab-fish, with prickles instead of feet.

To BU'TTON, *v. a.* to sew buttons on a garment; to close or fasten the parts of a garment together with buttons. Figuratively, to enclose.

BU'TTONHOLE, *s.* the hole made in a garment to receive and fasten the button in.

BU'TTRESS, *s.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.] in Architecture, a kind of butment serving to prop or support the side of a building or wall. Figuratively, a prop, or support of any opinion or cause.

To BU'TTRESS, *v. a.* to prop; to support.

BU'TWINK, *s.* a bird.

BUTYRA'CEOUS, or BUTY'ROUS, *a.* [from *butyrum*, Lat.] having the properties or qualities of butter.

BU'XOM, *a.* [*bucsum*, Sax.] obedient; obsequious; tractable. Figuratively, void of resistance; yielding, or giving way. Gay, lively, brisk; wanton; jolly.

BU'XOMLY, *ad.* dutifully; obediently; wantonly; gaily; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS, *s.* meekness, obedience; wantonness, gaiety.

BU'XTON, a town of Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye, which are reckoned among the wonders of the Peak. Their waters were noted in the times of the Romans. Although hot and sulphureous, they are palatable; create an appetite and remove obstructions, and, if bathed in, afford relief in scorbutic rheumatisms, nervous cases, &c. and are much resorted to in summer. The public rooms are in an elegant building, of the Doric order, erected by the duke of Devonshire; and underneath are a piazza and shops. Buxton has a manufacture of cotton, and is situated in an open, healthy country, with a variety of fine views, 28 miles from Manchester, 32 N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N W. of London. Near Buxton, at the foot of a mountain, is Pool's Hole; the entrance to which is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral. It contains many curious concretions formed by the continual dropping of the petrifying water. Pop. 1211.

To BUY, bi, *v. a.* [*bigan*, Sax.] to purchase a thing by money, or the exchange of any other commodity. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another. To bribe, or corrupt by bribery.

BU'YER, bi-er, *s.* a purchaser.

To BUZZ, *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut.] to hum, or make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps. To sound heavy and low.

To BUZZ, *v. a.* to whisper. Used with *abroad*, to divulge, publish, or spread a report or rumour.

BUZZ, *s.* the humming sound of bees; a whisper or talk.

BU'ZZARD, *s.* [*busard*, Fr.] a degenerate kind of hawk. Figuratively, a person of mean parts; a blockhead or dunce.

BU'ZZER, *s.* a secret whisperer, or one who endeavours, by false rumours, to alienate the affections of another.

BY, *prep.* [*bi*, *big*, Sax.] after words signifying action, it implies the agent, cause, means, manner; and is used after verbs neuter for the instrument. After *quantity* it expresses the proportion. At the end of a sentence, it implies *imitation* or *conformity*; as "A model to build others *by*." *Arbuth.* After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the *difference*; as "Shorter *by* the head." Applied to place or situation, it denotes *nearness*. Joined to the pronouns *himself*, *herself*, &c. it signifies the exclusion or absence of all others. After *keep*, it signifies *possession*, or *ready for use*; as "He *kept* some of the spirit *by* him." *Boyle.* In forms of swearing, it signifies a particularizing, or specifying the object. Used adverbially, it signifies *near*, or *at a small distance*, applied to place. *Passing*, applied to motion; and *presence*, when used with *be*; as "I will not *be by*." *Shak.* *By and by*, or *And by*, signifies in a short time, or presently. Used substantively, for something which is not the direct or immediate object of a person's regard; generally used with the preposition *by*; as "*By the by*." *Dryd.* In the latter use, it is commonly written *bye*, and as it distinguishes it from the preposition, should be generally adopted for the sake of perspicuity.

BY, or BYE, in Composition, implies something out of the direct way, as *by-road*; something irregular, private, or selfish, as *by-end*; something private, opposed to that which is by public authority, as a *by law*.

BY-END, *s.* private or self interest, opposed to public spirit, and conveying an idea of reproach.

BY-GONE, *a.* past: peculiar to the Scots.

BY-LAW, *s.* [*bilage*, Sax.] a law made by corporations, or court-leets, for the better government of cities, &c. in cases which are not provided for by the public laws, but no ways opposite or contrary to them.

BY-MATTER, *s.* something which is accidental, and has no connection with the main subject.

BY-NAME, *s.* a nickname, name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

BY-PAST, *a.* past: peculiar to the Scots.

BY-PATH, *s.* a private path, opposed to a public path.

BY-ROAD, *s.* an unfrequented road.

BY-STANDER, *s.* a looker on.

BY-WAY, *s.* a private and obscure way.

BY-WORD, *s.* [*bi-word*, Sax.] a saying, proverb, or term of reproach.

BYZA'NTINE, *s.* See BIZANTINE.

C.

C is the third letter in the English alphabet, supposed by some to have been borrowed from the Hebrew, by others from the Grecian. It is sounded by pressing

the breath between the tongue, raised to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lips open. Before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and all *consonants*, it is pronounced hard, though somewhat softer than the *k*, as in *cage*, *cat*, *cut*; but before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has a sound like the *s*, but somewhat more sharp, as in *cit*, *cell*, *cyder*; before an *h* it has a peculiar sound, between the hardness of the *k* and the softness of the *s*, as in *chain*, *cheese*; but in words derived from the French, it is sounded like an *s* before *h*, as in *chaise*, *chicane*, which are pronounced *shaize*, *shicane*. It has been customary to add a *k* to it, when it comes at the end of words as in *logick*; but moderns seem now to have dropped the *k* as useless, writing *logic*, *critic*, *music*, &c. which is certainly to be commended, not only as being more agreeable to the etymology of words derived from the Latin, but likewise confirmed by the practice of the Anglo-Saxons, from whom we have borrowed the best part of our language. Used as a figure, it stands for 100, and when double CC, 200. When placed before a name, it signifies *Caius*, *Cæsar*, &c. With Roman Lawyers, it signified to *condemn*, from *condemno*. See A. When doubled, it signifies *consuls*. In Commerce, it is used by merchants to mark their books. In Music, it denotes the highest part of a thorough bass.

CAB, *s.* [Heb.] a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of an ephah.

CABA'L, *s.* [*cabale*, Fr.] a body of men united in some design to disturb or change the administration of a state, distinguished from *party*, in the same degree as *few* from *many*. Figuratively, an intrigue or plot, less than a conspiracy, to introduce a change in an administration.

To CABA'L, *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] to form plots; to intrigue.

CA'BALA, *s.* [Chald.] properly signifies tradition, and is the name of a mysterious kind of science, thought to have been delivered by revelation to the ancient Jews, and transmitted by oral tradition to those of our times; serving for interpretation to the books both of nature and Scripture. It consisted principally in the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers, by means whereof the rabbins pretended to discover things future, and to see clearly into the sense of many difficult passages of Scripture. Figuratively, any secret science, particularly alchemy.

CA'BALISTS, *s.* a sect among the Jews who interpret Scripture. In the singular, an alchemist; a magician.

CABALI'STIC, or CABALI'STICAL, *a.* relating to the cabalists; mystical; having an occult meaning.

CABA'LLER, *s.* one who enters into plots and intrigues to disturb and change the administration of any government.

CA'BARET, *s.* [Fr.] a tavern.

CA'BBAGE, *s.* in Botany, the *brassica*, a kitchen plant with large, fleshy, and glaucous-coloured leaves. Linnæus ranges it in the second sect of his 15th class, joining the turnip, navew, and rocket to it; its species are eight; the varieties of the first being eleven, and those of the third sort two. A cant word for a tailor's remnants in cutting out clothes; and used, figuratively, for a petty theft or encroachment.

To CA'BBAGE, *v. a.* to defraud a person of part of his cloth. Neuterly, to form a head; as, "the plants begin to *cabbage*."

CA'BIN, *s.* [*caban*, Brit.] a little hut or cottage; a tent; a small room. On board a ship, a small chamber.

To CA'BIN, *v. n.* to live in a cabin. Figuratively, to live or lie in any narrow or small place.

CA'BINED, *a.* belonging to a cabin. Figuratively, narrow, or belonging to a bed-chamber.

CA'BINET, *s.* [Fr.] among Joiners, a kind of press or chest with several doors and drawers for preserving curiosities, or keeping clothes. Figuratively, a room in which private consultations are held. Hence a *cabinet-council* is that which is held with great privacy, and wherein the most important articles which concern a state are determined.

CA'BINET-MAKER, *s.* one who makes cabinets, chests of drawers, and other nice wooden furniture.

CA'BLE, *s.* [*cabl*, Brit.] a strong three-strand rope, from three to twenty inches in diameter, fastened to an anchor to hold the ship when she rides. When two pieces of cable are spliced together, it is called a *shot of the cable*.

CA'BLED, *a.* belonging to, or resembling cables. *Cabled flutes*, in Architecture, are those which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In Heraldry, *a cabled cross*, is formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.

CABO'CHED, *a.* in Heraldry, applied to the head of a beast cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face.

CA'BURNS, *s.* small ropes used in a ship.

CA'CAO, or CA'COA, *s.* a nut about the size of a common almond, the fruit of a tree very common in the West Indies. The fruit, if good, has a brown and pretty even skin or peel; and when it is taken off, the kernel must appear full, plump, and shining, of a hazel-nut colour, very dark on the outside, a little more reddish within, of a bitterish and astringent taste, without any greenish or musty savour. It is one of the most oily fruits which nature produces, and never grows rank, how old soever it be. Of this fruit is made an excellent conserve, as also chocolate.

CACHE'XY, kak-kek-se, *s.* [καχεξία, Gr.] an ill habit of body, or such a distemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHE'CTIC, or CACHE'CTICAL, ka-kek-tic, or ka-kek-te-cal, *a.* having an ill habit of body.

CACHINNATION, ka-kin-na-shon, *s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] a loud laughter, or what we call a horse laugh.

CA'CKLE, *s.* the noise made by a goose or fowl.

To CA'CKLE, *v. n.* [*kackelen*, Brit.] to make a noise like a goose; applied likewise to that of a hen. Figuratively, to laugh heartily; to giggle.

CA'CKLER, *s.* a fowl that cackles. Figuratively, a person who divulges a secret; a tell-tale; a tattler.

CACOCHY'MY, kak-ko-kim-e, *s.* [κακοχυμία, Gr.] in Medicine, a vitious or corrupt state of the vital humours.

CACODE'MON, *s.* [κακοδαίμων, Gr.] an evil spirit, or ghost; any imaginary frightful monster, created in the minds of fearful and superstitious people. With Astrologers, it is the 12th house in a scheme of the heavens, so called from the pretended terror of its prognostication.

CACOE'THES, *s.* [from κακοήθης, Gr.] in Medicine, an epithet applied by Hippocrates to malignant and difficult distempers. In Surgery, it is an inveterate disease, breaking out in boils or blains hardly curable.

CACO'PHONY, ka-kof-o-ne, *s.* [κακοφωνία, Gr.] in Grammar and Rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, syllables, or words, which form a harsh and disagreeable sound.

To CACU'MINATE, *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] to sharpen.

CADA'VEROUS, *a.* [*cadaverosus*, Lat.] having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

CA'DDIS, *s.* a kind of tape or ribbon. In Natural History, a kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw, derived from *codde*, Sax. a bag.

CADE, *a.* soft, tender, tame, delicate. In Husbandry, a *cade* lamb, is one that is bred in a house; a house lamb. Hence, the verb, *to cade*, to bring up tenderly.

CADE, *s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] a keg, cask, or barrel. A *cade* of herrings contains 500, and a *cade* of sprats 1000.

CA'DENCE, *s.* [*cadence*, Fr.] a fall, decline, or descent. In Music, a certain rest, either at the end of a song, or of some of the parts into which it is divided, as into members or

periods. In Dancing, when the several steps and motions follow or answer to the different notes or measure of the music. In the Menage, the equal measure which a horse observes in all his motions. In Heraldry, distinction of houses.

CADET, *s.* [Fr.] the younger son of a family. Among military men, a young gentleman, who serves as a private man, at his own expense, with a view to acquire knowledge in the art of war, and to obtain a commission.

CA'DEW, or CA'DEWORM, *s.* in Natural History, a straw-worm, which in time changes into a butterfly.

CA'DGER, *s.* a huckster; a carrier. A beggar.

CA'DI, *s.* a magistrate among the Turks.

CADI'LLACK, *s.* a sort of pear.

CA'DIZ, a large, rich, and ancient city of Andalusia, first built by the Phenicians, who called it *Gadez;* seated on an island, from which it has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 10 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. It is the emporium of the Spanish foreign trade. Here the galleons and register ships are fitted out for Terra Firma and La Plata, and the flota for Mexico; and here the bullion of America is imported, to be distributed to the foreign merchants, who principally supply the outward bound fleets with their cargoes. This city suffered a long blockade from the French, when they invaded Spain in 1808; but in 1812 they burned their works and abandoned it. Here the supreme junta of government, in 1810, summoned the cortes to meet them, which assembly was subsequently removed to Seville and Madrid. Cadiz contains about 75,000 inhabitants, has manufactures of linen and salt, and is 45 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 90 W. by S. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 32. N. lon. 6. 18. W.

CA'DMIA, *s.* a recrement of copper ore, produced in furnaces, when that metal is separated from its ore.

CADU'CE, or CADU'CEUS, *s.* [Lat.] among the Romans, was a white staff or wand, carried by those officers who went to proclaim peace with any people with whom they had been at variance. Also, a rod entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury, as the ensign of his quality and office, given him, according to the fable, for the seven-stringed harp. The poets ascribe to this rod the properties of laying men asleep, raising the dead, &c.

CADU'CITY, *s.* tendency to fall; frailty.

CÆCUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger intestines.

CAERLE'ON, a town of Monmouthshire, once the metropolis of all Wales, and the see of an archbishop till the year 521, when it was removed to Menevia, now St. David's. It has a market on Thursday, and a curious bridge over the river Usk; 26 miles from Bristol, (to and from which vessels sail every week,) and 146 W. by N. of London. Populat. 1500.

CAERPHI'LLY, a small straggling town of Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday, and a woollen manufacture, seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, 5 miles N. of Landaff. One half of a round tower, here, part of its large ancient castle, overhangs its basis more than 9 feet, and is reckoned as great a curiosity as the leaning tower of Pisa in Italy.

CA'ERWYS, a town of Flintshire, in North Wales, seated on an ascent, 5 miles W. of Flint, and 212 N. W. of London. Its market has been discontinued since that at Holywell was established.

CÆSTUS, *s.* [Lat.] a large gauntlet made of raw hides, used in combats by the ancients; it was studded with nails, or strengthened with lead or plates of iron, and surrounded the hands, wrists, and arms, to guard them from blows, and prevent their being broken or dislocated.

CÆSU'RA, *s.* [Lat.] a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFFRA'RIA, an extensive country of Africa, divided into Caffraria Proper, and the Country of the Hottentots. The former is S. of the river Coavo, which separates it from Zanguebar in lat. 8. 35. S. and extends along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, in lat. 33. 33. S. which divides it from the country of the Hottentots; its other boundaries are uncertain. The Caffres are tall, active, and robust, and evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their complexion is black, and their hair woolly; their clothing consists of tanned hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men employ much of their time in hunting, the women in cultivating the land; they also make earthenware and curious baskets. The country is fertile, and they have large herds of cattle, which are small, but very docile, coming at a whistle. They have no priests, yet undergo, at 12 years of age, the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. The interior parts are little known.

CA'FTAN, *s.* [Pers.] a Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG, *s.* a barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Generally written *keg*.

CAGE, *s.* [*cage*, Fr.] an enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts, enclosed with pallisadoes; a prison for people guilty of petty crimes.

To CAGE, *v. a.* to enclose or confine in a cage.

CAI'MAN, *s.* the American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE, *v. a.* [*cajoler*, Fr.] to flatter, soothe, or coax, including the idea of dissimulation.

CAJO'LER, *s.* a flatterer, or wheedler.

CAI'RO, Grand Cairo, or *El Kahera*, the capital of Egypt, consists of 3 towns, about a mile apart, viz. Old Cairo, or Mesra, New Cairo, and the port of Bulac. The inhabitants are about 280,000. Old Cairo is a small place, though it be the harbour for boats from Upper Egypt. New Cairo is about a mile from the river, and 7 miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, but the streets are narrow, and the best houses are generally built round a court, having their windows within the enclosed court, and presenting only a dead wall to the street. The calash is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is about 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. Here are several public bagnios and caravansaries, and about 300 mosques, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. In the 15th century, this was one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the world; it has since declined, but the Europeans have still their consuls and factors here. It is seated near the E. bank of the Nile, 100 miles south of its mouth. Lat. 30. 3. N. lon. 31. 18. E.

CA'ISSON, *s.* [Fr.] a chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way to be fired on his approach. Also, a wooden frame, or chest, used in laying the foundations of the piers of a bridge.

CAITHNE'SS, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Sutherlandshire; on the N. by the Pentland Frith, which divides it from the Orkney Islands; and on the S. E. by the German Ocean. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. The S. W. part is mountainous, and the abode of wild roes, and other animals; the rocky summits shelter eagles, and other birds of prey, and the lakes are resorted to by swans and various water-fowl. On the S. W. this county ends in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending above the sea, a winding road has been cut, which is the only entrance into this county from the S. The climate is good, and the soil round the coast very improveable. here the lan-

lish is spoken, but in the Highlands the Erse prevails. Wick is the capital. This county contains 34,529 inhabitants, and sends 1 member to parliament.

CAI'TIFF, *s.* [from *cattivo*, Ital.] a criminal who is guilty of meanness; a despicable, contemptible villain.

CAKE, *s.* [*caccen*, Brit.] a rich kind of baked bread. Figuratively, any thing composed of flour and baked, made in a thin and flattish form. Concreted or coagulated matter.

To CAKE, *v. n.* to harden like dough in the oven.

CALABA'SH-TREE, *s.* in Botany, a large tree growing from twenty-three to thirty feet high. The shells of the fruit are used by the negroes for cups; as also for instruments of music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle.

CALABA'R, a country in the kingdom of Benin, in Upper Guinea, with a town and river of the same name, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 5. 40. N. lon. 7. 15. E.

CALA'BRIA, a country of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra; or Farther Calabria, of which Reggio is the capital, having Calabria Citra on the N. and the Mediterranean on the E., S., and W.; and Hither Calabria, of which Cosenza is the capital, being bounded on the N. by Basilicata, on the E. by the Gulf of Tarento, and on the S. by Calabria Ultra. It is rich in vegetable and mineral productions, but liable to earthquakes; one of the most terrible upon record happened here and in Sicily, in 1783, when, besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 persons perished. Mountains were levelled and valleys formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow, old streams were sunk into the earth, and plantations and hills were carried to places far distant. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2,470 of the inhabitants.

CA'LAIS, a strong sea-port of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel as large as the town, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea, and is a trading place, with handsome streets, several churches and monasteries, and about 7000 inhabitants. It was taken by king Edward III. in 1347; and was lost in queen Mary's time, in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The harbour is not so good as formerly, nor will it admit vessels of any great burden. In time of peace there are packet-boats going backward and forward daily from Dover to Calais. It is 25 miles E. S. E. of Dover, 25 W. of Dunkirk, and 152 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

CALAMA'NCO, *s.* a glossy kind of woollen stuff.

CA'LAMINE, *s.* [*lapis calaminaris*, Lat.] a hard, heavy, mineral substance, appearing of a stony nature, but a lax and cavernous structure, generally found in loose masses, from the size of a walnut to the weight of three pounds and upwards.

CA'LAMINT, *s.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of the *melissa* or *baum*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuscany. It has forked fruitstalks, growing at the base of the leaves, and bluish white blossoms. It is found by roadsides and corn-fields, and flowers in August.

CALA'MITOUS, *a.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.] involved in misfortunes; wretched; unfortunate; unhappy, oppressed with misery, applied to persons. Fatal, noxious, unwholesome, or productive of misery or distress, applied to things.

CALA'MITY, *s.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] misfortune, affliction, distress, the cause of misery. SYNON. Each of these words denotes a sad event; but that of *misfortune* is applied to casualties and outward circumstances, things detached from us. *Disaster* respects properly personal accidents. *Calamity* implies something more general.

CA'LAMUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a reed or sweet-scented wood. See SPICEWORT.

CALA'SH, *s.* [*calèche*, Fr.] a light four-wheeled uncovered carriage, driven by the traveller himself. A covering for the head of a lady, when full dressed.

CALCA'REOUS, *a.* [*calcarius*, Lat.] that partakes of the nature and qualities of *calx* or *lime*.

CA'LCEATED, *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS, CALCEDO'NY, or CHALCEDO'NY, *s.* [Lat.] a precious stone of the agate kind.

CALCINA'TION, *s.* [*calcination*, Fr.] the rendering a body reducible to powder by means of fire.

CALCINA'TORY, *s.* a vessel used in calcining.

To CALCINE, *v. a.* [from *calx*, Lat.] to make a thing easily powdered by means of fire; to burn to a substance which a small force will crumble; to reduce to ashes; to burn to a cinder. Figuratively, to consume or destroy.

CALCO'GRAPHY, or CHALCO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from χαλχὸς and γράφω, Gr.] the art of engraving on brass or copper plates.

To CA'LCULATE, *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr.] to find out the value or amount of any thing by arithmetic; to compute or find the situation of the planets; to contrive or adapt to a certain end. Neuterly, to make a computation.

CALCULA'TION, *s.* an operation in arithmetic; the act of numbering. Figuratively, a deduction of reason, the result of an arithmetical operation; a reckoning.

CALCULA'TOR, *s.* one who computes or calculates.

CALCULA'TORY, *a.* belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULOSE, or CA'LCULOUS, *a.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] stony, gritty; having the stone or gravel.

CA'LCULUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, the stone in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder.

CALCU'TTA, or *Fort William*, the emporium of Bengal, and seat of the governor-general of India, is seated on the W. side of Hoogly River, at about 100 miles from its mouth, which is navigable up to the town for large ships. In the beginning of the last century it was a village, but is now an extensive city, supposed to contain 850,000 inhabitants. The houses, which are variously built, some of brick, others with mud, and a greater number with bamboos and mats, make a motley appearance: the quarter inhabited by the English is however entirely composed of brick buildings on a large and elegant scale. The inhabitants are very hospitable; but the mixture of European and Asiatic manners forms a diversified and curious scene. Here the governor-general and council of Bengal reside, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bengal, and Bencoolen. The situation of this city is not happily chosen; for it has extensive muddy lakes and a vast forest close by it, from which, in so hot a climate, unwholesome vapours must arise. Here are four judges, who dispense justice according to the laws of England. A bishop was first appointed in 1818. Calcutta is 1030 miles N. E. by N. of Madras. Lat. 22. 33. N. lon. 88 28. E.

CA'LDRON, or CAU'LDRON, *s.* [*chaudron*, Fr.] a large vessel to heat water or dress victuals in; a boiler; a pot or kettle.

CALEDO'NIA, the ancient name of Scotland.

CALEDO'NIA, NEW, a large island in the South Pacific Ocean, 260 miles long and 70 broad, discovered by Cook in 1774. The inhabitants are strong and active; their clothing is a wrapper made of the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They

subsist chiefly on roots, and cultivate the soil with some art and industry. The cape at the S. E. end, called Queen Charlotte's Foreland, is in lat. 22. 15. S. lon. 167. 12. E.

CALEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] the act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE, or CALEFA'CTORY, *a.* that heats, or has the power of heating.

To CA'LEFY, *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated. Actively, to make hot.

CA'LENDAR, or KA'LENDAR, *s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] a table containing the days, months, festivals, &c. happening in the year. The Roman calendar from which ours is borrowed, was composed by Romulus, who made the year consist of no more than ten months, or 304 days; Numa Pompilius corrected his error, by making it consist of twelve lunar months of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, which made 354 days; but being fond of an odd number, he added one day more, which made it 355; and that the civil year might equal the sun's motion, he added a month every second year. Julius Cesar, as a farther improvement, made the year consist of 365 days, and left the six hours to form a day at the end of every fourth year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian, or the Old Style, in opposition to the New Style introduced by Gregory XIII. who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off ten days from the calendar; and, to remedy this defect for the future, left out one bissextile day every 100 years, making every fourth hundred a leap-year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniences arising from the difference of style, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian, or new style, by leaving out eleven days of the month of September in the year 1752. When the French revolutionists set up their democratic republic, they also changed their calendar, according to which the year commenced on the 22d of September, 1792, and in succeeding years at midnight, the beginning of that day in which fell the true autumnal equinox for the observatory of Paris. The year was divided into 12 equal months of 30 days each, with five supplementary added, to complete the 365 days of the ordinary year. Each month was divided into three decades of 10 days each; distinguished by 1st, 2d, and 3d, decade; and the months and days had new names, taken from the circumstances of the seasons. This calendar was abolished by the emperor Napoleon, and the old one resumed on the 1st of January, 1806.

CA'LENDER, *s.* a hot press, used to press, smooth, or water manufactures of silk, wool, or linen. In Natural History, an insect, which preys on corn, and gives the flour made of it a very bad taste.

To CA'LENDER, *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] to smooth, water, or dress any manufacture in a hot press or calender.

CA'LENDERED, *a.* smoothed, &c. by a calender; applied to corn, devoured by the insect calender.

CA'LENDERER, or CA'LENDRER, *s.* one who presses, smooths, or waters manufactures in a hot press or calender.

CA'LENDS, *s.* [it has no singular, *calendæ*, Lat.] the first day of the month among the Romans; they were reckoned backwards, thus: the first day of February was called the calends of February, the thirty-first of January the second of the calends of February, and so on to the 13th, when the ides commenced.

CA'LENTURE, *s.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] in Medicine, an inflammatory fever, peculiar to seamen in hot climates.

CALF, *s.* [plural, *calves; cealf*, Sax.] the young of a cow. The swelling fleshy part of a man's leg. A dolt or stupid wretch, by way of contempt.

CA'LIBER, *s.* [*calibre*, Fr.] the extent or diameter of any round thing; an instrument used by carpenters. Among gunsmiths, *wooden calibers* are models by which they cut the stocks whereon they mount their guns, pistols, &c. *Steel calibers*, are instruments with which they turn and file their screws. In Gunnery, the diameter of the mouth or bore of a piece of cannon, or of the ball it carries. *Caliber compasses*, a pair of compasses, with bent legs, used to take the dimensions of any round, cylindric, or conical body: they are frequently called *callipers*.

CA'LICE, or CHA'LICE, *s.* [*calix*, Lat.] a cup appropriated to the vessel which the communicants drink out of at the Lord's Supper.

CA'LICO, *s.* [from *Calicut*, in India] a kind of cotton manufacture, originally imported by the East-India Company; but now manufactured in England.

CA'LID, *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] hot, burning, fervent.

CALI'DITY, *s.* [*caliditas*, Lat.] heat.

CA'LIDUCT, *s.* a conveyer of heat; a stove.

CA'LIF, or CA'LIPH, *s.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] a title given to the successors of Mohammed among the Saracens, by whom it is accounted the supreme ecclesiastical dignity; or, among the Mohammedans, a sovereign dignity, vested with absolute authority in all matters relating both to religion and polity.

CALIFO'RNIA, a large and fertile peninsula of North America, in the Pacific Ocean, reaching N. W. from the 23d to the 33d degree of lat. and from 10 to 40 leagues wide. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536, and is now included in the Mexican Republic. Population about 10,000. Juan is the capital. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the country, without acknowledging any chief. Each father is a prince over his own family; but his power ceases when the children are able to provide for themselves.

CALIGA'TION, *s.* [from *caligo*, Lat.] darkness, dimness.

CALI'GINOUS, *a.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] dark, dim, cloudy.

CALI'GINOUSNESS, *s.* darkness; obscurity; dimness.

CA'LIGRAPHY, *s.* [καλὸς and γράφω, Gr.] a neat and handsome hand, applied to Writing; beautiful writing.

CA'LIVER, *s.* a hand-gun; a harquebuse; a small gun used at sea; a musket of a particular size, or bore.

CA'LIX, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, the outward greenish cover which encompasses the petals or other parts of a flower.

CALI'XTINS, in Church History, a sect of Christians in Bohemia and Moravia; the principal point in which they differed from the church was the use of chalices, or communicating in both kinds. It was also a name given to those among the Lutherans, who followed the sentiments of George Calixtus, a celebrated divine, who opposed the opinion of St. Augustine on predestination, grace, and free-will.

To CALK, kawk, *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] to stop the seams or other leaks of a ship with oakum or tow.

CA'LKER, *s.* the person who stops the leaks of a ship.

CA'LKING, *s.* stopping the leaks or seams of a ship with oakum or tow, which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch and tar, as low as it draws water.

To CALL, *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.] to name. Used with *on* and *upon*, to visit or go to a person's house. In Divinity, to receive a mission from God; and used with *upon*, to implore; to pray to in distress, with confidence of assistance. To *call back*, to revoke. To *call over*, to read aloud a list or muster roll. To *call names*, to abuse a person by some reproachful term or word. To *call in*, applied to money, to collect or demand a sum lent. Joined with *out*, to challenge provoke, or excite to combat or danger.

CALL, *s.* a vocal address, or invocation; authoritative requisition. Figuratively, a mission from God. In Law, a nomination or admission. Used with *upon*, a claim or demand.

Within call, not far off; within hearing. An instrument imitating the notes of birds, and used by bird-catchers to bring them into their traps. The English name for the mineral called tungster or wolfram by the Germans.

CALLA'O, a city and sea-port of Peru, 5 miles W. of Lima; with a large, beautiful, and safe harbour. Lat. 12. 2. S. lon. 76. 54. W. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1746.

CA'LLING, *s.* the business or trade a person professes; vocation; station, employment, or profession. Divine vocation. Invitation to the true religion.

CA'LLINGTON, or *Kellington*, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, with four annual fairs, and a woollen manufactory; situate on the river Tamar, 12 miles S. of Launceston, and 216 W. by L. of London. It was disfranchised with several others of the corrupt Cornish boroughs by the Reform Bill. It has one very good broad street, a market house, and a church. Population 1388.

CALLIOPE, [καλλιόπη, Gr.] the muse who presides over rhetoric and heroic verse.

CALLIPERS, *s.* See CALIBER, of which this seems to be a corruption.

CALLO'SITY, *s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] in Anatomy, a hardness of the skin, owing to hard labour, frequent rubbings, or wounds, whereby it becomes insensible.

CA'LLOUS, *a.* [*callus*, Lat.] indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up. Applied to the mind or conscience, not to be moved by threats or promises; insensible.

CA'LLOUSNESS, *s.* insensibility of the body, wherein the skin grows into knobs, and loses all sensation; the hardness of the juices which knit together the extremities of a broken bone. Figuratively, insensibility, applied to the mind.

CA'LLOW, *a.* unfledged; without feathers; naked.

CA'LLUS, *s.* [Lat.] See CALLOSITY.

CALM, *a.* [*kalm*, Belg.] quiet; serene; undisturbed by tempests or violent winds, applied to the sea and elements. Undisturbed by boisterous passions, applied to the mind. Substantively, used for a freedom from tempests or winds at sea.

To CALM, *v. a.* to still; to quiet; to put an end to a tempest. Figuratively, to soothe or pacify; to appease.

CA'LMER, *s.* the person or thing which reduces from a state of turbulence or violence to one of quietness, rest, and serenity.

CA'LMLY, *ad.* free from violence, furiousness, or tempestuous commotion. Figuratively, in a serene, cool manner.

CA'LMNESS, *s.* tranquillity; serenity; a state of quiet, free from the disturbance of violent winds. Figuratively, a state of cool and sedate tranquillity; mildness.

CALNE, a town of Wilts, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of cloth, situated on a river of the same name, 12 miles W. of Marlborough, and 88 W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Population 4876.

CA'LOMEL, *s.* [καλὸς and μέλαρ, Gr.] in Chemistry, a name given to mercury sublimated a fourth time or upwards, which makes it more gentle in its operation, and fits it to act as an alterative.

CA'LORIC, *s.* [*calor*, Lat.] the principle of heat.

CALORI'FIC, *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] having the power of producing heat; heating.

CALO'TTE, kal-lot, *s.* [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair worn first by cardinal Richelieu. A red calotte is become the badge of a cardinal. In Architecture, a round cavity or depressure in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c.

CALO'YERS, *s.* [from καλὸς, Gr.] monks of the Greek church, who live a very retired and austere life, eat no flesh, keep four Lents, and never break their fast till they have earned their meal by their labour.

CA'LTROP, or CA'LTHROP, *s.* [*coltræppe*, Sax.] an instrument with four iron spikes, disposed in such a manner, that one of them will always be upright, and three of them in the ground. They are used to annoy, embarrass, and wound the horses' feet of the cavalry. In Botany, a plant so called from its fruit resembling the instrument just described, and being very troublesome to cattle by pricking their feet.

To CALVE, *v. n.* to bring forth a calf.

CALVES-SNOUT, *s.* a plant, called also snapdragon.

CA'LVILLE, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of apples.

CA'LVINISTS, in Church History, those who follow the opinions of John Calvin, one of the principal reformers of the church in the 16th century, a man of great parts and industry, and of considerable learning; whose doctrine long subsisted in its greatest purity at Geneva, where it was broached, and from whence it was propagated. Calvinism is the prevailing religion of the United Provinces; in England it forms a strong feature in the articles of the established church, but being discarded by the generality of those who call themselves churchmen, is mostly confined to the Dissenters; and in Scotland it is held in its utmost rigour. The *Calvinists* are great advocates for the absoluteness of God's decrees, without any regard to the merit or demerit of man; and believe that God foreknew a determinate number, in whom he intended to manifest His glory; and having predestinated them to be holy, he gives them an irresistible grace, which makes it impossible for them to be otherwise.

CA'LUMET, *s.* a symbol of peace among the Indians of North America. It is made of a red stone, like our marble, the head resembles that of a tobacco-pipe, but larger, and is fixed in a hollow reed, to hold it for smoking. They adorn it with fine wings of various colours, and then it is the *Calumet* of the sun, to whom they present it, especially if they want fair weather or rain. This pipe is a pass or safe conduct amongst all the allies of the nation that has given it. In all embassies the ambassador carries it as an emblem of peace, and is always received with a profound regard; the savages being persuaded that a violation of the *Calumet* would be attended with some dire misfortune.

To CALU'MNIATE, *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] to accuse falsely; to charge without just ground. Actively, to slander.

CALUMNIATION, *s.* a false representation of a person's words and actions in order to render his character suspected.

CALUMNIATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who slanders another to ruin his reputation; a false accuser.

CALU'MNIOUS, *a.* slanderous; falsely accusing.

CA'LUMNY, *s.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] the falsely accusing of a person with crimes, or misrepresenting his words and actions, in order to make his character suspicious.

CALX *s.* [Lat.] lime, or a sort of stone burnt in a kiln in order to make mortar; any thing rendered friable by burning. In Chemistry, a kind of ashes.

CA'LYCLE, *s.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] a small bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, or CAMEO, *s.* [*camachuia*, Ital.] a particular kind of onyx, which can be engraved either in *relievo* or *creux*; a kind of onyx, on which are represented landscapes. In painting, a term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground.

CA'MBER, *s.* a piece of timber cut arching.

CAMBRA'Y, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of the North, with a considerable manufactory of lace, linen, leather, soap, and cambrics, which took their

name from this city. It contains about 3000 houses, and 15,000 inhabitants; and is seated on the Scheldt, 22 miles S. E. of Arras, and 102 N. N. E. of Paris.

CA'MBRIC, *s.* [*toile de Cambray*, Fr.] a species of linen, very fine and white, first manufactured at Cambray.

CA'MBRIDGE, the county town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university, is situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. The university contains 12 colleges and 4 halls. Its buildings are elegant, and its libraries and cabinets valuable and extensive. The town-hall and the county-hall are the only buildings of note that do not appertain to the university. The streets are narrow, but well paved; and the houses, about 1500 in number, are old; the market place is spacious, and in it is a handsome stone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct. Its chief trade is water-carriage from hence to Downham, Lynn, Ely, &c. Cambridge is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 17 nearly S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Markets every day in the week, Sunday and Monday excepted. Number of inhabitants, 20,917. The town and university send each two members to parliament.

CA'MBRIDGE, a village near Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, where the Danes attacked Edward the Elder, as they returned from a plundering excursion.

CA'MBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and S. W. by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton; on the N. W. by Lincolnshire; on the N. E. by Norfolk; on the E. by Suffolk; and on the S. by Essex and Herts. It is 50 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. and contains 439,040 acres, divided into 15 hundreds, including one city, an university, 8 market-towns, and 163 parishes, with 113,955 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The air and soil vary; some parts, especially the southern and eastern, are pleasant and healthy; but the northern, or fenny country, is low and watery, the waters of the middle part of England, which do not run into the Thames or Trent, falling into these fens. See LEVEL (BEDFORD.)

CAME, the preterit of the verb To COME.

CA'MEL, *s.* [*camelus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a large four-footed animal, of which there are several species; one sort being large, is able to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch on its back; another sort has two bunches like a natural saddle, and are used either for carrying burdens or to ride on; they have large solid feet, but not hard; in spring they cast their coats, and will, it is said, continue ten or eleven days without eating or drinking.

CAME'LEON, *s.* in Natural History, a little animal of the lizard kind. Its tongue is half as long as itself, round as far as the tip, which is hollow, on that account called a trunk, and used by it in catching flies, on which it subsists.

CA'MELFORD, a borough of Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday for yarn, of which a great quantity is spun in this place and neighbourhood. It is seated near the river Camel, or Alan, 14 miles W. of Launceston, and 228 W. by S. of London. Disfranchised by the Reform Bill. Population 1265.

CAME'LOPARD, ka-mel-lo-pard, *s.* [*camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] an Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard. He is called by the Italians *giaraffa*.

CA'MELOT, or CA'MBLET, or CA'MLET, *s.* [*camelot*, Fr.] a stuff made of goat's hair, with wool or silk, or both.

CA'MERA OBSCU'RA, *s.* [Lat.] in Optics, a machine representing an artificial eye, wherein the images of external objects are exhibited distinctly, in their native colours, exact proportions, real situations, and in all their perspectives or foreshortenings. It is made sometimes by darkening the windows of a room, that look into a street, gardens, &c. and making a hole in the shutters, fixing therein a convex glass, or rather a tube with two glasses; for with only one glass the object will be represented in an inverted posture.

CA'MERADE, *s.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] one that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade*.

CA'MERATED, *a.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] arched or vaulted.

CAMERA'TION, *s.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] a vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO, *s.* [from *camisa*, Ital.] a military term, denoting an attack by surprise in the night, in which the assailants wear their shirts outward, as a distinction to know their own men from the enemy.

CA'MLET, *s.* See CAMELOT.

CA'MLINE, in Botany, a species of myagrum, found in fields amongst flax, and also called gold of pleasure; it flowers in June.

CA'MMOCK, *s.* [Sax.] an herb, the same with pettywhin, or rest-harrow.

CA'MOMILE, *s.* See CHAMOMILE.

CA'MOUS, or CAMO'YS, *a.* [*camus*, Fr.] flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

CAMP, *s.* [*camp*, Fr.] the order of tents pitched by an army when they keep the field; the place where an army rests, or dwells in tents or barracks. *A flying camp*, is a strong body of horse, which always keep the field, and are continually in motion, either to cover any place, or to surprise, or to fatigue an enemy, and cause a diversion.

To CAMP, *v. a.* to fix or lodge in tents; to encamp.

CAMPA'IGN, kam-pane, *s.* [*campaigne*, Fr.] the time of an army keeping the field, without going into winter quarters. See CHAMPAIGN.

CAMPA'NIFORM, *a.* [of *campana* a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] a term used of flowers which are in the shape of a bell.

CAMPA'NULA, *s.* [Lat.] the bell-flower.

CAMPA'NULATE, *a.* the same with *campaniform*.

CA'MPBELTOWN, a large and increasing borough of Argyleshire, situated on a bay of the same name, towards the southern extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade, being the general rendezvous of the fishing-vessels that annually visit the W. coast. The bay is beautiful, capacious, and safe, being 2 miles in length, half a mile in width, and having from 5 to 9 fathoms water, with a stiff clay bottom: it is also land-locked on every side, and screened at the entrance by a lofty small island, which breaks the violence of the winds and the force of the waves. Lat. 55. 26. N. lon. 5. 32. W. Population 9472.

CA'MPDEN, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a large, but a poor town, gives title to a viscount, and is 22 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 90 W. N. W. of London. Population 2038.

CAMPE'STRAL, *a.* [*campestris*, Lat.] growing in fields.

CA'MPHOR, or CA'MPHIRE, *s.* [*camphora*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, a peculiar kind of substance, being neither a resin, volatile salt, oil, bitumen, juice, nor gum, but a mixed substance, white, transparent, dry, brittle, of a strong and penetrating smell, easily evaporated in the air, when heated, and when in flames not easily extinguished, but burning even in water and in snow. There are two sorts, natural and factitious. The camphor-tree is a species of the *laurus*, pretty large and thick; its branches are garnished with oval, spear-shaped leaves, when fully grown, of a yellow colour, and when broken emit a strong odour of camphor.

CA'MPHORATE, or CA'MPHORATED, *a.* that has camphor mixed with it.

CA'MPION, *s.* a plant, of which there are several species.

CAN, *s.* [*canne*, Sax.] a drinking vessel, or cup made of wood in the form of a cask or barrel. Figuratively, any drinking vessel, not made of earth. A liquid measure containing a quart in general, but in some places only half a pint.

CAN, *v. n.* [*konnen*, Belg. It is sometimes, but seldom, used as an absolute verb, but constantly joined with another verb, as a sign of the potential mood. Its present is declined thus, *I can, thou canst, he can, we can*, &c. and its preterit, *I could, thou couldst*, &c.] to be able; to have power sufficient to do an action. Though taken as a sign of the potential mood, it differs very much from *may*; *may* denoting right, lawfulness, or a permission to do a thing; but *can*, the power or strength of the doer or agent, and with the verb active is applied to persons: as, I *can* do it; but with the passive, relates to things; as, it *can* be done.

CA'NADA, a country of North America, N. of the United States, extending about 700 miles in length from N. E. to S. W. and about 200 in breadth. It is subject to Great Britain; but the old inhabitants are Catholics. The colonial population is now nearly 800,000. The country is divided into Upper Canada, of which Montreal is the capital; and Lower Canada, of which Quebec is the chief city: and a constitution, partly resembling that of England, was given to each of these provinces. The winter here for six months is very severe; the cleared lands are very fertile, and the vegetables various, and corn ripens in two months' time, vegetation being always wonderfully accelerated where the season is short. Furs and skins are obtained here in great quantities. The rivers, lakes, and bays, are numerous, large, and deep, and well supplied with fish. Here are several ancient and extensive forests, and the tribes of Indians are numerous.

CANA'ILLE, ka-nale, *s.* in France, the lowest rank of people; the vulgar.

CA'NAL, *s.* [*canalis*, Lat.] a place cut in a garden to receive water from a river or pipes; a hollow place cut for the reception of the sea; any tract of water made by art. In Anatomy, a duct or passage through which any of the juices flow.

CA'NAL, *s.* a method of inland navigation, which has of late years been carried to a great extent in Great Britain, for the purposes of trade and commerce. In England, the most considerable are: 1. *The Duke of Bridgewater's*, the first grand work of the kind in the kingdom, begun in 1758. It commences at Worsely Mill, 7 miles from Manchester, where, at the foot of a mountain, composed of coal, a bason is cut, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill from this bason, nearly three quarters of a mile, to the duke's coal works. At Barton Bridge, 3 miles from the bason, is an aqueduct, which for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across a valley and the river Irwell. It has three arches over the river, of which the central arch is 63 feet wide and 38 high, so that the largest barges can pass under it with their masts and sails standing. At Longford bridge the canal turns to the right, and crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tideway of the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, where barges can pass into the canal from Liverpool at low water. This navigation, which is 29 miles in length, with a fall of 95 feet, was completed in five years, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, and has since been extended 7 miles farther, from Worsely to Leigh.—2. *The Grand Trunk*, or *Staffordshire Canal*, began in 1766, also under Mr. Brindley's direction, forms a communication between the rivers Mersey and Trent, and consequently between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. It is 92 miles in length, from the duke of Bridgewater's canal, at Preston-on-the-Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent This canal is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and over the Trent by an aqueduct of 6 arches. At Preston-on-the-Hill, it passes under ground 1241 yards; at Barton, and in the neighbourhood, it has two subterraneous passages, one of 560, the other of 350 yards; and at Harecastle Hill, in Staffordshire, it is conveyed under-ground 2880 yards.—3. *The Chester Canal*, which branches from the Grand Trunk at Middlewich, in Cheshire, runs to Nantwich and Chester, and unites the river Dee with the sea. 4. *The Wolverhampton Canal*, which begins in the Trent, above Rudgely, waters Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, communicates with the Dudley and Worcester canal, and ends in the Severn, near Kidderminster.—5. *The Lancaster Canal*, which runs through Westmoreland and Lancaster, uniting the river Kent to the Leeds canal, and is 72 miles in length from Kendal to Eccleston.—6. *The Liverpool Canal*, which passing from Liverpool to Leeds, unites the Mersey to the river Air, and communicates with the Humber.—7. *The Sanky Canal*, in Lancashire, communicating with the Mersey below Warrington.—8. *The Wigan Canal*, running from Wigan, in Lancashire, and forming—9, *the Leeds Canal*, between Eccleston and Ormskirk.—10. *The Selby Canal*, which unites the Leeds canal to the Humber, near *Selby*, in Yorkshire.—11. *The Coventry Canal*, commencing near Lichfield, and ending at Coventry, joining the Trent in its course.—12. *The Birmingham and Fazeley Canal*, branching from the Warwick and Birmingham canal, near Birmingham, and after a course of nearly 24 miles, uniting with the Coventry canal.—13. *The Oxford Canal*, branching from the Coventry canal, and joining the Thames above Oxford.—14. *The Grand Junction*, which commences at Braunston, in Northamptonshire, where it joins the Oxford canal, passes by Daventry to Stoney Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, thence on the confines of Bedfordshire, W. of Leighton Buzzard, to Tring, Berkhamstead, and Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, and through Middlesex, by Uxbridge, to Brentford, where it enters the Thames. It is upwards of 90 miles in length, and by joining several other canals in the centre of the country, forms a communication between the Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and furnishes an inland navigation to the four principal sea-ports, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull.—15. *The Thames and Severn Canal*, uniting the Thames with the Severn; and, beginning at Lechlade, runs through Gloucestershire and a part of Wiltshire, and joins the Severn near Saul, between Berkeley and Gloucester.—16. *The Paddington Canal*, which branches from the Grand Junction, near Crawford, in Middlesex, and takes a circuit between Greenford and Harrow to Paddington, a village on the borders of the metropolis.—17. *The Regent's Canal*, branching from the Paddington canal, near its head, and passing round the N. and E. of London, joins the Thames at Limehouse. This canal, which was opened on the 1st of August, 1820, passes through two tunnels, cut under roads, rivers, houses, and fields, one at Maida Hill, near Paddington, the other, which is the longest, at Islington. Besides these, England has several other canals; as the *Andover*, in Hampshire; the *Basingstoke*, in Hampshire and Surrey; the *Chesterfield*, in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire; the *Cromford*, in Derbyshire; the *Dudley and Stourbridge*, in Staffordshire; the *Kennett and Avon*, in Wiltshire; the *Grand Surrey*, in Surrey; the *Croydon and Rotherhithe*, in Surrey and Kent; the *Worcester*, in Worcestershire and Staffordshire; the *Wilts and Berks*, in the two counties from which it is named; and the *Weighton*, in Yorkshire. In Scotland, are, 1. *The Great Canal*, which forms a junction between the Forth and the Clyde, in length 35 miles. In the course of this navigation, vessels are raised to the height of 141 feet above the level of the sea, and passing

afterwards upon the summit of the country for 18 miles, they then descend into the river Clyde, and thence have free access to the Atlantic Ocean. This canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, and two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn stone, presenting in its course many strikingly romantic scenes. 2. *The Caledonian Canal*, forming a junction between Loch Linne and Moray Frith, a distance of 66 miles, including the lochs Lochy, Oich, and Ness, which are taken into its line. In Ireland, are many canals and nodes of inland navigation by the rivers and lakes; the most remarkable are, 1. *The Royal Canal*, on the north side of the city of Dublin, which proceeds from the Liffey, and communicates with the Shannon, above Lanesborough, having a lateral cut to the Boyne navigation. 2. *The Grand Canal*, on the south side of the city, extending upwards of 40 miles to the Barrow navigation, and having a branch, in a westerly direction to the Shannon, below Banagher.

CANALI'CULATED, *a.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] made like a pipe or gutter; channelled.

CANA'RY, *s.* a sort of wine brought from the Canaries, now called sack. A sort of grass, so called on account of its seeds being the best food for the Canary-bird. An old dance.

CANA'RY-BIRD, *s.* a singing-bird, formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet-kind, of a yellow, or yellowish green colour, a very loud note, and of great boldness.

CANA'RY ISLANDS, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa, are thirteen in number, but seven only are considerable, namely, Grand Canary, the chief, 42 miles long and 27 broad; its capital, Canary, is a well-built town; Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Forteventura, and Lancerota; the other six are very small, namely, Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They are subject to the Spaniards, and produce wheat, sugar canes, wine, and excellent fruits, and hence the Canary birds originally came. Lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N. lon. from 12. 0. to 17. 50. W.

To CA'NCEL, *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr.] to cross a writing, and thereby render it of no effect. Figuratively, to destroy a deed by tearing off the seal or name; to efface or obliterate.

CANCELLA'TION, *s.* [old Fr.] an expunging or annulling the power of an instrument.

CA'NCER, *s.* [Lat.] a crab-fish. In Astronomy, a sign of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters on the 21st of June, and represented on globes by the figure of a crab, or by the hieroglyphic ♋, to express the returning of the sun, or its coming back to the equator from thence; or from its seeming not to advance, but rather to go back for some days when in the solstitial point, in which respect it imitates the motions ascribed to that animal. The stars in this constellation, according to Flamsteed, are 71. The tropic of *Cancer*, is a less circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and passing through the beginning of the sign *Cancer*: the inhabitants within this space have the sun perpendicular or vertical twice a year, and are situated in the Torrid Zone. In Surgery, a roundish, unequal, livid, hard, incurable tumour, or sore.

To CA'NCERATE, *v. n.* to grow cancerous; to turn to a cancer.

CA'NCEROUS, *a.* having the virulence of a cancer.

CA'NCRINE, *a.* [from *cancer*] having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT, *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] hot; in the highest degree of heat next to fusion.

CA'NDIA, the ancient Crete, an island in the Mediterranean, S. of the Archipelago, about 180 miles in length, and from 15 to 50 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Mount Ida, in the middle of the island, is a huge, barren, sharp-pointed eminence. Its capital, Candia, though formerly populous, is now in a manner deserted, there being little but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place, and the harbour being only fit for boats. It is 500 miles S. S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 35. 19. N. lon. 25. 18. E.

CA'NDICANT, *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] growing white; whitish.

CA'NDID, *a.* [*candidus*, Lat.] white. Figuratively, impartial; mild; uninfluenced by sinister motives, malice, or prejudice; ingenuous; fair; open.

CA'NDIDATE, *s.* [from *candidatus*, Lat.] one who solicits the votes of others, in order to attain any place or office conferred by a majority; one who opposes another, a competitor.

CA'NDIDLY, *ad.* in an impartial manner; without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly; ingenuously.

To CA'NDIFY, *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] to make white; to whiten.

CA'NDLE, *s.* [*candela*, Lat.] a wick of cotton covered with wax, spermaceti, or tallow, of a cylindrical form, used to supply the want of day-light. *Sale by the candle*, or *inch of candle*, is an auction which lasts only while a piece of candle lighted for that purpose continues burning, the last bidder before it is extinct being adjudged the purchaser.

CA'NDLEBERRY-TREE, *s.* a species of sweet-willow.

CA'NDLELIGHT, *s.* the light afforded by a candle.

CA'NDLEMAS, *s.* a festival appointed by the church, to be observed the 2d of February, in honour of the purification of the blessed virgin Mary. It was celebrated by the ancient Christians; who, on that day, used abundance of lights in their churches and processions, in memory, as is supposed, of our Saviour's being on that day declared to be *a light to lighten the Gentiles*. In imitation of which, the Roman Catholics, on this day, consecrate all their tapers and candles which they are to use in their churches during the whole year.

CA'NDOCK, *s.* a weed that grows in rivers.

CA'NDOUR, *s.* [*candor*, Lat.] a temper of mind unsoured by envy, unruffled by malice, and unseduced by prejudice; sweet without weakness, and impartial without rigour.

CA'NDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is mountainous, and abounds with rivulets, which the inhabitants are dexterous in turning to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king was absolute, till deposed by his subjects, assisted by the British, in 1815, since which time it has been subject to the British government. Its capital, of the same name, is 65 miles E. N. E. of Columbo, in lat. 7. 26. N. lon. 80. 37. E.

To CA'NDY, *v. a.* to preserve by boiling in sugar; to melt and crystallize sugar several times, to render it hard and transparent. Figuratively, to freeze; to be covered with a hard substance, or flakes. To flatter, or make use of soothing and insinuating expressions. Neuterly, to grow hard; to grow thick, or be covered with flakes.

CANE, *s.* [*canna*, Lat.] in Botany, a kind of reed growing in several joints, and of different dimensions. The bamboo, which grows in the Indies, especially at Bengal, to a prodigious size, is wrought into bowls, or other household utensils, by the inhabitants; the smaller sort is made into fishing-rods. The walking *cane* grows in the East Indies. Figuratively, a walking-staff. The sugar *cane* grows both in the East and West Indies, and from its expressed juice is made sugar.

To CANE, *v. a.* to beat with a cane, or a walking-staff.

CANI'CULA, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, the name of one of

the stars in the constellation of Canis Major, called the Dog-star; from whose heliacal rising with the sun, that is, its emersion from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days, and the Egyptians and Ethiopians began their year.

CANI'CULAR, *a.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] of or belonging to the dog-days. The *canicular* days are a certain number of days preceding or ensuing the heliacal rising of the *Canicula*, or Dog-star.

CA'NINE, *a.* [*caninus*, Lat.] having the properties of, or resembling a dog. *Canine hunger*, in Medicine, an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

CA'NINE-TEETH, *s.* [*dentes canini*, Lat.] in Anatomy, two sharp-edged teeth in each jaw, between the incisores and molares, so called from their resembling the corresponding teeth in a dog.

CA'NIS MAJOR, *s.* [Lat. the great Dog] in Astronomy, a constellation in the S. hemisphere, consisting, according to Flamsteed, of 32 stars, of which Sirius is the principal.

CA'NIS MINOR, *s.* [Lat. the lesser Dog] a constellation in the S. hemisphere, of which Procyon is the principal star.

CA'NISTER, *s.* [*canistrum*, Lat.] in its primary sense, which is now obsolete, a basket. In its secondary, a small box or receptacle made of tin, or other metal, or porcelain, to hold tea, sugar, &c.

CA'NKER, *s.* [*cancer*, Lat.] in Natural History, a small worm which preys upon fruit, joined with the word *worm*. In Medicine, a speck made by a sharp humour, which eats or corrodes the flesh like a caustic, and is common to children; a corrosive humour. Figuratively, that which gradually and inevitably destroys. A disease incident to trees, which makes the bark rot and fall off. Applied to brass, a kind of rust or verdigrise, which covers its surface with a green colour. Corrosion; virulence.

To CA'NKER, *v. n.* to rust, or grow green, applied to brass or other metals; to be corroded, or grow foul or corrupt. Actively, to corrode; to pollute; to eat or gnaw; to infect; including the idea of acrimony.

CA'NNABINE, *a.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] hempen.

CA'NNEL-COAL, *s.* a substance which is often confounded with jet. It is dug up in many parts of England in great abundance, particularly in Lancashire, where it is burnt as common fuel. It is worked into toys and utensils of various kinds, under the name of jet. In Medicine, it is good in the colic, as an emollient and discutient.

CA'NNIBAL, *s.* one who lives upon human flesh.

CA'NNIBALISM, *s.* the manners of a cannibal.

CA'NNIBALLY, *ad.* after the manner or practice of cannibals.

CA'NNON, *s.* [*canon*, Fr.] a hollow, cylindrical instrument, made of a mixed metal, furnished with a touch-hole, and used to shoot a ball by the force of gunpowder. This military engine is supposed to have been invented by J. Owen, an Englishman; and it is evident that the first which were ever seen in France belonged to this nation, and were used in the battle of Cressy, 1346.

CA'NNON-BALL, CA'NNON-BULLET, or CA'NNON-SHOT, *s.* the ball or bullet with which a cannon is charged.

To CANNONA'DE, *v. a.* to attack with or fire cannon against. Neuterly, to batter or attack with great guns.

CANNONI'ER, or CANNONE'ER, *s.* the person who discharges or fires a cannon.

CA'NNOT, not able, not having power enough for the performance of a thing. Joined with *but*, it implies necessity, and signifies *must*; as, "I *cannot but* believe."—*Locke.*

CANO'A, or CANO E, kan-noo, *s.* an Indian vessel or boat, made of the trunk of a tree dug hollow; pieces of bark sewed together; or of the small sticks of a pliant wood, covered with seal skins.

CA'NON, *s.* [*κανὼν*, Gr.] in Ecclesiastical History, a law or rule, relating either to the doctrine or discipline of a church, enacted by a general council, and confirmed by the principal magistrate. Applied to the Scripture, such books as are held to be really inspired. A law or rule in any science. In Surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds. In Geometry and Algebra, a general rule for the solution of all questions of the same nature. A person who possesses a prebend, or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.

CA'NONESS, *s.* in the Romish church, a woman who enjoys a prebend, and lives after the manner of *secular Canons*, without being obliged to renounce the world, or make any vows.

CANO'NICAL, *a.* [*canonicus*, Lat.] applied to ceremonies and discipline, those which are established by the laws of the church. Applied to books, those which are generally allowed to be divinely inspired. Applied to time, or hours, those which are prescribed or limited by the church, for the performance of, or celebrating of any ceremony or act of religion.

CANO'NICALLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the prescriptions and laws of the church.

CA'NONIST, *s.* one who makes the canons his peculiar study; a professor of the canon law.

CANONIZA'TION, *s.* in the Romish church, a declaration of the pope's, whereby, after some solemnity, a person who has been eminent for an exemplary life, and a supposed power of working miracles, enters into the lists of the saints. The state of being sainted.

To CA'NONIZE, *v. a.* to enter a person's name in the list of saints; to make a saint.

CA'NONRY, or CA'NONSHIP, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it.

CA'NOPIED, *a.* covered above with a canopy; spread above, or over the head.

CA'NOPY, *s.* [*canopeum*, Lat.] any thing which is extended over the head; a state covering over a throne or bed.

To CA'NOPY, *v. a.* to form a canopy over a person's head; to cover with a canopy.

CANO'ROUS, *a.* [*canorus*, Lat.] given to singing; musical; tuneful.

CANT, *s.* [*cantus*, Lat.] applied to Language, a dialect made use of by beggars and vagabonds, to conceal their meaning from others; a whining tone of voice; a particular form of speaking peculiar to any body of men; a whining, pretension to goodness, generally attended with hypocrisy.

To CANT, *v. n.* to make use of the dialect, absurd jargon, or private gibberish, of vagabonds and thieves; to speak or read in a whining tone; to endeavour to impose upon a person by a formal pretence of uncommon piety; to flatter.

CA'NTATA, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a song composed of recitative airs, and a variety of motions, generally for a single voice, with a thorough bass: sometimes for two, three, or more voices, with different instruments.

CANTA'TION, *s.* [*cantatio*, Lat.] the act of singing.

CA'NTER, *s.* one who endeavours to pass himself upon the world as a religious person, by a fair outside, and formal appearance of religion, without obeying it in his heart.

CA'NTERBURY, an ancient city of Kent, the see of an archbishop, primate of all England. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas à Becket. The silk manufactures, first in

troduced by the French refugees, are still carried on here, though on the decline; the principal manufactures are worsted and Canterbury muslins, made of silk and cotton. It is also noted for its fine brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It sends two members to parliament, and is situated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 55 E. S. E. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Inhabitants 14,463.

CA'NTERBURY-BELL, *s.* a species of bell flower, frequent in gardens; the campanula.

CANTHA'RIDES, kan-thar-e-dez, *s.* [plural of *cantharis*, Lat.] in Natural History and Pharmacy, called *Spanish flies*, but properly a beetle formed from an egg, which produces a worm, peculiar to the fig tree, pine tree, white brier, and poplar, whose juices being very corrosive and biting, are by Bacon supposed to be the cause of its corrosive or caustic quality. It is needless to mention their service in blisters, or the danger of too free an use of them, since experience has confirmed the former, and given us too dreadful examples of the latter.

CA'NTHUS, *s.* [Lat.] the corner of the eye, formed by the meeting of the eyelids.

CA'NTICLE, *s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] a song; applied to some hymn in Scripture, and used in the plural to signify Solomon's Song. A division of a poem; a canto.

CA'NTILIVERS, *s.* in Building, pieces of wood framed into the front or sides of a house, to sustain the mouldings or eaves over it.

CA'NTING, *s.* a sea phrase, which denotes the act of turning any thing about, or over.

CA'NTLE, *s.* [*kant*, Belg.] a piece with corners.

CA'NTLET, *s.* a piece; a fragment; a cornered piece.

CA'NTO, *s.* [Ital.] a division, section, or book of a poem. In Music, a song, or the treble part of it.

CA'NTON, or *Quang Tcheou*, a large, populous, and wealthy city of China, situated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It is the capital of the province of Quantong, and the centre of the European trade in that country. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls. Temples, magnificent palaces, and courts, are numerous. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with lofty arches. The houses are remarkably neat, but consist of only one story, and they have no windows to the street. The covered market-places are full of shops. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk-stuffs. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,500,000, many of whom reside in barks, which form a kind of floating city; they touch one another, and are so ranged as to form streets. Each bark lodges a family, which has no other dwelling. At break of day, all the people who inhabit them depart to fish, or to cultivate their rice. It is 1180 miles S. by W. of Pekin. Lat. 23. 7. N. lon. 113. 14. E.

CA'NTON, *s.* [*canton*, Fr.] a small part of a city detached from the rest; a parcel or division of land; a district or part of a country governed by its own chief or magistrate: a small community or clan. In Heraldry, a square portion of an escutcheon separated from the rest, when on the left side, called *sinister;* and like the space between the cross or saltier.

To CA'NTON, *v. a.* to divide into small parts, parcels, or districts, used with the particle *into*, and sometimes both with *out* and *into*.

To CA'NTONIZE, *v. n.* to parcel out; to allot in small divisions, used with *among*.

CA'NTRED, *s.* [*cantref*, Brit.] a hundred villages.

CANTY'RE, a peninsula of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 35 miles long and seven broad, connected on the N. by an isthmus, scarcely a mile broad, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. To the S. the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, called the Mull of Cantyre, on which is a light-house, to warn approaching vessels of the surrounding dangerous rocks. The soil is fertile; and the only town of consequence is the borough of Campbelton.

CA'NVASS, *s.* [*canevas*, Fr.] very clear unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, wove in little squares, used for working tapestry by the needle; for blinds of windows, towels, and to cover stays, &c. likewise a coarse cloth of hemp, of which sails are made. The act of soliciting votes for an election.

To CA'NVASS, *v. a.* [*canvasser*, Fr.] to search a truth to its first principles; to inquire into; to examine; to debate, or dispute; to controvert. Used neuterly, to solicit or ask for votes or interest at an election.

CANU'TE, or *C'nute*, upon Edmund's death, became master of the whole kingdom, and was proclaimed king in 1017; and all the lords, both English and Danes, swore allegiance to him. After his coronation, he divided England into four parts; Mercia, Northumberland, East Anglia, and Wessex. Over the three former he appointed dukes or earls, and the last he governed himself. To the end that justice might be impartially administered, he declared, that for the future there should be no distinction made between the English and Danes. He sent Edmund's two sons into Denmark, under pretence of travelling; but a worse design was supposed to be at the bottom of it. However, the king of Hungary, at whose court they were, after having first been in Sweden, took care of their education, and gave one of his daughters in marriage to Edmund, the eldest, who died soon after; and to Edward he gave his sister-in-law, Agatha, daughter of the emperor Henry II. by whom he had five children, Edgar Atheling, Margaret, and Christian, and two died in Hungary. He built a stately church over the grave of St. Edmund, the East-Anglian king, who was killed by the Danes, and very much enlarged the town of St. Edmundsbury. In 1031, he took a journey to Rome, where he made large presents to the churches, and confirmed all his predecessors had done, both for the church of Rome and the English college. There is an instance of his piety and good sense transmitted to us, which is, that as he was walking one day by the sea-side, at Southampton, and his flatterers were extolling him to the skies, and even comparing him with God himself; he, to convince them of their folly and impiety, caused a chair to be brought to him, and seating himself where the tide was about to flow, he turned himself to the sea, and said, "O sea, thou art under my jurisdiction, and the land where I sit is mine; I command thee to come no farther, nor to presume to wet thy sovereign's feet." But the tide coming on as usual, he, from thence, took occasion to let his base flatterers know, that none but the King of Heaven, whom the sea and land obey, deserved the titles they impiously bestowed on him. After which, it is said, he would never wear his crown, but caused it to be put on the head of a crucifix at Winchester. Canute died in the 19th year of his reign, in the year 1036. He left three sons: Sweyn, who had Norway; Harold, England; and Hardicanute, Denmark. Gunilda, his daughter, was married to the emperor Henry IV.

CA'NY, *a.* abounding in canes; consisting of canes.

CA'NZONET, *s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] a little song.

CAP, *s.* [*cap*, Brit.] a part of dress made to cover the head; the ensign of a cardinalate. When the Romans gave a slave the *cap*, it entitled him to liberty; hence the cap has become the emblem of liberty. Students at Law, Physic, &c. as well as graduates in most universities, wear *caps*. Doctors are distinguished by peculiar *caps*, given them in

assuming the doctorate. In Italy, the *cap* is used as a mark of infamy. At Lucca, the Jews are distinguished by a *yellow* or *orange coloured cap.* In France, bankrupts were obliged to wear, ever after, a *green cap.* It also signifies a square piece of timber, put over the head of a mast to keep it steady. In Gunnery, a piece of lead laid over the touch-hole to preserve the prime. *Cap of maintenance* is one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation. In Botany, the membranaceous empalement of a fungus, surrounding the pillar.

To CAP, *v. a.* to cover the top of a thing; to pull off a cap in play. Neuterly, to uncover the head, as a salutation.

CAP-A-PIE, or CAP-A-PEE', [*cap à pié*, Fr.] from head to foot, all over, used with the verb *arm.*

CAP-PAPER, *s.* a sort of coarse, thick, brownish paper.

CAPABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being able to undertake or perform a thing; capacity.

CA'PABLE, *a.* [*capable*, Fr.] endued with power or understanding equal to an undertaking; susceptible; fitted or qualified for, or adapted to; sufficiently capacious.

CAPA'CIOUS, *a.* [*capax*, Lat.] applied to bodies, wide, large, of large dimensions, or of a large cavity, able to contain much. Applied to the mind, extensive, or containing a great stock of knowledge.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of containing or receiving a great number of things or large bodies; largeness.

To CAPA'CITATE, *v. a.* to render a person fit by instruction, discipline, study, or exercise; to qualify a person for an undertaking.

CAPA'CITY, *s.* [*capacité*, Fr.] the dimensions of other bodies. Applied to the mind, understanding; a power of receiving instruction; a state, condition, or character.

CAPA'RISON, *s.* [from *caparazon*, Span.] the clothing or covering spread over any horse of state, or sumpter-horse.

To CAPA'RISON, *v. a.* to dress a horse in its housings for show and ostentation. Figuratively, in a ludicrous sense, to adorn a person with pompous and splendid dress.

CAPE, *s.* [*cape*, Fr.] in Geography, a piece of land running or projecting into the sea; a head-land or promontory. The neck-piece of a coat, from *cappe*, Fr.

CAPE COLONY, flourishing British settlements at the Cape of Good Hope. The free settlers are about 85,000, with 35,000 slaves. When surrendered by the Dutch the total population was 62,000. See *Cape of Good Hope.*

CAPE FINISTE'RRE, a head-land of Gallicia, and the most western cape of Spain and of Europe. It was thought by the ancients to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Land's End. Lat. 42. 54. N. lon. 9. 17. W.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the most southerly point of the continent of Africa, and very rocky, lies in 34. 23. S. lat. and 18. 23. E. lon. It was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1193, and had its name from the hope they entertained of finding beyond it a passage to India; which hope was fulfilled in 1497. The Dutch first visited it in 1600; and in 1650 they made a settlement, which soon increased to an extensive territory, including a great part of the country of the Hottentots. Upwards of 30 miles to the N. of it is the Cape Town, which is neat and well built, rising in the midst of a desert, encompassed by black and dreary mountains. The public offices built by the Dutch East-India company are situated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle ascent. The streets are broad and regular, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses are mostly built of stone, cemented together with a glutinous kind of earth, which serves as mortar, and afterwards neatly plastered and whitewashed. Here are two churches; one large, plain, and unadorned, for the Calvinists, the prevailing sect; and a smaller one for the Lutherans. The only landing-place is at the E. end of the town, where is a wooden quay, running some paces into the sea, with several cranes on it, for the convenience of loading and unloading the scoots that come alongside. Close to this quay, on the left hand, stands the castle and principal fortress; a strong extensive work, having excellent accommodations for the troops, and for many of the civil officers belonging to the colony. This fort covers and defends the East part of the town and harbour, as Amsterdam Fort does the West part. Some smaller detached fortifications extend along the coast both to the E. and W. and make a landing, hazardous and difficult. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides towards the mountains, which bear the various names of Table Mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar Loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head; Charles Mount; and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. The view from the Table Mountain is extensive and picturesque; and all along the valleys are scattered a number of fine plantations. The cultivated country beyond the mountains is of great extent, and forms six different establishments. The soil is uncommonly productive, and the climate benign and favourable to vegetation. The spring commences here in October. Provisions are very reasonable at the Cape, and fish, and game brought from the country, are in great abundance.—In September, 1795, this fine colony surrendered to an English squadron, under Sir G. K. Elphinstone. At the peace of Amiens, in 1802, it was restored to the Dutch; but on the 10th of January, 1806, it was again taken by an English force under admiral Sir Home Popham, and general Sir David Baird; and was confirmed to Great Britain at the peace of 1814.

CAPE HORN, the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego, round which all ships now pass that sail into the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 55. 56. S. lon. 67. 20. W.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic, situated about 300 miles to the westward of the cape of that name, on the African coast. They lie in a semicircle between 23 and 26 degrees of W. lon. and between 13 and 19 degrees of N. lat. Many of these islands are little more than barren rocks. They were discovered by Antonio Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, in 1446. The natives are of a middle stature, ugly, and almost perfectly black: their hair is woolly and frizzled, and their lips thick. A company of merchants, belonging to Lisbon, have the exclusive right of trading to these islands; and they keep an agent here for that purpose, who perfectly tyrannizes over the inhabitants, and sells the wretched commodities carried from Portugal at exorbitant prices. They are ten in number, and named St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal, Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago (the principal), Fuego, and Bravo.

CA'PEL, a village near Dorking in Surrey, where, it is recorded that a mountain, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, divided, one part of it remaining, and the other part being moved down to the borders of a farm, leaving the land through which it passed full of hills and dales.

CA'PER, *s.* [from *caper*, Lat. a goat] in Dancing, a spring or leap, in which the feet are moved across each other several times before a person reaches the ground again.

CA'PER, *s.* [*καππαρις*, Gr.] the flower of the caper-bush, of which a pickle is made.

To CA'PER, *v. n.* to cross the feet several times in the air in a leap, applied to dancing; to skip for joy; to dance with great activity, or frolicsomely.

CA'PERER, *s.* one who cuts capers in dancing.

CA'PIAS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ of two sorts, one be-

fore judgment, called *capias ad respondendum;* the other is a writ of execution after judgment.

CAPILLA'CEOUS, *a.* See CAPILLARY.

CAPILLA'IRE, *s.* syrup of maiden-hair.

CAPI'LLAMENT, *s.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] in Botany, the *small threads or hairs which grow in the middle of a flower*, adorned with little herbs at the top. Likewise, the strings or threads about the roots of plants.

CAPI'LLARY, *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] resembling hairs. In Botany, applied to such plants as have no main stem, their leaves arising from the roots, and producing their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the back of their leaves; as the fern maiden-hair, of which the syrup of capillaire is made. In Anatomy, applied to the minute arteries which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair, and the smallest lymphatic vessels, which are 100 times smaller than the smallest arteries. In Physic, *capillary tubes*, are those whose diameter is one-half, one-third, or one-fourth of a line, or the least that can be made.

CAPILLA'TION, *s.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] a dividing into branches as small as hairs; a small ramification.

CA'PITAL, *a.* [*capitalis*, Lat.] in its primary sense belongs or relates to the head. Applied to crimes, that affects a person's life; criminal in the highest degree; chief or principal. *Capital stock*, the fund of a trading company.

CA'PITAL, *s.* among Merchants, the sum of money brought in by each party to make up the common stock. Likewise the money which a merchant first brings into trade on his own account. In Geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or residence of its monarch. Applied to letters, large, such as are written at the beginning of our heads of books. In Architecture, the upper part of a pillar.

CA'PITALIST, *s.* one possessed of a capital fund.

CA'PITALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as affects a person's life. *Capitally convicted*, is applied to a person who is cast for his life, or condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a perfect, high-finished, or excellent manner.

CAPITA'TION *s.* [from *caput*, Lat.] a numbering by the heads; a tax at so much *per* head.

CAPI'TULAR, *s.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.] a book divided into chapters; also a collection of civil and canonical laws.

To CAPI'TULATE, *v. n.* to draw articles; to set down the heads of a remonstrance; to make a head. Mostly used by moderns to surrender a place upon certain conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, *s.* the surrender of a place upon certain conditions. Stipulation; terms.

CAPI'VI-TREE, *s.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] a tree growing in the Spanish West Indies, which yields a balsam called the balsam of capivi.

CA'PON, *s.* [*capo*, Lat.] a castrated cock.

CAPONNI'ERE, *s.* in Fortification, a work sunk on the glacis of a place about four or five feet deep: the earth dug out serves for a parapet, and is made with loop-holes and embrasures, covered with strong planks, on which are clays or hurdles, that supports the earth, which covers all. It holds 15 or 20 men, who fire through these embrasures.

CA'POT, *s.* [Fr.] at piquet, when one party wins all the tricks.

To CAPO'T, *v. a.* to win all the tricks at the game of picquet.

CAPO'UCH, *s.* [*capuce*, Fr.] a monk's hood.

CAPRE'OLATE, *a.* [from *capreolus*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to those plants which turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils; as, gourds, melons, cucumbers, &c.

CAPRI'CE, ka-preese, *s.* [*caprice*, Fr. or *capricho*, Span.] sudden change of sentiment, not founded on reason; a whimsy, freak, or fantastic humour.

CAPRI'CIOUS, *a.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] applied to variable and inconstant behaviour, founded on mere whim and fancy; applied also to a sudden and frequent change of opinion or sentiment, inconsistent with reason Whimsical; humoursome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, ad. in a whimsical, humoursome, fanciful manner.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of changing or commanding, according to the starts of fancy, without any regard to reason or propriety. Humoursomeness.

CA'PRICORN, *s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the tenth sign of the zodiac, represented on ancient medals in the form of a goat with the hinder parts of a fish, or by the hieroglyphic ♑; for the sun entering that sign on the winter solstice, from whence he begins to ascend towards the northern hemisphere, the hireoglyphic sign of a goat, which is fond of climbing, and ascends as it browses, seemed to be proper to represent that circumstance.

CAPRIO'LE, *s.* [Fr.] in the Menage, a leap that a horse makes in the same place without advancing. A dance.

CA'PSTAN, *s.* [corruptly spelt *capstern; cabestan*, Fr.] a large cylinder or barrel, placed perpendicular on the deck of a ship, and turned by four levers or bars, which cross it, serving, by means of a cable which winds round it, to draw up heavy burdens. It is likewise used to tow a ship, and to weigh the anchors.

CA'PSULAR, *a.* [from *capsula*, Lat.] hollow like a chest or pouch.

CA'PSULATE, *a.* [from *capsula*, Lat.] enclosed as in a box. *Capsulated plants*, in Botany, such as produce their seeds in short dry pods or husks.

CA'PSULE, *s.* [from *capsula*, Lat.] a dry hollow seed-vessel, that opens naturally in some determinate manner; as at the side by a small hole, in orchis and campanula; horizontally, in pimpernel; longwise, in convolvulus; at the bottom, in arrowgrass; or at the top, as in most plants.

CA'PTAIN, *s.* [*capitaine*, Fr.] a military officer, whereof there are various kinds; as a *captain* of a troop or company, one commands a troop of horse, and the other a company of foot, under a colonel. *Captain General*, is he who commands an army in chief. *Captain Lieutenant*, is one who commands a troop or company in the room of another whose absence is dispensed with. *Captain of a ship of war*, is the commanding officer. *Captain of a merchant ship*, is he who has the direction of the ship, crew, and cargo.

CA'PTAINRY, or CA'PTAINSHIP, *s.* the power over a certain district; the chieftainship; the district under the government of a captain. The rank or post of a captain.

CAPTA'TION, *s.* [from *capto*, Lat.] the practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

CA'PTION, *s.* [from *capio*, Lat.] in Law, the act of taking a person by judicial process.

CA'PTIOUS, *a.* [*captiosus*, Lat.] given to cavils, or forming objections; ensnaring; insidious.

CA'PTIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews a great inclination to raise objections; in a sly, insidious manner.

CA'PTIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of forming cavils, or unnecessary objections; peevishness.

To CA'PTIVATE, *v. a.* [*captivo*, Lat.] to take prisoner; to bring into bondage. Figuratively, to charm or subdue by the power of superior excellence. To enslave; with *to*.

CAPTIVATION, *s.* the act of taking a person prisoner; the state of a person taken prisoner.

CA'PTIVE, *s.* [*captivus*, Lat.] one taken prisoner in war. Figuratively, one charmed or subdued by the beauty or excellence of another.

CA'PTIVE, *a.* [*captivus*, Lat.] taken prisoner in war; in

confinement; imprisoned. Figuratively, charmed; subdued or kept under with great restraint.

To CA'PTIVE, *v. a.* to take or make a person prisoner.

CAPTIVITY, *s.* [*captivité*, Fr.] a state of servitude, owing to a person's being taken prisoner in war; bondage.

CA'PTOR, *s.* [from *capio*, Lat.] the person who takes a prisoner or prize.

CA'PTURE, *s.* [*captura*, Lat.] the taking of any prey; the thing taken; a prize. In Law, the seizing a person for debt, or the apprehending a criminal.

CAPUCHINS, kap-u-sheens, *s.* monks of the order of St. Francis, founded by Matthew Baschi. They are clothed with brown or gray, are always barefooted, never go in a coach, and never shave their beards. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, in imitation of the dress of the capuchin monks. A particular sort of pigeon.

CA'PUT MORTUUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, is that thick, dry, earthy substance, that remains without spirit, or apparent virtue, after distillation, or other process by fire.

CAR, *s.* [*car*, Brit.] a small carriage with one or two horses. Figuratively used by the poets for a chariot, or genteel vehicle, in which a person is drawn.

CA'RABINE, or CA'RBINE, *s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] a small kind of fusee, or fire-arm, about two feet long in the barrel.

CARABINI'ER, *s.* a sort of light-horse, carrying longer carabines than the rest, used sometimes on foot.

CARA'CCAS, a district of Terra Firma, included in the west part of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. by Cumana, and S. by New Granada. It produces cocoa-nuts, sugar, and tobacco. St. Jago de Leon is the capital. This district was visited by a terrible earthquake on the 26th of March, 1812: several towns were overthrown; and it being the time of a religious festival, when the churches were filled with people, many thousands in consequence were destroyed by the falling of the buildings, which reduced the population from 50 to 20,000.

CA'RACK, *s.* [*caraca*, Span.] a large ship of burden; the same with a galleon.

CARAMA'NIA, a province in the S. part of Natolia, comprehending the ancient Pamphylia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It contains several lakes, which abound in fish, and furnish great quantities of salt. Cogni, the ancient Iconium, is the capital.

CARA'NNA, *s.* a hard brittle resin, though some call it a gum. It is brought principally from New Spain, and is of a dark colour, and bitterish taste. A fine odoriferous oil is distilled from it, which is esteemed a very powerful external remedy in cases of pain, tumors, and wounds.

CA'RAT, or CA'RACT, *s.* [*carat*, Fr.] a mark, that is to say, an ounce troy, divided into 24 equal parts, called *carats*, and each caract into four grains, is a weight by which the mint-masters discover the fineness of gold. *Caract*, or carat *fine, is the 24th part of the goodness of a piece of pure gold. Carat is a weight used by jewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter than the mark weight above.*

CARAVA'N, *s.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] a body or company of merchants or traders travelling together in great numbers through deserts, or other dangerous places, in the East, for their mutual safety and defence. Their beasts are horses, but most commonly camels, and they are escorted by a chief or aga, with a body of janizaries.

CARAVA'NSARIES, *s.* a sort of public inns built on great roads in the East, for the accommodation of caravans; there being no inns for passengers as in Europe. Some of these are very magnificent; and there are people who attend, to accommodate travellers; there is, however, no furniture, and in some places no other provisions but what the caravans bring with them. There are many of these in the great towns of Asia and Africa, especially in the Turkish and Persian dominions. They are generally built in the form of a square, and round a quadrangle, like a college.

CA'RAVEL, or CA'RVEL, *s.* [*caravela*, Span.] a round, light, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop.

CA'RAWAY, *s.* [*carum*, Lat.] in Botany, the seed is stomachic, diuretic, and carminative; one of the four hot seeds in the shops.

CARBO'N, *s.* [*carbo*, Lat.] in Chemistry, a simple body, black, sonorous, and brittle, obtained from various substances in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, generally by volatilizing their other constituent parts.

CARBO'NACEOUS, *a.* containing, or having the properties of carbon.

CARBONA'DO, *s.* [Span.] meat cut across, or in squares with a knife, to be broiled.

To CARBONA'DO, *v. a.* to cut across, in Cookery. Figuratively, to cut or hack.

CARBO'NIC, *a.* [*carbonique*, Fr.] relating to carbon.

CA'RBUNCLE, *s.* a very elegant stone, of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, known among the ancients by the name of *Anthrax*. It is usually found pure and faultless, and is of the same degree of hardness with the sapphire, which is second only to the diamond; it is naturally of an angular figure, and is found adhering by its base to a very heavy and ferruginous stone of the emery kind. Its usual size is near a quarter of an inch in length; and two-thirds of that in diameter. In its thickest parts, when held up against the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the colour of a burning charcoal, whence the propriety of the name which the ancients gave it. It bears the fire unaltered, without parting with its colour. It is only found in the East Indies, so far as is yet known, and there but rarely. *Hill's History of Fossils.* In Surgery, the *Anthrax*, an inflammation which arises with a vesicle or blister, almost like that produced by burning.

CA'RBUNCLED, *a.* set with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR, *a.* resembling, or partaking of the qualities of a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, *s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] the blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or cold.

CA'RCANET, *s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] a chain or collar of jewels.

CA'RCASE, or CA'RCASS, *s.* [*carquasse*, Fr.] a dead body. Figuratively, a body or person, in a reproachful sense. The decayed parts, ruins, or remains of a thing. The walls and rough timbers of an unfinished house. In Gunnery, a kind of bomb of an oblong form, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar.

CA'RCELAGE, *s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] fees paid by prisoners before they can be discharged.

CARCINO'MA, *s.* [from καρκῖνος, Gr.] a kind of cancer.

CARD, *s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.] in Gaming, pieces of fine thin pasteboard, cut in oblong squares, on which are painted several marks and figures, and used in several games. A *court card*, is that which has the image of some person painted on it. In Sea affairs, the upper part of the mariner's compass, on which the names of the winds are marked.

CARD, *s.* [*kaarde*, Belg.] an instrument or comb composed of several small pieces of iron wire hooked in the middle, fastened by the feet in rows; they are generally used in pairs placed with their points opposite to each other, having the materials between them, and serve to comb, disentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for spinning.

To CARD, *v. a.* [*kaerden*, Belg.] to comb wool, &c. or

make it fit for spinning, by drawing it through the card or comb. Neuterly, to game; or play inordinately at cards.

CA'RDAMOM, *s.* [*cardamomum*, Lat.] a medicinal seed, of the aromatic kind, that assists digestion, strengthens the head and stomach, and is diuretic. It is brought from the East Indies.

CA'RDER, *s.* one who combs or prepares wood by passing it through a card. One who plays much at cards.

CA'RDIAC, *a.* [from καρδία, Gr.] an appellation given to cordial medicines that strengthen and invigorate the heart, replenish the exhausted spirits with good humour, and excite motion where required, whereby the elasticity and tone of the fibres, which before were weakened and vitiated, are restored, and a brisker and freer circulation occasioned.

CARDIA'LGIA, CARDIALGY, or HEART-BURN, *s.* [from καρδία and ἄλγος, Gr.] a disorder of the stomach, attended with anxiety, a nausea, and inclination to vomit.

CA'RDIFF, a compact and well-built borough of Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It was formerly encompassed by a wall, and vestiges of its four gates yet remain. It has a harbour 3 miles down the river; but vessels of 200 tons burden can come up to the town. This town has a considerable trade with Bristol and other places; and near it are works of cast and wrought iron. A canal, 25 miles in length, runs from Cardiff to the iron-works at Merthyr Tidvil. Cardiff is the county town of Glamorganshire, seated on the river Taff, or Tave, 3 miles from the Severn, 12 E. of Cowbridge, and 160 W. of London, and sends one member to parliament. Population 6187.

CA'RDIGAN, the county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Saturday, is large, populous, and pleasantly seated on the river Tivy, over which it has a handsome bridge. It sends one member to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. In its neighbourhood are iron and tin works, established about the year 1768. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, and 240 W. N. W. of London. Population 2795.

CA'RDIGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the W. by Cardigan Bay, in the Irish Channel: on the N. and N. E. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; on the E. and S. E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; and on the S. by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. It is 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, containing 464,640 acres, divided into 5 hundreds and 65 parishes, has 6 market towns, and about 64,780 inhabitants; and sends one member to parliament. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of bleak mountains, yet there are pastures well stocked with sheep and cattle. It has plenty of tame and wild fowl, and is well supplied with fish from the sea, lakes, and rivers, near which last is a number of otters. The mountains abound in lead and silver ore, mines of which have several times been worked to advantage. The principal rivers are the Tivy, Rydal, and Istwith. Cardigan bay lies on the coast.

CA'RDINAL, *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] principal, chief, supreme. Thus *cardinal winds* are those that blow from the four corners of the compass. *Cardinal signs* in the Zodiac are, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. In Arithmetic, *cardinal numbers* are such as express positively how many things there are, as 1, 8, 10, 12, &c. In Morality, the *cardinal virtues* are justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

CA'RDINAL, *s.* an eminent dignitary in the church of Rome, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope. The cardinals, originally, were no more than deacons entrusted with the care of distributing the alms to the poor of the several quarters of Rome; and as they held assemblies of the poor in certain churches of their several districts, they took the title of these churches. They began [illegible] in the year 300, under pope Sylvester, [illegible] was meant the chief priests of a parish, [illegible] a bishop. This office grew more considerable [illegible] gradually arrived at its present height. The Cardinals [illegible] pose the pope's council, and till the time of Urban VIII. were styled *Most Illustrious*; but by a decree of that pope, 1630, they had the title of *Eminence* conferred upon them.

CA'RDINAL-FLOWER, *s.* a plant with strap-shaped leaves, almost naked stem, and pale purple blossoms; found in lakes, in hilly countries, and flowering in July and August.

CA'RDINALATE, or CA'RDINALSHIP, *s.* the office and rank of a cardinal.

CA'RDUUS, *s.* [Lat.] See THISTLE.

CARE, *s.* [*care*, Sax.] attention to a particular subject; concern or anxiety of mind, arising from the uncertainty of something future, or the oppression of the present calamity; caution, protection, regard, and support, when followed with the particle *of*. A too great anxiety for the events of this world; an affectionate regard for a person. SYNON. *Prudence* signifies wisdom applied to practice; *discretion* is the effect of *prudence*, and means a knowledge to govern or direct one's self; by *care* we understand heed in order to preservation; *caution* implies a greater degree of wariness.

To CARE, *v. n.* to be anxious, solicitous, or concerned about any thing; to be disposed, or inclined; to be affected; with *for* before nouns, and *to* before verbs.

CA'RECRAZED, *a.* broken with care and solicitude.

To CAREE'N, *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr.] to lay a vessel upon one side in order to chalk, stop the leaks, trim, or repair the other side. Neuterly, to be in a state of careening.

CAREE'R, *s.* [*carriere*, Fr.] a course or race; the ground on which a race is run; full speed; very swift motion; course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

CA'REFUL, *a.* abounding or perplexed with great solicitude, apprehensions, or anxiety. Provident; diligent; watchful.

CA'REFULLY, *ad.* in an attentive, cautious, circumspect and diligent manner. Vigilantly; providently; solicitously.

CA'REFULNESS, *s.* cautious, diligent, and constant application; heedfulness; vigilance.

CA'RELESS, *a.* without due attention, labour, application, caution, or concern; without thought or premeditation. Cheerful; undisturbed; unconcerned at.

CA'RELESSLY, *ad.* without anxiety; without care; with negligence; in a manner void of care; heedlessly.

CA'RELESSNESS, *s.* heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

To CARE'SS, *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr.] to embrace with affection; to treat a person with great civility and endearment.

CARE'SS, *s.* an embrace of great affection; an endearing profusion of civilities and kind actions.

CA'RET, *s.* [Lat.] in Grammar, a mark implying that something is omitted in writing or printing, which ought to come in where this sign (ʌ) stands.

CA'RGO, *s.* [*cargue*, old Fr.] the lading of a ship; all the merchandises and wares on board a ship.

CA'RIATED, *a.* affected or formed by a caries

CARI'BBEE ISLANDS, the most eastern islands of the West Indies, divided into Windward and Leeward Islands. See INDIES, WEST.

CA'RICATURE, *s.* in Painting, is the concealment of real beauties, and the exaggeration of blemishes, but still so as to preserve a resemblance of the object.

To CA'RICATURE, *v. a.* to represent unfairly.

CA'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, the solution of continuity in a bone, attended with a waste of its substance, occasioned by the corrosion of some acrimonious matter.

CARIO'SITY, *s.* that quality of a bone which putrifies and wastes its substance; rottenness.

CA'RIOUS, *a.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] rotten, generally applied to bone.

CARK, *s.* [*cearc*, Sax.] care, anxiety, solicitude. Obsolete.

To CARK, *v. n.* [*cearcian*, Sax.] to be solicitous, careful, or anxious.

CARLE, *s.* [*ceorl*, Sax.] a rude, brutish fellow; a rustic; a churl; also an old man; a miser. A male.

CA'RLINE THISTLE, *s.* [*carlina*, Lat.] a biennial plant found in dry pastures, said to be an excellent remedy in hysterical cases.

CA'RLINGS, or CA'RLINES, *s.* in a Ship, two pieces of timber, lying fore and aft, along from beam to beam, whereon the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are fastened.

CARLI'SLE, an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, governed by a mayor, and containing, according to the census in 1831, 20,006 inhabitants, and sending two representatives to parliament. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in a fertile country, near the confluence of three fine rivers, the Eden, the Peterell, and the Cauda, or Caude, all abounding with fish, and by which it is nearly surrounded. It has long been noted for making whips and fish-hooks; and has also considerable manufactures of printed linens, checks, cottons, fustians, hats, tanned leather, nails, coarse knives, stockings, &c. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 301 N. N. W. of London.

CA'RLOW, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 miles in length, and 18 at its greatest breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Queen's county, and Kilkenny; on the N. and N. E. by Kildare and Wicklow; on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford; and on the S. S. E. and S. W. by Wexford and Kilkenny. It contains 49 parishes, about 8763 houses, and 81,576 inhabitants; and sends two members to parliament. Its chief town is Carlow, a neat place, sending one member to parliament, and seated on the E. side of the river Barrow, by which it communicates with Waterford river and the grand Canal: 20 miles N. E. of Kilkenny, and 42 S. S. W. of Dublin. Population 9012.

CARLSCRO'NA, or *Carlscroon*, a city and seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, S. Gothland, with a harbour large and commodious, but of difficult entrance, on account of the shoals and rocky sands at its mouth. The town mostly stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the bason, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the mainland, is carried over a dyke to an island, and thence along 2 long wooden bridges, joined by a rock. The town is spacious, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Here is a dock hollowed out of the solid rock, capable of receiving the largest vessels; also a covered one, the bottom and sides of which are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than of a receptacle for ships. In 1680, the town was founded by Charles XI. in 1724 the former dock, and in 1779 the latter, was completed. Carlscrona is 230 miles nearly S. of Stockholm. Lat. 56. 7. N. lon. 15. 26. E.

CA'RMAN, *s.* one who drives a cart, or keeps carts for hire.

CARMA'RTHEN, or *Caermarthen*, a well-built populous town, in former times the residence of the princes of S. Wales, and now usually reckoned the politest place in the principality. It sends one member to parliament; and is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, on the river Towy (near its confluence with the Gwilly) over which it has a stone bridge of 7 arches, with a very commodious quay, to which vessels of 200 tons burden may come up; 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, and 220 W. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on June 3, July 10, August 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14. Inhabitants 9990.

CARMA'RTHENSHIRE, or *Caermarthenshire*, a county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length, and 26 at its greatest breadth, is bounded on the W. by Pembrokeshire; on the N. and N. E. by Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire; on the E. and S. E. by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire; and on the S. by Bristol Channel. It contains 592,640 acres, 6 market towns, 39 parishes. Population 100,655. It is fruitful in corn, grass, wood, coal, and sea fish, especially salmon. The air is mild, the county not being extremely mountainous.

CA'RMEL, a mountain in Palestine, standing on the skirts of the sea, and forming the most remarkable headland on all that coast. It extends from near St. Jean d'Acre on the S. a considerable way inland to the E. 50 miles N. by W. of Jerusalem.

CA'RMELITE, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of pear.

CA'RMELITES, or WHITE FRIARS, an order of our Lady of Mount Carmel, making one of the four orders of Mendicants. They pretend to derive their original from the prophets Elijah and Elisha. Their original rules contained 16 articles; one of which confined them to their cells, and enjoined them to employ themselves day and night in prayer; another prohibited the brethren having any property; another enjoined fasting, from the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross till Easter, excepting on Sundays; abstinence at all times from flesh was enjoined by another article; one obliged them to manual labour; another imposed a strict silence upon them, from vespers till the tierce the next day: but these constitutions have in some respects been altered.

CARMI'NATIVES, *s.* medicines prescribed for the colic, to dispel the wind.

CA'RMINE, *s.* a powder of a very beautiful red colour, bordering upon purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal-mastic; but the manner of preparing it is kept a secret by the colour makers.

CA'RNAGE, *s.* [*carnage*, Fr.] slaughter, havock, or heaps of bodies slain in battle.

CA'RNAL, *a.* [*carnel*, Fr.] proceeding from, or belonging to the fleshy part of a man, opposed to *spiritual*. Figuratively, sensual, lustful, lecherous, voluptuous.

CARNA'LITY, *s.* lust, wantonness, propensity to lust; unchaste pleasure; sensuality; grossness of mind.

CA'RNALLY, *ad.* in a gross sensual manner, opposed to *spiritual*.

CARNA'RVON, or *Caernarvon*, a well-built populous seaport, the capital of Carnarvonshire, with a celebrated castle, in a small dark room of which, not 12 feet long, nor 8 broad, Edward II. was born. It is surrounded on all sides, except the E. by the sea and two rivers, one of which is the Menay, and the harbour is tolerably good, with 9 feet at low water. Carnarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, Liverpool, Bristol, and London. It sends one member to parliament; is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always mayor; has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a population (1821) of 7642 souls. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bangor, and 244 N. W. of London.

CARNA'RVONSHIRE, or *Caernarvonshire*, a county of North Wales, about 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, bounded on the W. N. and S. by the sea, and on the E. and S. E. by Denbighshire and Merionethshire. It contains 496,000 acres, divided into 10 hundreds, and 72 parishes; has 1 city, 5 market towns, and 65,753 inhabitants. The air is cold; this county being the most mountainous district of North Wales. Its central part is entirely occupied by the lofty Snowden, and the several craggy summits, deep dells, moors,

chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary region. Cattle, goats, and sheep, are its rural riches. Foxes are the chief wild animals. Several copper mines have been worked in various parts, and there are some of these at present about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and slates, with quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowden. The chief manufacture is woollen cloth. Sends one member.

CARNA'TIC, or *Carnada*, a rich populous country of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the coast of Coromandel to Cape Comorin, being 570 miles from N. to S. and from 120 to 75 wide.

CARNA'TION, *s.* [from *carnes*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of the clove gilly-flower. In Painting, a lively red colour, resembling that of flesh newly cut.

CARNE'LION, *s.* [improperly spelt *cornelian*] in Natural History, a precious stone, of which there are three species, a red, a yellow, and a white; the red sort is again subdivided into two species, the pale being called the female, and the deep red the male carnelion.

CA'RNEOUS, or CA'RNOUS, *a.* [*carneus*, Lat.] fleshy, applied to animals. In Botany, of a soft substance, similar to that of flesh in animals.

To CA'RNIFY, *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] to breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

CA'RNIVAL, *s.* [*carnival*, Fr.] the season of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, and especially at Venice, lasting from Twelfth-day to Lent, and attended with balls, feasts, operas, concerts, and every thing which pomp, ostentation, or festivity can furnish.

CARNI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *carnis* and *voro*, Lat.] eating flesh; that lives on flesh.

CARNO'SITY, *s.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] in Surgery, a fleshy excrescence; a fungous, or proud flesh.

CA'ROL, *s.* [*carola*, Ital.] a song of joy, exultation, or festivity, applied to the rustic anthems of country singers at Christmas. Any kind of song.

To CA'ROL, *v. n.* [*carola*, Ital.] to sing with great joy and festivity. Actively, to praise in anthems or songs.

CAROLI'NA, a country of North America, divided into *North* and *South*, and comprehending two of the United States. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia; on the E. by the Ocean; on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between 32 and 37 degrees N. lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice; but they are attempting to breed silk worms for the production of silk. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the same as in Virginia; particularly wild animals resembling a bull, with very long hair, short legs, large bodies, and great bunches on their backs near the shoulders. It has bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating; and hams are made of their legs. Here are also wild cats, wolves, a sort of tigers, beavers, otters, musk-rats, opossums, racoons, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks different from the European, stags, fallow-deer, several sorts of squirrels, foxes, and two sorts of rats. The birds are numerous; and there are many sorts of fish quite unknown to these parts of the world. The fruits and trees are much the same as Virginia, and some of the best kinds of fruits transplanted from Europe, thrive well. The native Americans are of the same shape, colour, and stature, as in other parts of America; they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards: and, as in other places, each man has several wives. The commodities of Carolina, not yet mentioned, are corn, naval stores, and skins. The returns of population, at the latest census of the United States, were: North Carolina, 700,000; South Carolina, exclusive of the Kershaw district, 560,000; including about 500,000 slaves.

CARO'TID, *a.* [*carotides*, Lat.] applied to those two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

CAROU'SAL, *s.* a festival or holiday, celebrated with mirth, pomp, and festivity.

To CARO'USE, *v. n.* [*carousser*, Fr.] to drink freely. Actively, to drink up lavishly; to drink a health.

CAROU'SE, *s.* a drinking match; a large draught.

CAROU'SER, *s.* one who drinks freely; a toper.

CARP, *s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] a large fresh-water fish, remarkable for its being able to live a long time out of water.

To CARP, *v. a.* [*carpe*, Lat.] to censure, find fault with, or blame, including the idea of forwardness and reproach.

CA'RPENTER, *s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] one who performs the several offices of cutting, joining, flooring, or other wood-work, relative to houses, buildings, or ships.

CA'RPENTRY, *s.* the art of building either houses or ships with wood; the trade or art of a carpenter.

CA'RPER, *s.* a person fond of raising objections; a caviller, or censorious person.

CA'RPET, *s.* [*karpet*, Belg.] a covering of stuff or other material, commonly spread over tables, or laid on floors. The phrase of a *thing's being on the carpet*, is to express its being in hand, in debate, or the object of consideration.

To CA'RPET, *v. a.* to spread with a carpet. Figuratively, applied with great elegance to the earth, to embellish or adorn with flowers and herbs.

CA'RPING, *part.* fond of cavilling; raising objections, or finding fault; censorious; captious.

CA'RPINGLY, *ad.* in a captious and sensorious manner.

CA'RPUS, *s.* [Lat.] an anatomical term for the wrist.

CA'RRIAGE, *s.* [*cariage*, Fr.] a vehicle used to convey persons or goods from one place to another; the act of conveying things from one place to another; the price paid for the conveying of goods. Figuratively, personal address and behaviour; conduct, or practices; proceedings, or the manner of transacting any affair. The *carriage of a cannon* is the frame of timber on which it is mounted.

CARRICKFE'RGUS, a sea-port of Ireland, and the county town of Antrim, in Ulster, seated on a safe and spacious bay of the same name; called also Belfast Lough; with an excellent harbour, 85 miles N. by E. of Dublin. It sends one member to parliament, and has a population of 8700 souls.

CA'RRIER, *s.* one who conveys or moves a thing from one place to another; one who conveys goods from one town or place to another. In Natural History, a species of pigeons, so called from their carrying letters, &c. tied to their necks, to the place where they are bred.

CA'RRION, *s.* [*charogne*, Fr.] the flesh of a dead carcase; any putrified flesh, not fit for food. Figuratively, a coarse, gross, disagreeable person; a term of reproach.

CA'RRION, *a.* relating to a dead or putrified carcase; feeding on dead carcases.

CA'RRON, a river of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, rising on the S. side of the Campsey Hills, and flowing into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and on its banks, one mile from Falkirk, are the celebrated Carron iron works, the most considerable of the kind in Europe, in which about 1600 men are constantly employed. These works were founded in 1761, on a spot where there was not a single house, but where is now a large village. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article for domestic use, to cannon of the largest caliber. The machinery, constructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the first in Great Britain for elegance and correctness. To a stranger, the approach to the works is striking and terrible; the illumination of the atmosphere produced by the burning matter, the roaring blasts of the immense

bellows, and the noise of the weighty hammers striking upon resounding anvils, recal to the imagination the fable of Vulcan and his Cyclops, forging thunderbolts. These works are 2 miles N. of Falkirk.

CARRONA'DE, *s.* a short kind of ordnance, capable of carrying a large ball, and useful in close engagements at sea. It takes its name from the above-mentioned river Carron, in Scotland, where it was first made.

CA'RROT, *s.* [*carote*, Fr.] a garden root, of which there are two sorts, the yellow and the orange; the last of which is reckoned by much the better.

CA'RROTY, *a.* red; applied to red-haired people, from the resemblance of the colour of their hair to that of a *carrot*.

To CA'RRY, *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.] to remove a thing from one place to another; to convey, transport, bear; to gain in competition, or rather resistance; to behave, conduct, obtain, import, support, sustain. Used with *off*, to kill or put an end to a person's life. To *carry on*, to prosecute, continue, or persevere in an undertaking, notwithstanding all oppositions. Joined with *through*, to support, or enable a person to sustain and surmount.

CART, *s.* [*cart*, Brit.] a wheel carriage, drawn by horses. Figuratively, any vehicle or carriage.

CARTE-BLANCHE, kart-blansh, *s.* [Fr.] a blank paper; a paper or instrument to be filled up with such terms and conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks fit.

CA'RTEL, *s.* [*cartel*, Fr.] certain terms or stipulations settled between persons at variance. In War, applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of prisoners; a ship commissioned for exchange of prisoners.

CA'RTER, *s.* one who drives a cart.

CARTE'SIANS, *s.* a sect of philosophers, who adhere to the opinions advanced by Des Cartes, founded on the two following principles; the one metaphysical, the other physical: the first is, *I think, therefore I am*; the other is, *that nothing exists but substance*. The first of these principles is refuted by Mr. Locke; the other, by the principles of the Newtonian philosophy.

CA'RTHAGE, once a celebrated city of Africa, and the rival of Rome, but now in ruins, 10 miles E. of Tunis, near the promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CARTHAGE'NA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on a bay of the same name, in which vast quantities of mackarel are caught. Here is a very large arsenal, with every requisite for building and fitting out ships of the line. The harbour is spacious and deep, being a bason hallowed by nature, and sheltered from the winds by hills. It is 27 miles nearly S. of Murcia. Lat. 37. 36. N. lon. 1. 1. W.

CARTHAGE'NA, a large and rich city of S. America, capital of the province of Carthagena, in Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the E. by the river St. Martha, and on the W. by the sea, and the Gulf of Darien, It has one of the best harbours of S. America, but the entrance is so narrow, that only one vessel can enter at a time. Lat. 10. 27. N. lon. 75. 24. W.

CA'RT-HORSE, *s.* an unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

CARTHU'SIANS, a religious order founded by one Bruno, in the year 1080. Their rules are very severe. They are not to go out of their cells, except to church, without leave of their superiors; nor speak to any person without leave. They must not keep any portion of their meat and drink till next day; their beds are of straw, covered with a felt; their clothing, two hair cloths, two cowls, two pair of hose, and a cloak; all coarse. In their refectory, they are to keep their eyes on the dish, their hands on the table, their attention on the reader, and their hearts fixed on God. Women are not allowed to come into their churches.

CA'RTILAGE, *s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a smooth, solid, uniform, elastic substance, softer than bone, but more solid than any other part, without cavities for marrow, or any nerves or membranes for sensation.

CARTILAGI'NOUS, or CARTILA'GINEOUS, *a.* consisting of cartilages.

CA'RTMEL, a town of Lancashire, seated among the hills, called Cartmell Fells, near the river Ken and the Ken Sands. It has a harbour for boats, and a market on Monday for corn, sheep, and fish. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Population 4802.

CARTOO'N, *s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] in Painting, a drawing or sketch upon strong paper, to be chalked through upon a wall, in order to be painted in fresco.

CARTO'UCH, kar-tootsh, *s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] a case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, containing 48 musket-balls, and six or eight balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or small mortar, for the defence of a pass; likewise used for a cartridge. A portable box for charges. In Architecture, a roll, like a scroll of paper, adorning the cornice of a pillar.

CA'RTRIDGE, or CA'RTRAGE, *s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, pasteboard, or parchment, used for charging fire-arms; or in flannel, for great guns.

CA'RT-ROPE, *s.* a strong cord used to fasten the load on carts; proverbially, any thick cord.

CA'RTULARY, *s.* [from *charta*, Lat.] a place where papers or records are kept. A register, or record. An ecclesiastical officer, who had the care of records.

CA'RTWRIGHT, *s.* a maker of carts.

To CARVE, *v. a.* [*ceorfan*, Sax.] to cut or divide into several parts. To dissect or cut up a fowl or joint of meat at a table. To cut figures, or devices, in wood or stone. Neuterly, to exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

CA'RVER, *s.* one who forms statues, or other likenesses, in wood, stone, or marble. In Cookery, one who cuts the meat.

CA'RVING, *s.* the art of cutting images, or other likenesses, in wood, stone, or marble. The figures carved. The act of cutting up and serving meat at table.

CARU'NCLE, *s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a little piece of flesh. The *carunculæ lachrymales*, are two small eminences in the inner corners of the eyes.

CA'RUS, *s.* in Medicine, a species of the apoplexy, being a deprivation of the sense and motion, affecting the whole body; yet the faculty of respiration is still left; in short, the *Carus* differs little from a lethargy.

CARYA'TIDES, *s.* in Architecture, a kind of order of columns, or pilasters, in the form of a woman dressed in long robes, and serving to support the entablement.

CASCA'DE, *s.* [*cascade*, Fr.] a fall of water from a higher to a lower place. A cataract.

CASE, *s.* [*caisse*, Fr.] something made to cover or contain a thing; a covering, sheath, or box. The skin of an animal. The outer part of a house, or building. A building unfinished.

CASE, *s.* [*casus*, Fr.] the ontward or external condition, circumstance, or state of a person; the state of a thing. In Medicine, the state of a body; used with the particle *in*, and the word *good*, fat and plump; and with the word *bad*, lean or emaciated. In Law, the representation of any fact, question, or the whole arguings of counsel on a particular point or circumstance of a trial. *Case*, in Grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin undergo

in their several numbers, to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another. *In case* implies, if it should happen.

To CASE, *v. a.* to put in a case or cover. Figuratively, to surround or inclose, like a *case*. In Building, to cover with materials different from those in the inside. To skin, or strip off the skin. Neuterly, to represent an affair in all the various lights it will bear; to put cases.

To CASE-HA'RDEN, *v. a.* to prepare iron, so as to render its outward surface hard, and capable of resisting the file or any edged tool.

CA'SEMATE, or CA'ZEMATE, *s.* in Fortification, a certain retired platform in the flank of a bastion; for the defence of the moat or face of the opposite bastion; a kind of vault or arch of stone-work.

CA'SEMENT, *s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] a window opening upon hinges.

CA'SEOUS, *a.* [*caseus*, Lat.] resembling cheese; cheesy.

CA'SERN, *s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] a little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses, in a fortified town, for the refreshment of the garrison.

CASH, *s.* [from *caisse*, Fr.] in Commerce, the ready money.

CA'SHEL, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and in ancient times the metropolis of the kings of Munster. The *lia fail*, or fatal stone, on which they were crowned, was kept in the cathedral, till prince Fergus, in 513, having obtained the Scottish crown, procured the use of it for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, in Argyleshire: here it continued till the time of Keneth II. who transferred it to Scone; whence, in 1296, Edward I. of England is generally supposed to have sent it to Westminster, where it still remains under the coronation chair. Many doubts, are, however, entertained of the identity of this stone, which, according to the legend is the same that Jacob rested his head upon, and afterwards consecrated. Cashel, which is neatly built, and well inhabited for its size, sends one member to parliament, but has little trade. Its ancient cathedral, of which some majestic ruins remain, is reputed to have been the first Christian stone edifice built in Ireland. It is 86 miles S. W. of Dublin. Pop. 6917.

CA'SHEW-NUT, *s.* the nut of the cashew-tree, which grows in the West Indies. The nut is of the shape and size of a hare's kidney, the kernel sweet and pleasant, but between the layers of the shell is a caustic inflammable oil, which blisters the lips and tongue the moment it touches them.

CA'SHIER, *s.* [*kassier*, Teut.] one who has the charge of money.

To CA'SHIER, *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr.] to discard; to deprive of place or post. To annul; to vacate.

CASK, *s.* [*casque*, Fr.] a round, hollow cycloidal vessel, used for keeping liquors, provisions, or dry goods; a barrel. A helmet; armour for the head, from *cassis*, Lat.

CA'SKET, *s.* a small box for jewels, or things of small dimensions, but great value. Figuratively, any thing which contains something of great value.

CA'SPIAN SEA, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Calmuc Tartars on the N.; by Bucharia and part of Persia on the E.; by Persia on the S.; and by Georgia and Circassia on the W. being about 680 miles in length from N. to S. and 260 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this sea, and yet it never seems to increase, though it has no communication with any other sea. It has strong currents, but no observable tide; the water is brackish. It abounds in fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas. Lon. from 49. to 55. E. lat. from 37. to 47. N.

CASQUE, cask, *s.* [*casque*, Fr. *cassis*, Lat.] a helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

To CA'SSATE, *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr. *cassare*, low Lat.] to vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

CASSA'TION, *s.* [*cassatio*, Lat.] in Civil Law, the annulling or abrogating any proceeding.

CA'SSAVI, or CA'SSADA, *s.* an American plant, of which the Americans make a kind of bread.

CA'SSEL, a city of Germany, and capital town of Lower Hesse. It is divided into the Old and New Towns, the latter of which is well built and spacious. The castle, or palace, commands a delightful prospect, and has fine gardens and a curious cabinet. It is seated on the river Fulda, 40 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 19. N. lon. 9. 25. E.

CA'SSIA, *s.* in Botany, a tree growing in Alexandria and in the West Indies, affording a clammy substance, used in the shops for a purge. Likewise, a fragrant spice, supposed to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon.

CA'SSIMER, or CASSIME'RE, or KE'RSEYMERE, *s.* the name of a thin twilled woollen cloth.

CA'SSIOWARY, *s.* a large bird of prey in the East Indies.

CA'SSOCK, *s.* [*casaque*, Fr.] a close, long garment, worn by clergymen, when in their robes, under their gown.

CA'SSONADE, *s.* in Commerce, cask sugar, or sugar put into casks or chests, after the first purification, but which has not been refined.

CA'SSWEED, *s.* a plant, the same with shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, *v. a.* [preterit and part. passive *cast*; *kaster*, Dan.] to throw with the hand; to throw a net; to throw dice or lots; to throw in wrestling; to let fall; to expose; to shed, to moult; to condemn in a trial or law-suit; to lay aside as unfit to wear; to have an abortion, as a cow, when she slinks her calf; to compute, reckon, calculate; to contrive or plan out; to form or model a thing in a mould with melted metals. *To cast aside*, to lay by as useless. Used with *down*, to fling or throw from a high place. *To cast an eye*, to glance or look at. *To cast a light*, to reflect, or impart. Joined with *away*, to wreck or shipwreck, applied to sea affairs. *To be cast down*, to be disconsolate, low-spirited, or dejected on account of some misfortune. Used with *out*, to speak, give vent to, or utter with rashness and vehemence. Used with *upon*, to be driven by violence of the wind, or stress of weather. Used with *off*, to discard; to disburden one's self of; to leave behind. Neuterly, to contrive; to turn the thoughts; to admit of a form, by casting or melting; to warp.

CAST, *s.* the act of throwing a thing to a distance by the hands. A specimen, or stroke; the particular motion of the eye; a throw, or chance of a throw, at dice; a mould, a form. In Painting, a shade or tendency to any colour. Exterior appearance. Manner; air; mien.

CA'STANET, *s.* [*castanetta*, Span.] an instrument, made of two little round pieces of wood or ivory, hollowed like a spoon, and rattled between the fingers, to direct the time and measure of a dance.

CA'ST-AWAY, *s.* a person that is involved in a multiplicity of misfortunes, and seemingly abandoned by Providence.

CA'STELLAN, *s.* [*castellano*, Span.] the governor or constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY, *s.* the manor or lordship belonging to a castle, or the territory of a city or town.

CA'STELLATED, *a.* enclosed within a building or fortified place.

CA'STER, *s.* one who flings or throws. In Arithmetic, one who calculates or casts up accounts.

CASTIGA'TION, *s.* [*castigatio*, Lat.] punishment inflicted on a person in order to make him amend his faults; penance; correction; discipline; emendation.

CA'STIGATORY, *a.* punishing to make a person amend.

CASTI'LLE, NEW, or *Toledo,* a province of Spain, 200 miles in length, and 180 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Estremadura and part of Leon; on the N. by Old Castille; on the E. and S. E. by Aragon, Valencia, and Murcia; and on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia. It is divided into three parts: Agraria to the N.; Mancha to the E.; and Sierra to the S. The air is pure and healthy; the land is mountainous, but produces in the N. fruits and wine, and in the S. good pastures and fine wool. Madrid is the capital.

CASTI'LLE, OLD, a province of Spain, about 190 miles in length, and 110 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Leon; on the N. by Biscay, Asturias, and Navarre; on the E. by Navarre and Aragon; and on the S. by New Castille. It produces excellent wine; its plains are covered with herds of large and small cattle, particularly sheep, which yield the finest wool in Spain. Burgos is the capital.

CA'STING, *s.* in Foundery, the running of metal into a mould. Contrivance. The act of throwing.

CA'STING-NET, *s.* a net which is spread by throwing it in the water, used in fishing.

CA'STLE, *s.* [*castellum,* Lat.] a place or edifice fortified by art or nature to defend a town or city from an enemy. *Castles in the air,* imply some chimerical project.

CASTLEBA'R, a populous town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, with a manufacture of linen, 35 miles N. of Galway, and 114 from Dublin. The assizes are held here and at Ballinrobe alternately. Population 5404.

CA'STLE-CARY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 113 W. by S. of London.

CA'STLE-COMB, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its old castle. It formerly had a market, which is now disused, and is 17 miles N. W. of Chippenham, and 12 N. N. E. of Bath.

CA'STLE-RI'SING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now disused; its harbour is choked up with sand; and the castle, whence it has its name, is in ruins; disfranchised; population only 433; is governed by a mayor, and has an alms-house for 24 poor widows. It is 103 miles N. N. E. of London.

CA'STLETOWN, or *Castle-Rushen,* the principal place of the Isle of Man, near the S. coast, with a rocky and shallow harbour, which checks its commerce, and renders it inferior to Douglas in most respects. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is a strong, beautiful castle, of free-stone, erected by Guttred, king of Man, about the year 960, who lies interred in it. At the entrance is a great stone chair for the governor, and two smaller for the deemsters; and beyond this court is a room where the keys sit. On the other side are seen the governor's house, the chancery offices, and good barracks. It is situated in lat. 53. 55. N. lon. 4. 38. W.

CA'STLETOWN, a town of Scotland, in Roxburgshire, built in 1793, on the Liddle, at the influx of the Hermitage, with a population of about 3000 souls; 30 miles S. S. W. of Jedburgh.

CA'STLING, *s.* the young of a brute animal, which is *cast* before its time; an abortion.

CA'STOR, called by the Saxons, *Thuang Caston,* i. e. *Thong Castle,* a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, (said to be built by Hengist, on a tract of ground which he encompassed with an ox's hide, cut into thongs, pursuant to a grant of Vortigern) 20 miles N. E of Lincoln, between Binbrook and Glandford Bridge. Population 1500.

CA'STOR, *s.* a beaver, an amphibious animal, the feet of which have five toes, and the hinder ones formed for swimming, with a black, flat, and oval tail. In Astronomy, a moiety of the constellation Gemini, called also Apollo.

CASTOR and POLLUX, *s.* in Meteorology, a fiery meteor, which sometimes appears in the form of one, two, or three balls, adhering to some part of a ship. When seen single, it is named *Helena,* and shews that the severest part of a storm is yet to come; when double, called *Castor and Pollux,* and portends a cessation of a storm. In Astronomy, the two principal stars in the constellation Gemini.

CASTO'REUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a liquid matter contained, in little bags, near the anus of the castor. It is a medicine not much esteemed at present.

CASTRAMETA'TION, *s.* [*castrametatio,* Lat.] the art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE, *v. a.* [*castro,* Lat.] to geld. Figuratively, to cut sentences out of any book.

CASTRA'TION, *s.* the act of gelding.

CA'STREL, CA'STERIL, *s.* a kind of hawk.

CA'SUAL, *a.* [*casuel,* Fr.] accidental; arising from chance; done without design; happening contrary to the common laws of nature; depending on contingencies.

CA'SUALLY, *ad.* in an accidental manner; without design; by chance; contingently.

CA'SUALTY, *s.* an event that is not foreseen or intended; a contingency. Figuratively, any accident which puts an end to a person's life.

CA'SUIST, *s.* [*casuiste,* Fr.] one who studies and resolves nice points in cases of conscience.

CASUI'STICAL, *a.* belonging to cases of conscience, or practical parts of ethics.

CA'SUISTRY, *s.* the science employed about cases of conscience, or nice points in practical divinity or ethics.

CAT, *s.* [*chat,* Fr.] a domestic animal which catches mice, reckoned the lowest order of the leonine genus, and supposed to see in the dark, or with the least glimmering of light, which may be owing to the faculty it has of contracting and dilating the pupil of the eye in an extraordinary manner.

CATACHRE'SIS, *s.* [κατάχρησις, Gr.] in Rhetoric, is when a word whose natural meaning is good and innocent, is used abusively; as, *you are a pretty fellow indeed,* meaning, you are a sad wretch.

CATACHRE'STICAL, *a.* applied to language, improper; far-fetched; forced.

CA'TACLYSM, *s.* [κατακλυσμος, Gr.] a deluge; an inundation: used generally for the universal deluge.

CA'TACOMBS, *s.* [from κατὰ and κόμβος, Gr.] grottoes or subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACOU'STICS, *s.* [κατὰ and ἀκὼω, Gr.] the science of reflecting sounds or echoes.

CATALE'PSIS, *s.* [κατάληψις, Gr.] a disease, by which a person is rendered, in an instant, motionless and senseless, and continues in the same posture he was in when the fit seized him, with his eyes open, but without sight or understanding; a species of apoplexy, or epilepsy.

CA'TALOGUE, cat-a-log, *s.* [κατάλογος, Gr.] a list or particular enumeration of things, in some order, wherein they are mentioned in separate lines or articles.

CATALO'NIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Aragon, and a part of Valencia; on the N. by the Pyrenees; and on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is 110 miles, and from N. to S. 140. The air is wholesome, and the mountains, which are numerous, are covered with forest and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and has quarries of marble, and several sorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital.

CATAMA'TIC, *a.* [καταγμα, Gr. a fracture] that has the quality of consolidating the parts.

CA'TAMITE, *s.* a person kept by the ancient Romans, and the modern Italians, for the vilest of purposes.

CATAMOU'NTAIN, *s.* [*gáto-montés*, Span.] a fierce and wild animal, resembling a cat.

CA'TAPHRACT, *s.* [*cataphractus*, Lat.] a horseman in complete armour.

CA'TAPLASM, *s.* [κατάπλασμα, Gr.] a poultice.

CA'TAPULT, or CATAPU'LTA, *s.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] a military engine invented by the Syrians, for throwing stones, and sometimes huge darts or javelins of 10 or 12 feet in length.

CA'TARACT, *s.* [καταράκτη, Gr.] in Natural History and Cosmography, a precipice in the middle of a river, caused by a rock stopping its stream, from whence the water falls with great violence and noise; a cascade; a waterfall. Among the most remarkable are those of the Nile in Africa; the Danube in Europe; and that of Niagara in America. In Medicine, a suffusion of the eye, attended with total or partial loss of sight.

CATA'RRH, ka-tarr, *s.* [καταρρέω, Gr.] in Medicine, defluxion of serous matter from the head or the mouth, aspera arteria, and the lungs, arising from a cold, or diminution of insensible perspiration, which occasions irritations.

CATA'RRHAL, or CATA'RRHOUS, *a.* proceeding from, or relating to a catarrh.

CATA'STROPHE, ka-tas-tro-fé, *s.* [καταστροφή, Gr.] in Poetry, the change or revolution in the last act of a play, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and concludes the piece. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident, which terminates in a person's ruin, misery, or death.

CA'TCALL, *s.* a kind of short whistle, with a pea included in its inside, made use of at playhouses, to hinder an actor from proceeding in his part, and to shew disapprobation of any dramatic performance.

To CATCH, *v. a.* [preter. *I catched*, or *caught*, *I have catched*, or *have caught*; *ketsen*, Belg.] to seize or lay hold on suddenly with the hand. Figuratively, to intercept any thing in motion. To pursue or take any thing that is running from one; to receive any falling body, or prevent it from reaching the ground; to receive a disease by infection; to contract; to seize suddenly; to captivate, charm, or seize the affections, alluding to the taking prey in toils. Used neuterly, to be infectious; to spread by contagion. Figuratively, to spread or increase from one to another, applied to bodies or things which lie near one another.

CATCH, *s.* the act of seizing any thing which flies, or hides; a snatch; the posture proper for seizing; an advantage taken; hold laid on the thing caught; profit; a short interval of action. A taint; any thing which fastens by a sudden spring, or by entering into a loop or cavity. In Music, a short song, sung in succession, one catching up the words as it were from another. A small ship, often spelled *ketch*.

CA'TCHER, *s.* one who catches, or that in which any thing is caught.

CA'TCHFLY, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants nearly allied to the campion. There are many species.

CA'TCHPOLL, *s.* at present a word of reproach and contempt for a bailiff and his followers; formerly used without reproach for a sergeant at mace, or any other, who used to arrest men upon any just cause; a sergeant; a constable.

CA'TCHUP, or CA'TSUP, *s.* a liquor extracted from mushrooms, and used in sauces; sometimes spelt *ketchup*.

CATECHE'TICAL, kat-e-ket-e-kal, *a.* [from κατηχέω, Gr.] consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHE'TICALLY, *ad.* by way of question and answer.

To CA'TECHISE, kat-e-kize, *v. a.* [κατηχέω, Gr.] to instruct by asking questions; to examine or interrogate.

CA'TECHISER, *s.* one who teaches by questions.

CA'TECHISM, kat-e-kizm, *s.* [from κατηχίζω, Gr.] a form of instruction by question and answer. According to the Liturgy of the Church of England, an institution to be learned by every person, before he is brought to be confirmed by the bishop. Originally it contained no more than a repetition of the Baptismal Vow, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer; but king James I. ordered the bishops to add to it a short and plain explication of the sacraments.

CA'TECHIST, kat-e-kist, *s.* [κατηχιστὴς, Gr.] one who teaches or instructs persons in the first principles of religion, by way of question and answer; a catechiser.

CA'TECHU'MEN, kat-e-ku-men, *s.* [κατηχούμενος, Gr.] in the Primitive Church, a candidate for baptism.

CATECHUME'NICAL, *a.* belonging to a catechumen.

CATEGO'RICAL, *a.* positive; absolute; affirmative; adequate; equal to the thing to be expressed.

CATEGO'RICALLY, *ad.* in a positive, express, or absolute manner; plainly.

CA'TEGORY, *s.* [κατηγορία, Gr.] in Logic, a system or assemblage of all the beings ranged under one kind or genus, called in Latin, a predicament.

CATENA'RIAN, *a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] relating to a chain; resembling a chain. In Mathematics, the *Catenarian Curve*, is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension.

To CA'TENATE, *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] to chain.

CATENA'TION, *s.* the act of linking together, or connecting like a chain. A link, or regular connection.

To CA'TER, *v. n.* to provide food; to buy in victuals.

CA'TERER, *s.* a man employed to provide and buy in victuals for a family; the providore, or purveyor.

CA'TERESS, *s.* a woman who buys in provisions.

CA'TERPILLAR, *s.* in Natural History, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced, covered with hair, formed of annular scales, having small holes on its sides for respiration, with several feet, and furnished with a glutinous substance, which it emits from its mouth, and makes use of as ropes to descend from any height.

To CA'TERWAUL, *v. n.* to make a noise like cats in their rutting time. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise; to abandon one's self to lust.

CATES, *s.* [*kater*, Belg.] nice and elegant food; cakes; or rich dishes.

CA'TFISH, *s.* the name of a sea-fish in the West Indies, so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which it is discovered in hollow rocks.

CA'TGUT, *s.* a sort of cord, made of the intestines of cats or other animals, of which fiddle-strings are made; a kind of canvass with wide interstices for ladies' work.

CA'T-HARPINGS, *s.* small ropes in a ship, reaving on little blocks, from one side of the main shrouds to the other, near the neck, to force the shrouds tight, when the ship rolls.

CATHA'RTIC, or CATHA'RTICAL, *a.* [καθαρτικὸς, Gr.] cleansing. Applied in Medicine to purges, or those medicines which cleanse the body by stool; but in a more extensive sense, to all kinds of medicines which cleanse the body.

CATHA'RTICALNESS, *s.* the quality of purging.

CA'THEAD, *s.* in Natural History, a fossil, consisting of nodules with leaves in it, of an iron stone, and found in the rocks near Whitehaven, in Cumberland. On board a Ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and block, to which is fixed a strong hook to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle.

CATHE'DRAL, *a.* episcopal, or containing the see or seat of a bishop; belonging to a cathedral. Figuratively, antique.

CATHE'DRAL, *s.* [καθέδρα, Gr.] the chief church of a diocese.

CA'THETER, *s.* [καθετηρ, Gr.] in Surgery, a hollow tube or instrument, usually of silver, and sometimes crooked, generally thrust into the bladder, to assist the discharge of urine, when the passage is stopt by the stone, or any other disorder.

CATHO'LICISM, ka-thol-e-sizm, *s.* universality; something common to all of the same kind.

CATHOLIC, *a.* [καθολικος, Gr.] universal. Used sometimes for true, in opposition to heretical or schismatical. *Roman Catholic*, a title which the papists claim or arrogate to themselves. *Catholic king*, or *majesty*, the title of the king of Spain.

CATHO'LICON, *s.* [καθόλικον ἰαμα, Gr.] in Medicine, a remedy which cures all disorders; an universal preservative.

CA'TKINS, *s.* imperfect flowers hanging from trees, like a rope or cat's tail, as in the willow, hazel, pine, &c.

CA'TLING, *s.* [*kats leins*, Teut.] in Surgery, a dismembering knife, used for cutting off any corrupted part of the body. In Botany, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

CATO'PTRICAL, *a.* relating or pertaining to catoptrics.

CATO'PTRICS, *s.* [from κάτοπτρον, Gr.] the doctrine of reflex vision; or that part of optics which treats of light reflected from mirrors or polished surfaces.

CA'T'S-EYE, *s.* among Jewellers, a stone of the opal kind, but far inferior to it in beauty.

CA'TSILVER, *s.* in Natural History, a fossil composed of plain, parallel, flexible, elastic plates, and of a yellow or golden, white, silvery, or black colour.

CA'TSUP, *s.* the juice of pickled mushrooms. See CATCHUP.

CA'T'S-TAIL, *s.* a kind of grass. Also, that long round substance which grows upon nut-trees, pines, &c. a catkin.

CA'TTEGAT, a gulf of the German ocean, between Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, by which the Baltic is entered through the three straits of the Sound and the Great and Little Belt. It is also called *Skaggerack*.

CA'TTERICK, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near Richmond, with a bridge over the river Swale, and a sort of cataract near it, 5 miles S. E. of Richmond. Popul. 2921.

CA'TTLE, *s.* a collective noun for four-footed animals, which serve either for tilling the ground or for food to mankind; distinguished into *black cattle*, which comprehend horses, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young; and likewise into *small cattle*, under which are comprehended rams, ewes, lambs, goats, &c. Figuratively, persons; a word of reproach and contempt, as it places the human species on a level with brutes.

CAVALCA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a pompous procession, formerly on horseback, but now generally in coaches.

CAVALI'ER, *s.* [*cavalier*, Fr.] a knight, gentleman, or soldier who rides on horseback; a horseman. A gay, sprightly, military man. Figuratively, a term of reproach given to those who adhered to king Charles in opposition to the parliament. In Fortification, a mount or elevation of earth in a fortress, on which to raise cannon for scouring the field.

CAVALI'ER, *a.* gay, sprightly, warlike; brave, generous, polite. Sometimes in a quite contrary sense, *i. e.* proud, haughty, disdainful.

CAVALI'ERLY, *ad.* in a brave or polite manner. But, by the popular writers of king Charles's time, used for a disdainful, haughty, and arrogant manner.

CA'VALRY, *s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] soldiers who fight and march on horseback, divided into horse and dragoons. The horse never serve but on horseback, being named likewise *troopers* or *heavy cavalry*. The dragoons fight either on horseback or on foot, as occasion requires, and are named light-horse. When an army is drawn up in battle array, the *cavalry* are posted in the wings; and bodies of *cavalry* ranged in order of battle are termed *squadrons*.

CA'VAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the W. and S. W. by Leitrim and Longford; on the N. W. and N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the N. E. by Monaghan; and on the E. and S. by East and West Meath. It is about 47 miles long and 23 broad, and contains 30 parishes, about 40,000 houses, and 228,050 inhabitants. In many parts it is open, bleak, and dreary, but from Cavan to Lough Earne it is fertile, well wooded, and extremely picturesque. At the foot of the hills are many beautiful lakes. The linen manufacture is carried on here pretty extensively, its yearly trade in it having been averaged at 68,200l. Its capital, Cavan, has barracks for a troop of horse, and is 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. Population 2149.

To CAVA'TE, *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] to scoop, bore, or dig, any solid matter into a hollow; to make hollow.

CAVA'TION, *s.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] in Architecture, the hollowing or under-digging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building.

CAU'CASUS, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black to the Caspian Sea, inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language, mostly, however, Christians; namely, the Turcomans, the Abkas, the Circassians, the Ossi, the Kisti, the Lesguis, and the Georgians. These mountains are said to be the highest in Asia, and their summits, passable in many places only by narrow paths, are perpetually covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, *gum*, a species of grain resembling millet, but cultivated like rice; hogs, and horned cattle. The vines grow winding round the high trees.

CAU'DLE, *s.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] a mixture made with beer, oatmeal, &c. sometimes with water, oatmeal, spices, and a small dash of wine, used by women in their lying-in.

To CAU'DLE, *v. a.* to make caudle; to mix as caudle.

CAVE, *s.* [*cave*, Fr.] a hollow place made in a rock or under ground, which runs in a horizontal direction; a cavern; a den. Figuratively, a hollow thing. SYNON. *Cave* is a habitation under ground, made either by art or nature. *Cell* is some little dwelling raised above the ground. We dig a *cave*; we build a *cell*.

To CAVE, *v. n.* to dwell in a cave, or subterraneous place. Actively, to make hollow; to excavate.

CA'VEAT, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a kind of process in the spiritual court to stop the probate of a will, the granting letters of administration, or the institution of a clerk to a benefice, &c. *Roll. Rep.* 191.

CA'VERN, *s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] a hollow place under ground.

CA'VERNED, *a.* full of caverns; hollow; excavated; undermined. Figuratively, dwelling in a cavern.

CAVE'RNOUS, *a.* full of caverns or hollow places.

CAVE'TTO, *s.* [Ital.] a hollow member, or round concave moulding, containing a quarter of a circle.

CA'VEZON, or CAVE'SSON, *s.* [*cavesson*, Fr.] a sort of nose-band, of iron, leather, or wood, clapt upon the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to supple and break him in.

CAUGHT, part. pret. of CATCH.

CAVIA'RE, CAVEA'RE, or CAVI'ER, *s.* [Ital.] the hard roes of sturgeon salted, made into small cakes, and dried in the sun, first brought from Constantinople.

To CA'VIL, *v. a.* [*caviller*, Fr.] to raise frivolous objections. Neuterly, to receive or treat with objections.

CA'VIL, *s.* a groundless or frivolous objection.

CAVILLA'TION, or CA'VILLING, *s.* a disposition, inclination, or quality of raising groundless objections, or finding fault with things without reason.

CA'VILLER, *s.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] one who makes groundless, frivolous, or impertinent objections.

CA'VILLINGLY, *ad.* objecting in a groundless or frivolous manner; captiously doubtful or argumentative.

CA'VILLOUS, *a.* fond of objecting, or making groundless objections; unfair, or captious in debate.

CA'VIN, *s.* [Fr.] a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and favour their approaches.

CA'VITY, *s.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] hollowness; a hollow.

CAUK, *s.* in Natural History, a coarse talky spar.

CAU'KY, *a.* resembling cauk; of the qualities of cauk.

CAUL, *s.* [*caul*, Brit.] a kind of netting or hair cap, used by women to enclose their hair in; the hinder part of a woman's cap; the silk netting in the inside of a wig, on which the rows of curls are sewed. Figuratively, a kind of net. In Anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen. A membrane found on the head of some children at their birth, superstitiously supposed to indicate good fortune to the child, and to be an infallible preservative from drowning, even to a purchaser of it.

CAULI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *caulis* and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as have a true stalk.

CAU'LIFLOWER, (generally pronounced *cóllyflower*) *s.* [from *caulis*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of cabbage, first brought from Cyprus, and not raised to sufficient perfection to be sold in the market till 1680.

CAU'SABLE, *a.* [from *causa*, Lat.] that may be produced or effected by some cause.

CAU'SAL, *a.* relating to causes; implying causes.

CAUSA'TION, *s.* the act expressive of causing.

CAU'SATIVE, *a.* that expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR, *s.* a causer; an author.

CAUSE, (the *s.* in this word and its derivatives is usually pronounced like *z*) *s.* [*causa*, Lat.] that which makes a thing begin to be; that which produces any thing. A *first cause*, is that which operates of itself, and from its own proper power or virtue. A *secondary cause*, is that which derives its power from some other. Figuratively, the reason or motive for any undertaking. In a Law sense, the matter in dispute, or subject of a law-suit.

To CAUSE, *v. a.* to produce any effect; to effect.

CAU'SELESS, *a.* derived from no cause. Without just grounds, reasons, or motives.

CAU'SELESSLY, *ad.* in a groundless manner; without foundation; without reason; unjustly.

CAU'SER, *s.* he that produces, or the agent by which any thing is effected or produced.

CAU'SEY, or CAU'SEWAY, *s.* [*chaussée*, Fr.] a way raised and paved; a massive collection of stones, stakes, and fascines, bricks, broken tiles, and lumber; or an elevation of viscous earth well beaten together, serving as a narrow road or path in wet and marshy places. *Causey* is most proper.

CAU'STIC, or CAU'STICAL, *a.* [καυστικὸς, Gr.] in Medicine, that operates like fire, both with respect to the heat it occasions, and the consumption it causes in the parts to which it is applied.

CAU'STIC, *s.* in Medicine, a remedy which operates like fire, by destroying the vessels of the part to which it is applied. It is used to eat off proud flesh, fungus, &c.

CAU'TELOUS, *a.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.] wary, cautious, circumspect. Sometimes used in a bad sense for wily, cunning, treacherous, deceitful.

CAUTERIZA'TION, *s.* the act of consuming flesh by burning-hot irons, or caustic medicines.

To CAU'TERIZE, *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] in Surgery, to eat or consume a part by the application of a cautery.

CAU'TERY, *s.* [from καίω, Gr.] See CAUSTIC.

CAU'TION, *s.* [*cautio*, Lat.] a prudent manner of acting; wariness; foresight; warning. Security for.

To CAU'TION, *v. a.* to warn; to give notice of a danger.

CAU'TIONARY, *a.* given as a pledge or a security.

CAU'TIOUS, *a.* [*cautus*, Lat.] guarding against any suspected trick; wary; watchful.

CAU'TIOUSLY, *ad.* in a wary attentive manner.

CAU'TIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of taking such measures as may prevent any misfortune; a prudent wary conduct; watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; prudence.

To CAW, *v. n.* [formed from the sound] to make a noise like a crow, raven, or rook.

CA'WOOD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of hop-sacking, 12 miles S. of York, and 187 N. W. of London. Popu. 1173.

CAXTON, a small post town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London. Population 417. Also, a town in Norfolk.

CAYE'NNE, a town and island of South America, on the coast of Guayana, about 50 miles in circumference, separated from the continent by a very narrow channel. The surface is low and marshy, covered with forests; the soil is a black sand, covering a loamy clay. The pastures feed a great number of horses, sheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will; and there are plantations of sugar, cocoa, coffee, indigo, maize, cassia, and vanilla. The beef, mutton, and poultry are excellent. It belongs to the French, who first settled here in 1625. Lon. 53. 15. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

CA'YMAN, *s.* the American alligator.

To CEASE, *v. n.* [*cesso*, Lat.] to forbear or discontinue an action or custom a person is engaged in. To rest, used with *from*. To stop. To fail; to be extinct, or at an end. Actively, to put a stop or an end to. SYNON. We *finish* by putting the last hand to a work. We *cease* in quitting it entirely. We *leave off* in discontinuing.

CEASE, *s.* death or extinction, perhaps for *decease*.

CEA'SELESS, *a.* without stop, intermission, pause, respite, or discontinuation; without end; incessant; perpetual.

CE'CITY, *s.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] blindness; privation of sight.

CECUTIENCY, *s.* [from *cæcus*, Lat.] a tendency to blindness; dimness of sight.

CE'DAR, *s.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] in Botany, a famous tree, a native of mount Libanus, mentioned in Scripture, as remarkable for its height and the extent of its branches. It is an evergreen, prodigiously thick, and resembles a pyramid.

To CEDE, *v. a.* [*cedo*, Lat.] to yield; to resign; to submit; to give up to another. Neuterly, to resign, or give up.

CE'DRINE, *a.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

To CEIL, *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] to overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CEI'LING, *s.* the upper part or roof of a room.

CE'LANDINE, *s.* [*chelidonium*, Lat.] a genus of plants nearly allied to the poppy, differing therefrom in its seed-vessel being a pod. There are three British species.

CE'LATURE, *s.* [*cælatura*, Lat.] the art of engraving or cutting in figures.

CE'LEBES, or *Macassar*, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Philippines, E. of Borneo, and W. of the Moluccas. It is 560 miles from N. to S. and so chequered by

large bays, that its breadth is commonly not above 60 miles. The E. side of the island is sometimes called Celebes, and the W. Macassar. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains, which last constantly fall five days before and after the full moon, and during the two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe at all times of the year; in the forests are large herds of deer, wild hogs, and large ferocious monkeys. The chief enemies of the monkeys are the serpents, which are continually in pursuit of them; the larger swallowing them whole, and the smaller ensnaring them by art, seizing on them, and drinking their blood. No country in the world is furnished with a greater variety of poisons. The Dutch have several forts and settlements here, the chief of which is Macassar. The natives are Mohammedans, of an olive colour, low of stature, but strong and hardy. The N. E. point of the island is in lat. 1. 42. N. lon. 122. 14. E.

To CE'LEBRATE, *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.] to make honourable mention of; to make a thing famous. Figuratively, to praise or commend; to enumerate the blessings received from the Divine Being, with a heart full of gratitude; to perform the solemn rites appropriated to any particular day or festival. SYNON. *Famous, celebrated*, and *renowned*, are equally applicable to persons or things; but *illustrious* to persons only, at least when we would be nice in our choice of words.

CELEBRATION, *s.* [*celebratio*, Lat.] the performance of any rite appropriated to some festival or solemnity. Figuratively, praise, fame, renown, memorial, or honourable mention.

CELE'BRIOUS, se-le-bre-us, *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] famous.

CELE'BRIOUSLY, *ad.* in a famous manner; in such a manner as to communicate fame.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, *s.* renown, fame, or qualities which are the objects of esteem and approbation.

CELE'BRITY, *s.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] the performing any rite; renown, fame. Public and splendid transaction.

CELE'RIAC, *s.* a species of parsley; also called *turnip-rooted celery*.

CELE'RITY, *s.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] swiftness of motion.

CE'LERY, *s.* in Botany, a species of parsley.

CELE'STIAL, *a.* [*cælestis*, Lat.] in the heavenly regions; belonging to heaven, or angelical. Used substantively for an inhabitant of heaven.

CELE'STIALLY, *ad.* in a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY, *v. a.* [from *cælestis*, Lat.] to communicate or endue with the properties of heaven.

CELE'STINS, in Church History, a religious order of Christians, reformed from the Bernardines by pope Celestin V. Their rules are divided into three parts; the first, of the provincial chapters, and the elections of superiors; the second contains the regular observances; and the third, the visitation and correction of the monks. The *Celestins* rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh at any time except when they are sick; they fast every Wednesday and Friday, to the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross; and from that feast to Easter, every day.

CE'LIAC, *a.* [from κοιλία, Gr.] relating to the lower-belly. *Celiac Passion*, a sort of diarrhœa, or flux of the belly, in which the aliment is extruded, either crude or chylified, instead of excrements.

CELI'BACY, *s.* [from *cælebs*, Lat.] the unmarried or single state, opposed to marriage.

CE'LIBATE, *s.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] a single life; the same as *Celibacy*.

CELL, *s.* [*cella*, Lat.] a hollow-place; a small house, apartment, or chamber, wherein the ancient monks used to dwell in their retirement; a small or close apartment in a prison. In Anatomy, little bags, bladders, or cavities, wherein fluids or other humours are lodged. In Botany, a vacuity in a capsule for lodging the seed. They have either one cell, as in primrose; two, as in thornapple; three, as in lily; four, as in spindletree; five, as in rue; six, as in asarabacca, &c. It also signifies the vacuity in the tips that contain the dust. In Natural History, the little divisions or partitions of bee-hives, in which the honey is stored.

CE'LLAR, *s.* [*cella*, Lat.] in Building, a place under ground for keeping stores, or the lowest room of a house.

CE'LLERAGE, *s.* the part of a building appropriated to cellars; cellar-room.

CE'LLARIST, CE'LLARER, or CE'LLERER, *s.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] the butler in a religious house.

CE'LLULAR, *a.* [from *cellula*, Lat.] consisting of, or abounding in little cells or cavities.

CE'LLULE, *s.* a little cell or cavity.

CE'LSITUDE, *s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] height, tallness, stature. Also, a note of dignity for certain persons in high office.

CE'LTIC, *a.* belonging or relating to the Celts.

CE'MENT, *s.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.] any glutinous substance, used to stick two bodies together, as glue or mortar. Figuratively, that which forms a bond of union between friends.

To CEMENT, *v. a.* to unite by some glutinous substance, such as mortar, &c. Figuratively, to unite in the bonds of friendship, or by some common tie of interest.

To CEMENT, *v. n.* to join together, so as not to be easily divided. In Surgery, applied to broken bones.

CEMENTA'TION, *s.* the act of joining bodies together by cement.

CE'METRY, *s.* [κοιμητήριον, Gr.] a place wherein dead bodies are buried; a church-yard; a burying-ground.

CE'NATORY, *a.* [from *cena*, Lat.] relating to supper.

CENOBI'TICAL, *a.* [κοινὸς and βίος, Gr.] living in community.

CE'NOTAPH, *s.* [κενὸς and τάφος, Gr.] an honorary monument for a person buried in another place; such are most of the monuments in Westminster abbey.

To CENSE, *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] to perfume with incense. Contracted from incense, and used only in poetry.

CE'NSER, *s.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] the pan or vessel in which incense is burnt. A fire-pan.

CE'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] a Roman magistrate employed to survey and rate the people, and to inspect and correct their manners. Used by moderns to signify a morose person, given to find fault with, and censure others.

CENSO'RIAN, *a.* relating to a censor.

CENSO'RIOUS, *a.* morosely animadverting on the faults of others. Used with *of* or *upon*, before the object of censure.

CENSO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a severe manner; condemning the foibles of others with the greatest rigour.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* a disposition or habit of finding fault with the actions of others.

CE'NSORSHIP, *s.* the office of a censor; or the time which he continues in his office.

CE'NSURABLE, *a.* liable to be found fault with; worthy of censure; blameable; culpable.

CE'NSURABLENESS, *s.* the quality which makes a thing the object of blame or censure; culpability.

CE'NSURE, *s.* [*censura*, Lat.] the act of blaming or noting the defects which make any thing blameable; a reproof or reprimand given by a person in authority. In Ecclesiastical Government, a punishment inflicted on a person for some remarkable misdemeanour.

To CE'NSURE, *v. a.* [*censurer*, Fr.] to reprove a person publicly for some misdemeanor, applied to the reproofs of a superior; to reprimand; blame; or find fault with.

CE'NSURER, *s.* a person who is fond of taking notice of the faults of others; one who is addicted to reproving others for their defects; a censor.

CENT, *s.* [an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat.] in Commerce, used to express the profit or loss arising from the sale of any commodity, the rate of commission, exchange, or the interest of money, &c. and signifies the proportion or sum lost, &c. in every 100; thus 10 *per cent.* loss implies that the seller has lost 10 pounds on every 100 pounds of the price for which he bought the commodity.

CE'NTAUR, *s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.] an imaginary or chimerical being, represented by ancient poets as half a man and half a horse. In Astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, joined with the Wolf, containing 13 stars.

CE'NTAURY, *s.* a plant, the root of which is esteemed in fluxes, dysenteries, spitting of blood, and recommended by some in all diseases arising from the obstructions of the meseraic veins.

CE'NTENARY, *s.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] the number of a hundred.

CENTE'SIMAL, *a.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] hundredth.

CENTIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [from *centum* and *foliam*, Lat.] having a hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE, *s.* [*centum* and *pes*, Lat.] a poisonous insect in the West Indies, called by the English *forty-legs*.

CE'NTO, *s.* [Lat.] in Poetry, a piece wholly composed of verses from other authors, wherein sometimes whole lines, and at others half verses, are borrowed, but set down in a new order, and applied to a subject different from that in which they were originally introduced.

CE'NTRAL, *a.* relating to the centre, or placed in the centre or middle. *Central forces*, are those by which a body tends to, or removes from, the centre.

CE'NTRALLY, *ad.* entirely; perpendicularly; in a manner relating to the centre of gravity.

CE'NTRE, *s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] in its primary sense, a point equally remote from either of the extremities of a line, figure, or body; or the point or middle of a line or plane, which divides it into two equal parts. The *centre of a circle*, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Centre of gravitation*, or *attraction*, is that point to which a planet is impelled in its motion by the force of gravity. *Centre of gravity*, is that point about which all the parts of a body, in any situation, balance each other. *Centre of motion*, is that point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of the body move about it. *Centre of oscillation*, is that point in which, if the whole gravity of the pendulum were collected, the time of its vibration would receive no alteration. *Centre of percussion*, is that point in which the force of a stroke is the greatest possible. *Centre*, is used figuratively for the earth, which in the Ptolemaic system is placed in the *centre*.

To CE'NTRE, *v. a.* to fix on, or as a centre; to tend to, or be collected together, as in a centre. Used neuterly, to meet, like rays in a centre; to be placed in the centre of the mundane system.

CE'NTRIC, or CE'NTRICAL, *a.* placed in the centre.

CENTRIFU'GAL, *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] that endeavours to fly or recede from its centre or fixed place; so that the force of any body moving in a circular or curvilinear orbit, that strives to fall off from the axis of its motion in a tangent to the said orbit, is called the *centrifugal force*.

CENTRIPE'TAL, *a.* [*centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] tending towards the centre. *Centripetal force*, is that by which a body tends, acts or is impelled towards the centre.

CE'NTRY, *s.* See SENTRY, or SENTINEL.

CE'NTUPLE, *a.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] a hundred-fold.

To CENTU'PLE, or CENTU'PLICATE, *v. a.* to make a hundred-fold; to repeat a hundred times.

CENTU'RIAL, *a.* of or belonging to a century; happening but once in a century; secular.

To CENTU'RIATE, *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] to divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, *s.* an historian who divides time into centuries, or spaces consisting of a hundred years.

CENTU'RION, *s.* [*centurio*, Lat.] a military officer among the Romans, who commanded a hundred men.

CE'NTURY, *s.* [*centuria*, Lat.] in Chronology, a period of one hundred years. In Church History, the method of computing by *centuries* is generally observed, commencing from the time of our Saviour's incarnation; in which sense we say, the first, second, third century, &c. The word is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

CEPHALALGY, *s.* [κεφαλαλγία, Gr.] the headache.

CEPHA'LIC, *a.* [from κεφαλη, Gr.] in Medicine, applied to remedies for disorders in the head.

CEPHALO'NIA, or *Cefalonia*, a considerable island of Greece, S. W. of Livadia, and N. W. of the Morea. It is 40 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad, and is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine; the climate is warm, and the trees blossom throughout the year. It was formerly subject to the Venetians, but is now a member of the Ionian republic, under the protection of Great Britain. Argostoli is the capital. Lat. 38. 12. N. lon. 20. 56. E.

CERA'STES, *s.* [κεράστης, Gr.] a serpent having horns, or supposed to have them.

CE'RATE, *s.* [from *cera*, Lat.] in Medicine, a kind of stiff ointment, softer than a plaster, made of oil, wax, and other ingredients, used externally.

CE'RATED, *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] covered with wax or cerate.

CE'RBERUS, the name of a fabulous dog with three heads, which watched the gates of hell, or hades.

To CERE, *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat.] to cover with wax.

CE'REBEL, *s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] part of the brain.

CE'REBRUM, *s.* [Lat.] the brain properly so called. See BRAIN.

CE'RECLOTH, *s.* a cloth covered or spread with cerate or other ointment, used for wounds and bruises.

CE'REMENTS, *s.* [from *cera*, Lat.] cloths dipped in melted wax or gum, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped when embalmed.

CEREMO'NIAL, *a.* that relates to a ceremony, or external rite. Figuratively, consisting in mere external show; formal. Substantively, an external rite, or book containing the ceremonies to be observed in religious worship.

CEREMO'NIALNESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in external rites, and modes of worship; the mere external show of devotion, piety, or virtue.

CEREMO'NIOUS, *a.* consisting in external or outward rites; superstitious, or fond of ceremonies; formal; too much given to the practice of external acts of civility and polite address. Figuratively, awful.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* in a polite and civil manner.

CE'REMONY, *s.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.] an assemblage of several actions, forms, and circumstances, in order to render a thing more solemn; an outward rite, an external form in religion; polite address. *Master of the ceremonies*, an officer instituted by king James I. for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and strangers of quality. He wears about his neck a chain of gold, with a medal under the crown of Great Britain, having on one side an emblem of peace, with this motto, *beati pacifici*; and on the other an emblem of war, with *Dieu et*

mon droit. His salary is 300*l. per ann.* he has his assistant and marshal of the ceremonies both under him.

CE'RES, in the Heathen Mythology, the inventress of agriculture, and goddess of corn and husbandmen.

CERI'NTHIANS, in Church History, heretics, the followers of Cerinthus, who lived and published his heresies in the time of the apostles themselves. They did not allow that God was the author of the creatures, but that the world was created by an inferior power. They attributed to this Creator an only Son, born in time and different from the world. They admitted several angels and inferior powers; maintained that the law and the prophets came not from God, but from angels; and that the God of the Hebrews was only an angel. They distinguished between Jesus and Christ, and said, that Jesus was a mere man, born like other men, of Joseph and Mary; but that he excelled all others in prudence and wisdom; that Jesus being baptized, the Christ of the supreme God, that is, the Holy Ghost, descended upon him; and that by the assistance of this Christ, Jesus performed his miracles. It was partly to refute this sect that St. John wrote his Gospel.

CERNE ABBEY, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It stands on the river Cerne, in a pleasant vale, surrounded with steep chalk hills, on one of which, Trendle hill, a little to the N. is a gigantic figure of a man, 180 feet in height, with the left hand extended, and in the right, which is erected, a club, cut in the chalk: it covers nearly an acre, and is repaired about once in 7 years, by cleansing the furrows, and filling them with fresh chalk. It is 6 miles N. N. W. of Dorchester, and 120 W. by S. of London. Population 1209.

CE'RTAIN, *a.* [*certus*, Lat.] that cannot be denied without obstinacy; resolved, or determined; sure, so as to admit of no doubt; indubitable; unfailing; regular; settled. Some, indefinitely; as, "a *certain* place."

CE'RTAINLY, *ad.* without doubt, question, or scruple.

CE'RTAINTY, *s.* regularity; settled state. Exemption from failure or doubt. It is divided by Metaphysicians into *Certainty of truth*, when words are so put together in propositions as exactly to express the agreement or disagreement of ideas, as expressed in any proposition; and 2dly, *Certainty of knowledge*, or the perceiving the agreement or disagreement of ideas, as expressed in any proposition; this is called the *knowing* or being *certain* of the truth of any proposition. A *physical certainty*, depends on the evidence of sense. A *mathematical certainty*, is what no man doubts of, as that 100 is more than 1. A *moral certainty*, depends for proof on a due connection of circumstances, and clearness of testimony, and when these concur, cannot be doubted of without obstinacy. Figuratively, an event which must necessarily and unavoidably happen.

CE'RTES, ser-tez, *ad.* [Fr.] certainly; in truth; in sooth.

CERTI'FICATE, *s.* [from *certifico*, low Lat.] a testimony given in writing, to certify or make known any truth. Figuratively, any testimony.

To CE'RTIFY, *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] to give certain notice of a thing.

CERTIORA'RI, *s.* [Lat.] a writ issued out of the Chancery, or court of King's Bench, directed to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.

CE'RTITUDE, *s.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] an act of the judgment, importing the adhesion of the mind to the proposition it affirms, or the strength of evidence which occasions that adhesion; freedom from doubt. See CERTAINTY.

CE'RVICAL, *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] belonging to, or situated in the neck.

CE'RVIX, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the neck, opposed to the *jugulum*, throat, or fore part.

CERU'LEAN, or CERU'LEOUS, *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] blue, or sky-coloured.

CE'RUMEN, *s.* [Lat.] ear-wax.

CE'RUSE, *s.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] white-lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water, and formed into a paste.

CESARE'AN, *a.* in Anatomy, the *Cesarean section*, is the cutting a child from its mother's womb, when it cannot be otherwise extracted; which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cesar*, to the Romish family so called.

CESPITITIOUS, *a.* [from *cespes*, Lat.] made of turfs.

CESS, *s.* a tax; the act of levying rates, or taxing.

To CESS, *v. a.* to rate; to lay charge on.

CESSA'TION, *s.* [*cessatio*, Lat.] a pause, rest, stop, or vacation, including the idea of a change from a state of activity to that of rest. Figuratively, a truce, or forbearance of hostile acts between two armies, without a peace.

CESSAVIT, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ, which lies against a person who has not paid his rent, or performed his due service for the space of two years, and has not sufficient goods and chattels to make an equivalent distress.

CESSIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *cessum*, Lat.] the quality of receding or giving way without resistance.

CE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*cessum*, Lat.] easy to give way.

CE'SSION, *s.* [*cession*, Fr.] the act of yielding or giving way to a stroke or force without resistance. In Common Law, an act whereby a person transfers his right to another.

CE'SSIONARY, *a.* implying a resignation.

CE'SSMENT, *s.* an assessment, or tax.

CE'SSOR, *s.* [from *cesso*, Lat.] in Law, a person who ceaseth or neglecteth to pay rent, or perform a duty, so long, that a writ of *cessavit* may be taken out against him.

CE'STUS, *s.* [Lat.] a girdle, which the poets ascribe to Venus, and pretend that it adorned the wearer with irresistible charms.

CETA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] resembling a whale; of the whale kind.

CE'YLON, or in Arabic, *Sarendib*, a large and mountainous island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, E. of Cape Comorin, on the coast of Coromandel, about 270 miles in length, and 140 in its greatest breadth. It produces large quantities of cinnamon, and its pepper is of superior quality. Here is a great variety of wood for all uses; but the most remarkable tree in the island is the tallipot, of which, one of the leaves will cover 10 men, and protect them from rain. It abounds in corn, rice, elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. In some places are mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. The Dutch were in possession of all the coast of this fertile island, and to the distance of ten or twelve leagues up the country; but the whole island is now in the possession of the British, who have introduced Christianity on an extensive scale. The inhabitants consist of four distinct nations, *viz.* 1. The Vedas, or indiginous natives, a hardy race, in the north, dwelling in the woods, or on the mountains, in the rudest state of social life; and entertaining some indistinct notions of the Brahminical doctrines. 2. The Cingalese, or Ceylonese Proper, derived from Siam, and forming the mass of population in the late kingdom of Candy, and along the S. and S. W. coast, they appear to be instructed in all the arts of civil life, and are worshippers of Budha. 3. The Hindoos, from the opposite continent, spread along the E. coast, and over the N. end of the island. 4. The Moors, or descendants of the Arabs, who formerly conquered many seaports and islands in India: they are dispersed in every part, but least among the Hindoos, and are Mohammedans. The principal places are Columbo and Trincomalee. See CANDY.

C FAUT, in Music, one of the notes in the gamut.

CHACE, *s.* See CHASE.

CHAD, shad, *s.* in Natural History, a round kind of fish.

To CHAFE, *v. a.* [*échauffer*, Fr.] to warm by rubbing. Figuratively, to make sore by friction and heat. To warm, or scent with aromatic perfumes. To make a person grow warm with anger. Neuterly, to grow angry, or fret at any opposition or disappointment; beautifully applied to inanimate things. To heat by hurry. To fret against any thing.

CHAFE, *s.* anger, or peevish warmth, owing to opposition, slight, contempt, or disappointment. A storm.

CHA'FER, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of yellow beetle, with two antennæ, or horns, terminated with a kind of brush or comb, making a very loud buzzing noise when flying, and appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are called *May-bugs* by the vulgar.

CHA'FERY, *s.* a forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into bars.

CHA'FEWAX, *s.* an officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFF, *s.* [*ceaf*, Sax.] the husks or outward skins of corn, which are separated from the flour by threshing and winnowing. Figuratively, any thing of little or no value.

To CHA'FFER, *v. n.* [*hauffen*, Teut.] to treat about or make a bargain; to haggle, or beat down a person in his demands or price. Used actively, to buy; to truck or exchange one commodity for another.

CHA'FFERER, *s.* one who buys bargains, or endeavours to purchase a thing at less than the market price; a haggler.

CHA'FFERY, *s.* the act of buying or selling; traffic. In the iron works, the name of one of the two principal forges. The other is called the *finery*.

CHA'FFINCH, *s.* a song bird, so called from its delighting in chaff.

CHA'FFLESS, *a.* without chaff. Figuratively, without defect.

CHA'FFWEED, *s.* a plant with small white blossoms at the base of the leaves; found in moist sandy ground, and flowering in June. It is also called bastard pimpernel.

CHA'FFY, *a.* full of chaff; like chaff. Figuratively, light.

CHA'FING-DISH, *s.* an utensil to contain coals for keeping any thing warm, or warming it when cold.

CHAGRI'N, sha-green, *s.* [Fr.] unevenness of temper; ill humour, displeasure, or peevishness, arising from any thing done to vex, or in opposition to a person's inclinations.

To CHA'GRIN, *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] to teaze; to make uneasy; to vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN, *s.* [*chaine*, Fr.] a collection of rings, or round pieces of metal linked to each other, of divers lengths and thickness. An ornament used by several magistrates, and borrowed from the Goths. In Surveying, a series of iron links, distinguished into 100 equal parts, used for measuring land. Figuratively, a state of slavery or confinement; a series of things linked to, and dependent on one another.

To CHAIN, *v. a.* to fasten, secure, or confine with a chain. Figuratively, to enslave, or bring into a state of slavery. To be defended by a chain. To unite in firm and indissoluble friendship.

CHA'INPUMP, *s.* a double pump used in large ships.

CHA'INSHOT, *s.* two half bullets fastened together by a chain, used in an engagement at sea.

CHA'INWORK, *s.* work with open spaces, or interstices, representing the links of a chain.

CHAIR, *s.* [*chair*, Fr.] a moveable seat for a single person, with a back to it. Figuratively, the place or post of a great officer. *Above the chair*, in London, is applied to those aldermen who have borne the office of lord-mayor; *below the chair*, to those who have not yet enjoyed that dignity. The seat of justice or authority. A covered carriage in which persons are conveyed from one place to another, borne by two men; a sedan. *To take the chair*, or *be in the chair*, implies that a person is president, and presides at an assembly.

CHA'IRMAN, *s.* the president of an assembly or club; one who carries a chair or sedan.

CHAISE, shaize, *s.* [*chaise*, Fr.] an open carriage, on two or more wheels, drawn by one or two horses. A *Post Chaise* is a kind of half coach, on four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, and used for expeditious travelling.

CHALCE'DONY, or CA'LCEDONY, *s.* a genus of semipellucid gems, of an even, regular, and not tabulated texture, variegated with different colours, dispersed in form of mists and clouds.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, or CALCOGRA'PHY, *s.* [χαλκὸς and γράφω, Gr.] the art of engraving upon brass.

CHALDEA, now called *Irac-Arabia*, a province of Turkey in Asia; bounded on the N. by Curdistan and Diarbeck; E. by Irac-Agemi and Kusistan; S. by the Gulf of Persia; and W. by the desert of Arabia. It is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris. Bagdad is the capital.

CHA'LDER, CHA'LDRON, or CHAU'DRON, *s.* a dry measure used for coals, containing 12 sacks, or 36 bushels heaped up, according to a standard sealed and kept at Guildhall, London. It weighs about 28½ cwt.

CHA'LICE, *s.* [*calix*, Sax.] formerly used for a cup or drinking vessel, with a foot to it. At present appropriated to the vases or vessels used at the celebration of the Eucharist, or Lord's supper.

CHALK, chawk, *s.* [*ceale*, Sax.] a white dry marl, with a dusty surface, and found in hard masses. In Medicine, it is of the first note among the alkaline absorbents; nor is it less useful in the ordinary affairs of life; is in no small repute as a manure, especially for cold and sour lands, for which the soft unctuous chalk is most proper, as the dry, hard, and strong chalk is for lime. *Black chalk*, among Painters, is a kind of ochreous earth, of a close texture, which gives a fine black, and is used on blue paper. *Red chalk* is an indurated clayey ochre, much used by Painters and Artificers.

To CHALK, *v. a.* to rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; used with *out*, to mark or describe with chalk. Figuratively, to direct, point out, or discover.

CHA'LKY, *a.* consisting of chalk; white with chalk. Applied to fluids, such as have chalk steeped in them, and are impregnated with it.

To CHA'LLENGE, *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.] to call, dare, or provoke a person to fight, either by speaking or writing. Figuratively, to dare or defy a person to enter into a literary contest on any subject; to lay claim to as a right.

CHA'LLENGE, *s.* a provocation or summons to engage in a duel, or combat, either uttered or written; a claim of a thing as a due or right, used with *of*. In Law, an exception against either persons or things.

CHA'LLENGER, *s.* one who defies, provokes, or summons another to fight him; one who claims a superiority; one who claims a thing as his due; claimant.

CHALY'BEATE, ka-lib-be-ate, *a.* [from *chalybs*, Lat.] partaking of the qualities, or impregnated with steel.

CHAM, kam, *s.* the title of sovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMADE, sha-made, *s.* [Fr.] a certain beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, whereby notice is given to the enemy of some propositions to be made to them, to surrender, have leave to bury the dead, make a truce, &c.

CHA'MBER, *s.* [*chambre*, Fr.] in Building, any room situated between the ground floor and the garrets of a house. Figuratively, a retired room in a house; an apartment occupied as a public office, or court of justice; any cavity or hollow; that part of a gun wherein the charge is lodged.

To CHA'MBER, *v. n.* to be too free with women; to be wanton; to intrigue. Actively, to shut up in a chamber.

CHA'MBERLAIN, *s.* an officer who has the care of a chamber. The *lord great chamberlain*, is the sixth great officer of the crown. *Lord chamberlain of the household*, has the oversight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues; and in London, the *chamberlain* has likewise the cognizance of all disputes between masters and apprentices, the power of imprisoning the latter for misdemeanors, and makes freemen, &c.

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP, *s.* the office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID, *s.* a maid-servant who takes care of a lady's chamber and dressing-room, and assists in dressing her. The servant at an inn, or hotel, who has the care of the beds and bed chambers.

To CHA'MBLET, *v. n.* to be variegated; to appear like cloth or silk watered by the calenderer. See CAMBLET.

CHA'MBREL, *s.* in Farriery, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg of a horse.

CHAME'LEON, ka-me-le-un, *s.* [χαμαιλέων, Gr.] See CAMELEON. This is the proper spelling.

To CHA'MFER, *v. a.* [*chanfrer*, Fr.] to furrow; to make channels or hollow places in a column. To wrinkle.

CHA'MLET, *s.* See CAMELOT.

CHA'MOIS, *s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] an animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

CHA'MOMILE, or CA'MOMILE, kam-o-mile, *s.* [*chamæmelum*, Lat.] in Botany, a plant so called from its trailing along the ground. It has a compound flower, with an hemispherical empalement, composed of many rays.

To CHAMP, *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.] to bite with a frequent and forcible action of the teeth; to grind any hard and solid body with the teeth, so as to render it fit to swallow. Used with *up*. Neuterly, to close and open the jaws together, or perform the action of biting often.

CHAMPAIGN, sham-pane, *s.* [*champagne*, Fr.] a flat, open, or level country. Wine, so called from the province of the same name in France.

CHA'MPERTORS, *s.* in Law, such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains.

CHAMPIGNON, sham-pin-yun, *s.* [*champignon*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant of the mushroom kind.

CHA'MPION, *s.* [*champion*, Fr.] one who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The *king's champion* is an officer, who, while the king is at dinner on his coronation-day, challenges any to contest the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and sends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee. Figuratively, any one who undertakes the defence of any sentiment or topic in literature and religion.

CHANCE, *s.* [*chance*, Fr.] a word which implies that an event produced is not owing, but contrary, to the established laws of nature; or that the cause of a thing is unknown; a future event. Figuratively, an unforeseen or unexpected calamity or misfortune; a thing which was not intended or designed. SYNON. *Chance* forms neither order nor design; we neither attribute to it knowledge nor will, and its events are always very uncertain. *Fortune* lays plans and designs, but without choice; we attribute to it a will without discernment, and say that it acts blindly.

To CHANCE, *v. a.* to fall out unexpectedly, or contrary to the necessary laws of motion or nature; to proceed from some unknown cause; or without any design of the agent.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, *s.* the killing of a person without design, but not without some fault; as when a person, in lopping a tree, should kill a passenger by means of a bough he flings down; for though it may happen without design, yet, as he ought to have given notice, it is not without fault.

CHA'NCEL, *s.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.] the eastern part of a church, between the altar and the rail that incloses it.

CHA'NCELLOR, *s.* [*cancellarius*, Lat.] a very ancient and honourable officer, supposed to be formerly the king's or emperor's notary or scribe, and president over a college of secretaries, for the writing of treaties, and other public business; and the court of equity, under the old constitution, was held before the king and his council, in the palace, where one supreme court of business of every kind was kept. At first the Chancellor became a judge, to hear and determine petitions to the king, which were preferred to him; and in the end, as business increased, the people addressed their suit to the Chancellor, and not to the king; and thus the Chancellor's equitable power, by degrees, commenced by prescription. The *Lord High Chancellor* is the chief administrator of justice next to the king; possesses the highest honour of the long robe, is invested with absolute power to mitigate the severity of the law in his decisions, enters into his office by taking an oath, and having the great seal committed to him by the king, has the disposition of all ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the crown under 20l. per annum, peruses all patents before they are signed, and takes place of all the nobility, excepting those of the royal family and the archbishop of Canterbury. *Chancellor*, in an ecclesiastical court, is one bred to the law, and used by the bishops to direct or advise them in such cases as come before them. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown. *Chancellor of an University* is the chief magistrate, who seals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place: in Oxford this place is enjoyed for life; but at Cambridge only for the space of three years. *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, is the person who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter, keeps the register, and delivers transcripts of it under the seal of their order. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, is an officer appointed to determine controversies between the king and his tenants of the duchy land, being assisted in difficult points by two judges of the common law.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, *s.* the office of a chancellor.

CHA'NCERY, *s.* the grand court of equity and conscience, instituted to temper and moderate the rigour of other courts, which are obliged to act according to the strict letter of the law. From this court all original writs, commissions of bankrupts, of charitable uses, of idiots, lunacy, &c. are issued. It gives relief for or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; for or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture. All frauds and deceits, for which there is no redress at common law; all breaches of trust, confidences, and accidents, as to relieve obligers, mortgagers, &c. against penalties and forfeitures, where the in-

tention was honest, are here relievable; but in no case where the plaintiff can have his remedy at common law. Here all patents, most sorts of commissions, deeds between parties touching lands and estates, treaties of foreign princes, &c. are sealed and enrolled. From hence are issued writs to convene the parliament and convocation, proclamations, charters, &c.

CHA'NCRE, shank-er, *s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] in Surgery, a tubercle, which has its seat in the unctuous humour that fills the vesicular texture.

CHA'NCROUS, *a.* having the quality of a *chancre*.

CHANDELI'ER, shan-de-leer, *s.* [Fr.] a branch for holding candles. In Fortification, a wooden frame on which fascines or faggots are laid for covering the workmen, instead of a parapet.

CHA'NDLER, *s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] a seller of divers sorts or wares. A maker and vender of candles. A seller of corn.

To CHANGE, *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr.] to give or take one thing for another. To resign or quit one thing for the sake of another, used with *for*. "Cannot *change* that *for* another."—*South*. To give a person the value of money in coin of a different metal; to alter. Neuterly, to undergo change, or suffer alteration. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution. SYNON. We *vary* in our sentiments, when we give them up, and embrace them again. We *change* our opinions, when we reject one in order to embrace another. He who has no certain principles is liable to *vary*. He who is more attached to fortune than truth, will find no difficulty in *changing* his doctrine.

CHANGE, *s.* the alteration of a person's circumstances; the act of taking or giving any thing for another; a succession of things in the place of one another. In Astronomy, the time in which the moon begins a new revolution. Figuratively, novelty In Ringing, the alteration of the order in which any set of bells are rung. Money of a different metal.

CHA'NGEABLE, *a.* that may be altered; that does not always remain in the same situation or circumstances; inconstant; fickle.

CHA'NGEABLENESS, *s.* applied to the mind, want of constancy; fickleness. Applied to laws or qualities, liable to alteration.

CHA'NGEABLY, *ad.* in a manner subject to alteration.

CHA'NGEFUL, *a.* altering very often, and upon slight grounds; used as a word of reproach. Fickle, inconstant; full of change; mutable; uncertain; variable.

CHA'NGELING, *s.* a child left or taken in room of another; a person who does not enjoy a proper use of his understanding; a fool, natural, or idiot; one apt to alter his sentiments often; a fickle person.

CHA'NGER, *s.* one that is employed in changing or discounting money; a money-changer. One who alters.

CHA'NNEL, *s.* [*canal*, Fr.] in Cosmography, the hollow or cavity in which running waters flow; the arm of a sea or a narrow river, between two adjacent islands or continents.

To CHA'NNEL, *v. a.* to cut any thing in narrow cavities, for containing water; or for the sake of ornament: applied to buildings.

CHA'NSON, *s.* [Fr.] a song.

To CHANT, *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.] to sing; to celebrate in songs; to perform divine service with singing, as in cathedrals. Used neuterly, to harmonize or sound a chord with the voice to any musical instrument, used with the particle *to*.

CHANT, *s.* a song; melody; a particular tune; the peculiar tune used in a cathedral.

CHA'NTER, or CHA'NTOR, *s.* one who sings in a cathedral; a singer; a songster; a chorister.

CHA'NTICLEER, *s.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] the cock, so called from his clear shrill note.

CHA'NTRESS, *s.* a female singer.

CHA'NTRY, *s.* a church or chapel endowed for one or more priests to say mass in daily.

CHA'OS, ka-os, [χάος, Gr.] the original confused mass of matter out of which all visible things were made. Figuratively, any confused irregular mixture; any thing whose parts are not easily distinguished.

CHAOTIC, ka-o-tik, *a.* resembling or like a chaos.

To CHAP, *v. a.* [*kappen*, Belg.] to break into chinks by excessive heat, applied to the effects of cold on the hands.

CHAP, *s.* an opening, cleft, or chink in the ground, owing to excessive drought. An abbreviation of *chapman*.

CHAP, *s.* the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, *s.* [*chappe*, Fr.] the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; the hook by which a sword is fastened in its scabbard; the steel ring with two points by which a buckle is held to the back-strap; a piece of brass or silver which covers the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHA'PEL, *s.* [*capella*, Lat.] a building which is sometimes part of a church, or adjoining to it; or separate, and called a *Chapel of ease*, where a parish is large, as a relief to the distant parishioners. There are also *free Chapels*, endowed with revenues for maintaining a curate without any expense to the rector or inhabitants.

CHA'PEL-LE-FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near Cheshire, 17 miles S. E. of Manchester, and 167 N. N. W. of London. Population 3220.

CHA'PELRY, *s.* the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, shap-e-ron, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of hood or cap worn by knights of the garter when dressed in their robes.

CHA'PFALLEN, *a.* having the mouth shrunk, or the projecting part fallen down, applied to a helmet.

CHA'PITER, *s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] in Architecture, the upper part or capital of a pillar.

CHA'PLAIN, *s.* [*capellanus*, Lat.] a person who performs divine service in a chapel; or is retained in the service of some family to perform divine service.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, *s.* the office, possession, or revenue of a chaplain.

CHA'PLET, *s.* [*chapelet*, Fr.] a garland or wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the Romish church, a string of beads. In Architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives. In Farriery, a couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at the top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pummel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN, *s.* [*ceapman*, Sax.] one that cheapens or buys goods; a buyer and seller.

CHAPS, *s.* the mouth of a beast. Used by the vulgar, and in contempt, for the human mouth, and pronounced *chops*.

CHA'PTER, *s.* [*chapitre*, Fr.] the division of a book. In Canon Law, a congregation of clergymen under the dean, in a cathedral church; an assembly held both by religious and military orders for deliberating their affairs, and regulating their discipline; the places in which assemblies of the clergy are held: from *capitulum*, Lat.

CHA'PTREL, *s.* the capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called *imposts*.

CHAR, *s.* [written likewise *chare*] in Natural History, a fish; a kind of golden alpine trout.

To CHAR, *v. a.* to burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, *s.* [from *cyrre*, Sax.] work done by the day; a single job or task. Usually written and pronounced *chare*.

To CHAR, *v. n.* to do the house-work of a family occasionally, opposed to regular service.

CHA'RACTER, ka-rak-ter, *s.* [*character*, Lat.] a figure or mark drawn upon paper, or other substance, to convey some idea to the mind; a letter of the alphabet. Style of handwriting. An assemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one person is distinguished from another; or that which a person has peculiar in his manners, which makes him differ from others. A personage. Office, dignity, or authority.

To CHA'RACTER, *v. a.* used with *in* or *upon*, to engrave.

To CHA'RACTERIZE, *v. a.* to describe a person or thing by the properties which distinguish it from others; to impress a thing in lasting characters on the mind; to mark with a peculiar stamp or form.

CHARACTERISTIC, or CHARACTERI'STICAL, *a.* that distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same species; that marks his peculiar properties.

CHARACTERI'STIC, *s.* a peculiar mark, or assemblage of qualities, which distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same kind. *Characteristic of a Logarithm* is the same with the index or exponent.

CHA'RACTERLESS, *a.* without any mark to distinguish a thing; destitute of character.

CHA'RACTERY, *s.* a mark which distinguishes a thing from others of the same kind; impression; distinction. Accented anciently on the second syllable.

CHARA'DE, *s.* the name of a trifling species of riddle: its subject must be a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word, and these two syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately, and then together: As, my *first*, when a Frenchman is learning English, serves him to swear by. My *second*, is either of hay or corn. My *whole*, was the delight of his age, and will be the admiration of posterity—*Gar-rick*.

CHA'RCOAL, *s.* a kind of fuel, or coal, made of oak burnt, or rather baked, under a covering of turf; that for powder-mills is made of elder-wood, or willow.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday. It consists chiefly of four streets, which terminate near the market, and has several streams running through it; one in particular, by being turned to the N. or the S. would run indifferently into the Bristol or the British Channel. Here is a small woollen manufacture. It is 6 miles W. of Crewkherne, and 139 W. by S. of London. Population 5141.

To CHARGE, *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr.] to entrust, or commit to a person's care; to make a person debtor. Figuratively, to impute or ascribe; to impose as a task; to accuse, applied to crimes, sometimes having the particle *with*. To oblige a person to give evidence; to adjure; to command. To attack, applied to an engagement in war. To load a person, applied to burdens. Applied to fire-arms, to load with powder or shot. Neuterly, to make an onset.

CHARGE, *s.* in Gunnery, the quantity of powder and shot with which a gun is loaded for execution. Also, care, trust, custody; precept, mandate, command; commission, accusation, imputation; the person or thing entrusted; expense; attack; the signal for battle. A judge's injunction or exhortation. A preparation or ointment, applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammations, and sprains of horses. In Heraldry, the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from each other; and it is to be observed, that too many charges are not so honourable as fewer.

CHA'RGEABLE, *a.* expensive; costly; liable to be blamed or accused; imputable.

CHA'RGEABLENESS, *s.* expensiveness, costliness.

CHA'RGEABLY, *ad.* in a costly manner; at a great expence.

CHA'RGER, *s.* a very large dish.

CHA'RILY, *ad.* in a deliberate, circumspect, cautious manner; frugally.

CHA'RINESS, *s.* a nicety, or delicacy, whereby a person is offended at any thing which is inconsistent with the highest degree or idea of justice; scrupulousness.

CHA'RIOT, *s.* [*car-rhod*, Brit.] a covered four-wheeled carriage, suspended on leather or springs, drawn by two or more horses, and having only back seats. *War chariots*, used by our ancestors, were open vehicles drawn by two or more horses, with scythes at the wheels and spears at the pole. *Chariot-race*, a public game among the Romans, &c. wherein chariots were driven for a prize.

To CHA'RIOT, *v. a.* figuratively, to convey as in a chariot.

CHARIOTEE'R, *s.* one who drives a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE, *a.* [*charitable*, Fr.] having a benevolent and humane disposition, inclining a person to assist the afflicted; liberal; kind in judging of others.

CHA'RITABLY, *ad.* in a kind, benevolent, tender, affectionate manner; free from malignity.

CHA'RITY, *s.* [*charitas*, Lat.] a benevolent principle, exerting itself in acts of kindness and affection to all persons, without respect to party or nation; the theological virtue of universal love; alms given to the poor.

To CHARK, *v. a.* to burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal; to char.

CHA'RLATAN, *s.* [Fr.] a person who pretends to a knowledge of physic; an empiric; a quack; a mountebank.

CHARLATA'NICAL, *a.* vainly pretending to a knowledge of physic; quackish; empirical.

CHA'RLATANRY, *s.* the practice of a quack; deceit.

CHA'RLBURY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 68 miles from London. Population 1433.

CHARLES, (*Stuart*) *I.* born November 19, 1600, was proclaimed king on the death of James I. March 27, 1625; and on the May following, his marriage with Henrietta Maria of France was solemnized by proxy at Paris. The new queen arrived in England, and the marriage was consummated at Canterbury, on the 10th of June. The king, on the 10th of May, granted a pardon to 20 Romish priests, who were condemned to die. On the 18th of June, the parliament met at Westminster, when the king asked money for the recovery of the Palatinate. After some complaints and debates about grievances, the commons gave the king two subsidies; but at the same time, both houses joined in a petition against Recusants, setting forth the great dangers from the increase of popery, the cause of this increase, and the remedies for preventing this evil for the future. To which the king gave an answer very much to the satisfaction of the parliament, if his actions had been agreeable to it. King James having promised to send some ships to the French king, which, it was pretended at least, were to serve against the Genoese, or some of the allies of Spain, admiral Pennington was sent to Dieppe with the Vantguard man of war, and 7 stout merchant ships. It soon appeared, that the French king designed to make use of them against his protestant subjects in Rochelle; upon which the crew deserted to a man, rather than fight against their fellow-protestants; and Pennington was ordered by the court to put these ships into the hands of the French, to be employed as they thought fit. This occasioned a distrust of the king, a jealousy of the queen, and a general odium of the duke of Buckingham. Before the parliament had sat a fortnight at Oxford, whither it was removed on account of

the plague which raged in London, the king perceiving that the commons would grant no further supplies, till grievances were redressed, and that they were beginning to fall upon the conduct of the duke of Buckingham, he dissolved them in a hasty manner by commission, on August 12. But wanting money for the expedition against Spain, he raised it by a forced loan from his subjects, by letters under his privy-seal, which increased the popular discontents. On Feb. 2, 1626, the king was crowned. The new parliament met on the 6th, and was opened by a speech from the lord-keeper Coventry. Care had been taken to have the leading members against the court made sheriffs, that they might not be chosen in this. However, this parliament proved no more favourable to the king's designs than the former; they made greater complaints against the public grievances. The king sent for both houses to Whitehall, and severely reprimanded the commons, both by himself and the lord-keeper; complaining of their animosity against the duke, of the scantiness of the supply, and the manner of granting it; and in the end said, 'Remember, that parliaments are altogether 'in my power, for their calling, sitting, and dissolution; 'therefore as I find the fruits of them good or evil, they are 'to continue, or not to be.' This did not intimidate the commons, who being returned to their house, drew up a remonstrance, and presented it to the king, to justify their proceedings, and then went on with their articles against the duke, who, while under the impeachment, procured himself to be chosen chancellor of Cambridge, notwithstanding one of the articles against him was his engrossing a plurality of offices. The commons took great offence at this, but the king supported his election. The commons drew up a remonstrance against the duke, as the principal cause of all the grievances in the kingdom, and against tonnage and poundage, which had been levied by the king ever since his accession, though it was never understood to be payable without a special act of parliament in every new reign. But the parliament was dissolved by commission, June 15, before this remonstrance could be presented, and the king ordered all such as had copies of it to burn them. The duke remained in the king's favour till he was stabbed, when he was going to embark on board the fleet, of which he was commander in chief, as well as of the land forces. There was nothing but continual struggles between the king, who wanted to assume to himself the absolute power of disposing of his subjects' property, and leaving their grievances unredressed; and the parliament, who were willing to grant the king the necessary supplies, provided their grievances were redressed, and the rightful privileges of the subjects secured; which at last produced a civil war. On January 3, 1641-2, he sent his attorney-general to the house of peers, to accuse, in his name, of high treason, the lord Kimbolton, and five members of the house of commons, and persons were sent to seal up their papers, &c. and the king having sent a sergeant at arms to the house of commons to demand them, came himself the next day, attended by a number of armed men, as if with a design to seize them. Leaving his guard at the door, he entered the house, and taking the speaker's chair, made a speech to them on what he was come about; but looking round, and finding the accused persons not there, (for they had slipped away just before,) he told the house, he expected they should send them to him as soon as they returned; and then departed, the members crying out, Privilege! Privilege! The king soon after this removed with his family to Hampton-court, from thence to Windsor, and at last to York. Two days after his departure, he sent a message to both houses, telling them he would wave his proceedings against the six members, and be as careful of their privileges as of his own life and crown. Two days after that, he sent another to the same effect; and on February 2, offered a general pardon: but all was to no purpose, the wound was too deep to be healed; the commons made a large declaration against the late action, impeached the attorney-general for what he had done, and committed him to prison. Moreover they set a guard about the Tower, sent Sir John Hotham to take possession of Hull, where was a great magazine of arms and ammunition, and ordered him to keep it for the parliament, understanding the king had a design to secure it for himself. On May 20, the commons voted, 1. That it appeared that the king, seduced by wicked counsels, intends to make war against the parliament. 2. That whensoever the king makes war upon the parliament, it is a breach of the trust reposed in him by his people, contrary to his oath, and tending to the dissolution of the government. 3. That whosoever shall serve or assist him in such wars, are traitors by the fundamental laws of the kingdom. On June 10, the two houses published proposals for borrowing money and plate for the defence of the kingdom. On the 15th, the king granted several commissions of array for levying troops; and the parliament drew up a declaration against them. On July 12, the commons voted, and with them the lords agreed, that an army should be raised, and the command given to R. Devereux, earl of Essex. And on August 22, the king in a solemn manner set up his standard at Nottingham, having before, by proclamation, commanded all men, who could bear arms, to repair to it the said day. On October 23, a great battle was fought between the two armies at Edgehill, in Warwickshire. Both sides claimed the victory; the number of slain on the field of battle was about 5000. The year 1643 began with a treaty for peace, which was held at Oxford, between the king and commissioners from the parliament; but it broke off on April 15, without success. On June 18, there was a fight in Chalgrave field, in which the famous Mr. Hampden, a great leader in the parliament, was slain. On July 5, was fought the famous battle of Lansdown, in which, though the marquis of Hartford, who commanded for the king, lost almost all his horse, yet Sir William Waller was at last compelled to quit the field. But Sir William met with a worse fate on the 13th, when at Roundway Down, in Wiltshire, he was entirely defeated, 5 or 600 of his men slain, and 900 made prisoners. The king summoned such lords and commons as had deserted the parliament at Westminster, to meet as a parliament at Oxford. Accordingly they assembled January 22, 1643-4, and sat till April 16, following, when they were prorogued to October, but never met again. They did little of moment, except helping the king to money, which was the chief end for which they were called together. The king visibly gained ground of the parliament last year, and therefore the two houses thought it necessary to call in the Scots to their aid. A treaty was concluded, in pursuance of which the Scots army entered England, about the time the Oxford parliament met; it consisted of 18,000 foot, and 3000 horse, under the command of the earl of Leven, and passed the Tyne on Feb. 28, at some distance from Newcastle. On July 2, an obstinate and bloody battle was fought at Marston-Moor, in which prince Rupert was entirely routed, and the parliamentarians got a complete victory, which was owing in a great measure to Cromwell's valour and good conduct. York now surrendered to the parliament generals on honourable terms. On June 14, 1645, was fought the famous battle of Naseby in Northamptonshire, which decided the quarrel between the king and the parliament, wherein the parliament's forces gained a complete victory. The king lost a great number of officers and gentlemen of distinction, most of his

foot were made prisoners, all his cannon and baggage taken, with 8000 arms, and other rich booty; among which was also the king's cabinet, with his most secret papers, and letters between him and his queen; which shewed how contrary his counsels with her were to those he declared to the kingdom. After this signal victory, nothing could stand before the parliament's forces. On Feb. 18, 1645-6, Fairfax defeated lord Hopton at Torrington, and on March 15, he capitulated, his whole army to be disbanded in six days, and all the horses and arms to be delivered up to Fairfax; who by the surrender of Exeter, April 6, 1646, completed the reduction of the west to the power of the parliament. Upon Fairfax's approach to lay siege to Oxford, his majesty made his escape from thence, and threw himself into the hands of the Scots army. Oxford surrendered June 22, and the few remaining garrisons soon after. And thus the whole kingdom was subjected to the obedience of the two houses. And now the parliament consulted how to get the king out of the hands of the Scots, and to send them back into their own country. At last it was agreed that they should have 400,000l. for the arrears due to them, one moiety to be paid before their going home, and the other at stated times. And so, after several debates about the disposal of the king's person, the Scots having received the 200,000l. on January 30, 1646-7, delivered him up to the commons of the parliament of England, who were sent down to Newcastle to receive him. The same day their army began to march for Scotland, the king was conducted to Holmby-house, in Northamptonshire, where he arrived Feb. 16. The parliament and army quarrelled; and the council of agitators, consisting of deputies from each regiment, sent Cornet Joice with a detachment of fifty horse, to take the king from the parliament's commissioners at Holmby, and bring him to the army; which he resolutely effected on June 4, 1647. And now the army overruled the parliament. August 24, the king was conducted to Hampton-court. A treaty was set on foot for the restoration of the king, but on Jan. 3, 1647-8, the house (being still under the influence of the army) resolved, That no more addresses should be made to the king, no messages received from him; and to this the lords some days after agreed, the army promising to adhere to the parliament against the king. In the beginning of the year 1648, there were several risings in favour of the king: the Welsh under major-general Langhern, had seized several places, and were 8000 strong, but were defeated by colonel Horton, sent before Oliver Cromwell; who arriving soon after, put an end to the commotions in Wales. In the mean time, general Fairfax defeated those who had risen in Kent. The Scots army under the duke of Hamilton, amounting to near 20,000, entered England in July, and were joined by about 5000 English, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale. Cromwell, after having finished his work in Wales, marched with all expedition to join Lambert in the north; and Aug. 17, near Preston, in Lancashire, totally routed and dispersed this great army, the duke, in his flight being taken prisoner. Cromwell then marched directly into Scotland, and arriving at Edinburgh, he divested the Hamiltonian party of their authority. At the beginning of these troubles, the presbyterian party, in the house, in the city, and other places, began to resume their courage. Several petitions were presented for a personal treaty with the king; and when the army was removed from London into different parts of the kingdom, the secluded members and others who had absented themselves, having returned to their seats, the votes of no more addresses were repealed, and it was resolved to enter into a personal treaty with the king; that Newport in the Isle of Wight should be the place of treaty; and that his majesty should be there with honour, freedom, and safety; and five lords and ten commoners were nominated commissioners for this treaty; but the army was resolved to break off the treaty by force, and colonel Ewer, on Nov. 18, presented to the commons a remonstrance, wherein they desired, That the treaty might be laid aside, and that the king might come no more into the government, but be brought to justice, as the capital cause of all the evils in the kingdom, and of so much blood being shed. On Nov. 21, Cromwell recalled colonel Hammond from the Isle of Wight, and sent colonel Ewer to take charge of the king's person, who kept him in strict custody. On Nov. 30, his majesty was brought over to Hurst castle in Hampshire. On Dec. 4, the commons resumed the debates on the king's concessions, and voted, that the said concessions were sufficient grounds for settling the peace of the kingdom; and then adjourned to Wednesday. On which day some regiments of horse and foot having possessed themselves of all the avenues to the parliament-house, seized on forty-one members as they offered to go in, and the next day denied entrance to near one hundred more. An ordinance being voted in the house of commons, was carried up to the house of lords for their concurrence, though the commons declared, at the same time, that they, being representatives of the people, had a right to enact a law, though the consent of the king, and the house of peers, be not had thereto. They made an ordinance for erecting a high court of justice, for trying the king, who was brought from Windsor to St. James's on the 19th. The next day the trial began, the court sitting in Westminster-hall, and having chosen sergeant Bradshaw for their president. The substance of the charge was, That the king had endeavoured to set up a tyrannical power, and to that end had raised and maintained a cruel war against the parliament. The king behaved with dignity, making no other answer but denying the authority of the court. The same he did on the 22d and 23d. At last, being brought before them a fourth time, on January 27, he earnestly desired, before sentence, to be heard before the lords and commons; but his request was not granted. And so still persisting in disowning the jurisdiction of the court, and consequently in his refusal to answer to the charge, his silence was taken for a confession, and sentence of death was passed upon him: pursuant to which he was, on January 30, beheaded on a scaffold erected in the street near the windows of the Banquetting house at Whitehall, shewing as great a firmness, resolution, and resignation to the last, as he had done in all his sufferings. The day before his execution, he was permitted to see his children, the princess Elizabeth, and the duke of Gloucester, the only ones then in England. His corpse was carried to Windsor, and privately interred in St. George's chapel.

CHARLES II. was the son of king Charles I. and born May 29, 1630. On July 3, 1646, he went from Jersey into France, and resided abroad till May 1660, when he arrived at Whitehall. The king, upon forming his council, took in some that had been deeply enough engaged against his father, but afterwards promoted his restoration, as Denzel Hollis, afterwards lord Hollis, the earl of Manchester, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, and others. Mr. Baxter and Mr. Calamy were appointed his chaplains in ordinary. Sir Ed. Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon, was his lord chancellor and prime minister. The assembly which restored the king had been summoned by a commonwealth writ, in the name of the keepers of the liberties of England. It was however called a parliament till his arrival, and then had only the name of a convention; however, two days after the king went to the house, and gave his assent to an act for changing the convention into a parliament. August 29, his majesty

gave his assent to the act of indemnity, with some exceptions. The commons, soon after, voted 1,200,000l. for the ordinary expences of the government. On September 13, died of the small pox, Henry duke of Gloucester, his majesty's youngest brother. The duke of York married Anne, eldest daughter of Chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon, to whom he had been contracted at Breda. This parliament, which the king would have called the healing parliament, was dissolved Dec. 29, after passing several acts, and among the rest, one for erecting a post-office. The Royal Society was founded this year, 1660, by the king and letters patent. The king was crowned on April 24. A new parliament was summoned to meet on May 8, which continued almost 18 years, and was afterwards called the pensionary parliament. In May 1662 the marriage between the king and Catharine, princess of Portugal, was solemnized. The sale of Dunkirk, this year, to the French king, for five millions of livres, made a great noise in England, and was much reflected on. On March 2, 1664-5, war was proclaimed against the States-general. In this session of parliament, the clergy gave up the right of taxing themselves in convocation, and have ever since been taxed by the parliament in common with other subjects; and from this time the clergy have voted at elections for members of parliament. On June 3, 1665, the duke of York beat Opdam the Dutch admiral. The plague broke out in London in May, and before the end of the year, when it ceased, swept off 68,596 of the inhabitants. In January 1665-6, the French king declared war against England. The English fleet put to sea under the command of prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle, towards the middle of May, and there was soon a most bloody fight with admiral Ruyter, in which the English were worsted. There was another furious engagement in July, when the Dutch were beaten. On Sept. 2, about one in the morning, a terrible fire broke out in the city of London, which continuing three days, laid the greatest part of the city in ashes, consuming 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, with many other public structures, and 13,200 dwelling houses; and the ruins of the city were 436 acres. In October 1667, the king laid the first stone of the Royal Exchange, which was built in the room of the old one, erected by Sir Thomas Gresham. In January 1667, was concluded the famous triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, which was designed to check the projects of Lewis XIV. of France, who had already invaded the Spanish Netherlands. This was almost the only step taken by king Charles for the interest of England and of Europe during his whole reign; and indeed, it seems, that his design in it was only to amuse the public, and that there was a secret understanding between him and Lewis at the same time. In April, 1670, a severe act was passed against the nonconformists. The king established a secret council, consisting of the five following persons; Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley Cooper, and Lauderdale. This council was nick-named the Cabal, from the initial letters of their names; and they truly deserved that name, as they artfully promoted all the king's measures, how contrary soever to the interest of England and the good of all Europe. In January 1670-1, was passed the famous Coventry act against maiming or distiguring, making it death. On Feb. the 2d, the king sent a message to hasten the money-bills. Lord Lucas made a bold speech in the house of lords against the money-bills. A difference happened about the same time between the two houses, upon the lords' right of altering money-bills. In the midst of this dispute the king came to the house of peers, and prorogued the parliament. A powerful league was now formed against Holland by France, England, the elector of Cologne, and the bishop of Munster. The king, though he had lately two millions and a half from the parliament, and 700,000l from the French king, was so profuse, that he still wanted money, which he would fain raise without applying to the parliament. Upon this the Cabal advised him to shut up the Exchequer, which he actually did, and it continued shut up for a year and some months, to the great distress and ruin of many families. On March 15, the king published his declaration for liberty of conscience, suspending the execution of all penal laws against the nonconformists. On the 17th, the king declared war against the States-general; and the French king, and the other allies, soon after. The parliament met on February 4, 1672-3, and it soon appeared that the country party, or that of the people, was become more powerful in the house of commons than the court party. They vigorously addressed the king against this declaration for liberty of conscience, as it was claiming a dispensing power; and both houses joined in addresses against the dangers that threatened the nation from popery. The king finding the commons so fully bent not to finish the money-bills till their grievances were redressed, recalled his declaration. On April 16, 1677, the king, among other acts, gave his assent to one for taking away the writ *de hæretico comburendo*. On August 11, 1678, the separate peace with Holland was signed, and some months after with the rest of the allies. March 21, 1680-1, the parliament met, and the first thing they did was to order their votes to be printed, which practice they have continued ever since. But the king finding this parliament not inclined to countenance his favourite schemes, came suddenly to the house of lords and dissolved it, after one short session of but seven days. The year 1684 was almost wholly taken up with prosecutions of persons for speaking ill of the king, the duke of York, and the government; some were fined, and in large sums, and others pilloried. Sir George Jefferies, a man without honour or conscience, had been made lord justice of the King's Bench, and other alterations had been made among the judges; and the sheriffs of London being now named by the king, impannelled such juries as were sure to find for the court. The project of the surrender of Chartres was completed this year. On February 6, 1684-5, the king died (or was poisoned) in his 55th year, and near 25 years after his restoration. He had no children by his queen, but several by his mistresses.

CHA'RLESTON, the capital of South Carolina, is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of these rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks. By the Santee Canal, boats pass safely from Santee to Cooper River, and the productions of Camden, Granby, and the back country, are brought into Charleston with much facility and regularity. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and is a place of considerable trade; has an exchange, an armoury, a public library, and 13 places for religious worship. In 1820 the population amounted to 24,780 whites and blacks. Lat. 32. 48. N. lon. 80. 2. W.

CHA'RLESTON, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goat's whey It is pleasantly seated near the Dee, 28 miles W. by S. of Aberdeen.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, *s.* in Astronomy, seven remarkable stars in the constellation of *Ursa Major*.

CHA'RLOCK, *s.* a weed growing among the corn, with a yellow flower. It is a species of muthridate mustard.

CHA'RLTON, a village of Kent, 6 miles E. S. E. of London, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames

In this parish, on Blackheath, is Morden college, a noble institution for decayed merchants. Population 2327.

CHARM, *s.* [*charme*, Fr.] a kind of spell, consisting of characters or words, or philtres, supposed to have an irresistible influence, by means of the concurrence of some infernal power, both on the minds, lives, and properties, of those whom it has for its object. Figuratively, any excellence which engages and conquers the affections. SYNON. The word *charm* carries an idea of force, which puts a stop to ordinary effects and natural causes. The word *enchantment* is used properly for that which regards the illusion of the senses. The word *spell* bears particularly an idea of something which disturbs the reason. SYNON. The body seems to be more susceptible of *graces*; the mind of *charms*. We say of a lady, that she walks, dances, and sings with *grace*; and that her conversation is full of *charms*.

To CHARM, *v. a.* to fortify, or secure against evil by some spell; to influence or subdue the mind by some excellence or pleasure. To summon by incantation.

CHARMER, *s.* one who deals in spells or magic; one whose personal perfections irresistibly attract admiration and love.

CHARMING, *part.* possessed of such perfections as work irresistibly on the mind, and fill it with pleasure.

CHARMINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to convey inexpressible pleasure.

CHARMINGNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing capable of working on the affections, and filling the mind with pleasure. The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, *a.* [Fr.] containing flesh, or carcases.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, *s.* [*charnier*, Fr.] the place in or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHART, kart, *s.* [*charta*, Lat.] an hydrographical map, or projection of some part of the earth's superficies, for the use of navigation.

CHARTER, *s.* [*chartre*, Fr.] in Law, a written evidence or instrument of things done between two parties. Privilege, immunity, exemption. The *king's charter*, a royal grant to any person or body politic; such as *charter* of exemption, &c. *Charters* of private persons, are deeds and instruments. Figuratively, the act of bestowing any privilege or right, exemption or claim.

CHARTERED, *a.* invested with privileges by *charter*, beautifully applied in the following sentence: "The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still." *Shak.*

CHARTER-LAND, *s.* land which is held by *charter*, or evidence in writing.

CHARTER-PARTY, *s.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] a deed or writing indented, made between merchants and sea-faring men concerning their merchandise.

CHARTRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, containing about 13,000 inhabitants. Its cathedral is esteemed one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the river Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of Vauban, 48 miles S. W. of Paris.

CHARY, *a.* cautious; scrupulous; wary; careful of giving any cause for suspicion or censure; frugal.

CHARYBDIS, a celebrated whirlpool, 30 paces in diameter, in the Strait of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily, opposite the celebrated Sylla, in Italy. According to the ancient poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but is said to have been entirely removed by the great earthquake in 1783.

To CHASE, *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.] to follow after a beast, &c. for pleasure; to hunt; to pursue as an enemy.

CHASE, *s.* the pursuit or following of game; hunting; that which is the proper object of hunting. The pursuit of an enemy, or of some desirable object. Figuratively, pursuit. In Law, a large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game.

CHA'SER, *s.* one who pursues; a hunter; a driver.

CHASM, kazm, *s.* [χάσμα, Gr.] a breach or hollow space, separating the parts of any body; a vacant space.

CHASTE, *a.* [*chaste*, Fr.] true to the marriage bed. Applied to expressions, free from any obscenity or immodest words. In Grammar, free from barbarisms.

CHA'STELY, *ad.* without the least incontinence, or any inclination to lust; free from contamination.

To CHA'STEN, *v. a.* [*chastier*, old Fr.] to correct or punish a child, in order to deter him from faults; to mortify.

CHA'STENESS, *s.* freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modesty. Purity, either of morals or style.

To CHASTISE, *v. a.* [formerly accented on the first syllable; *chastier*, old Fr.] to punish or afflict for faults. SYNON. We *chastise* him who has committed a fault, to prevent his doing the same again; we *punish* the person guilty of a crime by way of expiation, and as an example to others. To *correct*, signifies to amend by means of *chastisement*. To *discipline*, means to regulate and instruct.

CHASTISEMENT, chas-tize-ment, *s.* [sometimes accented on the first syllable] correction or punishment, generally applied to the discipline of parents and tutors.

CHASTISER, *s.* the person that chastises.

CHASTITY, *s.* [*castitas*, Lat.] an entire freedom from any imputation of lust, either in thought or deed. In Expressions, free from immodest words. Purity of style.

To CHAT, *v. n.* [a contraction of the verb *chatter*] to talk on indifferent subjects, or without any deep thought, or profound attention; to prate; to converse at ease. Actively, to talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

CHAT, *s.* trifling, idle, and unimproving discourse, made use of to pass time away. Slight or negligent prattle.

CHATELLANY, *s.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] the district belonging to any castle.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. Population 17,936: sends one member to parliament. It is celebrated for being the principal station of the royal navy; as, likewise, for its dock-yard, improved and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, and considerably extended by Charles I. so that now there is not a more complete arsenal in the world. The warehouses for naval stores, ordnance, &c. are very large, and form whole streets; the rope houses and smiths' forges are proportionably extensive; as also the wet dock, the canals and ditches, for keeping masts and yards under water for preserving them. The largest vessels are built here, and whole fleets fitted out with astonishing expedition. A ship is used as a church for the sailors. It is 31 miles E. S. E. of London, and has a market on Saturday.

CHATSWORTH, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, near the River Derwent, 6 miles W. of Chesterfield. Here is a noble seat of the Duke of Devonshire, which, for its fine situation, is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. It was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, for 17 years; in memory of which the new lodgings that are built instead of the old, are called the Queen of Scots' apartment.

CHATTELS, *s.* any moveable possessions. At present used only in Law, for all things moveable and immoveable.

To CHATTER, *v. a.* [*caqueter*, Fr.] to make a noise like a pie. Figuratively, to talk very much; to talk idly or carelessly. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

CHATTER, *s.* a noise like that of a pie, or monkey

when angry: "The mimic ape began his *chatter*." *Swift.* Impertinent idle talk; prate, or prattle; loquacity.

CHA'TTERER, *s.* one who spends his time in idle or unimproving talk; a prattler.

CHA'TTY, *a.* liberal of conversation; loquacious.

CHA'TWOOD, *s.* little sticks; fuel.

To CHAW, *v. a.* [*kawen*, Teut.] to cut meat or food into small pieces by a frequent action of the teeth; to chew.

CHA'WDRON, *s.* the entrails or maw of a beast.

CHA'WLEY, a town in Devonshire, 10 miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter.

CHE'ADLE, a town in Staffordshire, in the neighbourhood of which are very extensive copper and brass works. It is seated in a country abounding with coals, near the source of the Dove, 12 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 146 N. W. of London; and has a market on Saturday. Popula ion 4119.

CHEAP, *a.* [from *ceapan*, Sax.] to be purchased with little money; of small value; easy to be obtained.

To CHE'APEN, *v. a.* to bargain for or ask the price of a commodity; to endeavour to purchase the thing at a less price than the seller firsts asks for it; to lessen value.

CHE'APLY, *ad.* at a low price or rate; with very little money; easily obtained.

CHE'APNESS, *s.* lowness of price; easy acquisition.

To CHEAT, *v. a.* to deceive or impose upon; to defraud a person by some artifice or low cunning; to swindle.

CHEAT, *s.* a fraud, trick, or imposture. One who imposes on others; a knave.

CHE'ATER, *s.* one who practises fraud; a knave.

To CHECK, *v. a.* to restrain or repress; to curb; to stop a thing in motion; to chide or reprove a person. To compare a document with its original or counterpart.

CHECK, *s.* a restraint, disappointment, repulse, curb, reproof. Figuratively, a sleight; a counter cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office; a person who examines any account. A kind of linen with blue stripes crossing each other, used by sailors for shirts, &c. *Clerk of the check*, in the king's household, has the controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, allowing their absence or defaults in attendance, or muleting their wages for the same, &c. He, or his deputy, takes cognizance of those who are to watch in the court, and sets the watch, &c.

To CHE'CKER, or CHE'QUER, *v. a.* [from *échecs*, Fr.] to vary with different colours like a chess-board; to variegate. Figuratively, to diversify with different states of prosperous and unsuccessful circumstances.

CHE'CKER, or CHE'CKER-WORK, *s.* any thing painted in squares, with different colours, like a chess-board.

CHE'CKMATE, *s.* [*échec et mat*, Fr.] the movement on the chess-board by which the king is made prisoner and the game is ended.

CHECK-ROLL, *s.* a book or roll containing the names of the king's household servants.

CHE'DDER, a large village of Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are the next best to Stilton, and as large as those of Cheshire. It is seated under the Mendip hills, 2 miles S. E. of Axbridge; and its cliffs constitute a fine piece of rock scenery.

CHEEK, *s.* [*ceac*, Sax.] the fleshy part of the side of the face below the eye. *The cheeks of a grate*, are flat plates of iron standing perpendicular, and serving to confine or enlarge the dimensions of a fire.

CHEE'KBONE, *s.* the jaw.

CHEER, *s.* [*chère*, Fr.] entertainment; provisions for an entertainment; gaiety or fulness of spirits. Acclamation.

To CHEER, *v. a.* to inspire with courage; to animate, or incite; to make joyful; to comfort; to console.

CHEE'RER, *s.* the person or thing which communicates joy, or comforts in distress; a gladener.

CHE'ERFUL, *a.* that abounds in gaiety, life, and spirits, opposed to dejection; causing cheerfulness.

CHE'ERFULLY, *a.* without dejection, willingly.

CHEE'RFULNESS, *s.* a disposition of mind unclouded by gloominess or despair; alacrity; vigour.

CHE'ERLESS, *a.* sad, dejected, comfortless.

CHEE'RLY, *ad.* in a gay, cheerful, joyous manner.

CHEE'RY, *a.* gay, joyful, or communicating pleasure and gaiety; sprightly.

CHEESE, *s.* [*cese*, Sax.] a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet, squeezed dry in a press, and hardened by time.

CHEE'SECAKE, *s.* in Pastry, a cake made of soft curds, butter, and sugar, baked.

CHEE'SEMONGER, *s.* one who deals in cheese.

CHEE'SEPRESS, *s.* a press, wherein the curds of which the cheese is made are pressed dry from the whey.

CHEE'SEVAT, *s.* the wooden case in which the curds are confined, when pressed for cheese.

CHEESY, *a.* having the qualities of cheese; caseous.

CHE'LMSFORD, the county town of Essex, with a market on Friday, and containing about 5500 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and the Can, the gardens of the inhabitants on each side of the town, extending to those rivers. It has a stately church, a magnificent church, a fountain, or conduit, of excellent water, and a freeschool, founded by Edward VI. It is a great thoroughfare, from the great eastern road from London passing through it, and is 43 miles S. by W. of Bury, 21 S. W by W. of Colchester, and 29 N. E. by E. of London.

CHE'LSEA, a large and populous village of Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile W. of St. James's Park. Here is an extensive and well-stocked botanical garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries in London, and a bridge over the river to Battersea; as also a magnificent hospital, begun by Charles II. for the disabled and superannuated soldiers of the English army; and a royal military asylum for soldiers orphans. Population 32,371.

CHE'LTENHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, noted for its mineral waters, and extensive prospects from its adjoining hills, which have made it a place of great public resort. The poor inhabitants spin wool for the clothiers of Stroud. It derives its name from the rivulet Chilt, which passes through it into the Severn from Dowdeswell, and is 9 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 94 W. by N. of London. It has a market on Thursday. Population 22,942; sends one member.

CHE'LY, *s.* [*chela*, Lat.] the claw of a shell-fish.

CHEMI'SE, sha-mees, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a wall lining a bastion or ditch in order to strengthen and support it. Also the French name for a shirt or shift, or a kind of dress resembling either.

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'PSTOW, a town of Monmouthshire, seated on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn, with a market on Saturday. It is the port for all the towns on the Wye and Lug; and vessels of 700 tons come up to the bridge, which consists of five arches of cast iron. Five vessels trade constantly between this port and London, generally going and returning in two months. A market boat of 70 tons burden, goes likewise regularly to Bristol every Tuesday, and returns every Thursday. The merchants import their own wine from Oporto, and flax, deal, pitch, &c. from Norway and Russia. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, swelling from 30 to 50 feet perpendicular. It is 13 miles N. of Bristol, and 135 of London. Population 3524.

CHE'RBURGH, a maritime town of France, in the depart-

ment of Manche. The harbour will admit vessels of 900 tons at high water, and of 250 at low. Woollen stuffs are manufactured here, and the inhabitants build small vessels. The English landed here in 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the works for improving the harbour: but they were resumed by Lewis XVI.; and a basin capable of containing ten ships of the line always afloat, was completed in 1813. Cherburgh is 60 miles N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49. 39. N. lon. 1. 37. W.

To CHE'RISH, *v. a.* [*chérir*, Fr.] to nourish or promote the growth of a thing; to help; to encourage; to protect, shelter, and nourish.

CHE'RISHER, *s.* one who protects, and contributes to the growth of a thing; an encourager; a supporter.

CHE'RRY, *s.* in Gardening, a fruit-tree, with shining leaves; its fruit grows on long pedicles, is roundish or heart-shaped: though included by Linnæus under the genus of *prunus*, or plum, yet they cannot be engrafted on each other.

CHE'RRY, *a.* resembling a cherry in colour; red.

CHE'RSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, on the N. bank of the Dnieper, 10 miles below the mouth of the Ingulec. It was intended by the empress Catharine, who founded it, to be the principal mart for foreign trade in this part of her dominions, but it is going fast to decay. The church and many of the houses are of stone, and neatly executed, and it has a dock for the construction of large vessels, from which men of war and merchant ships have been launched. The public works are executed, and the plantations formed by criminals, who amount to some hundreds. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an immense forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, near the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. In this city the humane Howard ended his days, in 1790; he was to the last engaged in the merciful employment of visiting those who were sick and in prison. Cherson is 50 miles N. E. of Ockzakof. Lat. 46. 37. N. lon. 31. 26. E.

CHERSONE'SE, or CHERSONESUS, *s.* [χερρόνησος, or χερσόνησος, Gr.] in Geography, a tract of land surrounded by the sea, excepting at a narrow space or neck, by which it is joined to the main land or continent; a peninsula.

CHERT, *s.* [*quartz*, Germ.] a kind of flint.

CHE'RTSEY, a town of Surrey, in a low situation near the Thames, over which it has a handsome bridge of seven arches. It was formerly the residence of some of the Saxon kings, has a trade in malt, which it conveys in barges to London, and is 7 miles W. of Kingston, and 20 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Population 4795.

CHE'RUB, *s.* [כרב, plur. כרבים, Heb.] a celestial spirit, in the order of angels, placed next to the seraphim; in scripture variously described under the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, or in a composition of all these together.

CHERU'BIC, *a.* angelic, or partaking of the nature of a cherub; relating to a cherub.

CHE'RUBIM, *s.* the plural of cherub.

CHE'RUBIN, *a.* angelical.

To CHE'RUP, *v. n.* to chirp; to make a noise by drawing in the air through the lips, after they are drawn into a kind of circle, in order to encourage any beast, or to set a bird a-singing.

CHE'RVIL, *s.* [from *chærophyllum*, Lat.] a plant used as sallad. There are several species of it.

CHE'SAPEAK, the largest and safest bay in the United States. Its entrance is between Cape Charles, in Maryland, and Cape Henry, in Virginia, 14 miles wide. It extends 270 miles to the northward, and is from 10 to 40 broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep, affording a safe and easy navigation, and containing several islands and many commodious harbours. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahanoc, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

CHE'SHIRE, a county palatine of England, separated on the N. from Lancashire by the river Mersey, but just at the N. E. point it borders on Yorkshire; on the E. it is bounded by Derbyshire and part of Staffordshire, on the S. by Shropshire, and a detached part of Flintshire, and on the W. and S. W. by Denbighshire and Flintshire, from which latter it is separated by the river Dee; on the N. W. it is washed by the Irish Sea, that part of it being a peninsula, about 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. Without including the peninsula, the county extends 33 miles from N. to S. and 42 from E. to W. It contains 650,880 acres, is divided into 7 hundreds and 88 parishes, has 1 city, 12 market towns, and 334,310 inhabitants; and sends four members to parliament. The air is temperate and very healthy. The soil is rich in pasture and corn land. Immense quantities of cheese are made in this county: but a considerable quantity of what goes by the name of Cheshire cheese, is made in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire. London alone is said to consume 14,000 tons of it; vast quantities are also sent to foreign parts, to Ireland, Scotland, and different parts of England. The manufactures of Cheshire are extensive; and it is noted for its salt springs. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Dee, Weever, and Dane; and it has several small lakes. Chester is the capital.

CHE'SHUNT, a village of Hertfordshire, near Hoddesdon, with a celebrated park. Here Richard Cromwell, the ephemeral protector, under the assumed name of Clark, spent many years of a venerable old age, in obscurity and peace. He first resided here in 1680, in a house near the church, and here he died in 1712, in his 86th year. He enjoyed a good state of health to the last; and was so healthy, that at fourscore he would gallop his horse for many miles together. The Calvinistic Methodists have a college here for the education of youth for the public ministry. Population 5051.

CHE'SNUT, or CHE'SNUT-TREE, *s.* [properly *chestnut*, from Castania in Asia Minor, whence it was brought into Europe] a tree, the timber of which is equal in value to the oak for durability, and even superior from its quality of never shrinking nor swelling after it is once seasoned. The fruit is included in a rough husk, covered with prickles. The name of a brown colour.

CHESS, *s.* [*échecs*, Fr.] a game played with small figures, on a board divided into 24 squares, each side having eight noblemen and as many pawns, or soldiers, which are to be moved into the different squares, according to the laws of the game.

CHESS-APPLE, *s.* a species of wild service.

CHESS-MAN, *s.* a puppet for chess; a pawn.

CHESS-PLAYER, *s.* a gamester at chess.

CHE'SSOM, *s.* in Gardening, a mellow earth, between the two extremes of clay and sand.

CHEST, *s.* [*cyst*, Sax.] a large strong wooden box, greater than a trunk, used for keeping clothes, linen, &c. The cavity of the human body from the neck to the belly, called the breast or stomach. A *chest of drawers*, is a wooden frame which contains several drawers placed above each other.

CHE'STED, *a.* having a chest; as, broad chested, narrow chested.

CHE'STER, the capital of Cheshire, is a large, ancient, and populous city, containing 9 well-built churches, besides the cathedral, called St. Werburgh's, which looks as antique as the castle. They were both built by Hugh Lupus, nephew to William the conqueror; unless, as some say, the church was founded by Edgar. It is seated on the Dee, over which it has a noble bridge of 12 arches; and vessels come

from the sea to the quay; and a communication has been opened by canals with most of the inland navigations. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places for embarking for Dublin. Its market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and its three annual fairs, on Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each lasting a week, are the most noted in England, especially for Irish linens. The main streets have a peculiarity of construction; they are hollowed out in the rock to a considerable depth, and the houses have, elevated in front, a sort of covered porticos, which are called Rows, and afford a sheltered way for foot passengers. The city, which is surrounded by walls, with 4 gates and 3 posterns, is 2 miles in compass, and consists chiefly of 4 large streets, which are pretty even and spacious, and as they cross in straight lines, meeting in the centre, they make an exact cross, with the town-house or exchange, a neat structure, near the middle. The population is (1831) 21,361. In the old castle, where the earls of Chester formerly held their parliaments, was a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the palatine courts and assizes were held, before the erection of the new prison. Chester, which sends two members to parliament, has a manufacture of gloves and tobacco pipes, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into North Wales. It is 38 miles S. W. of Manchester, and 180 N. W. of London.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and seated on a gentle rise, between two small rivers. Next to Derby it is the most considerable town in the county, and has one of the largest free-schools in the north of England. Here are manufactures of worsted and cotton stockings, and of carpets; also silk mills, and potteries for brown ware; and near the town are large iron founderies, which are supplied with ore and coal dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent hence by the canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough; and the country round produces great quantities of camomile. It is 24 miles N. of Derby, and 150 N. N. W. of London. Population in 1831, 5575.

CHEST FOUNDERING, *s.* in Farriery, a disease in horses which resembles a pleurisy or peripneumony in men.

CHEVALIER, shev-a-leer, *s.* [Fr.] a knight. In Heraldry, a horseman, armed at all points, or in complete armour.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE, shev-o-de-freeze, *s.* [Fr.] the Friesland horse. In Fortification, a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, five or six feet long, pointed with iron, used for stopping up breaches, or securing any avenue from an enemy's cavalry.

CHEVERIL, shev-er-il, *s.* [*chevreau*, Fr.] a kid. Figuratively, kid leather.

CHEVIOT, a mountainous district separating the N. W. part of Northumberland from Scotland. The hilly country is called the Cheviot Hills, as the adjoining fenny grounds are called the Cheviot Moors. Near these hills many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and the Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter between the Percies and the Douglasses, celebrated in the ancient popular ballad of Chevy Chase. These hills are chiefly wild and open sheep-walks; and in parts of the Scottish borders, some of the finest cattle in the kingdom are produced.

CHEVRON, shev-ronn, *s.* [Fr.] in Heraldry, one of the honorary ordinaries, representing two rafters of a house joined together, so as to form an angle, it is the symbol of protection. *Per chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two single lines, rising from the two base points, and meeting in a point above, like the chevron; this is termed *party per chevron.*

To CHEW, *v. a.* [*ceowan*, Sax.] *to bite or grind meat into small pieces between the teeth, proper for swallowing; to masticate. Neuterly, to revolve often in the thoughts; to ruminate or meditate upon. Used with on or upon.*

CHI'AN EARTH, kian-erth, s. in Pharmacy, is a dense and compact earth, sent hither *in small flat pieces from the* island whose name it bears; it is recommended as *an astringent*; and we are told, it is the greatest of all cosmetics, that it gives a whiteness and smoothness to the skin, and prevents wrinkles, beyond any of the other substances that have been celebrated for the same purposes.

CHICA'NE, she-cane, *s.* [*chicane*, Fr.] in Law, the art of protracting a cause by frivolous objections. Artifice.

To CHICA'NE, *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] to prolong a contest by artifice and subtleties.

CHICA'NER, *s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] one who makes use of quirks, subtleties, or other artifice, to obscure the truth.

CHICA'NERY, *s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] an artful prolonging any dispute by frivolous objections or subtleties.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Sussex, a neat and handsome city, seated in a plain, by the river Lavant, by which it is encompassed on every side, except the N. with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a population of about 8270 souls. The market place is in the centre of the town, from which the four principal streets are directed to the cardinal points of the compass, and are named from their direction. It is a bishop's see, and has seven churches besides the cathedral. It exports corn, malt, &c. has some foreign commerce, and manufactures of needles, baize, blankets, and coarse cloths. The haven, formed by a canal, cut from the city down into the bay, affords excellent lobsters. It sends two members to parliament; and is situated 61 miles S. W. of London.

CHICK, or CHICKEN, *s.* [*cicen*, Sax.] the young of a fowl or hen. Chick is used figuratively, for a word of tenderness. Sometimes it is used for a person not arrived to the years of maturity, and void of experience.

CHICKEN-HEARTED, *a.* timorous; cowardly.

CHICKENPOX, *s.* in Medicine, a species of the small-pox, but the pustules are not so large, so called from its not being attended with much danger.

CHICKLING, *s.* a small or young chicken.

CHICKPEA, or CHICHPEA, *s.* [*chiches*, old Fr.] a kind of degenerate pea; dwarf pea, or vetch.

CHICKWEED, *s.* in Botany, a species of alsine, with divided petals, leaves between egg and heart-shaped, and upright white blossoms, which open from nine in the morning till noon, except in rainy weather, when they do not open at all. It is very common in rich cultivated ground, and flowers from April to October.

To CHIDE, *v. a.* [preter. *chide*, particip. pass. *chid*, or *chidden*; *chidan*, Sax.] to reprove with some degree of warmth and anger for faults. To blame or find fault with, beautifully applied to inanimate things; as, "Fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to scold or reprove severely. To quarrel with. To make a noise as in a passion, elegantly applied to inanimate things; as, "As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood." *Shak.*

CHIDER, *s.* one that is addicted to reproof, or fond of blaming; a rebuker; a reprover.

CHIEF, *a.* [*chef*, Fr.] the major part, or greatest number; principal including the idea of superior rank and activity. Eminent; extraordinary; capital.

CHIEF, *s.* a commander, applied to one who commands an army. In Heraldry, the upper part of an escutcheon, running across from side to side. Among Lawyers, *In chief* means by personal service.

CHIEFLESS, *a.* without chief or commander.

CHIEFLY, *ad.* generally; for the most or greatest part; principally; eminently; more than common.

CHIEFRIE, *s.* a small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, *s.* one who commands an army; the head of a clan; a leader; a commander.

CHIEVANCE, *s.* traffic, in which money is extorted as discount. Obsolete.

CHILBLAIN, *s.* a small red shining tumour, appearing on the fingers, toes, and heels, and, when breaking out on the heels, called *kibes*.

CHILD, *s.* [plural *children; cild*, Sax.] an infant or very young person; an offspring; a product or effect.

To CHILD, *v. n.* to bring forth or bear children. Figuratively, to be prolific or fruitful, opposed to barren.

CHILDBEARING, *s.* the act of bearing children.

CHILDBED, *s.* the state of a woman just after her delivery.

CHILDBIRTH, *s.* labour; travail; delivery.

CHILDERMAS-DAY, *s.* the day on which Herod's massacre of the children at Jerusalem, on account of Christ's birth, is commemorated, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day. It is celebrated on the 28th of December, and is also called *Innocents' Day*.

CHILDHOOD, *s.* the state of a child; the interval between infancy and youth; the properties of a child; puerility.

CHILDISH, *a.* resembling a child in ignorance, simplicity, and trifling; puerile; becoming only children.

CHILDISHLY, *ad.* in such a manner as only becomes a child; in a trifling manner.

CHILDISHNESS, *s.* want of discretion, knowledge, experience, and gravity; puerility. Harmlessness.

CHILDLESS, *a.* without children.

CHILDLIKE, *a.* resembling a child.

CHILI, a large country of South America, bounded on the W. by the South Pacific Ocean; on the N. by Peru; on the E. by immense mountains, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of South America; and on the S. by Patagonia. It is about 1400 miles in length, but its breadth varies from 140 to 340. The Spanish colonies are thinly dispersed along the borders of the South Sea, on a narrow tract about 835 miles in length. A profusion of natural productions is seen throughout this country, wherever attempts have been made to cultivate it. The wine made here is palatable, and of a good body; and brandy is distilled from it. The northern parts produce olives. The useful animals introduced here from Europe have multiplied surprisingly. Mines of gold and copper are numerous. It is claimed by the Spaniards, but the greater part of it is possessed by the still unconquered and independent natives. In 1810, a revolution took place among the colonists, who separated themselves from the Spanish monarchy; and on the 1st of January, 1818, the Chili government issued a proclamation, declaratory of the independence of Chili, and its adjacent islands. St. Jago, the capital, is in lon. 70. 50. W. lat. 33. 26. S.

CHILIAD, ki-li-ad, *s.* [χιλιάς, Gr.] a thousand, or a collection of things or years amounting to a thousand.

CHILIAEDRON, *s.* [from χίλια, Gr.] a figure of a thousand sides.

CHILIFACTIVE, or CHILIFACTORY, *a.* See CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHILL, *a.* [*cele*, Sax.] cold, or that which stops the circulation of any fluid by its coldness. Figuratively shivering with, or having the sensation of, cold; depressed, dejected; discouraged, or rendered inactive by some disappointment or terrible object; not affectionate; phlegmatic.

To CHILL, *v. a.* to reduce from a state of warmth to that of coldness. Figuratively, to stop or repress any motion; to discourage and deject; to blast or destroy by cold.

CHILLINESS, *s.* a sensation of shivering cold.

CHILLY, *a.* that proceeds from chilliness or cold.

CHILMINAR, *s.* the ruins of the famous palace of Persepolis, once the capital of the Persian empire, fired by Alexander the Great, 50 miles N. E. of Schiras.

CHILNESS, *s.* the sensation of cold productive of shivering; the quality of producing the sensation of cold.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills separating the counties of Bedford and Herts, and running through the middle of Bucks, from Tring, in Hartfordshire, to Henley upon Thames, in Oxfordshire. They are covered, in various parts, with woods, and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. To these hills is annexed the nominal office of steward under the crown; the acceptance of which, of consequence, enables a member of the British parliament to vacate his seat.

CHIMB, *s.* [*kime*, Belg.] the end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, *s.* in Music, formerly used for a concord, or the sounding of the same note on several instruments at once. In Ringing, the sounding of all the bells of a steeple after one another, with all the variations in their order that can produce music, or an agreeable harmony. Applied to the Clocks, a kind of periodical music, produced by a particular apparatus, wherein hammers of different sizes are put in motion, and play some tune on bells. Figuratively, harmony of tempers, proportion, or other relations. In Poetry, the syllable at the end of a verse, which has the same sound as that of the preceding one.

To CHIME, *v. n.* to sound a concord, to agree in sound. Figuratively, to be musical. To answer each other, applied to relative terms; to acquiesce in; to agree with. Applied to Poetry, to make the concluding syllables of two verses end with the same letters or sound; to jingle. Actively, to cause to sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, ki-me-ra, *s.* [χίμαιρα, Gr.] a poetical fiction of a monster, composed of a union of the parts of different animals. Figuratively, a groundless or vain imagination.

CHIMERICAL, ke-mer-re-kal, *a.* that is the mere product of fancy or imagination; imaginary; fantastic.

CHIMERICALLY, *ad.* in a wild, fantastic, vain manner.

CHIMINAGE, *s.* [from *chémin*, an old law word for the road] a toll for passage through a forest.

CHIMNEY, *s.* [*cheminée*, Fr.] in Architecture, the passage or funnel through which the smoke ascends in a building. The fire-place. *Chimney-piece*, is a composition of certain mouldings standing on the foreside of the jaumbs, and coming over the mantle-tree; the ornamental piece of wood or stone, that is set round the fire-place.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, *s.* the ornamental piece round the fire-place.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *s.* one whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

CHIN, *s.* [*cinne*, Sax.] the lower part of the face from the under lip.

CHINA, an extensive empire of Asia, bounded on the E. by the ocean, and the N. by a great wall about 1500 miles in length, which separates it from Tartary; on the W. by high mountains and deserts, and on the S. by the ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Birmah. It is included between 98 and 123 degrees of E. longitude, and between 21 and 42 of N. latitude. It is about 1330 miles in length from N. to S. and 1030 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into 15 provinces, which contain 4402 walled cities, of which 2045 belong to the civil class, and 2357 to the military. An account, procured by Sir George Staunton, in 1793, makes the population amount to the

incredible number of 333 millions. Here are several large lakes; the principal of which are the Po-yang, in Kiang-si, 250 miles in circuit; the Tong-ting, in Hou-quang, above 200 miles in circuit; the Tai, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; and the Hong-tse, and Kao-yeou, in the province of Kiang-nan. There are several rivers, and where these are wanting there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain champaign country, and scarcely an inch of ground remains unoccupied; for the hills are cut into several stages or stories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver. There are corn and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and a great number of simples, and several trees and fruits proper to the country; in particular, one tree produces peas, very little different from those of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; a third bears white berries of the size of a hazel-nut, the pulp of which is a sort of tallow, manufactured by the inhabitants into candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white shining wax, of much greater value than the common wax. The Bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and though hollow within, the wood is very hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water, boxes, baskets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of paste. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all sorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be most handsome who are most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are but mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. They are inclined to all sorts of learning, particularly to arts and sciences. The government of this empire is absolute, and the emperor has the privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are so ceremonious as here. It is certain that their empire is very ancient; but they pretend that it has existed many thousand years before our era of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued, without interruption, from the year 2500 before Christ, though they have had twenty-two different families on the throne. The last family, now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. The religion is Paganism, and the principal pagodas are dedicated to their god Fo. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Their writing is very particular: for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters or characters, as words, in their language. All their cities and towns are so much alike, that those that know one are acquainted with all. Pekin is the capital of the whole empire. The annual revenues of the crown, according to Sir George Staunton, are said to be 66,000,000l. sterl. and the army in the pay of China, including Tartars, amount to 1,000,000 infantry, and 800,000 cavalry. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of devotion. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good natured; and yet there is but little dependence on their friendship, for they are as deceitful, and as great hypocrites, as any people in the world.

CHI'NA, *s.* [from China, the country where it is made] china-ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass.

CHI'NA ORANGE, *s.* the sweet orange, brought originally from China.

CHI'NA ROOT, *s.* a medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH, *s.* in Medicine, a violent dry cough, affecting children, even to a danger of suffocation; the hooping-cough, or whooping-cough, so called from the noise or whoop with which it is attended.

CHINE, *s.* [*eschine*, Fr.] the part of the back containing the spine or back-bone.

To CHINE, *v. a.* to cut into chines; to split along the back-bone.

CHI'NGLE, shin-gle, *s.* gravel, free from dirt.

CHINK, *s.* [*cinan*, Sax.] a narrow gap, or opening, whereby the contact of the parts of a body is discontinued; a small or narrow opening lengthwise.

To CHINK, *v. a.* to make money or pieces of any metal sound by shaking them together. Neuterly, to sound by striking each other; to break in clefts or gaps, applied to ground.

CHI'NKY, *a.* full of narrow holes, gaps, or clefts.

CHINTS, *s.* a fine cloth manufactured of cotton in the East Indies, and generally printed with lively and durable colours. An imitation of the same cloth made in England.

CHI'OPPINE, *s.* [from *chapin*, Span.] a high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

To CHIP, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting a little away at a time. To cut off the crust of a loaf, applied to bread.

CHIP, *s.* [*cyp*, Sax.] a small piece of wood separated from a larger by a bill or cutting tool; any small piece cut off from a larger.

CHI'PPENHAM, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of woollen cloths. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Avon, over which it has a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E. of Bristol, and 93 W. of London. Population 4333.

CHI'PPING, *s.* the act of cutting off small pieces.

CHIPPING, a town of Lancashire, containing 1850 inhabitants, about ten miles from Garstang.

CHIPPING NORTON, a corporate town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, a free-school, and a manufacture of horse-cloths, &c. 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, and 73 N.W. of London. Population 2637.

CHIPPING O'NGAR, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Population (with High Ongar) 2093.

CHIPPING SO'DBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a great market on Thursday for corn and cheese, and 1036 inhabitants. 15 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 110 W. of London.

CHIPPING WY'COMB, or *High Wycomb*, a town of Buckinghamshire; market on Friday. It is seated on the river Wyck, on which are many corn and paper mills, 12 miles S. S. E. of Aylesbury, and 31 WNW. of London. Population 3198; sends two members to parliament.

CHI'RAGRA, ki-rag-gra, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, the gout in the hand.

CHIRA'GRICAL, *a.* being subject to the gout in the hands.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, ki-rog-gra-fe, *s.* [χειρ and γράφω, Gr.] a person's own hand-writing; the art of writing.

CHIRO'LOGY, *s.* [χεὶρ and λόγος, Gr.] the art of expressing words by signs with the fingers.

CHI'ROMANCER, ki-ro-man-ser, *s.* one who pretends to foretel future events by inspecting the hand.

CHI'ROMANCY, ki-ro-man-se, *s.* [χεὶρ and μάντις, Gr.] the pretended art of foretelling what shall happen to a person by inspecting the lines of his hand; palmistry.

To CHIRP, *v. n.* [formed from the sound] to make a noise like a sparrow, or birds which call to one another.

CHI'RPER, *s.* a bird that makes a noise like a sparrow, or calls to another; a person that is gay, cheerful, or merry.

CHIRU'RGEON, ki-rur-je-un, (commonly, though corruptly, pron. *surgeon*) *s.* [χειρουργὸς from χεὶρ and ἔργον, Gr.] one who cures such disorders, hurts, or ailments, as require external applications, or the operations of the hand.

CHIRU'RGERY, *s.* [See *Chirurgeon*] the art of curing wounds and diseases, by external applications, or operations of the hand; now called SURGERY.

CHIRU'RGIC, or CHIRU'RGICAL, *a.* having qualities fit for external or outward application. Belonging to external or manual operation. Surgical.

CHI'SEL, *s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] a tool made of iron, pretty long, thin, and sometimes ground to an edge, used in carpentry, joinery, masonry, sculpture, &c.

To CHI'SEL, *v. a.* to cut with a chisel.

CHIT, *s.* [*citto*, Ital.] a young little child; a mere baby; a word used in anger, and expressive of contempt.

CHIT-CHAT, *s.* [a cant word formed from the reduplication or repetition and corruption of the word *chat*] idle and unimproving discourse; prattle; prate.

CHI'TTERLINGS, *s.* [not used in the singular; from *schyterlingh*, Belg.] the guts or bowels, generally applied to those of beasts fit for food. Likewise the frill or border sewed on the bosom of a man's shirt.

CHI'TTY, *a.* childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, *a.* of or belonging to chivalry.

CHI'VALRY, *s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr.] knighthood, or military dignity. The qualifications of a knight, including courage, honour, and dexterity in the use of arms; the profession, or rules to be observed by a knight; an adventure or exploit.

CHIVES, *s.* [*cive*, Fr.] in Botany, those threads or filaments in flowers, bearing the anthere or tips on their extremities. They are the male organization of plants; and called by Linnæus stamina. A species of small onion.

CHLORO'SIS, klo-ro-sis, *s.* [from χλωρὸς, Gr.] in Medicine, the green sickness.

CHLOROTIC, klo-ro-tic, *a.* affected by the chlorosis.

CHO'COLATE, *s.* [Span.] the nut of the cacao-tree; a composition made of the cacao-nut, sugar, and vanilla. The liquor made by a solution of the chocolate-cake. *Chocolate-house*, a place where the solution of chocolate is sold ready made.

CHODE, the old preterit from *to chide*.

CHOICE, *s.* [*choix*, Fr.] a faculty or act of the will, by which it prefers one thing to another, including a power to determine otherwise. Figuratively, the preferring or determining in behalf of a thing on reasonable motives. The thing chosen; that which merits a preference, or ought to be preferred. A variety of things offered to the mind or judgment, that it may select the best. *To make choice of*, to prefer or select one or more things from several which are proposed to the judgment or will.

CHOICE, *a.* [comparative *choicer*, superlative *choicest*, *choisi*, Fr.] of superior excellence. Most valuable, or best. Careful, frugal, opposed to prodigal or profuse.

CHO'ICELESS, *a.* without the power of choosing.

CHO'ICELY, *ad.* with all the qualifications which should determine the will to give a preference.

CHO'ICENESS, *s.* that quality which determines the will to give a preference. Value or superior excellence which claims a preference; nicety; particular value.

CHOIR, koire, *s.* [*chorus*, Lat. *choëur*, old Fr.] a band or company of singers. The singers in divine worship. That part of a church where the choristers and clergy are placed.

To CHOKE, *v. a.* [*aceocan*, Sax. or, according to Minshew, from חכ, Heb.] to stop up the passage of the throat so that a person cannot breathe; to kill by stopping a person's breath. To stop up any passage; to intercept or obstruct the motion of any thing. SYNON. Death brought on by a stoppage of breath is the general idea of the words *suffocated*, *smothered*, *choked*; but that of *suffocated*, implies an extinction of life, occasioned by being in a place where we cannot breathe; that of *smothered*, by being in a place where we are not suffered to breathe; that of *choked*, by having the wind-pipe closed.

CHOKE, *s.* in Botany, the filamentous, or capillary part of an artichoke, covering the fleshy part of the bottom.

CHOKE-PEAR, *s.* in Gardening, a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear. Figuratively, any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHO'KY, *a.* that cannot easily be swallowed, but is apt to stick in the passage, and stop the breath.

CHO'LAGOGUES, kol-a-gogz, *s.* [from χόλος, Gr.] medicines which have the power of purging the bile or choler.

CHO'LER, ko-ler, *s.* [*cholera*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the bile; which abounding very much in angry persons, is used figuratively for anger.

CHO'LERIC, ko-ler-ik, *a.* abounding with choler. Figuratively, angry; easily provoked; passionate; irascible.

To CHOOSE, *v. a.* [preter. *I chose*, *I have chosen*, or *chose*; *ceosan*, Sax.] to prefer or take from several things offered; to give the preference to; to will; to elect; or pick out of a number. SYNON. When we would take a thing, we determine upon one, because we cannot have all. We *choose*, by comparing things, because we would have the best. We do not always *choose* what we *prefer*; but we ever *prefer* that which we *choose*.

CHOO'SER, *s.* one who has the power of choosing; one who has a right to vote for a person who is candidate for any post; an elector.

To CHOP, *v. a.* [preter. *chopt*, or *I have chopt*; *kappen*, Belg.] to cut with a cleaver, axe, or chopping-knife, by a quick or sudden stroke; to devour or eat quickly, used with *up*. Neuterly, to change with a quick and unexpected motion. To appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold or hard weather on the hands, properly *chap*.

To CHOP, *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Sax.] to purchase by exchanging one thing for another; to take a thing back again which had been given in exchange; to be fickle in one's choice.

CHOP, *s.* a piece cut off by a sudden blow; a piece of meat cut off from a joint, generally applied to mutton. A chink, cleft, hole, or vacuity made by the warping of wood. *Chop-house*, a kind of cook's shop, where meat is ready dressed, so called from their dealing mostly in mutton-chops.

CHO'PIN, *s.* [Fr.] a French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint Winchester; in Scotland, a quart wine measure.

CHO'PPING, *a.* large or lusty, applied to infants. *Chopping-block*, a long thick block of wood, used by butchers to cleave or chop their meat upon. *Chopping-knife*, a large sort of knife, used for chopping or mincing meat.

CHO'PPY, *a.* full of holes or clefts; appearing as if cut or chopt, owing to the effects of cold, applied to the hands, &c. in the last sense properly *chappy*.

CHOPS, *s.* [it has no singular, and is supposed by Johnson to be a corruption of *chaps*] the mouth of a beast. Figuratively, used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHO'RAL, ko-ral, *a.* [from *chorus*, Lat.] belonging to, or composing a choir or chorus.

CHORD, (pronounced hard, *kord*, as if the *h* were dropped. When it implies a string made of hemp or silk, it is spelt *cord;* but when it retains its primitive sense, the *h* is retained) *s.* [*chorda*, Lat.] the string of a musical instrument, by the vibration of which all sounds are excited, as by its divisions the several degrees of tune are determined. In Geometry, a right line, terminating at each of its extremities in the circumference of a circle, but not passing through its centre. *Line of chords*, is one of the lines of the sector or plane scale; used in measuring the arc of any circle of which it is the radius. In Anatomy, a little nerve extending over the drum of the ear, supposed by some to vary and modify sounds that beat on the tympanum, in the same manner as the braces or strings stretched over the war-drum.

CHORDEE', kor-dee, *s.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] a violent pain or contraction of the frenum.

CHO'RION, ko-re-on, *s.* [from χωρεῖν, Gr.] in Anatomy, a thick, strong, whitish membrane, covered with a great number of branches of veins and arteries, and is the outward membrane which wraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER, kor-is-ter, *s.* one who sings in a choir. Figuratively, one who sings or makes part of a chorus. Beautifully applied to birds.

CHO'RLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and large manufactures of cottons, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, and with quarries of flag, slate, ashlar, and millstone. It is situated near the Liverpool and Leeds, and the Lancaster canals, 9 miles S. S. E. of Preston, and 208 N. W. of London. Population 9282.

CHOROGRAPHER, ko-rog-gra-pher, *s.* [χώρος and γράφω, Gr.] he that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, *a.* descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

CHORO'GRAPHY, *s.* the art of describing particular regions and countries, either in words or in maps.

CHO'RUS, ko-rus, *s.* [Lat.] a number of singers joining in the same piece or tune. Figuratively, that part of a song in which the whole company join. In Ancient Drama, one or more persons present on the stage, during a dramatic performance, supposed sometimes as by-standers, at others serving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident; and originally the only performers on the stage.

CHOSE, preter tense from To Choose.

CHOUGH, chuff, *s.* [*ceo*, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] in Natural History, a bird like a jackdaw, but somewhat bigger, which frequents rocks by the sea-side.

CHOULE, (commonly pronounced and written *jowl*) *s.* [*gula*, Lat.] the crop of a bird, adhering to the lower side of the bill, and descending by its throat, somewhat resembling a bag or satchel, and serving as a kind of first stomach, to prepare its food for digestion.

To CHOUSE, *v. a.* to deprive a person of any thing by plausible stories or false pretences; to cheat; to trick.

CHOUSE, *s.* one who is a proper object for fraud; a bubble or tool; a trick or sham.

CHRISM, krizm, *s.* [from χρίσμα, Gr.] the act of anointing; applied generally to anointing, at the initiation into some office, or rendering a person qualified for some profession in a scriptural sense. The ointment itself.

CHRIST, *s.* [Χριστὸς, Gr.] one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus, signifying the same as *Messiah*, used by the Jews, and both importing the validity of his claim to the high character he assumed, and the reality of his being qualified to undertake the great work of redemption.

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough of Hants, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a trade in knit silk stockings, gloves, and watch-strings. It sends one member to parliament; and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, with a small barred tide haven, 25 miles S. of Salisbury, and 100 S. W. of London. Population 5344.

To CHRI'STEN, *v. a.* [*christnian*, Sax.] to initiate or receive into the church of Christ by the sacrament of baptism. Figuratively, to give a thing a name, alluding to the practice of naming persons at this ceremony.

CHRI'STENDOM, *s.* [*christendome*, Sax.] the collective body of Christians; those parts wherein Christianity is professed.

CHRI'STENING, *s.* the ceremony of baptism.

CHRI'STIAN, *s.* [χριστιανὸς, Gr.] a person who believes in Christ, and professes the principles of his religion. They who professed the religion of Jesus were at first, termed Disciples, till the title of *Christians* was first given to those of Antioch, as appears from the *Acts of the Apostles*, xi. 26.

CHRI'STIAN, *a.* [*christianus*, Lat.] professing the Christian religion. The *Most Christian King* is a title assumed by the kings of France; supposed by French antiquaries to have been given originally by Gregory the Great to Charles Martel. *Christian name* is the name given to a person at baptism.

CHRISTIA'NITY, *s.* [*chrétienté*, Fr.] the religion of Christians.

To CHRI'STIANIZE, *v. a.* to convert to Christianity; to make christian.

CHRI'STIANLY, *ad.* like a Christian.

CHRI'STMAS, *s.* the day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated. *Christmas-box*, a box in which money collected as gifts by servants at Christmas is kept. Figuratively, the collections made at *Christmas*.

CHRI'STMASFLOWER, *s.* the same with hellebore.

CHRI'STMAS-ISLAND, an island of the Pacific Ocean, so named by Cook, who landed on it on Christmas day, 1777. It is 45 miles in circumference, bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the west side of which is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea. The soil is light and black, composed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and sand. Here are a few cocoa-nut and other trees, shrubs, and plants, some birds, and plenty of fish and turtles; but no fresh water. Lat. 1. 59. N. lon. 157. 39. W.

CHRI'STOPHER, *s.* an herb with flowers in egg-shaped bunches, a slender, jointed, scored stem, white blossoms, and black berries, called baneberries. Found in woods and hedges in Yorkshire, and flowers in May and June.

CHRI'STOPHERS, St. or *St. Kitt's*, one of the Caribbee and Leward Islands in the West Indies, about 60 miles W. of Antigua. It is 19 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. The air is good, and the soil is light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. It is divided into 9 parishes, and contains 4 towns or hamlets; Basseterre, the capital, Sandy Point, Old Road, and Deep Bay. The white and freemen are computed at 4912, and the negroes at 19,310. The produce is chiefly sugar, (the general average of this article, for a series of years, is 16,000 hogsheads of 16 cwt.) cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It is possessed by the English. Lat. 17. 15. N. lon. 63. 14. W.

CHROMATIC, *a.* [from χρῶμα, Gr.] in Painting, relating to colour. Relating to a certain kind of ancient music which proceeded by several semitones in succession.

CHROMATICS, *s.* [from χρῶμα, Gr.] that part of the science of Optics by which the several properties of the colours of light, and of natural bodies, are illustrated and explained.

CHRO'NIC, or CHRO'NICAL, kro-nik, or kro-nik-al, *a.* [from χρόνος, Gr.] that endures or lasts a long time. In Medicine, applied to those diseases which are opposed to the acute, or such as soon come to a crisis.

CHRO'NICLE, kron-e-kl, *s.* [*cronique*, Fr.] a register of transactions in the order they happen; a history.

To CHRO'NICLE, *v. a.* to insert in a history; to record.

CHRO'NICLER, *s.* one who writes a regular account of transactions, according to the order in which they were performed; an historian.

CHRO'NOGRAM, kro-no-gram, *s.* [χρόνος and γράφω, Gr.] an inscription whose numeral letters compose some particular date.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST, *s.* a writer of chronograms.

CHRONO'LOGER, kro-no-lo-jer, *s.* [χρόνος and λόγος, Gr.] one who makes the settling of dates of former transactions his particular study.

CHRONOLO'GICAL, *a.* relating to chronology, or the period in which any transactions happened.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY, *ad.* consistent with the rules of chronology; in strict order of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST, the same as CHRONOLOGER, which see.

CHRONO'LOGY, *s.* [χρόνος and λόγος, Gr.] the science of tracing the times wherein any remarkable transaction is performed, or of adjusting and computing periods of time.

CHRONO'METER, kro-nom-me-ter, *s.* [χρόνος and μέτρον, Gr.] an instrument used for the measuring of time.

CHRY'SALIS, kris-sa-lis, *s.* [from χρυσὸς Gr.] in Natural History, a worm or caterpillar in its second state, wherein it continues without eating, or any motion, unless in its tail, for some time, till it bursts its pellicle, and changes into a moth or butterfly.

CHRY'SOLITE, kris-so-lite, *s.* [χρυσὸς and λίθος Gr.] a general term given by the ancients to all precious stones that had a cast of gold or yellow in their composition. Among moderns, a precious stone of a dusky green colour, with a cast of yellow.

CHRYSOPRA'SUS, kri-so-pra-sus, *s.* [χρυσὸς, Gr. and *prāsinus*, Lat.] a precious stone mentioned in scripture, of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

CHUB, *s.* in Natural History, a non-spinous fish, or that which has no prickly fins, and only one on its back.

CHU'BBED, *a.* Figuratively, having a large head, alluding to that of a chub.

To CHUCK, *v. n.* to make a noise like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens.

To CHUCK, *v. a.* [from *choc*, Fr.] to give a person a gentle blow under the chin. To endeavour to throw money into a hole made in the ground, at some distance.

CHUCK, *s.* the noise of a hen; an expression of endearment; a cast, by which a person endeavours to throw money into a hole made in the ground for that purpose.

CHU'CKFARTHING, *s.* a play in which money is chucked into a hole at some distance.

To CHU'CKLE, *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Belg.] to laugh vehemently, so as to be out of breath. Actively, to call like a hen. Figuratively, to fondle or chuck under the chin.

CHU'DLEIGH, or *Chidleigh*, a town of Devonshire, famous for cider, with a good market on Saturday, for corn and provisions. It is seated near the river Teign, 9 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. On the 22d of April, 1807, this town, consisting of about 200 houses, was burnt to the ground, with the exception of the church and seven houses only, but happily without the loss of one human life.—*Chudleigh Rock*, in this neighbourhood, a bold and perpendicular rock, which viewed from the W. appears one solid mass of marble; but from the S. E. a hollow opens to the view, with a stream rushing impetuously at the bottom, here and there checked in its progress by a great quantity of rude stone scattered around. Population 2278.

CHUFF, *s.* a coarse, heavy, surly, and passionate clown.

CHU'FFY, *a.* surly; morose; blunt. Fat.

CHU'FFILY, *ad.* surlily; stomachfully.

CHUM, *s.* [*chom*, Armoric] a chamber-fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHU'MLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Taw, which surrounds three parts of it. Population 1573. It is 21 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London.

CHUMP, *s.* a thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

CHURCH, *s.* [*circe*, Sax.] is a word of different significations, according to the different subjects to which it is applied. 1. It is understood of the collective body of Christians through the whole world, who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of mankind. This is what ancient writers called the Catholic or universal Church; and agrees with the apostle's account of one, in *Col.* i. 18. 2. It is applied to any particular congregation of Christians, who, at one time, and one and the same place, associate together, and concur in the participation of all the institutions of Jesus Christ, with their proper pastors and ministers. 3. It is also applied to any particular sect or party of Christians, distinguished by particular doctrines and ceremonies; as, *the Romish Church, the Greek Church, the Church of England, the Reformed Churches*, and the like. 4. It is sometimes used to denote the body of ecclesiastics, or clergy; in which sense *Church* is opposed to the *State*. 5. It is likewise taken for the place where a particular congregation or society of Christians assemble for the celebration of divine service. In this sense *Churches* are variously denominated, according to the rank, degree, discipline, &c. as the metropolitan, patriarchal, cathedral, parochial, collegiate, &c. Sometimes the word *Church* is considered in a more extensive sense, and divided into several branches; as, the *Church militant*, is the assembly of the faithful on earth; the *Church triumphant*, that of the faithful already in glory; to which the Papists add the *Church patient*, which, according to their doctrine, is that of the faithful in purgatory. SYNON. *Church* and *temple* signify an edifice set apart for the public service of religion; but that of *temple* is a more pompous expression, and less in use than *Church*. With respect to the Pagan religion, we frequently use the word *temple*; as, the *temple* of Apollo: but with relation to our own, seldom; St. Paul's *Church*.

To CHURCH, *v. a.* to read the peculiar service of returning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the person who is recovered from child-bed.

CHU'RCHMAN, *s.* one who professes the religion or mode of worship by law established; a minister, or person who officiates in a church.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a small town of Shropshire, with a market for corn on Thursday, seated between two hills, 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 158 W. N. W. of London. Population 1302.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *s.* an officer elected yearly, in Easter week, by the minister and parishioners of every parish, to look after the church, church-yard, and the things belonging to them.

CHURCH-YARD, *s.* the ground adjoining to a church, wherein the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, *s.* [*ceorl*, Sax.] a clown or unpolished countryman; a rustic; a labourer. Figuratively, a morose, surly, or ill-bred person; a niggard or a miser.

CHU'RLISH, *a.* [*ceorlise*, Sax.] brutal, rude, ignorant, ill-bred, uncivil, sour; selfish, avaricious; vexatious; unmanageable.

CHU'RLISHLY, *ad.* in a rude, uncivil, or brutal manner.

CHU'RLISHNESS, *s.* rude, obstinate, and surly behaviour.

CHURM, *s.* a confused sound; a noise, as of birds.

CHURN, *s.* [*kern*, Belg.] a vessel in which cream, by violent or long agitation, is turned into butter.

To **CHURN**, *v. a.* [*kernen*, Belg.] to make butter by frequent and continual motion.

CHU'RNSTAFF, *s.* the instrument used in churning. In Botany, a species of spurge, called also wartwort, with wedge-shaped leaves, and yellowish green blossoms, found in cultivated places and gardens, and flowering in July.

CHU'RRWORM, *s.* an insect that turns about nimbly, called also a *fan-cricket*.

To **CHUSE**. See CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, ki-la-shus, *a.* consisting of chyle; partaking of the qualities of chyle; resembling chyle.

CHYLE, kyle, *s.* [χυλὸς, Gr.] in the animal economy, a milky insipid liquor, consisting of oily and mucilaginous particles, extracted from dissolved aliments of every kind, and by a peculiar mechanism conveyed to the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTION, kil-le-fac-shon, *s.* the act of converting the juice of aliments into a white liquor called the *chyle*.

CHYLIFA'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of making chyle; endued with the quality of converting aliment into chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TIC, *a.* [χυλὸς and ποιέω, Gr.] having the power or office of converting aliment into chyle.

CHY'LOUS, kil-lus, *a.* consisting of chyle, resembling or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or **CHY'MICAL**, kim-mik, or kim-e-kal, *a.* [*chymicus*, Lat.] made by, or relating to, chymistry.

CHY'MICALLY, *ad.* in a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, or **CHE'MIST**, kim-mist, *s.* a professor of chymistry.

CHY'MISTRY, or **CHE'MISTRY**, kim-mis-tre, *s.* [perhaps from χυμὸς, Gr.] an art by which sensible bodies, contained in vessels, are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, their several substances are separated, and new bodies are composed by the mixture of different substances or ingredients.

CIBA'RIOUS, *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] proper for food; edible; partaking of the qualities of food; nutritious.

CI'BOL, or **CHI'BBAL**, *s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] a small sort of onion used in salads.

CI'CATRICE, or **CI'CATRIX**, *s.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.] a little seam or elevation of callous flesh, rising and remaining on the skin, after the healing of a wound; a scar; a mark.

CICATRI'SANT, or **CICATRI'SIVE**, *a.* in Medicine, applied to such applications as are desiccative, aid nature to repair the skin of a wound, and form an *eschar*.

CICATRIZA'TION, *s.* in Surgery, the act of healing a wound; the state of being healed or skinned over.

To **CI'CATRIZE**, *v. a.* to apply such medicines to wounds as heal and skin them over; to heal and skin a wound over.

CI'CELY, *s.* a sort of herb, called also fool's parsley, or lesser hemlock.

CICHORA'CEOUS, si-kor-a-se-us, *a.* [from *cichŏreum*, Lat.] having the qualities of succory.

To **CI'CURATE**, *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] to tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

CICURA'TION, *s.* [from *cicurate*] the art of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

CICUTA, *s.* [Lat.] hemlock, a vegetable poison divided into *major* and *minor*; likewise a poisonous juice or liquor expressed from the *cicuta aquatica*, with which the Athenians used to put their state criminals to death.

CI'DER, *s.* [*cidre*, Fr.] a brisk cool liquor, prepared from the juice of apples, made vinous by fermentation.

CI'DERKIN, *s.* the liquor made of the murk, or gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out, by the addition of boiled water, and used as table drink.

CI-DEVANT, see-de-vaung, *ad.* [Fr.] heretofore, before, formerly. A word lately introduced into English.

CI'ELING. See CEILING.

CI'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the palisadoes of stiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded.

CI'LIARY, *a.* [from *cilium*, Lat.] in Anatomy, belonging to the eyelids.

CI'LI'CIOUS, *a.* [from *cilicium*, Lat.] made of hair.

CI'METER, *s.* [*cimitarra*, Span.] a sort of sword, used by the Turks, short, heavy, flat, with but one edge, and curved towards the point. Sometimes spelt *scymeter*, or *scimetar*.

CI'MMERIAN, *a.* [from *cimmerii*, Lat.] dark, dismal, gloomy, a term derived from the Scythians, whose country, it is pretended, was so full of woods, and covered with continual clouds, that but very little sun was seen among them.

CI'NCTURE, *s.* [*cinctura*, Lat.] a girdle or clothing worn round the body. Figuratively, an enclosure. In Architecture, a ring or list, at the top or bottom of a column.

CI'NDER, *s.* [*cendre*, Fr.] coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, reduced to a porous cake, and quenched before they turn to ashes; a red-hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINERA'TION, *s.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] in Chemistry, the act of reducing a body to ashes.

CINE'REOUS, *a.* [*cinereus*, Lat.] of an ash colour.

CINERI'TIOUS, *a.* [*cineritius*, Lat.] having the form of, or resembling ashes.

CINE'RULENT, *a.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] full of ashes.

CI'NGLE, *s.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] a girth for a horse.

CI'NNABAR, *s.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] is either native or factitious. The *native Cinnabar*, is an ore of quicksilver, moderately compact, heavy, and of an elegant, striated, red colour. In this ore the quicksilver is blended with sulphur, which is commonly no more than one part in six, in proportion to the mercury. It is found lodged in a bluish indurated clay, though sometimes in a greenish taley stone. *Factitious Cinnabar*, is a mixture of mercury and sulphur sublimed, and thus reduced to a fine red globe. The best is of a high colour, and full of fibres like needles.

CI'NNAMON, *s.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] the bark of an aromatic tree resembling the camphire, or olive-tree, and growing in the island of Ceylon. *Cinnamon-water*, is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley-water, in spirit of wine, or white wine.

CINQUE, sink, *s.* [Fr.] in Gaming, a five on dice, &c.

CI'NQUEFOIL, sink-foil, *s.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] a kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PORTS, five ports, so called, situated on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, over against France; these are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich.

CI'ON, *s.* [*sion*, or *scion*, Fr.] in Botany, a young twig, or sprout of a tree; a shoot ingrafted or inserted on a stock.

CI'PHER, *s.* [*zifra*, Ital.] an arithmetical character or number, also called *nought* and *zero*, marked thus (0); though of no value itself, in integers it increases the value of figures, when set on the right hand, and decreases them in the same proportion, when set before them, in decimal fractions. A collection or assemblage of letters, consisting of the initials of a person's name, interwoven together, and engraved on plate, or painted, instead of escutcheons, on coaches. Certain characters made use of by persons to conceal the subject they write about from others; the key to explain any private characters. *A mere cipher*, a person of no importance or interest.

To CI'PHER, *v. n.* to perform the operations of arithmetic; to write in occult characters.

CIRCA'SSIA, one of the seven countries which lie between the Black Sea and the Caspian, bounded on the N. by the river Don, and on the W. by part of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. They are a nation of mountaineers, who subsist by raising cattle, and fix themselves on the banks of rivers for the sake of pasturage and water. The Circassians are divided into three classes; the princes, the nobles, called usdens, and the vassals, or people. They have never had any written laws, but are governed by a collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures; their agriculture hardly produces sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses form a principal part of their commerce, and slaves, which they take in their predatory excursions. Their food consists of a little meat, paste made of millet, and beer made of the same grain fermented. They have both the Bible and the Koran; but, not having letters of their own, those who write their language make use of Arabic characters. This nation has been gradually reduced under the dominion of Russia, to which it is almost wholly subject, and is included in the government of Caucasus.

CI'RCLE, *s.* [*circulus*, Lat.] in Geometry, a plane figure, comprehended under one line only, to which all lines drawn from a point in the middle are equal. Figuratively, a curved line, which being continued, ends in the point from whence it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a point in the middle called the centre; but this is properly the periphery or circumference of a circle. *A Great Circle* of the sphere, is that whose plane passes through the centre thereof, and whose centre is the same with that of the sphere, dividing the globe into two equal parts. *A Lesser Circle*, is that which divides the globe into two unequal parts, as the Tropics, parallels of Latitude, &c. *A Primitive Circle*, is that described on the plane of the projection. *A Right Circle*, is that whose plane stands at right angles with the plane of the projection; and is a diameter of the primitive. *An Oblique Circle*, is that whose plane inclines to the plane of the projection, or makes oblique angles therewith. *Parallel Circles*, are those lesser circles of the sphere, whose planes are parallel to the planes of any great circles thereof; thus the circles of Latitude on the globe are called the parallels of Latitude, because parallel to the plane of the Equator. The circumference or extremities of any round body; an assembly of people forming a ring; a company; a series of things following one another alternately. *Circles of the Empire*, are divisions of Germany, deputies from which have a right to be present at the diets, they are nine in number, viz. Austria, the Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Suabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and the Lower Saxony. See GERMANY.

To CI'RCLE, *v. a.* to move round any thing; to surround, encompass, or inclose; to confine or keep together.

CI'RCLED, *part.* having the form of a circle.

CI'RCLET, *s.* [diminutive of *circle*] a circle; an orb.

CI'RCLING, *a.* surrounding or encompassing like a circle.

CI'RCUIT, *s.* [*circuitus*, Lat.] the moving round any thing; the motion or revolution of a planet round its orbit; a space inclosed with a circle; the circumference of any thing; the space which any thing measures in going round it; a ring, a crown, or that which encircles any thing. Also, the progress which the judges take twice every year through the several counties of England and Wales, to hold courts, and administer justice. Hence England is divided into six circuits, viz. the Home circuit, Norfolk, Midland, Oxford, Western, and Northern circuit.

To CI'RCUIT, *v. n.* to move round, or in a circle.

CI'RCUITEER, or CI'RCUITER, *s.* one that travels in a circuit; that which moves in an orbit.

CIRCUITION, *s.* [*circuitio*, Lat.] the act of going round about. Figuratively, circumlocution, comprehension of argument.

CIRCUITOUS, *a.* round about.

CI'RCULAR, *a.* [*circularis*, Lat.] round, in the form of a circle. Figuratively, succession, in which that which proceeds first returns again. *Circular letter*, a letter addressed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided by the divisions made in the arch of a circle. *Circular sailing*, that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

CI'RCULARLY, *ad.* in the form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CI'RCULATE, *v. n.* [from *circulus*, Lat.] to move in a circle; to be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner; to be dispersed. Actively, to put about.

CIRCULATION, *s.* the act of moving in a circle; a motion whereby a body returns in a curved line to the point from which it set out; a series or succession, in which things preserve the same order, and return to the same state. The *Circulation of the blood*, was discovered in England, in 1728, by *Harvey*. It is, in a living animal, the natural and continual motion of the blood, from the heart through the arteries, from whence it is brought back again to the heart by the veins, and is the principle on which life depends; for when this circular motion of the blood ceases, death immediately follows. *Circulation of the sap in vegetables*, a natural motion of the nutritious juice of plants, from the roots to the extreme parts, and back again to the root. In Chemistry, it is an operation whereby the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back, by which means it is disstilled several times, and reduced to its most subtile parts.

CIRCULA'TORY, *s.* in Chemistry, a glass vessel, consisting of two parts, luted on each other, wherein the finest parts mount to the top, and finding no passage fall down again.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY, *s.* [from *circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] the act of encompassing or surrounding.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, *part.* [*circumambiens*, Lat.] compassing a thing round; encircling; enclosing; surrounding; encompassing.

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE, *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] to walk round about.

To CI'RCUMCISE, *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.] to cut off the prepuce or foreskin.

CIRCUMCI'SION, *s.* a rite or ceremony, as well of the Pagan as Jewish religion. This term is taken from the Latin *circumcidere*, to cut round, because the act of circumcision consists in cutting off, from male infants, the prepuce, or skin, which covers the glans of the penis. The time for performing this rite, among the Jews, was the eighth day, that is, full six days after the child was born; and the instrument was generally a knife of stone.

To CIRCUMDU'CT, *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] to contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

CIRCU'MFERENCE, *s.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.] the periphery of a circle; the line including and surrounding any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; the extremities of a round body. Figuratively, any thing of a round form.

To CIRCU'MFERENCE, *v. a.* to include in a circle; to circumscribe, or confine.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, *s.* [from *circumfero*, Lat.] an instrument used by surveyors in taking angles, consisting of a brass index, with sights, a compass, and mounted on a stand with a ball and socket.

CIRCUMFLEX, *s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] an accent marked (^) used to regulate the pronunciation, and requiring an undulation between the grave and the acute.

CIRCU'MFLUENCE, *s.* [*circumfluentia*, Lat.] an enclosure made by water flowing round any thing.

CIRCU'MFLUENT, *part.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] flowing round any thing, or enclosing any thing with water.

CIRCU'MFLUOUS, *a.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS, *a.* [Lat.] wandering from house to house: as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler.

To CIRCUMFU'SE, *v. a.* [from *circumfusus*, Lat.] to pour round; to diffuse, or spread every way.

CIRCUMFU'SILE, *a.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] that may be poured, diffused, or spread round any thing.

CIRCUMFU'SION, *s.* [*circumfusio*, Lat.] the act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

To CIRCUMGY'RATE, *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] to roll round.

CIRCUMJA'CENT, *part.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] lying round any thing; bordering on any side; contiguous.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, *s.* [*circumligo*, Lat.] the act of binding round: the bound with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, *s.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.] the expressing a sentiment in a number of words; a periphrasis; an indirect way of expressing a person's sentiments.

CIRCUMMU'RED, *a.* [from *circum* and *murus*, Lat.] encompassed or surrounded with a wall.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, *a.* [*circumnavigabilis*, Lat.] that may be sailed round.

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE, *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] to sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, *s.* [from *circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] the sailing round any tract of land.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TOR, *s.* one that sails round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, *s.* [*circumplico*, Lat.] the act of enwrapping on every side; the state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR, *a.* [*circum* and *polus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, applied to such stars near the north pole, which move round it without setting, as viewed from any particular place north of the equator; and *vice versa*.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, *s.* [*circum* and *positio*, Lat.] the act of setting or placing any thing in a ring or circle.

CIRCUMRA'SION, *s.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] the act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTA'TION, *s.* [from *circum* and *roto*, Lat.] the act of whirling a thing round with a motion like that of a wheel; the state of a thing whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.] to enclose in certain lines or limits; to bound; to confine.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION, *s.* [*circumscriptio*, Lat.] the determination to a particular figure; limitation; restraint; confinement; boundary; contraction. A circular inscription.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE, *a.* that determines the shape or figure of the body; enclosing the superficies.

CI'RCUMSPECT, *a.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] cautious; vigilant; applied to a person who is attentive to the effects of his actions, and who weighs the dangers and difficulties with which they are attended.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, or CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS, *s.* looking round about one; vigilance. A cautious or wary conduct, wherein a person weighs the dangers and difficulties with which his actions are attended, and endeavours to guard against them. SYNON. To be well with the world requires *circumspection*, when we are speaking before those with whom we are not acquainted; *consideration*, for people of rank and quality; and *regard*, towards those with whom we are interested.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, *a.* looking round about; taking all the measures which may prevent a disappointment, or secure a person from any maliciousness of an enemy.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY, *ad.* in a cautious, discreet, and prudent manner; guarding against accidents, and precluding any disappointments; watchfully.

CI'RCUMSTANCE, *s.* [*circonstance*, Fr.] the particular incident belonging to any action, which determines it to be either good or bad, or a fact probable or improbable; an event. Used in the plural, for the state or condition of a person; *bad circumstances*, signifying distress or poverty, and *good circumstances*, riches or influence.

To CI'RCUMSTANCE, *v. n.* to be placed in a particular light; to be attended with peculiar incidents.

CI'RCUMSTANT, *part.* [*circumstans*, Lat.] standing round; surrounding; environing.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL, *a.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.] accidental, opposed to essential. Minute; detailed; particular, wherein all the different relations and attendant reasons of an action are enumerated. Incidental; casual.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY, *s.* the state of a thing, with all the peculiarities attending it.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY, *ad.* according to circumstance; minutely, exactly. Accidentally; not essentially.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE, *v. a.* to place a thing or action in a particular situation or relation, with respect to the accidents which attend or determine its quality.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE, *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] to enclose, or surround with trenches and fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, *s.* the art of entrenching or fortifying a camp or place with works. In Fortification, a line or trench with a parapet thrown up by the besiegers, encompassing all their camp, to defend it against any force that may attempt to relieve the place.

CIRCUMVE'CTION, *s.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.] the act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT, *v. a.* [*circum* and *venio*, Lat.] to over-reach a person by superior craft; to deceive or impose upon by specious pretences, and secret artifices; to delude.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, *s.* [*circumventio*, Lat.] the imposing upon or over-reaching a person by secret artifices and subtlety; fraud; delusion; imposture. Prevention.

To CIRCUMVE'ST, *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] to clothe all over with a garment; to surround with a garment.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE, *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] to roll round; to roll any body in an orbit or circle.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, *s.* [from *circumvolutus*, Lat.] the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round; the thing rolled round another.

CI'RCUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Antiquity, a spacious building of a round or oval figure, erected to exhibit shows and games to

the people. The *Roman Circus* was a large, oblong edifice, bowed at one end, encompassed with porticoes, and furnished with two rows of seats, ascending over each other. In the middle was a kind of foot-bank, or eminence, with obelisks, statues, and posts, at each end. It is said to have been 2187 feet long, and 900 broad, and capable of containing 150,000 people; or according to some 260,000, or 300,000; and was the greatest building in Rome.

CI'RENCESTER, a large borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays and Fridays, containing 1108 houses and 5420 inhabitants, and formerly surrounded by walls, of which some vestiges are yet visible. It has manufactures of cutlery ware, particularly cutlers' knives, carpeting, wool-combing, wool-stapling, and yarn, and is one of the greatest marts in England for wool. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Churn, in the road from Oxford to Bath, 18 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 89 W. of London.

CIST, *s.* [*cista*, Lat.] a case; a covering; an excavation. In Medicine, the coat or enclosure of a tumor; a tegument.

CI'STED, *a.* inclosed in a bag or membrane.

CISTE'RCIANS, in Church History, a religious order founded in the eleventh century, by St. Robert, a Benedictine. They became so powerful, that they governed almost all Europe, both in spirituals and temporals. Cardinal de Vitri, describing their observances, says, they neither wore skins nor shirts, nor ever ate flesh, except in sickness; they abstained from fish, eggs, milk, and cheese; lay upon straw beds, in their tunics and cowls; rose at midnight to prayer; spent the day in labour, reading, and prayer; and in all their exercises observed a continual silence. The habit of their order is a white robe in the nature of a cassock, with a black scapulary and hood, and girt with a woollen girdle. The nuns wear a white tunic, and a black scapulary and girdle.

CI'STERN, *s.* [*cisterna*, Lat.] a receptacle for water or rain, placed in yards or kitchens for family use; a large reservoir of water, or enclosed fountain.

CI'STUS, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which species five are natives of England, viz. the hoary, annual, narrow-leaved, sunflower, and dwarf: they all flower in June or July.

CIT, *s.* [a contraction of *citizen*] one who lives in the city, opposed to one at the court; a word of contempt.

CITADEL, *s.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] a fort, or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, to defend a city against enemies, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

CITAL, *s.* a reproof, or impeachment; a summons, or call to appear in a court. Quotation; citation.

CITATION, *s.* [*citatio*, Lat.] in Law, a summons to appear before any ecclesiastical judge, on some cause relating to the church. The quoting or mentioning an author's name; the passage quoted from an author. A mention, detail, enumeration.

CI'TATORY, *a.* having the power or form of a summons, or used as a summons.

To CITE, *v. a.* [*cito*, Lat.] to summons or call a person to appear in a court of justice; to enjoin, or call on a person with authority. To quote.

CI'TER, *s.* one who summons a person to appear in a court; one who quotes a passage from an author.

CI'TESS, *s.* [peculiar to Dryden] a city woman.

CITHARA, or CITHERN, *s.* [*cithara*, Lat.] a kind of harp, or musical instrument used by the ancients, the precise form or structure of which is not known: at first it had only three strings, but the number was increased afterwards to 8, 9, and lastly to 24; it was played upon with a plectrum or quill, like the lyre.

CI'TIZEN, *s.* [*citoyen*, Fr.] a person who is free of a city; one who carries on a trade in a city, opposed to a gentleman or soldier; an inhabitant; a dweller in any place. In France, during the revolution, the term *Citizen* became general instead of *Monsieur*, and every other honorary title.

CITRINE, *a.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] lemon-coloured; of a dark yellow.

CITRINE, *s.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] a species of crystal of an extremely beautiful yellow. It is generally clear, fine, and free from flaws: it is very plentiful in the West Indies, and is often set in rings by our jewellers, and may be mistaken for a topaz.

CITRON, *s.* [*citrus*, Lat.] a fruit which comes from a hot country, and is, in smell, taste, and shape, somewhat like a lemon. *Citron-water*, or *Aqua vitæ*, is distilled from the rind of citrons.

CITY, *s.* [*cité*, Fr.] a large town enclosed with a wall. In Law, a town corporate, that has a bishop and a cathedral church. The inhabitants of a city.

CITY, *a.* living in a city; like a citizen.

CIVET, *s.* [*civette*, Fr.] in Natural History, a little animal, a native of Peru and Guinea, not much unlike our cat. A perfume obtained from the civet cat.

CIVIC, *a.* [*civicus*, Lat.] that relates to civil matters, opposed to military. A *civic crown*, among the Romans, was made of oaken leaves, and given to those that had saved the life of a citizen.

CIVIL, *a.* [*civilis*, Lat.] that belongs to a city, or the government thereof. Polished; well regulated. Figuratively, civilized; humane; well bred; complaisant; gentle; beautifully applied to inanimate things. *Civil war*, that which citizens or people of the same nation wage with each other. *Civil death*, that which is inflicted by the laws, in opposition to natural. Joined with *power* or *magistrate*, that which is exercised on the principles of government, opposed to military. *Civil law*, is that which is opposed to the Common, and implies the Roman law, contained in the institutes, digests, and code. *Civil year*, that which is established by law in any country, so called to distinguish it from the natural year, which is determined by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

CIVILIAN, *s.* [from *civilis*, Lat.] one who professes and makes the civil law his peculiar study.

CIVILIZATION, *s.* a law which renders a criminal process civil, by turning an information into an inquest, &c.

CIVILITY, *s.* politeness; a polite address attended with humane and benevolent actions; a kindness bestowed in a polite manner. That which belongs to a civilized state.

To CIVILIZE, *v. a.* to instruct in such sciences as tend to render men humane; to reclaim from a state of barbarity.

CIVILIZER, *s.* one who reforms the savage manners of barbarians, and renders them both humane and polite.

CIVILLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the principles of government, and the rules of society; in a kind, condescending, good-natured, and genteel manner.

CIZE, *s.* [generally written *size*; from *incisa*, Lat.] the dimensions of any thing with respect to magnitude or bulk. Not in use.

CLACK, *s.* [*klack*, Belg.] any thing which makes a continued and lasting noise, applied to that of a mill. Figuratively, incessant and importunate tattle. The tongue.

To CLACK, *v. n.* [*klatschen*, Teut.] to make a noise like that which is heard in a mill when going; to let the tongue run, or to talk much.

CLACKMA'NNAN, a borough of Scotland, in Clack-

mannanshire, seated on the N. shore of the river Forth, 29 miles W. N. W. of Edinburgh. Here Robert de Bruce, king of Scotland, had a palace.

CLACKMA'NNAN, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. by Stirlingshire. It is but 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, but produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals and salt. This shire, together with Kinross, sends one member to parliament; and contains 14,729 inhabitants.

CLAD, part. preter. from CLOTHE.

To CLAIM, *v. a.* [*clamer*, Fr.] to demand as a right or due; to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, *s.* a demand, or right of demanding a thing as due.

CLAI'MABLE, *a.* that may be demanded as due, or as belonging to a person; challengeable.

CLAI'MANT, *s.* he that pretends a right to any thing in the possession of another, and demands it as his property.

CLAI'MER, *s.* one who demands a thing as his property.

CLAIR-OBSCU'RE, *s.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLAM, *v. a.* [from *clæmian*, Sax.] to clog with any glutinous or viscous matter. Neuterly, to be moist.

To CLA'MBER, *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *climb*] to ascend or go up a steep place with difficulty, so as to be forced to use feet, knees, and hands.

CLA'MMINESS, *s.* the quality by which any substance sticks to any thing that touches it; viscidity; ropiness.

CLA'MMY, *a.* viscous, ropy, glutinous, or adhering to any thing which touches it; tenacious; adhesive.

CLA'MOROUS, *a.* making a noise with the voice; speaking loud and turbulent; vociferous.

CLA'MOUR, *s.* [*clamor*, Lat.] a noise, or outery; an exaltation of the voice in anger. Applied with elegance to inanimate things.

To CLA'MOUR, *v. n.* to make a noise; or speak in a loud, passionate, and turbulent manner; to vociferate.

CLAMP, *s.* [*klampe*, Belg.] a piece of wood added to another to strengthen it, and prevent its bursting. A little piece of wood in the form of a wheel, used in a mortise, instead of a pulley. A quantity or collection of bricks. *Clamp nails* are such as are used to fasten on clamps in the building or repairing of ships.

To CLAMP, *v. a.* in Joining, to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain; this is of use to prevent warping.

CLAN, *s.* a family, race, or tribe; a body of persons.

CLA'NCULAR, *a.* [*clancularius*, Lat.] secret, clandestine.

CLANDE'STINE, *a.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] underhand; secret, in order to evade any law; private.

CLANDE'STINELY, *ad.* in a secret or private manner, including some illegal or bad practice.

To CLANG, *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] to make a loud shrill noise with a brazen sound like that of a trumpet; or to make a noise like that of armour when struck with a solid body, or like swords when beat together; to clatter. Actively, to strike together, so as to make a noise.

CLA'NGOUR, *s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] a loud shrill sound.

CLA'NGOUS, *a.* making a loud and shrill noise.

CLANK, *s.* a loud, shrill, or harsh noise, made by hard but sonorous bodies when clashed together.

To CLAP, *v. a.* [*clappan*, Sax.] to strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to put one thing upon another with a hasty, sudden, and unexpected motion; to perform any action in a quick and unexpected manner; to applaud or praise a person by striking the hands together; to shut up with a quick or sudden motion. To infect with a venereal poison. To *clap up*, implies to complete suddenly without much precaution. Neuterly, to move nimbly with a noise; to enter with alacrity upon any thing.

CLAP, *s.* a loud noise made by the striking of two solid bodies together, or by explosion, when applied to thunder; applause or approbation, testified by striking the hands together. In Medicine, a venereal infection.

CLA'PPER, *s.* one who strikes his hands together by way of applause; the tongue, or piece of iron, which hangs in the inside of a bell, and makes it sound; a piece of wood in a mill for shaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a person that is very talkative; a word of reproach.

To CLAPPERCLA'W, *v. a.* to scold.

CLARE, a county of Munster, in Ireland, 55 miles long, and 38 broad, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Galway; and on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It contains 2 market-towns, 79 parishes, and 258,262 inhabitants; and sends two members to parliament. It breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, besides a great number of cattle and sheep. The old town of Clare, called also Ennis, though distinct from Ennis, which is two miles distant, is now only a village, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick, and 112 S. W. of Dublin.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the river Stour; and the ruins of a castle, and a collegiate church, are still visible. It has a manufacture of baize, a very large church, and a Presbyterian and Quakers' meeting. It consists of about 550 houses, with a population of 1620; and the streets are pretty wide, but not paved. It is 15 miles S. of Bury St. Edmond's, and 56 N. E. of London. This place gives title to the duke of Clarence.

CLARENCE'UX, or CLARENCI'EUX, klar-en-shu, *s.* [Fr.] the second king of arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, son of Edward III. who first bore this office. He marshals and disposes of the funerals of all the lower nobility on the south side of the Trent, and is therefore called Surroy, *i. e.* South-roy, or South-king.

CLARE-OBSCU'RE, *s.* [*clarus* and *obscurus*, Lat.] in Painting, the lights and shades in a picture; the art of distributing the lights and shades in a piece to the greatest advantage.

CLA'RET, *s.* [*claret*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear, pale, red colour, and delicate flavour.

CLA'RICORD, or CLA'RICHORD, *s.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Lat.] a musical instrument in form of a spinnet. It has 49 or 50 stops, and 70 strings, which bear on five bridges, the first whereof is the highest, the rest diminishing in proportion. Some of the strings are in unison, their number being greater than that of the stops. There are several little mortises for passing the jacks, armed with brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords, instead of the chords used in virginals and spinnets. The chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which render the sound sweeter, and deaden it so, that it cannot be heard at any considerable distance; and therefore is in particular use among the nuns, who are unwilling to disturb the silence of the dormitory.

CLARIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *clarus* and *fio*, Lat.] the clearing any thing from impurities; the fining liquors.

To CLA'RIFY, *v. a.* [*clarifier*, Fr.] to fine or make any liquor clear. Neuterly, to clear up; to brighten.

CLA'RION, *s.* [*clarin*, Span.] a trumpet with a narrower tube and shriller sound than the common sort.

CLA'RITY, *s.* [*clarté*, old Fr.] brightness; splendour.

CLARK, *s.* See CLERK.

CLA'RY, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, called by Linnæus salvia. There are two British species, viz. the meadow and wild; the former with oblong, heart-shaped, scolloped leaves, and bluish purple blossoms: is found in Essex, and flowers in July; the latter with indented, serrated, smoothish leaves, and blue blossoms, is common in meadows and pastures, flowering from May to September.

To CLASH, *v. n.* [*kletzen*, Belg.] to make a noise, applied to two bodies struck together; to act with opposite views; to contradict, oppose, or disagree. Actively, to strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

CLASH, *s.* a noise made by the striking two bodies together; opposition of sentiments, opinions, or interests.

CLA'SHING, *s.* See CLASH.

CLASP, *s.* [*clespe*, Belg.] a thin piece of metal curved at the extremities, which enters into a hole made in another place, and used to fasten two things together, such as the covers of a book, or the foreparts of a garment, &c. Figuratively, an embrace, wherein the arms are thrown round the body of a person.

To CLASP, *v. a.* to shut or fasten by a clasp; to hold within the hands; to make the fingers meet round the circumference of any thing held in the hand; to enclose.

CLA'SPER, *s.* the tendril or thread of a creeping plant, by which it clings to some other thing for support.

CLA'SP KNIFE, *s.* a knife which is furnished with a spring, and folds into the handle.

CLASS, *s.* [*classis*, Lat.] a collection of things ranged according to their different natures and value; a rank or order. In Schools, a number of boys placed according to their attainments, and the authors they read.

To CLASS, *v. a.* to range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

CLA'SSIC, or CLA'SSICAL, *a.* [*classicus*, Lat.] relating to ancient authors; relating or pertaining to literature.

CLA'SSIC, *s.* an author of the first rank for abilities, and esteemed a standard for style, &c. usually applied to ancient authors.

CLA'SSIS, *s.* [Lat.] order; sort; body. A convention or assembly of persons within a particular district.

To CLA'TTER, *v. n.* [*clatrunge*, Sax.] to make a noise by being often struck together, applied to sonorous or metalline bodies; to make a noise by talking aloud, fast, and little to the purpose. A low word. Actively, to make any thing sound and rattle by striking it.

CLA'TTER, *s.* a rattling noise made by the frequent striking of hard bodies together; a confused and tumultuous noise.

CLA'VATED, *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] knobbed; or abounding in knobs.

CLAVE, the preterit of CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED, *part.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] in Chemistry, made with burnt tartar.

CLA'VICLE, *s.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the collar-bone, of which there are two, situated between the scapula and sternum, each of them resembling an Italic *S*, but in women more straight than in men.

CLAU'DENT, *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] shutting; enclosing; or confining.

To CLAU'DICATE, *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] to halt; to limp.

CLAUDICA'TION, *s.* the act or habit of halting.

CLAUSE, *s.* [*clausula*, Lat.] a sentence; a single article; so much of a sentence as will make sense.

CLAU'STRAL, *a.* [from *claustrum*, Lat.] belonging to a cloister, or religious house.

CLAU'SURE, *s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] confinement; the state of a person shut up or confined in a monastery.

CLAW, *s.* [*claw*, Sax.] the foot of a bird or beast, armed with a sharp-pointed horny substance. The human hand, in contempt.

To CLAW, *v. a.* [*clawan*, Sax.] to scratch or tear with the nails; to pull, as with the nails.

CLA'WED, *part.* furnished or armed with claws.

CLAY, *s.* [*clai*, Brit.] a compact, weighty, stiff, viscid, and ductile earth, when moist; smooth to the touch, easily dissolved in water, and when mixed with it, not quickly subsiding. Figuratively, the earth, or substance out of which our bodies are by Scripture said to be produced.

CLAY, a village of Norfolk, with a small harbour, and large salt-works in the neighbourhood, from whence salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes exported to Holland, the Baltic, &c. It is seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 8 miles from Walsingham, 20 N. W. of Norwich, and 122 from London.

To CLAY, *v. a.* to cover with clay. In Agriculture, to manure with clay.

CLA'Y-COLD, *a.* as cold as clay. Figuratively, lifeless.

CLAYES, *s.* [*claye*, Fr.] in Fortification, wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

CLA'YEY, *a.* consisting of, or abounding in clay.

CLA'YISH, *a.* of the nature of clay; like clay.

CLA'Y-MARL, *s.* a whitish, smooth, chalky earth, resembling clay, but somewhat more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones.

CLA'Y-PIT, *s.* a pit where clay is dug.

CLEAN, *a.* [*clæne*, Sax.] free from dirt or soil. Figuratively, free from any moral stain, wickedness, or impurity. Adverbially, it implies entirely, perfectly, fully, or completely.

To CLEAN, *v. a.* to free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANLY, *a.* free from dirt or filth. Free from moral impurity; innocent; chaste. Nice; full of address.

CLE'ANLY, CLE'ANLILY, *ad.* in a clean, neat manner, free from dirt or filth; elegantly; dexterously; cleverly.

CLE'ANNESS, or CLEA'NLINESS, *s.* neatness; freedom from dirt or filth; elegance; exactness. Freedom from any moral impurity; innocence.

To CLEANSE, *v. a.* [*clænsian*, Sax.] to free from dirt or filth by washing or rubbing. To purify from guilt. To free from bad humours by purges, in medicine. To free from matter of funguses, applied to wounds.

CLE'ANSER, *s.* [*clænsere*, Sax.] that which cleanses. In Medicine, that which removes any humours, or expels any noxious fluid from the body; a detergent.

CLEAR, *a.* [*clarus*, Lat.] bright, transparent, pellucid, transpicuous. Free from blame, innocent, without blemish. Evident, indisputable, undeniable. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt. Vacant. Out of debt, unentangled; out of danger. Unclouded by care or anger; cheerful. Sounding distinctly; canorous; articulate.

To CLEAR, *v. a.* to brighten; to cleanse; to purify. To vindicate one's character; to prove a man's innocence. To free from obscurity. To discharge a debt. To clarify or *clear* liquors, To gain without any deduction for loss or charges. *To clear a ship*, is to obtain leave for sailing, or selling the cargo, by paying the customs. Neuterly, to become bright; to recover transparency. To be free from embarrassments.

CLE'ARANCE, *s.* a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom house, by paying the duties.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory on a little island, called Clare, on the S. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51. 15. N. lon. 9. 50. W. There is also another island, called Cape Clear Island, at a small distance from Baltimore Haven; they are both inhabited.

CLE'ARER, *s.* the person or thing that removes any filth or obstruction; a purifier. That which communicates light to the mind, or removes any difficulty or prejudice which may obscure the judgment; an enlightener. A brightener.

CLE'ARLY, *ad.* free from darkness, obscurity, or ambiguity; plainly; without any undue influence or prejudice. Without deduction or diminution, applied to gains; without evasion or reserve. Brightly; luminously.

CLE'ARNESS, *s.* transparency, which renders a thing easy to be seen through, applied to glass. Freedom from

dregs, or filth, applied to liquors. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity and ambiguity, applied to ideas.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, *s.* able to discern and distinguish things; judicious; seeing into the consequences of things.

To CLEARSTARCH, *v. a.* to starch in such a manner, that linen may appear transparent, and clearer than in common washing.

To CLEAVE, *v. n.* [preter. *I clave*, part. *cloven; cleofan*, Sax.] to stick; to adhere to; to unite one's self to a person.

To CLEAVE, *v. a.* [preter. *I clave*, *clove*, or *cleft*, part. *cloven*, or *cleft; cleofan*, Sax.] to divide a thing with a chopper and with violence; to divide by a swift or rapid motion. To divide or separate; to part asunder.

CLEAVER, *s.* a large flat instrument made of metal, with a handle, and of a long square form, used by butchers to separate the joints of meat from their carcases; one who chops any thing. In Botany, a weed named likewise *cliver* and *goose-grass*.

CLEES, *s.* the two parts of the foot of a cloven-footed beast. Probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEF, *s.* [*clef*, Fr.] in Music, a mark placed at the beginning of the lines of a piece of music, which determines the name of each line, according to the scale; the tune, or key in which it is to begin, and all the unisons in a piece.

CLEFT, part. pass. from CLEAVE.

CLEFT, *s.* a space made by the separation of the parts of any body; a crack; a crevise. In Farriery, a disease in horses, which appears on the hough of the pasterns.

To CLEFTGRAFT, *v. a.* in Gardening, to engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch into it.

CLEMENCY, *s.* [*clementia*, Lat.] unwillingness to punish, and tenderness in inflicting punishment; mercy.

CLEMENT, *a.* [*clemens*, Lat.] unwilling to punish, and tender in executing or in limiting punishment; compassionate.

CLEOBURY, called also *North Cleobury*, and *Cleobury Mortimer*, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, situated on the river Rea, 28 miles S. S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Population 1716.

CLEPSYDRA, *s.* [κλεψύδρα from κλέπτω and ὑδωρ, Gr.] a water-clock, or an instrument to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water, used by the ancients before the invention of clocks and hour-glasses, both by sea and land. There were many kinds of *Clepsydræ* among the ancients, but all of them had this in common, that the water ran generally through a narrow passage from one vessel into another, and in the lower was a piece of cork, which, as the vessel filled, rose up by degrees, and shewed the hour.

CLERGY, *s.* [*clergé*, Fr.] a body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God, and the Christian church, and originally consisting of bishops, priests, and deacons; but in the third century many inferior orders were appointed, such as subdeacons, acolythists, readers, &c. The clergy of the church of Rome are divided into regular and secular. The regular clergy consist of those monks or religious who have taken upon them holy orders of the priesthood in their respective monasteries. The secular clergy are those who are not of any religious order, and have the care and direction of parishes. The Protestant clergy are all secular. The privileges of the English clergy, by the ancient statutes, are very considerable: their goods are to pay no toll in fairs or markets; they are exempt from all offices but their own; from the king's carriages, posts, &c.; from appearing at sheriffs' tourns, frankpledge, &c.; and are not to be fined or amerced according to their spiritual, but their temporal means. A clergyman acknowledging a statute, is not to be imprisoned. If he be convicted of a crime for which the benefit of clergy is allowed, he shall not be burnt in the hand; and he shall have the benefit of clergy *in infinitum*, which no layman can have more than once. The revenues of the clergy were anciently very considerable; but since the Reformation are very small, especially those of the inferior clergy. Indeed, an addition was made 2 *Anne*, by which the whole revenues of first-fruits and tenths were granted to raise a fund for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy; pursuant to which a corporation was formed, to whom the same revenues were conveyed in trust. *Benefit of Clergy*, is a privilege which anciently was allowed only to those who were in orders: but by the statute of 18 *Eliz.* every man to whom *the benefit of clergy* is granted, though not in orders, is put to read at the bar, after he is found guilty, and convicted of felony, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary or deputy standing by do say, *Legit ut clericus;* otherwise he shall suffer death.

CLERGYABLE, *a.* the epithet given to felonies within benefit of clergy.

CLERGYMAN, *s.* a person dedicated by ordination to the service of the church; a person in holy orders.

CLERICAL, *a.* [*clericus*, Lat.] belonging to the clergy.

CLERK, *s.* [*cleric*, Sax.] a word originally used to denote a learned man, or man of letters: but now the common appellation by which clergymen distinguish themselves in signing any deed, instrument, &c. Also the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest. It is likewise a common name for writers or book keepers, in public offices or private compting-houses. In our courts of record, there is a great number of officers who go under this name.

CLERKSHIP, *s.* the office or employ of a clerk.

CLEVE, CLIF, CLIVE, in the name of a place, denotes it to be situate on the side of a rock or hill: as, *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.

CLEVER, *a.* dexterous, quick, or skilful in the performance of any thing; well pleasing; convenient; commodious; proper; fitting. Well made; handsome.

CLEVERLY, *ad.* in a dexterous, ingenious, skilful, and proper manner. Handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, *s.* a proper, skilful, and dexterous performance; a quality which conveys the idea of fitness, ingenuity, and perfection, and thereby excites satisfaction in the mind. Accomplishment.

CLEVES, the duchy of, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Munster and Overyssel, and on the W. by Guelderland and Brabant. It is divided in two by the Rhine, and is about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. It is a fine country, variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages: the chief rivers are the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Roer. *Cleves* its capital, is a handsome town consisting of about 800 houses, and seated on a hill, one mile W. of the Rhine, to which it has a canal, and 10 miles E. S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

CLEW, *s.* [*klouwen*, Belg.] any thing in a globular form: a ball of thread. Figuratively, any guide or direction, by means of which a person may surmount any difficulty, alluding to a ball of thread made use of by persons to find their way back again from a labyrinth. The *clew of a sail* is the lower corner, reaching down to that earing where the tackle and sheets are fastened.

To CLEW, *v. a.* among Sailors joined with the word *up*, signifies to raise them in order to be furled by means of a rope fastened to the clew, called the *clew garnet*.

To CLICK, *v. n.* [*cliken*, Belg.] to make a small, snarp, and successive noise, like that of the beats of a watch.

CLICKER, *s.* a tradesman's servant, who stands at the shop-door to invite customers to buy his wares; commonly called a barker. Among Shoemakers, a cutter out. Among Printers

he who has the management of a piece of work on which several are engaged to work collectively, or in a companionship.

CLIENT, *s.* [*cliens*, Lat.] in Law, one who employs a lawyer for advice or defence. Among the Romans, one who was dependent on some great personage, who undertook to defend him from oppression.

CLIENTELE, or CLIENTSHIP, *s.* [*clientela*, Lat.] the office or condition of a client.

CLIFF, or CLIFT, *s.* [*clif*, Sax.] a steep or craggy rock, generally applied to one on the sea coast. In Music, used improperly for *Clef*.

CLIMACTER, kli-mac-ter, *s.* [κλιμακτὴρ, Gr.] a certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical or dangerous time.

CLIMACTERIC, or CLIMACTERICAL, *a.* [from κλιμακτὴρ, Gr.] among Physicians and Astrologers, a name given to certain periods in a man's life, which they supposed to be very critical, and to denote some extraordinary change. According to some, every seventh year is *climacteric*; but others allow only those years produced by 7 multiplied by the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9, to be *climacterical*. These years, they say, bring with them some remarkable change with respect to life, health, or fortune; the *Grand Climacteric* is the 63d year; but some, making two, add to this the 81st. The other *Climacterics* are the 7th, 21st, 35th, 49th, and 56th.

CLIMATE, [κλίμα, Gr.] in Geography, a space on the surface of the earth, contained between two parallel circles, and measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest days are half an hour longer in those nearer the polar circles, than in those nearest the equator. *From the polar circles to the poles*, the climates increase the space of a whole month. In the common and popular sense, any country differing from another, either in respect of its seasons, the quality of the soil, or the manners of its inhabitants, without any regard to the length of the day.

CLIMATURE, *s.* the same with *climate*. Not in use.

CLIMAX, *s.* [κλίμαξ, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the sense of a period ascends or increases every sentence, till it concludes; as in the following: "Whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's." 1 *Cor.* iii. 22, 23.

To CLIMB, klime, *v. n.* [preter. and part. pass. *climbed*, sometimes pronounced *clime*; *climban*, Sax.] to ascend; to ascend by their specific levity, &c. applied to vapours; to mount or go upwards, with labour and difficulty.

CLIMBER, kli-mer, *s.* one who mounts, ascends, or scales any high or steep place. A plant so called from its creeping up on other supports, as the ivy, honeysuckle, &c.

CLIME, *s.* the same as *climate*; generally used in poetry.

To CLINCH, *v. n.* to hold a thing in the hand with the fingers and thumb meeting over it; to shut the hand so as the fingers and thumb may reach over each other; to bend the point of a nail, when driven through any thing; to confirm, establish, or push home, applied to an argument.

CLINCH, *s.* a word which has a double meaning; a pun; a word made use of to conclude several lines in the different parts of a poem, and to rhyme to as many different words. In Navigation, that part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.

CLINCHER, *s.* a cramp or holdfast, made of a piece of iron bent, or making an angle at the top, and used to fasten planks. Figuratively, a concluding argument.

To CLING, *v. n.* [preter. *I clung*, or *have clung*; part. *clung*; *klynger*, Dan.] to stick close to, or hang upon, by twisting round a thing. To adhere, as followers, or friends.

CLINIC, *s.* [from κλίνω, Gr.] a term applied by the ancient church historians to those who received baptism on their death-bed. One who keeps his bed through sickness.

CLINICAL, *a.* [from κλίνω, Gr.] in Medicine, a term particularly used to signify the treating sick persons in bed, for the more exact discovery of all the symptoms of their diseases. A *clinical* lecture is a lecture delivered by the bed-side of the patient, and in which the lecturer refers his pupils to the actual situation of the patient.

To CLINK, *v. a.* to strike metals together so as to make them sound. Neuterly, to make a noise, applied to the sound made by two pieces of metal struck together.

CLINK, *s.* a noise made by the striking of two pieces of metal, whether iron or steel, on each other. A key-hole.

CLINQUANT, klink-ant, *a.* [Fr.] dressed in embroidery, or in spangles; false glitter; tinsel finery.

CLIO, [Lat.] one of the nine Muses, the patroness of history; she is called the daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, to shew the qualifications of an historian; her name properly signifies glory, fame, or renown, in a good sense, and is generally represented by a young maiden crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left, with Thucydides' name in it.

To CLIP, *v. a.* [*clippan*, Sax.] to embrace by folding the arms closely round; to enfold in the arms; to hug. To cut with shears, from *klipper*, Dan. or *klippen*, Belg. Figuratively, to diminish, applied to coin. To cut short, not to pronounce fully, applied to language.

CLIPPER, *s.* one that debases the coin, by cutting, filing, or otherwise diminishing its size and weight.

CLIPPING, *s.* the part cut or clipped off.

CLITHERO, a small town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of cotton, a medicinal spring, and a communication with the inland navigations, by which it carries on a trade in lime. It stands with its ruinous castle, built by the Lacys, on the river Ribble, at the bottom of Pendle Hill, 32 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 217 N. N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament, and had, in 1831, a population of 5213 souls.

CLIVER, *s.* [more properly written *cleaver*] in Botany, *goosegrass*, an herb which sticks to the clothes of such as touch it, and is used in medicine as an antiscorbutic.

CLOAK, *s.* a loose outer garment without sleeves, worn over the rest of a person's clothes, to defend them from cold or rain. Figuratively, a pretext, or pretence, in order to conceal any design.

To CLOAK, *v. a.* to cover with a cloak. Figuratively, to conceal any design by some specious pretext or artifice.

CLOCK, *s.* [*cloce*, Brit.] a kind of movement or machine, going by a pendulum, serving to measure time, and shew the hour by striking on a bell. Huygens was the first person who brought the art of clockmaking to any perfection; and the first pendulum clock made in England was in the year 1622, by Fromantel, a Dutchman. *What's o'clock?* a phrase importing, what hour is it? *'Tis nine o'clock*, implies it is the ninth hour. Applied to stockings, *clock* signifies the work with which the ancles are adorned. An insect; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, an artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, *s.* any movements which go by means of springs, wheels, and a pendulum, and in that respect resemble the movements of a clock.

CLOD, *s.* [*clud*, Sax.] a small mass of moist earth; a lump of earth or clay. Figuratively, a turf; the ground. Any thing vile, base, and earthly. A dull, gross, stupid person.

To CLOD, *v. n.* to unite into a mass, on account of its moisture or viscidity. To curdle, used instead of *clot*. Actively, to pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY, *a.* consisting of little heaps, small masses, or clods of earth. Muddy; miry. Mean; gross; stupid; base.

CLO'DPATE, *s.* a stupid fellow; one who cannot easily apprehend the meaning of another. Hence *clod-pated*, an adjective, implying dull of apprehension, or stupid.

To CLOG, *v. a.* to load with something that may hinder motion; to burden; to embarrass. Neuterly, to adhere; to coalesce; to be obstructed by some extrinsic matter.

CLOG, *s.* any weight or thing which impedes or hinders the motion of a thing; a restraint; an incumbrance, hinderance, obstruction, or impediment. A composition of leather, consisting of a sole and two straps, worn by women over the shoes, to keep their feet clean or warm. A wooden shoe.

CLO'GGINESS, *s.* the state of being obstructed.

CLO'GGY, *a.* that, by adhering to any instrument, stops up the passages, or otherwise hinders its motion.

CLOISTER, *s.* [*clauster*, Sax.] a habitation surrounded with walls, and dwelt in by monks or nuns; a monastery; a nunnery. In a more restrained sense, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square built on each of its sides. In Architecture, a court which has buildings on each of its four sides; a peristyle, or piazza.

To CLO'ISTER, *v. a.* to shut up in a monastery; to confine in a religious house; to exclude from the world.

CLOI'STERAL, *a.* shut up in a monastery or nunnery; solitary; retired; recluse.

CLOI'STERED, *part.* solitary; inhabiting a cloister; confined in a monastery, or religious house. In Architecture, built round, or surrounded with a piazza or peristyle.

CLOKE, *s.* See CLOAK.

CLOMB, preterit of *to climb*.

CLO'NMELL, a borough of Ireland, and capital of the county of Tipperary, with a flourishing woollen manufacture, and a Population of 12,256. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Laurence Sterne, and is seated on the river Suir, over which it has a bridge of 20 arches, divided into two parts by a small island. It sends one member to parliament; and is 15 miles S. S. E. of Cashel, and 34 S. W. of Kilkenny.

To CLOOM, *v. a.* [*clamian*, Sax.] to cover or stop up with clay, mortar, or any glutinous matter.

To CLOSE, kloze, *v. a.* [from *clausus*, Lat.] to shut any thing that is open; to conclude, finish, or perfect; to confine; to enclose; to reposite; to join any thing broken. To heal, applied to wounds; to join two parts together, after being separated. To join with a party. *To close with*, or *in with*, to come to an agreement with. Neuterly, to coalesce.

CLOSE, klose, *s.* any thing shut, without passage or outlet; a small field surrounded with a hedge or rails. Applied to time, the end of any particular period or portion. The end of a sentence; a conclusion. A grapple, in wrestling.

CLOSE, *a.* used with the verbs *tie*, *shut*, or *fasten*, shut so as nothing can come out, nor any air make its entrance. "A *close* box." "A *close* room." Without vent or inlet; without motion; stagnating; sultry, or not easily breathed in, applied to the air. Having very few pores, applied to metals. "That very *close* metal." *Locke.* Dense; concise; short; without any redundance; or thick, applied to the manner of expression. "Your thoughts lie so *close* together." Applied to situation, touching, or without any distance between the things mentioned. Applied to designs, secret or without discovery; having the appearance of reserve and secrecy; without wandering. "To keep our thoughts *close* to their business." *Locke.* Home; to the point; retired; without going abroad. "He keeps very *close*." Under great restraint. "A *close* prisoner." Narrow, dark, cloudy, misty, and sultry, applied to the sky or weather. Used adverbially either by itself or in composition.

CLOSE-BODIED, *a.* that comes tight round the body, opposed to that which hangs loose; fitting exactly.

CLOSE-HANDED, *a.* covetous; illiberal.

CLOSE-LEAGUED, *a.* ranged near together; in a thick impenetrable body; secretly leagued; privately conspiring.

CLO'SELY, *ad.* applied to shutting any vessel, &c. without vent or passage for the internal or external air; very near. Not deviating from, applied to the translation of authors; as, "I have translated *closely*." Attentively. Secretly.

CLO'SENESS, *s.* the state of having no passage for the air; nearness; narrowness; want of air; denseness; compactness; recluseness; solitude; reserve; secrecy; avarice.

CLOSE-PENT, *a.* shut close; without vent.

CLO'SER, *s.* a finisher or concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL, *s.* a chamber implement

CLO'SET, *s.* a small room for privacy and retirement; a shallow place furnished with shelves, and with a door, serving as a repository for curiosities, or family utensils.

To CLO'SET, *v. a.* to shut up or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for the sake of privacy.

CLOSH, *s.* a distemper in the feet of cattle, called likewise the *founder*.

CLO'SURE, *s.* the act of shutting or stopping up any aperture or cleft; reunion; confinement; conclusion; end.

CLOT, *s.* [*klotte*, Belg.] a mass formed by thickening of any fluid body; coagulation; grume. A dull heavy fellow.

To CLOT, *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Belg.] to grow into small masses, applied to any fluid substance; to concrete. To gather into clods, applied to moist or clayey earth.

CLO'TBUR, *s.* a provincial term for the burdock.

CLOTH, *s.* [plural *cloths*, or *clothes*; *clath*, Sax.] in a general sense, any thing woven, either from animal or vegetable substances, for garments; the linen wherewith a table is covered at any meal; the canvass on which pictures are painted; the several coverings which are laid on a bed.

To CLOTHE, *v. a.* [preter. *I clothed*; part. *I have clothed*, or *clad*] to invest with garments; to cover or adorn with dress.

CLOTHES, *s.* [plural of *cloth*] dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestment; covering for the body. SYNON. *Clothes* express simply that which covers the body. *Dress* has a more refined meaning; besides that of a bare covering, it includes in its idea a relation to form and fashion, as well to ornaments as necessaries; thus we say a Spanish *dress*; a rich *dress*.

CLO'THIER, *s.* one who carries on the manufacture of woollen cloth; a cloth maker.

CLO'THING, *s.* dress; vesture; garments.

CLO'THSHEARER, *s.* one who shears the nap of woollen cloth, after it has been raised by carders or teazers.

CLO'TPOLL, *s.* a word of contempt or reproach, imply: a stupid person; a block-head or thick-skull.

To CLO'TTER, *v. n.* See CLOT

CLOUD, *s.* a collection of condensed vapours suspended in the atmosphere. *Clouds* are the most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth; mitigating the excessive heats of the Torrid Zone, and screening it from the beams of the sun; collecting the rays of light by the numerous refractions they suffer in their passage through them, thereby prolonging the stay of light after the sun is descended below the horizon, and anticipating its coming some time before it has ascended above it; without their medium, the heavens would be one uniform sable substance, the rays of light would be scattered abroad in the immense regions of space, without reaching our eyes, and the ravishing prospect of nature would become a large blot. They consist of very small drops of water, detached by external or internal heat, and elevated by electricity, and the laws of hydrostatics, above the

surface of the earth, till they arrive at a collection of vapours of the same specific gravity as themselves; when, meeting with cold, and running into each other, they form masses, or collections heavier than that part of the atmosphere which they swam in before, and so fall down in rain. Figuratively, the veins or dusky marks in agates, or stones. Any thing which obscures; a state of darkness. A crowd or great number.

To CLOUD, *v. a.* to darken; to make the countenance appear lowering; to render a truth obscure or difficult to be understood; variegated or diversified with dark veins, applied to wood and stones. Neuterly, to grow cloudy, dark, or overcast, applied to the sky or weather.

CLOUD-BERRY, *s.* a plant, also called knot-berry.

CLOUD, ST., a village of France, on the Seine, 6 miles W. of Paris, in which is a magnificent palace, gardens, a cascade, &c. Near the park, on the bank of the Seine, is the celebrated porcelain manufacture of Seve.

CLOUDCAPT, *a.* covered, topped by, or touching the clouds. "The *cloud-capt* towers." *Shak.*

CLOUDILY, *ad.* in a cloudy or dark manner.

CLOUDINESS, *s.* a state wherein clouds procure darkness and obscurity; gloominess; darkness; want of brightness or lustre; foulness, applied to precious stones.

CLOUDLESS, *a.* without clouds; clear, applied to the *weather*. Without spot or foulness, applied to jewels.

CLOUDY, *a.* formed of clouds; dark, obscure, or overcast with clouds. Figuratively, obscure; dark; unintelligible; imperfect; gloomy; sullen; dejected.

CLOVE, the preterit of CLEAVE.

CLOVE, *s.* [*clou*, Fr.] an aromatic fruit brought from the East Indies, growing on a tree twenty feet high, whose leaves resemble those of the bay-tree. A part into which garlic separates, when deprived of its outer skin.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, *s.* a flower so called from its smelling like cloves; the carnation.

CLOVEN, participle of CLEAVE.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, or CLOVEN-HOOFED, *a.* having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

CLOVER, or CLOVER-GRASS, *s.* in Botany, a species of trefoil. *To live in clover*, is a phrase for living luxuriously, because clover is reckoned delicious food for cattle.

CLOUGH, *s.* [*clough*, Sax.] the cleft of a hill; a cliff. Also a narrow glen, or valley. An allowance in weight.

CLOUT, *s.* [*clut*, Sax.] a square piece of cloth made double, serving, among other uses, to keep infants clean from their evacuations. A patch on a shoe or garment. A vulgar term for a blow; as, "A *clout* on the ear."

To CLOUT, *v. a.* to patch or mend in a coarse or clumsy manner; to cover with a thick cloth; to join awkwardly or clumsily together. To beat or strike with the hand.

CLOUTED, *part.* patched or mended; joined in a clumsy manner. A corrupt pronunciation of *clotted*.

CLOUTERLY, *a.* clumsy; awkward; loutish.

CLOWN, *s.* a rustic, or country-fellow; one whose behaviour is rude, and manners are unpolished; a lout.

CLOWNERY, *s.* ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness.

CLOWNISH, *a.* in a manner agreeable to clowns; rude, awkward, ill-bred, and coarse, like a clown; loutish.

CLOWNISHLY, *ad.* in a clumsy, rude, ill-bred manner.

CLOWNISHNESS, *s.* unpolished rudeness; rustic simplicity, or awkward address; broadness and coarseness of expression. SYNON. *Unpoliteness* is a want of good manners; it does not please. *Clownishness* is a mixture of ill manners; it displeases. *Clownishness* proceeds from an entire want of education; *unpoliteness*, from a bad one.

To CLOY, *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr.] to fill so with food as to leave no appetite for any more; to surfeit almost to loathing.

CLUB, *s.* [*clwppa*, Brit.] a heavy and strong stick, used as an offensive weapon. In Gaming, the name of one of the suits of cards, called in French *trefle*, from its resembling the trefoil leaf, or that of clover-grass. The money, proportion, or sum which every member is obliged to pay at a drinking society; an assembly meeting at a public house to spend the evening, generally incorporated and regulated by orders established among themselves; a society for mutual assistance or benefit; concurrence; joint expense or contribution.

To CLUB, *v. a.* to contribute towards a public expense; to join and unite in one common design; to carry on some common design which requires the assistance of many.

CLUBHEADED, *a.* having a round or thick head.

CLUBLAW, *s.* the compelling the assent of a person by external force or violence; law of arms.

CLUBMOSS, *s.* a genus of mosses, called by botanists lycopodium.

CLUBROOM, *s.* the room in which a club assembles.

CLUBRUSH, *s.* a species of bulrush.

CLUBTOP, *s.* a genus of the fungusses, called by botanists clavaria.

To CLUCK, *v. n.* [*cloccan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a hen when calling her chickens. Actively, to call as a hen.

CLUMP, *s.* [*klumpe*, Teut.] a shapeless thick piece of wood, or other matter, nearly as broad as long; a tuft of shrubs or trees.

CLUMSILY, *ad.* in an uncouth, awkward, graceless, and unpleasing manner.

CLUMSINESS, *s.* want of ingenuity, skill, dexterity, or readiness in performing any thing; awkwardness.

CLUMSY, *a.* [*lompsch*, Belg.] awkward, artless, unhandy, and without grace in the performance of any thing; heavy, thick, and coarse, with respect to weight and shape.

CLUNG, the preterit and participle of CLING.

To CLUNG, *v. n.* [*clingan*, Sax.] to dry or waste like wood after it is cut. To adhere; to remain fixed.

CLUNG, *part.* wasted away, by a consumption, or other disorder; shrunk up with cold.

CLUSTER, *s.* [*clyster*, Sax.] a bunch, or several things of the same sort growing close together, and on one common stalk. Figuratively, a number of animals crowding together; a body of, or several people collected together.

To CLUSTER, *v. n.* to grow in bunches close together, and on one stalk, applied to vegetables. To gather close together in bodies, applied to bees. To gather into bunches.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, *s.* in Botany, the small black grape, generally the forwardest of any of the black kind.

CLUSTERY, *a.* growing close together on one common stalk; full of custers.

To CLUTCH, *v. a.* to hold in the hand with the fingers and thumb closed together; to gripe, or grasp; to shut the hand close, so as to seize and hold a thing fast.

CLUTCH, *s.* a gripe, grasp, or seizure with the hand shut very fast and close. Figuratively, in the plural, *clutches*, mean the claws or talons of a bird or wild beast; or the human hands in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

CLUTTER, *s.* [See CLATTER] a noise made by a person's being in a hurry about some trifling affair; a busy tumult; a hurry or clamour; a low word.

To CLUTTER, *v. n.* to make a noise or bustle.

CLWYD, a beautiful vale of Denbighshire, enclosed by high mountains, extending from the sea inland above 20 miles, with a river of the same name running through it. Its breadth is from 3 to 8 miles, and it is covered with towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running N. W. through Clydesdale, passes by Lanerk,

Hamilton, and Glasgow, and falls soon after into the Frith of Clyde. It affords many romantic views, running for several miles between lofty eminences covered with wood, and exhibiting in its course many stupendous cataracts. At Glasgow it becomes navigable, and 6 miles below that city it is joined by the Great Canal from the Forth.

CLYSTER, *s.* [κλυστὴρ, Gr.] in Medicine, a decoction of various ingredients injected into the intestines by means of a syringe, or pipe and bladder.

To COACE'RVATE, *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] to heap together.

COACH, *s.* [*coche*, Fr.] a carriage of pleasure and state. having both back and front seats, hung upon straps or springs, running on four wheels; and distinguished from a *chariot* because it has two seats fronting each other; and from a *vis-à-vis*, because more than one person can sit opposite to one another. This carriage was originally intended for the country, and when first introduced into cities, there were but two even in Paris, one of which belonged to the queen, and the other to Diana, natural daughter to Henry II. The first courtier who set up this equipage was John de Laval de Bois Dauphin, who could not travel on horseback on account of his enormous bulk. We find, even in England, that as low as queen Elizabeth's time, the nobility of both sexes attended her in processions on horseback.

To COACH, *v. a.* to carry or convey in a coach.

COACH-BOX, *s.* the seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH-HIRE, *s.* money paid for the use of a hired coach.

COACH-HOUSE, *s.* the house in which the coach is kept.

COACH-MAKER, *s.* the artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

COACH-MAN, *s.* the driver of a coach.

To COA'CT, *v. n.* to act together; to act in concert.

COA'CTION, *s.* [from *coactus*, Lat.] the obliging to do, or to refrain from doing any actions; force; compulsion.

COA'CTIVE, *a.* having the force of restraining from, or compelling to any action; acting in concert with.

COADJU'MENT, *s.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Lat.] mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT, *part.* [*con* and *adjutans*, Lat.] helping, assisting, or taking part in any action; co-operating.

COADJUTOR, *s.* [*con* and *adjutor*, Lat.] one engaged in assisting another; an assistant, associate, or partner in any undertaking. In the Canon Law, one appointed and empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY, *s.* [from *con* and *adjuvans*, Lat.] help; concurrence in any process or operation; a contributing to effect any particular design.

COADUNI'TION, *s.* [*con*, *ad*, and *unitio*, Lat.] the uniting of several things or particles into one common mass.

To COAGMENT, *v. a.* [*coagmento*, Lat.] to join, glue, or heap together, so as to form one mass.

COAGMENTA'TION, *s.* [*coagmentatio*, Lat.] a joining, uniting, gluing, or otherwise heaping several particles or substances together, so as to form one common mass. The joining several syllables or words together, so as to form one word or sentence, applied to style or grammar.

COA'GULABLE, *a.* [from *coagulo*, Lat.] that may thicken, grow dense, or concrete.

To COA'GULATE, *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] to make a thing curdle, or turn into clots, applied to the turning of milk into curds by means of rennet. Neuterly, to curdle; to form concretions.

COAGULA'TION, *s.* [*coagulatio*, Lat.] the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation; or growing thick and tangible, applied to fluids; the state of a thing congealed, curdled, or condensed; the substance or body formed by congelation or concretion.

COA'GULATIVE, *a.* [from *coagulo*, Lat.] that has the power of causing coagulations, concretions, or curdling.

COAGULA'TOR, *s.* that which causes condensations or concretions.

COAK, or COKE, *s.* pit-coal charred, or baked in a close oven or retort, so as to deprive it of its phlegm, its acid, and part of its fluid oil, and then suddenly quenched; when thus prepared, it is used for exciting intense heats, as for the smelting of iron ore, and for operations where the acid and oily particles would be detrimental.

COAL, *s.* [*col*, Sax.] a solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substance, found in large strata, splitting generally in an horizontal direction, of a black glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving when burnt a great quantity of ashes. Figuratively, fire, or fuel.

COAL-BLACK, *a.* the colour of coal; the deepest black.

COAL-BOX, *s.* a box to carry coals to the fire.

CO'ALERY, *s.* See COLLIERY.

To COALE'SCE, ko-a-less, *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Lat.] to unite by spontaneous approximation; to grow together.

COALE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *coalesco*, Lat.] the act of coalescing or uniting several particles, whereby they adhere together, and form one body or common mass; concretion.

COAL-FISH, *s.* a species of beardless gadus.

COALITION, *s.* [from *coalitum*, Lat.] the uniting or joining of different particles, so as to compose one common mass.

COAL-MINE, *s.* a mine in which coal is dug; a coal-pit.

COAPTATION, *s.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] the fitting or artful disposition or arrangement of the parts of a thing, or of the words of a sentence; adjustment; adaptation.

To COA'RCT, or COA'RCTATE, *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.] to straiten; to confine in a narrow compass; to restrain.

COARCTATION, *s.* [from *coarctate*] confinement; restraint to a narrow space; restraint of liberty.

COARSE, corse, *a.* mixed with dross, not refined, applied to metals. Rough, consisting of large threads, applied to cloth or silk manufactures. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, ill bred, applied to behaviour or manners. Unpolished, and not elegant, applied to language. Mean, vile, rough, and of no value.

CO'ARSELY, *ad.* in a rude, rough, inelegant manner; free from any graces, or appearance of politeness.

COA'RSENESS, *s.* want of purity; abounding in dross; want of elegance or delicacy; clownishness, rudeness, or rusticity; a composition of mean and cheap materials.

COAST, *s.* [*coste*, Fr.] a shore or land, which lies near, and is washed by the sea. Used by Sir Isaac Newton, in the sense of the original French and Latin, for a side or part. The *coast is clear*, a phrase implying that any danger is over, and that there are no obstacles in a person's way.

To COAST, *v. n.* to sail near a coast, or keep within sight of land. To accost. Actively, to sail by; to sail near to.

CO'ASTER, *s.* one who makes a voyage from port to port on the same coast, keeping at the same time within sight of the shore; one who sails near the shore.

COAT, *s.* [*cotte*, Fr.] the outward garment of a man, made with plaits at the sides; the lower part of a woman's dress, tied round the waist, and covering the legs; also called petticoat. Figuratively, any covering or tegument. The hair or fur of a beast. In Heraldry, the escutcheon, field, or habit, on which a person's arms are pourtrayed.

To COAT, *v. a.* to cover or spread over.

COAT-ARMOUR, *s.* coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

To COAX, *v. a.* to endeavour to persuade a person by flattery, or insinuating address; to wheedle: a low word.

CO'AXER, *s.* one who endeavours to persuade a person by flattery, or artful and insinuating behaviour; a wheedler.

COB, *s.* a sort of sea-fowl, called also sea-cob and sea-mew.

CO'BALT, *s.* a marcasite impregnated with arsenic.

To CO'BBLE, *v. a.* [*hobler*, Dan.] to mend any thing in a clumsy manner, generally applied to shoes. To do or make any thing in a coarse, unhandy, or awkward manner.

CO'BBLER, *s.* a mender of old shoes. Figuratively, a very bad or inelegant workman.

CO'BHAM, a village in Surrey, with several fine seats, two medicinal springs, and manufactures of iron and copper. It is washed by the river Mole, which is made here 4 or 5 times broader than it is naturally, and is 7 miles S. W. of Kingston, and 19 S. by W. of London. Population 1422.

CO'BIRONS, *s.* irons with a knob at the upper end, used in fire-places where wood is burned.

CO'BNUT, *s.* a large kind of hazle-nut; formerly the name of the walnut. A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN, *s.* the head or leading swan in a swannery.

CO'BWEB, *s.* [*kopweb*, Belg.] the web or net of a spider. Figuratively, any snare or trap. Sometimes used for a restraint which may be easily broken through.

COCCIFEROUS, kok-sif-e-rus, *a.* [from *κόκκος*, Gr. and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, a term applied to plants having berries.

CO'CCULUS INDICUS, *s.* the name of a poisonous berry, often mixed with malt liquors to make them intoxicating, though expressly forbidden by act of parliament.

CO'CHIN, a sea-port and country of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, situated N. W. of the Travancore country, and by some included in it. It is governed by a rajah, who now possesses some towns, and is tributary to the British. It is 97 miles S. by E. of Calicut. Lat. 9. 56. N. lon. 76. 8. E.

CO'CHIN-CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Cambodia; on the N. by Tonquin and Laos; on the E. by the Eastern Ocean; on the S. and S. W. by Ciampa and Cambodia. It abounds in gold, raw silk, drugs, saffron, pepper, indigo, tea, ivory, and various kinds of trees and animals. It is upwards of 300 miles in length, and about 90 in breadth, and contains 50 sea-port towns. The present inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, and in manners resemble the Chinese; but the aborigines, called Moys, who were driven by them to the mountains about the beginning of the 15th century, are very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The king of this country effected a great revolution about the year 1792; and afterwards acquired the adjoining kingdoms of Tonquin, Cambodia, Lao, and Ciampa. The capital is Huefo, or Hue.

CO'CHINEAL, *s.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] an insect found upon the opuntia, originally of a white or pellucid colour, but turning red by means of the food it eats, and when dried affording a beautiful purple colour made use of by dyers.

CO'CHLEARY, kok-le-a-re, *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] made in the form of a screw.

CO'CHLEATED, kok-le-a-ted, *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] twisted in the form of a screw. Turbinated, applied to shells.

COCK, *s.* [*cocc*, Sax.] the male of the species of domestic fowls, famous for its courage, pride, and gallantry; the male of any birds or fowls. *Weather-cock*, an instrument turning round a pivot, used to show the point from which the wind blows; an instrument turning with a screw, made of bell-metal, and used in drawing liquors from casks; the notch of an arrow; that part of the lock of a gun which holds the flint; the particular form in which the brims of a hat are placed; the stile or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a balance. *Cock-a-hoop*, or *Cock-on-the-hoop*, a phrase implying triumphant exultation, or elation on some success.

To COCK, *v. a.* to erect, or set upright. To mould the shape of a hat; to wear the hat with an air of petulance and smartness; to fix the cock of a gun ready for discharging; to lay hay in small heaps. Neuterly, to strut, hold up the head, or look big on account of any little success.

COCKA'DE, *s.* a ribband tied in a bow, or formed in the shape of a rose, worn in a hat.

CO'CKATRICE, *s.* [*cock* and *atter*, Sax.] a serpent, supposed to be formed from a cock's egg. Figuratively, a person of an insiduous, venomous, and treacherous disposition.

CO'CKBOAT, *s.* a small boat belonging to a ship.

CO'CKCROWING, *s.* the time at which cocks crow. Figuratively, the morning.

To CO'CKER, *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] to indulge too much; to fondle, or treat with too much fondness.

CO'CKER, *s.* one who keeps cocks for fighting.

CO'CKEREL, *s.* a young cock.

CO'CKERMOUTH, a borough-town of Cumberland, with a market on Monday, situated at the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent. The market-place and upper part of the town are between two hills, on one of which stands the castle; on the other the church and the Kirkgate, an irregular but spacious part of the town. The lower part of the town is on a plain, consisting of a spacious street, with cross lanes. The upper and lower parts of the town are separated by the Cocker, but united by a bridge of one arch. It has manufactures of shalloons, serges, stockings, coarse linens, hats, and leather, with considerable tanneries. Here are pleasant walks on the banks of the rivers. Population 4536. It sends two members to parliament; and is situated 10 miles N. E. of Whitehaven, 26 S. W. of Carlisle, and 305 N. N. W. of London.

CO'CKET, *s.* a seal belonging to the custom-house; an instrument drawn on parchment, signed, sealed, and delivered to merchants, as a certificate that they have paid the customs for their goods. A cock-boat.

CO'CKFIGHT, *s.* a battle or match of cocks.

CO'CKHORSE, *a.* on horseback, triumphant; exulting: a low word. Substantively, a puerile term for a horse.

CO'CKLE, *s.* [*coquille*, Fr.] a small shell-fish. In Botany, the agrostemma, an annual plant, growing in corn-fields, and flowering in June: the same with corn-rose; a kind of poppy.

To CO'CKLE, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles by wet.

CO'CKLED, *part.* shelled; turbinated; wrinkled by wet.

CO'CKLEWORT, *s.* in Botany, the astragalus. There are two British species, the wild liquorice vetch, and purple mountain milkwort.

CO'CKLOFT, *s.* the room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost.

CO'CKNEY, *s.* a person born in London: a word of contempt, and uncertain derivation. Figuratively, any ignorant, or inexperienced person, dwelling in a city.

CO'CK-PIT, *s.* a place wherein cocks generally fight. In a ship, a place on the lower deck of a man of war, in which are divisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates.

CO'CKSCOMB, *s.* a plant, the same with the yellow rattle, or pennygrass.

CO'CKSFOOT, *s.* a kind of grass.

CO'CKSHEAD, *s.* in Botany, a plant called likewise *sainfoin*, and esteemed one of the best sorts of fodder for cattle.

CO'CKSPUR, *s.* Virginian hawthorn; a species of medlar.

CO'CKSURE, *a.* confident; certain; without diffidence.

CO'CKSWAIN, *s.* [*coggswaine*, Sax.] an officer on board a man of war, who has the command of the boat.

CO'CKWEED, *s.* a plant, called also dittander and pepper wort.

CO'COA, or rather CA'CAO, *s.* [*cacaotal*, Span.] a species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies, and

growing in many of the South Sea Islands: the bark of the nut, which is large, is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls: the kernel affords a wholesome food to the natives, and the milk contained in the hollow of the kernel a cooling liquor: the leaves are used as thatch for houses, or are wrought into baskets. There is another kind of *cocoa*, much smaller, used in the composition of chocolate, and also called CHOCOLATE NUT, which see.

CO'CTILE, *a.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] made by baking, as a brick.

CO'CTION, *s.* [*coctio*, Lat.] the act of boiling. In Surgery, a digestion of matter

COD, or CO'DFISH, *s.* a well-known sea-fish.

COD, *s.* [*codde*, Sax.] in Botany, any case, or husk, in which seeds are lodged. A cushion, or pillow.

To COD, *v. n.* to enclose in a husk, case, or cod.

CODE, *s.* [*codex*, Lat.] a book; a book of civil laws, appropriated to the collection made by Justinian.

CO'DICIL, *s.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] a writing made by way of supplement to a will, to supply something omitted, or to alter and explain something contained in the testament.

CO'DI'LLE, *s.* [*codille*, Fr.] in Gaming, a term at ombre, when the game is won; the same as *basted*, in quadrille.

To CO'DLE, *v. a.* [*coctulo*, Lat.] to parboil; to soften by the heat of water. To make much of, from *cadeler*, old Fr.

CO'DLING, *s.* an early kind of apple, so called from its being generally boiled for eating. A young or small cod.

COE'FFICACY, *s.* [*con* and *efficacio*, Lat.] the united power of several things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, *s.* [from *con* and *efficio*, Lat.] the acting together, or joint power of several things co-operating.

COEFFICIENT, *s.* [from *con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] that which acts jointly with another. *Coefficients*, in Algebra, numbers or uneven quantities prefixed to letters, in which they are supposed to be multiplied. In Fluxions, applied to any generating term, it is the quantity arising from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

CŒNOBITES, [from κοινὸς and βιόω, Gr.] in Church History, a sort of monks, so called from their living in common, and so differing from the Anchorites, who retired from society. The cœnobitic life took its rise from the times of the apostles, and was the state of the first Christians, according to St. Luke's account of them.

CŒNOBY, *s.* a convent.

COE'QUAL, *a.* being in the same state, condition, and circumstances as another; equal with another.

COEQUA'LITY, *s.* the state of being equal.

To COE'RCE, *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] to restrain or keep in order by force, or punishment.

COE'RCIBLE, *a.* that may or ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION, *s.* [from *coerceo*, Lat.] a check, or restraint. A restraining from the violation of any law, by means of punishment.

COE'RCIVE, *a.* that has the power of restraining; that has the authority of restraining by means of punishment.

COESSE'NTIAL, *a.* [from *con* and *essentia*, Lat.] partaking of the same essence.

COESSENTIA'LITY, *s.* the quality of partaking of the same essence.

COETA'NEOUS, *a.* [*con* and *ætas*, Lat.] of the same age with another; with *to*.

COETE'RNAL, *a.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] existing eternally with another; equally eternal with another.

COETE'RNALLY, *ad.* in a manner or state equally eternal with another.

COETE'RNITY, *s.* [*con* and *æternitas*, Lat.] having an eternity of existence together with, or equal to, the eternity of another

COE'VAL, *a.* [*coævus*, Lat.] born or produced at the same time; of the same age with another; contemporary.

COE'VOUS, *a.* [*coævus*, Lat.] of the same age; living at the same time; contemporary.

To COEXI'ST, *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.] to exist, or be at the same time, or in the same place.

COEXI'STENCE, *s.* the having existence at the same time or place with another; contemporariness.

COEXI'STENT, *a.* having existence at the same time with another; contemporary.

To COEXTE'ND, *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] to extend to the same space, period, or duration with another, followed by *with*, before the object with which the co-extension is formed.

COEXTE'NSION, *s.* the act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

CO'FFEE, *s.* [Arab.] the berry of a tree, formerly peculiar to the kingdom of Yemen, in Arabia, but now propagated in most of our colonies, in Jamaica especially, where it is little inferior to the best Turkey. It grows on a tree forty feet high, which in Arabia is always covered with flowers and fruit. Its leaves resemble the common laurel. The liquor or decoction made from the berry roasted, was introduced first into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in the year 1652, bringing with him one Pasquet, a Greek servant, to make coffee for him; who was the first person that ever set up a coffee-house.

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, *s.* a place where coffee is sold, persons generally meet, (if near 'Change) transact business, and the newspapers are taken in for their accommodation.

CO'FFEE-POT, *s.* the covered pot in which coffee is boiled; or the pot into which it is decanted, when boiled.

CO'FFEE-MAN, *s.* one that keeps a coffee-house.

CO'FFER, *s.* [*cofre*, Sax.] a chest for keeping money. Figuratively, treasure. In Fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, the upper part of which is raised with pieces of timber above the moat's level, is covered with hurdles laden with earth, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is generally used by the besieged to distress the enemy when they endeavour to pass the ditch.

To CO'FFER, *v. a.* to put into chests or coffers.

CO'FFERER *of the king's Household*, *s.* a principal officer at court, in the counting-house, or elsewhere, next under the comptroller, who inspects the behaviour and conduct of the other officers of the household, and pays them their respective salaries.

CO'FFIN, *s.* [*cofin*, Fr.] the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed for interment. A paper case in form of a cone or pyramid; a round piece of paper with the edges bent up perpendicularly, used by the apothecaries to drop their boluses in, to keep the outward part clean.

To CO'FFIN, *v. a.* to place or enclose in a coffin.

To COG, *v. a.* to persuade, wheedle, or gain a person over by flattery, or an insinuating address. To falsify, or corrupt a manuscript, by inserting some word or sentence; to obtrude falsehoods, or endeavour to make them pass current. To *cog a die*, is to secure it so as to direct it in its fall. Neuterly, to lie; to wheedle.

COG, *s.* [*cogo*, Lat.] the tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel. A little boat, or cock boat.

To COG, *v. a.* to fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, *s.* [from *cogo*, Lat.] the power of compelling; the power of extorting assent or obedience.

CO'GENT, *part.* [*cogens*, Lat.] able to compel to action; powerful; resistless; forcible; convincing.

CO'GENTLY, *ad.* in a forcible manner. Extorting conviction and assent, applied to arguments. Powerfully.

CO'GGER, *s.* a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGESHAL, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of baize. It consists of several narrow streets, badly paved, with one large church and three meeting-houses, and is seated on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which it has a bridge; 7 miles W. of Colchester, and 44 E. N. E. of London. Population 3227.

CO'GGLESTONE, *s.* [*cuogolo.* Ital.] a small pebble; a little stone.

CO'GITABLE, kodj-e-ta-bl, *a.* [from *cogito,* Lat.] that may be thought on, or may be the subject of thought.

COGITATION, *s.* [*cogitatio,* Lat.] the beholding any idea in the mind; the act of thinking. Figuratively, thought, purpose, intention, or design; meditation; contemplation.

CO'GITATIVE, *a.* [from *cogito,* Lat.] having the power of thought; given to thought, study, or reflection.

COGNATION, *s.* [*cognatio,* Lat.] in Civil Law, the relation between both males and females descending from the same stock; relation; partaking of the same nature.

COGNISEE', kog-ne-zee, *s.* in Law, the person to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, kog-ne-zor, *s.* in Law, one that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another.

COGNITION, *s.* [*cognitio,* Lat.] knowledge; complete conviction.

CO'GNITIVE, *a.* [*cognitus,* Lat.] that has the power of knowing or apprehending.

COGNIZABLE, (by some pron. *kon-e-ze-bl*) *a. cognosable,* Fr.] proper for the consideration or inspection of a person; subject to judicial examination and notice.

CO'GNIZANCE, (by some pron. *kon-e-zance*) *s.* [*connoissance,* Fr.] in Law, an acknowledgment of a fine, or confession of something done; the hearing of a matter judicially; the particular jurisdiction of a magistrate, or an object which more particularly falls under his inspection or notice. A badge by which any person may be known.

COGNOMINAL, *a.* [from *cognomen,* Lat.] having the same name; belonging to the surname.

COGNOMINATION, *s.* a surname; the name of a family, or name added from any accident or quality.

COGNO'SCENCE, *s.* knowledge.

COGNO'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *cognosco,* Lat.] that may be known; possible to be known; being the object of knowledge; that falls under judicial notice.

To COHABIT, *v. n.* [*cohabito,* Lat.] to dwell in the same place with another; to live together as man and wife.

COHABITANT, *s.* one who dwells with another.

COHABITATION, *s.* the act of dwelling with another in the same place; the living together as man and wife.

COHEIR, *s.* [*coheres,* Lat.] a man who enjoys an inheritance together with another.

COHEIRESS, *s.* a female who enjoys an inheritance with another.

To COHERE, *v. n.* [*cohæreo,* Lat.] to stick together; to hold fast to each other as a part of the same body. To be well connected; to depend on what has preceded, and connect with what follows, applied to literary compositions. To suit, fit, or be fitted to; to agree.

COHERENCE, or COHERENCY, *s.* [*cohærentia,* Lat.] in Physics, that state of bodies in which their parts are joined together so as to resist divulsion, or separation; relation; dependency; consistency; so as one part of a discourse does not contradict another.

COHERENT, *part.* [*cohærens,* Lat.] sticking together so as to resist a separation; suitable, adapted one to another; consistent, or not contradictory.

COHESION, *s.* [from *cohæreo,* Lat.] the act whereby the atoms or primary corpuscles of bodies are connected so as to form particles, and the particles are kept together so as to form sensible masses. Figuratively, *cohesion* signifies the state of union or inseparability both of the particles of matter and other things; connection.

COHE'SIVE, *a.* that has the power of sticking fast, so as to resist separation

COHE'SIVENESS, *s.* the quality of uniting so as to resist any attempt at separation.

To COHIBIT, *v. a.* [*cohibeo,* Lat.] to restrain; to hinder.

To COHO'BATE, *v. a.* to pour any distilled liquor upon its residuum, or remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHOBATION, *s.* the returning any distilled liquor upon what remains after distillation, and distilling it.

CO'HORT, *s.* [*cohors,* Lat.] a troop of soldiers, in the Roman armies, containing about 500 foot. In Poetry, used for any company of soldiers or warriors.

COHORTATION, *s.* [*cohortatio,* Lat.] encouragement by words; incitement.

COIF, *s.* [*coëffe,* Fr.] a head-dress; a lady's cap; a sergeant at law's cap.

COIFED, *a.* wearing a coif.

COI'FURE, *s.* [*coëffure,* Fr.] a head-dress.

To COIL, *v. a.* [*cueillir,* Fr.] to reduce into a narrow compass. To *coil a rope,* to wind it in a ring.

COIL, *s.* [*kollern,* Teut.] a tumult, noise, confusion, or bustle, occasioned by a quarrel. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN, *s.* [*coigne,* Fr.] a corner; any thing standing with a corner outwards; a brick cut diagonally, properly spelt and pronounced *quein.*

COIN, *s.* money, or metal stamped with a lawful impression; payment of any kind; compensation. As money is the general medium of commerce, and as every nation has coins peculiar to itself, we apprehend it will be of no small use to the reader to inform him of the value of those coins that have been, and now are, current in several countries where trade is carried on. And as the Roman and Jewish coins are very proper to be known, for the right understanding of the Scriptures, we shall begin with them.

ROMAN COINS *mentioned in the* NEW TESTAMENT.

Denarius, silver	7	*pence* 3	*farthings.*
Assis, copper	0	-- $3\frac{1}{16}$	—
Assarium	0	— $1\frac{1}{2}$	--
Quadrans	0	— $0\frac{3}{4}$	--
A Mite	0	— $0\frac{1}{2}$	—

JEWISH COINS *reduced to English Money.*

		£	*s.*	*d.*
A Gerah		0	0	1.3125
10 Gerahs . . . 1 Bekah		0	1	1.6875
2 Bekahs . . . 1 Shekel		0	2	3.277
50 Shekels . . 1 Manah, Mina Hebraica		5	14	$0\frac{3}{4}$
60 Manahs . . 1 Talent, of silver		342	3	9
A Solidus Aureus, or Sextula		0	12	$0\frac{1}{2}$
A Siculus Aureus		1	16	6
A Talent of gold		5475	0	0

Dr. Prideau values the shekel at 3*s.* sterling, and the drachm, or half bekah, at 9*d.* which makes the bekah worth 1*s.* 6*d.*; the manah £9; and the talent of silver £450.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In England, the current species of gold coin are the guinea, sovereign, half guinea, half sovereign, and seven shilling piece. The old quarter guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble, are now seldom met with, having been mostly converted into guineas, chiefly during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

The silver coins are the crown, half crown, shilling, and sixpence. The penny, two-penny, three-penny, and groat pieces, *in silver*, are now rarely seen. The copper coins are the *two-penny piece, penny, half-penny, and farthing. In Scotland, by* the articles of Union, it is appointed, that all the coins be reduced to the English, and the same accounts to be observed throughout the whole island. In Ireland the coins are the same as in England, except that the English shilling passes for 26 halfpence.

FRANCE.

In France, the gold coin is the Louis or Napoleon d'or, with its divisions, which are the half and quarter; and its multiples, which are the double and quadruple Louis d'ors.

Value and Proportion of the FRENCH COINS.

[Those marked ‡ are fictitious, and used only in accounts.]

	[OLD MONIES.]	£	s.	d.
A	Denier	0	0	$0\frac{1}{24}$
3	Deniers . . . a Liard	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$
2	Liards . . . a Dardene	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
12	Deniers . . . a Sol	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
20	Sols . . . ‡ a Livre Tournois	0	0	10
60	Sols . . . an Ecu of Exchange	0	2	6
6	Livres . . . an Ecu	0	5	0
10	Livres . . . ‡ a Pistole	0	8	4
24	Livres . . . a Louis d'Or	1	0	0

	[NEW MONIES.]	£	s.	d.
‡A	Centime	0	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$
5	Centime Piece	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
1	Decime Piece	0	0	1
15	Sol Piece	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1	Franc	0	0	10
30	Sol Piece	0	1	3
2	Franc Piece	0	1	8
5	Franc Piece	0	4	2
10	Franc Piece	0	8	4
20	Franc Piece	0	16	8
1	Louis d'Or, or Napoleon d'Or	1	0	0

SPAIN.

In Spain the gold coin is the pistole, above which is the double pistole, and piece of four pistoles, and under it the half pistole; to which must be added, the castilians of gold. The silver coins are the piastre, or piece of eight rials, and its diminutions; as also, the simple rial, with its diminutions. The copper coins are ochavos, or octavos, which are of two kinds, the one equal to four maravedies, and ordinarily called quartil: the other double this, and called double quartil; and lastly, the maravedie. In Spain they have new money and old; the old, current at Seville, Cadiz, Andalusia, &c. is worth 25 per cent. more than the new, current at Madrid, Bilbao, St. Sebastian, &c. This difference is owing to their king Charles II. who, to prevent the exportation of money, raised it 25 per cent.; however, several provinces retained the ancient value.

Value and Proportion of SPANISH COINS.

Madrid, Cadiz, Seville, &c.

	[NEW PLATE.]	£	s.	d.
A	Maravedie	0	0	$0\frac{43}{272}$
2	Maravedies . a Quartil	0	0	$0\frac{43}{136}$
34	Maravedies . a Rial	0	0	$5\frac{3}{8}$
2	Rials . . . a Pistarine	0	0	$10\frac{1}{4}$
8	Rials . . . ‡ a Piastre of Exchange	0	3	7
10	Rials . . . a Dollar	0	4	6
375	Maravedies . ‡ a Ducat of Exchange	0	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$
32	Rials . . . ‡ a Pistole of Exchange	0	14	4
36	*Rials . . . a Pistole*	*0*	*16*	*9*

Gibraltar, Malaga, Denia, &c.

	[RIALS VELON.]	£	s.	d.
‡	A Maravedie	0	0	$0\frac{33}{272}$
2	Maravedies . an Ochavo	0	0	$0\frac{33}{136}$
4	Maravedies . a Quartil	0	0	$0\frac{33}{68}$
34	Maravedies . ‡ a Rial Velon	0	0	$2\frac{1}{8}$
15	Rials . . . ‡ a Piastre of Exchange	0	3	7
512	Maravedies . a Piastre	0	3	7
60	Rials . . . ‡ a Pistole of Exchange	0	14	4
2048	Maravedies . a Pistole of Exchange	0	14	4
70	Rials . . . a Pistole	0	16	9

Barcelona, Saragossa, Valencia, &c.

	[OLD PLATE.]	£	s.	d.
A	Maravedie	0	0	$0\frac{33}{1632}$
16	Maravedies . . a Soldo	0	0	$3\frac{3}{8}$
2	Soldos . . . a Rial Old Plate	0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$
16	Soldos . . . ‡ a Dollar	0	4	6
20	Soldos . . . ‡ a Libra	0	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
21	Soldos . . . ‡ a Ducat	0	5	$10\frac{7}{8}$
22	Soldos . . . ‡ a Ducat	0	6	$2\frac{1}{4}$
24	Soldos . . ‡ a Ducat	0	6	9
60	Soldos . . . a Pistole	0	16	9

PORTUGAL.

In Portugal the gold coins are the milré, or St. Stephen, and the moeda d'oro, or moidore, which is properly their pistole; above this are doppio moedas, or double pistoles, and quadruple pieces equal to five pistoles. The silver coins are the cruzada, pataca, or piece of eight, and the vintin, of which they have two sorts, the one silver, and the other billon. The ré is of copper, which serves them in accompts, as the maravedie does the Spaniards.

Value and Proportion of PORTUGUESE COINS.

		£	s.	d.
‡	A Ré, or Rea	0	0	$0\frac{2}{10}$
10	Rez . . . a Half Vintin	0	0	$0\frac{2}{5}$
20	Rez . . . a Vintin	0	0	$1\frac{7}{10}$
5	Vintins . . . a Testoon	0	0	$6\frac{4}{5}$
4	Testoons . . a Cruzada of Exchange	0	2	3
24	Vintins . . a New Cruzada	0	2	$8\frac{2}{5}$
10	Testoons . . ‡ a Milré	0	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
48	Testoons . . a Moidore	1	7	0
64	Testoons . . a Joannes	1	16	0

DUTCH COINS.

Those of silver are crowns or dollars, ducatoons, florins, and schelings, each of which has its diminutions. The silver is billon; the duyt and pening, of copper.

	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c.	£	s.	d.
A	Pening	0	0	$0\frac{24}{170}$
8	Peningens . ‡ a Grote	0	0	$0\frac{192}{170}$
2	Grotes . . a Stiver	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2.5}$
6	Stivers . . a Scheling	0	0	$6\frac{1}{10}$
20	Stivers . . a Guilder, or Florin	0	1	9
28	Stivers . . a Golden Florin	0	2	$5\frac{1}{10}$
50	Stivers . . a Rix-Dollar	0	4	$4\frac{1}{10}$
60	Stivers . . a Dry Guilder	0	5	3
3	Florins 3 Stivers a Ducatoon	0	7	6
105	Stivers . . a Ducat	0	9	3
6	Guilders . . a Pound Flemish	0	10	6
7	Florins . . a Half-Reyer	0	12	3
14	Florins . . a Reyer	1	4	6

COINS OF THE NETHERLANDS, OR NEW HOLLAND.

Ghent, Ostend, &c.—Antwerp, Brussels, &c.

		[OLD MONIES.]	£	s.	d.
½ A	Pening		0	0	$0\frac{9}{100}$
4	Peningens	an Urche	0	0	$0\frac{9}{400}$
8	Peningens	½ a Grote	0	0	$0\frac{9}{200}$
2	Grotes	a Petard	0	0	$0\frac{9}{100}$
6	Petards	½ a Scalin	0	0	$5\frac{2}{3}$
7	Petards	a Scalin	0	0	$6\frac{3}{10}$
40	Grotes	½ a Florin	0	1	6
240	Grotes	½ a Pound Flemish	0	9	0
17½	Scalins	a Ducat	0	9	3

		[NEW MONIES.]	£	s.	d.
200th of a Florin		a Half Cent	0	0	$0\frac{18}{200}$
100th of a Florin		a Cent	0	0	$0\frac{18}{100}$
5	Cents	a Twentieth of a Florin	0	0	$0\frac{18}{20}$
10	Cents	a Tenth of a Florin	0	0	$1\frac{8}{10}$
25	Cents	a Quarter-Florin	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
50	Cents	a Half-Florin	0	0	9
100	Cents	a Florin	0	1	6
1000	Cents	a Ten Florin-piece	0	15	0

GERMANY, &c.

The German and Italian coins are so numerous and various, every prince and state having a coinage of their own, that it would be a difficult as well as useless task, to reduce them to any standard, many of them being current only in the place where they were coined; and as the knowledge of them can be of no service to the reader, unless he happens to travel into those countries, we shall pass on to

DANISH COINS.

			£	s.	d.
A	Skilling		0	0	$0\frac{9}{16}$
6	Skillings	a Druggen	0	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
16	Skillings	½ a Slet Marc	0	0	9
20	Skillings	a Rix-Marc	0	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$
24	Skillings	a Rix Ort	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
4	Marcs	a Crown	0	3	0
6	Marcs	a Rix-Dollar	0	4	6
11	Marcs	a Ducat	0	8	3
14	Marcs	a Hatt Ducat	0	10	6

SWEDISH COINS.

Those of copper are the runstick, alleuvre, marc, and money. The silver coins are the dollar, rix-dollar, and ducat.

			£	s.	d.
½ A	Runstick		0	0	$0\frac{7}{15}$
2	Runsticks	a Stiver	0	0	$0\frac{7}{15}$
8	Runsticks	a Copper Marc	0	0	$1\frac{5}{9}$
3	Copper Marcs	a Silver Marc	0	0	$4\frac{2}{3}$
4	Copper Marcs	a Copper Dollar	0	0	$6\frac{2}{3}$
9	Copper Marcs	a Caroline	0	1	2
3	Copper Dollars	a Silver Dollar	0	1	$6\frac{2}{3}$
3	Silver Dollars	a Rix-Dollar	0	4	6
2	Rix-Dollars	a Ducat	0	9	4

The Swedish money, properly so called, is a kind of copper cut in little square pieces, or plates, about the thickness of three English crowns, and weighing five pounds and a half, stamped at the four corners with the Swedish arms, and current in Sweden for a rixdollar, or piece of eight.

RUSSIAN COINS.

			£	s.	d.
A	Polusca		0	0	$0\frac{24}{200}$
2	Poluscas	a Denusca	0	0	$0\frac{24}{100}$
2	Denuscas	½ a Copec	0	0	$0\frac{24}{50}$
3	Copecs	an Altin	0	0	$1\frac{12}{50}$
10	Copecs	a Grievener	0	0	$5\frac{1}{5}$
25	Copecs	a Polpotin	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
50	Copecs	a Poltin	0	2	3
100	Copecs	a Ruble	0	4	6
2	Rubles	a Xervonitz	0	9	0
2½	Rubles	a Czarvonitch	0	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$
5	Rubles	an Imperial	1	2	6
10	Rubles	a Double Imperial	2	5	0

It were easy to give an account of many other coins, such as the Polish, Turkish, Persian, Indian, &c. but as a particular description of these would take up more room than we have to spare, we must refer the reader to such books as treat particularly on this subject.

To COIN, *v. a.* to mint, or stamp metals for money. To make or forge any thing, used in an ill sense. To invent.

COINAGE, *s.* the stamping metals; or making money. This was formerly performed by a hammer, but at present by a press; the former was the only method known till the year 1553. The English coinage, by adding the letters on the edges, contributed not a little to its perfection. Figuratively, this word is used for coin or money; the charges or expense of coining. Forgery, or invention, used in a bad sense.

To COINCIDE, *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.] to fall upon, or meet in the same point; to be consistent with, to concur.

COINCIDENCE, *s.* the state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence; consistency, or uniting to effect the same end, or establish the same point.

COINCIDENT, *a.* [*coincidens*, Lat.] falling upon the same point, applied to bodies or lines. Concurrent; consistent; agreeing; equivalent; mutually tending to the support of any particular point.

COINDICATION, *s.* [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] the concurrence of many symptoms, bespeaking or betokening the same cause.

COINER, *s.* one that makes money; a minter. Figuratively, a maker of counterfeit money. An inventor.

To COJOIN, *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] to join with another in the same office; to conjoin.

COISTRIL, *s.* a coward, or runaway cock.

COIT, *s.* [*kote*, Belg.] a thing thrown at a mark. See QUOIT.

COITION, *s.* [*coitio*, Lat.] the act of propagating the species; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, *s.* See COAK.

COL, one of the western islands of Scotland, 11 miles N. W. of the Isle of Mull. It is 14 miles long and nearly 3 broad, contains about 800 inhabitants, a few horses, sheep, and goats, and has many lochs which abound in fish.

COLANDER, cul-len-der, *s.* [from *colo*, Lat.] a sieve, either of hair, twigs, earthenware, or metal, through which any mixture is strained, and leaves the grosser parts behind it.

COLATION, *s.* [from *colo*, Lat.] the act of filtering, straining, or separating any fluid from its dregs or impurities.

COLATURE, *s.* [from *colo*, Lat.] the act of separating the dregs of any fluid by straining it through a sieve, or filtering it through paper; the matter strained or filtered.

COLBERG, a fortified sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt works, situated at the mouth of the Persante, on the Baltic, 60 miles N. E. of Stettin.

COLBERTINE, *s.* a kind of fine lace worn by women.

COLCHESTER, a borough and the largest town of Essex, containing 12 churches, most of which are in good repair, and 16,167 inhabitants. The market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and here is a manufactory of baize and seys; all the towns, and the whole country around, being partly employed in the spinning of wool for its trade by Colchester; and likewise noted for oysters and candied eringo-roots. It is governed by a mayor, and is situated on a fine eminence near the Colu, which is navigable within 3 miles of the town for ships of large burden, and for hoys and small barks, to a place called

the Hythe, where is a quay close to the houses; sends 2 members to parliament, and is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, and 51 N. E. of London.

CO'LCOTHAR, *s.* in Chemistry, the dry substance remaining after distillation; applied to the caput mortuum of vitriol.

COLD, *a.* [*cold*, Sax.] without warmth, or warming; having a sensation of cold, or shivering, because the particles of air are less in motion than those of our body, or being mixed with nitrous particles, diminish the motion of those of the body; that which is not volatile, or easily put in motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected; not easily excited to action; indifferent; not able to move the passions; reserved, or void of the warmth of friendship and affection; chaste, temperate; not easily provoked to anger; not meeting with a warm or affectionate reception; deliberate; calm.

COLD, *s.* something void of heat or motion, and which contains no particles of fire; the sensation of cold, or what produces it; the frigorific power; a disease caused by stopping perspiration, and other effects of cold weather.

CO'LDLY, *ad.* without warmth or heat; with great indifference or unconcern; negligently.

CO'LDNESS, *s.* opposite to heat; that quality which causes a sensation of cold, and deprives a person of his natural warmth and heat. Want of kindness, love, esteem, or affection. Coyness, chastity, or freedom from any immodest desires. Unconcern; negligence; disregard.

CO'LDSTREAM, a town of Berwickshire, situated on the N. side of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river, 13 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 337 N. W. of London.

COLE, *s.* [*cawl*, Sax.] a general name for all cabbages.

CO'LEBROOK-DALE, a village of Shropshire, on the banks of the Severn, 2 miles N. by E. of Broseley, situate in a winding glen between two hills, which break into various forms, and are covered with woods. Here are very considerable iron works, and a large and elegant bridge, of cast iron, of one arch, over the Severn.; also a spring of fossil tar, or petroleum; a spring of brine; and a work for obtaining a kind of tar from the condensed smoke of pit-coal.

COLERA'IN, a borough of Ireland, province of Ulster, with a population of 5725; sends one member to parliament, and before the building of Londonderry gave name to the county. It has a valuable salmon fishery, and a celebrated manufacture of linen; is situated five miles from the sea, on the Bann, 28 miles N. E. of Londonderry, and 114 from Dublin.

CO'LESEED, *s.* in Botany, the rape, from whence rape-seed oil is drawn, cultivated for feeding cattle.

CO'LESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the ascent of a hill, near the Coln, 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 105 from London. Pop. 1853.

CO'LEWORT, *s.* [*cawlwurt*, Sax.] in Botany, a species of cabbage.

CO'LFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and considerable iron-works. Population 2193. 5 miles E. S. E. of Monmouth, and 124 W. by N. of London.

CO'LIC, *s.* [*colicus*, Lat.[in Medicine, a severe pain in the lower venter, and so called because it was formerly thought to be seated in the *colon*. A *bilious colic* proceeds from bilious, sharp, and stimulating humours. A *flatulent colic*, is a pain in the bowels, owing to dry feces and wind contained in the intestines. A *nervous colic*, is from convulsive spasms, or contortions of the guts, whereby their capacities are straitened. An *hysteric colic*, arises from disorders peculiar to women, and from a consent of parts. The *stone colic* proceeds by consent of parts, and from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys.

CO'LIC, *a.* affecting the bowels.

To COLLA'PSE, *v. n.* [from *collapsus*, Lat.] to follow together; to close together so as one side shall touch another.

COLLA'PSION, *s.* the state of vessels closing of themselves; the act of closing together.

CO'LLAR, *s.* [*collare*, Lat.] an ornament of metal worn by knights of several military orders, hanging over the shoulders on the mantle, and generally consisting of a gold chain, enamelled with ciphers and other divices, and having the badge of the order suspended at the bottom. That of the order of the Garter, consists of SS, with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, and a George at the bottom. *Collar*, is likewise that part of the harness which is round a horse's neck. The part of the dress which surrounds the neck. A ring of metal, or of leather, put round a dog's neck. *To slip the collar*, is a phrase for getting free, escaping, or extricating one's self from any difficult engagement. *A collar of brawn* is the quantity rolled and bound up in one parcel.

To CO'LLAR, *v. a.* to seize by the collar. Joined with *brawn* or *beef*, to roll it up and bind it tight with a string, in order to make it retain a round form.

CO'LLAR-BONE, *s.* the clavicle, one of the bones which are on each side of the neck.

To COLLATE, *v. a.* [*collatum*, Lat.] to compare one thing with another of the same kind. Applied to books, to compare and examine them, in order to find whether any thing be deficient, corrupted, or interpolated. Used with *to*, to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATERAL, *a.* [from *con* and *latus*, Lat.] side to side; running parallel; mutual, or such as becomes near relations, applied to affection. In Geography, situated by the side of another. Not direct, oblique. Concurrent, applied to proofs. In Cosmography, intermediate, or lying between the cardinal points. In Genealogy, applied to relations of the same stock, but not in the same line of ascendants and descendents; such are uncles, aunts, nephews, cousins. *Collateral descent*, in Law, that which passes to brothers' children. *Collateral assurance*, a bond made over and above the deed itself for the performance of a covenant. *Collateral security*, a deed made of other lands besides those granted by the deed or mortgage, on their not being a sufficient security.

COLLATERALLY, *ad.* side by side, applied to position or situation. Not in the same line of descendants, though to the same stock, applied to Genealogy.

COLLATION, *s.* [*collatio*, Lat.] the act of bestowing or conferring, applied to gifts or favours; the comparing one copy or thing of the same kind with another. An elegant repast, but less than a feast. In Canon Law, the bestowing of a benefice by a bishop, who has right of patronage.

COLLATITIOUS, *a.* [*collatitio*, Lat.] done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, *s.* one who examines copies or manuscripts, by comparing them with some other writing. In Law, one who presents to an ecclesiastical living or benefice, generally applied to the presentation of a bishop.

To COLLAUD, *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] to join in praising.

CO'LLEAGUE, kol-leeg, *s.* [*collega*, Lat.] a partner or associate in the same office.

To COLLEAGUE, *v. a.* to unite or join with.

To COLLECT, *v. a.* [*collectum*, Lat.] to gather together; to bring several things together, or into the same place; to add into a sum; to infer, draw, or deduce from arguments. Followed by the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. to recover from a service; to reassemble one's scattered ideas.

CO'LLECT, *s.* [*collecta*, Lat.] a short comprehensive prayer, used in the church service.

COLLECTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] gathered together, collected.

COLLECTEDLY, *ad.* gathered in one view at once.

COLLECTIBLE, *a.* that may be gathered, or deduced from any premises.

COLLECTION, *s.* [*collectio*, Lat.] the act of gathering several pieces together; an assemblage of things in the same place; the things gathered.

COLLECTITIOUS, *a.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] gathered up.

COLLECTIVE, *a.* [*collectivus*, Lat.] gathered together, consisting of several members or parts, forming a whole, or one common mass; aggregated; accumulative. In Logic, a *collective idea*, is that which unites several things of the same kind. In Grammar, a *collective noun*, is a noun which expresses a multitude, or several of the same sort, though used in the singular number; as, a *company*; an *army*; a *fleet*.

COLLECTIVELY, *ad.* in a body, taken together, opposed to singly or separately. In general; generally; in one mass or heap; in the aggregate.

COLLECTOR, *s.* [*collector*, Lat.] one who gathers scattered things together; a compiler; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, *s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, Lat.] in the Civil Law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons.

COLLEGE, *s.* [*collegium*, Lat.] a community, or society of men set apart for learning or religion. The word *college* bears a different sense in different countries. In Germany, there was the college of electors, who assembled in the diet of Ratisbon. At Rome there is a college of cardinals, composed of three distinct orders of them. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge have their several colleges, in which learning is taught. Among the Jews were several colleges, consisting generally of the tribe of Levi. Samuel is said to have founded the college of the prophets. Among the Greeks, the Lyceum and the Academy were celebrated colleges. Colleges have been generally in the hands of those devoted to religion. Thus the Magi in Persia, the Gymnosophists in the Indies, the Druids in Gaul and Britain, had the care of instructing youth in the sciences. After the establishment of Christianity there were almost as many colleges as monasteries, particularly in the reign of Charlemagne, who enjoined the monks to instruct youth in music, grammar, and arithmetic. In London, there is the *College of Civilians*, commonly called Doctors' Commons, founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the Arches, for the professors of the civil law residing in London. The *College of Physicians*, a corporation of physicians in London, whose number, by the charter, is not to exceed eighty. *Sion College*, or College of the London Clergy, incorporated in 1631, at the request of Dr. White, under the name of the President and Fellows of Sion College; it is likewise an hospital for ten poor men, the first within the gates of the house, the other without. *Gresham College*, or College of Philosophy, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, is now pulled down, and the Excise Office built on its site. The subjects of the lectures (now read in a room over the Royal Exchange) are divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, rhetoric, civil law, and physic; each lecturer had 50l. a year, and a lodging in the college. *College of Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds' Office*, a corporation founded by king Richard III. who granted them several privileges, as to be free from subsidies, tolls, offices, &c. *Colleges of Common Law*, see INNS OF COURT.

COLLEGIAL, *a.* relating to or possessed by a college.

COLLEGIAN, *s.* an inhabitant or member of a college.

COLLEGIATE, *a.* consisting of colleges; instituted or regulated after the manner of a college. *Collegiate church*, is that which is endowed for a society or body corporate, consisting of a dean and secular priests, without a bishop; of this kind are Westminster-abbey, Windsor, &c.

COLLEGIATE, *s.* a member of a college, or one bred at an university.

COLLET, *s.* [from *collum*, Lat.] formerly any thing that was worn about the neck. Figuratively, the neck. Among Jewellers, that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLIDE, *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] to strike, beat, or dash two things together, or against each other.

COLLIER, *s.* one who digs for coals in a mine; one who deals in coals; a vessel to convey coals by water.

COLLIERY, *s.* the place where coals are dug. The coal trade.

COLLIGATION, *s.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] the binding of things close or together.

COLLIMATION, *s.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] the act of aiming at a mark; aim.

COLLINEATION, *s.* [*collineo*, Lat.] the act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, *a.* easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

COLLIQUAMENT, *s.* the substance any thing is reduced to by being dissolved or melted.

COLLIQUANT, *part. a.* [*colliquans*, Lat.] that has the power of dissolving, melting, or wasting.

To COLLIQUATE, *v. a.* [*colliquco*, Lat.] to melt, dissolve, or turn a solid into fluid by heat, &c. Neuterly, to melt; to be dissolved.

COLLIQUATION, *s.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.] the melting of any thing by heat. In Medicine, a disorder wherein the blood and other animal fluids flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought.

COLLIQUATIVE, *a.* melting or dissolvent. A *colliquative fever*, is that which is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

COLLIQUEFACTION, *s.* [from *colliquefacio*, Lat.] the reducing different metals to one mass, by melting them.

COLLISION, *s.* [*collisio*, Lat.] the act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together; a clash.

To COLLOCATE, *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] to place; to station.

COLLOCATION, *s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.] the act of placing; disposition: the state of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, *s.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] conference; conversation.

To COLLO'GUE, kol-log, *v. a.* to wheedle, flatter, impose upon, or seduce by fair words.

COLLOP, *s.* a thin slice of meat, or steak; a piece or slice of any animal. A child, in burlesque.

COLLOQUIAL, *a.* [from *colloquy*] relating to common conversation; by way of conversation.

COLLOQUY, *s.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] a conference, or conversation; a discourse in writing, wherein two or more persons are represented as talking together on any topic.

COLLOW, *s.* [supposed by Johnson rather to be *colly*, from *coal*] the black grime of burnt coals or wood.

COLLUCTANCY, *s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] a tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

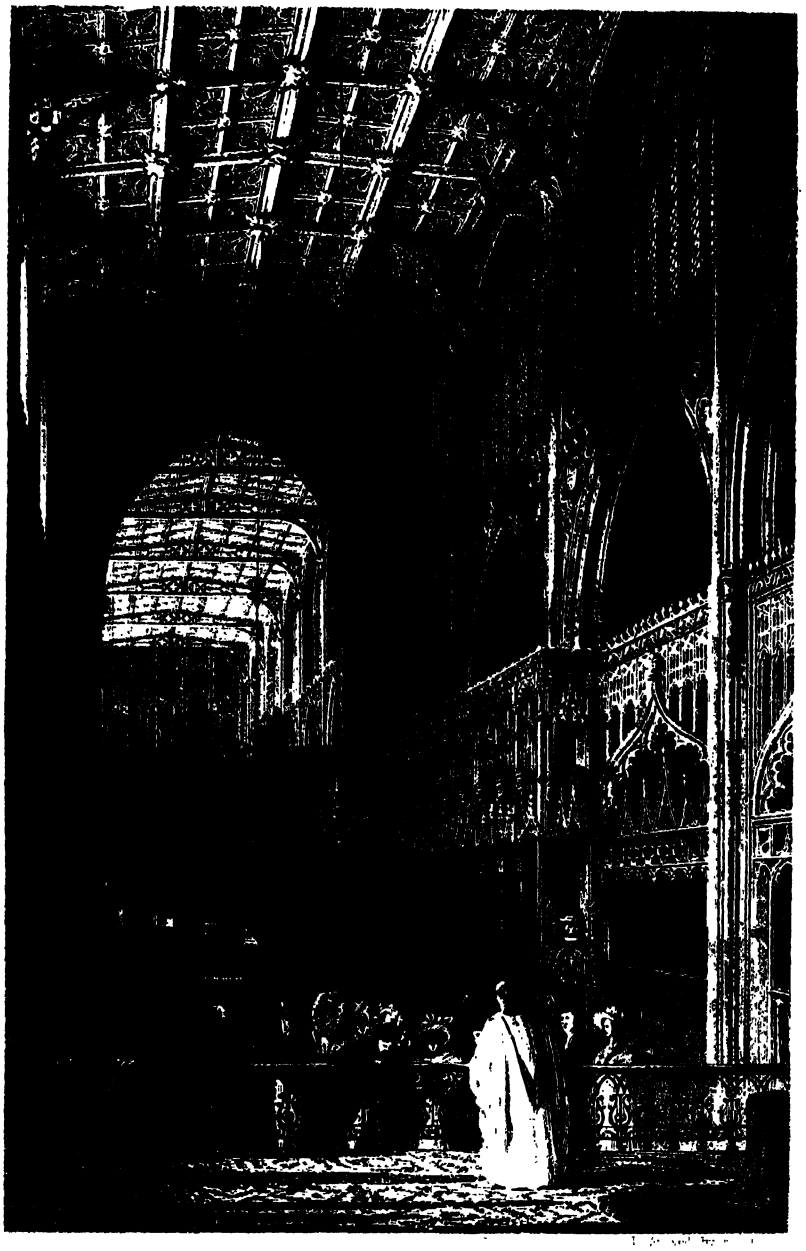
COLLUCTATION, *s.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] the mutual struggle or commotion of the particles of any fluid between themselves; opposition; fermentation. Figuratively, contest; spite; mutual opposition.

To COLLU'DE, *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] to join in a fraud; to conspire in imposing on a person.

COLLUMPTON, a handsome town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth, seated on the river Culm, 12 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 160 W. by S. of London. Population 3813.

COLLU'SION, *s.* [*collusio*, Lat.] in Law, a deceitful contract or agreement between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, in order to defraud a third person of his right. Secret management; trick.

COLLU'SIVE, *a.* fraudulently concerted or agreed upon between two persons, in order to cheat a third.



COLLU'SIVELY, *ad.* concerted or contrived in a fraudulent manner, with a fraudulent design.

COLLU'SORY, *a.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY'RIUM, *s.* [from κολλύρα, Gr.] in Medicine, an external remedy for disorders in the eyes.

CO'LMAR, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of pear.

CO'LNBROOK, a town of Bucks, but partly in Middlesex, with a market on Wednesday, situated on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge, 17 miles W. of London.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, near Pendle-Hill, and the Leeds canal, 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 218 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Inhabitants, 8080. Here is an elegant piece-hall, where goods are sold during the ringing of a bell; the trade is in shalloons, tammies, calimancoes, and dimities.

COLO'GNE, a late archbishopric and electorate, and one of the most fertile and considerable countries, of Germany, situated in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by Cleve and Gelderland, E. by Berg, S. by Treves, and W. by Juliers. It contains 72 cities and towns, and the country produces, besides corn and other necessaries, excellent wine. Some detached parts of this territory lie on the E. side of the Rhine.

COLO'GNE, the capital of the above, is an ancient, large city, seated on the W. bank of the Rhine, by means of which river it trades upwards with the interior of Germany, and downwards by large vessels with the Netherlands and Holland. It was a free imperial city; and though the elector had a palace here, he had not the liberty of staying in it many days together, without the consent of the citizens. It is built in the form of a crescent, with 34 gates, fortified in the ancient manner; and contains 10 collegiate, 19 parish churches, and many other religious foundations. The streets, however, except the principal ones, are dirty, and ill paved, and the houses appear dark, and are thinly inhabited. Opposite to the city, on the other side of the Rhine, is the village of Deutz, where there is a flying bridge of boats over the river, across which a large company of men, horses, &c. may pass at a time. This city is now subject to Prussia; and is 17 miles S. E. of Juliers, and 45 E. of Maestricht. Lat. 50. 55. N. lon. 6. 55. E.

COLO'GN EARTH, *s.* a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil, but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

CO'LON, *s.* [κῶλον, Gr.] in Grammar, a point or stop marked thus (:) used to make the pause greater than that of the semicolon, and less than that of a period; and when stops were first invented, to separate any member of a sentence: but at present it is used in a period when the sense seems complete, but is lengthened by some supernumerary sentence, beginning with an adversative conjunction, as *but*, *nevertheless*, &c. In Anatomy, the greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine handbreadths long.

CO'LONEL, *s.* [*colonel*, Fr.] an officer in the army, who has the command in chief of a regiment. *Colonel-Lieutenant*, is one who commands a regiment of the guards, whereof the king, or other great personage, is colonel. *Lieutenant-Colonel* is the second officer of a regiment at the head of the captains, and commands in the colonel's absence.

CO'LONELSHIP, *s.* the office of a colonel.

COLO'NIAL, *a.* belonging or relating to a colony.

COLO'NICAL, *a.* relating to husbandmen. *Spelman.*

To CO'LONIZE, *v. a.* to plant with inhabitants; to settle with people brought from some other place; to plant with colonies.

COLONNA'DE, *s.* [from *colonna*, Ital.] a peristyle of a circular form; or a series of pillars placed in a circle, and insulated withinside. Figuratively, any series or range of pillars.

CO'LONY, *s.* [*colonia*, Lat.] a body of people sent from the mother country to cultivate and settle some other place. Figuratively, the country so settled; a plantation.

CO'LOPHONY, *s.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it is imported] a resinous substance prepared of turpentine boiled in water, and afterwards dried; or from a slow evaporation of a fourth or fifth part of its substance by fire.

COLOQUI'NTIDA, *s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. κολόκυνθις, Gr.] the fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, often called bitter apple, and used in Medicine.

CO'LORATE, *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] coloured; dyed; marked or stained with any colour.

COLORATION, *s.* [from *coloro*, Lat.] the art or practice of colouring or painting; the state of a thing coloured.

COLORI'FIC, *a.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] that has the power of producing colours, or of colouring any body.

COLO'SSE, or COLO'SSUS, *s.* [*colossus*, Lat.] a statue of enormous size: that of Apollo at Rhodes, made of gilt brass, by Chares, was so high that ships could pass, with full sails, between its legs; its height was 126 feet; and few people could fathom its thumb: in its right hand it held a light-house; and interiorly it had a staircase to the eyes, which served as watch towers: it was overthrown by an earthquake after standing 1360 years; and being found prostrate by the Saracens, when they became masters of the island, was sold by them to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with the brass.

COLOSSE'AN, or COLO'SSAL, *a.* [*colossus*, Lat.] in form or of the size of a collossus; giant-like.

CO'LOUR, *s.* [*color*, Lat.] the different sensations excited by the refracted rays of light, reflected on the eye in a different manner, according to the different size, shape, or situation of the particles of which bodies are composed. In a popular or vulgar sense, the different hue in which bodies appear to the eye. Figuratively, the rosy hue of the cheeks; the tints or hues produced by covering any surface with paint. *Under colour*, appearance or pretence. In the plural, a standard, or flag; an ensign of war.

To CO'LOUR, *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.] to mark, or dye with some hue or tint. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuse; to assign some plausible or specious reason for an undertaking. Neuterly, to blush.

CO'LOURABLE, *a.* specious, plausible.

CO'LOURABLY, *ad.* plausibly; speciously.

CO'LOURED, *part.* streaked, diversified with hues.

CO'LOURING, *s.* that branch of painting which teaches the proper distribution of lights and shades, and laying the colours with propriety and beauty.

CO'LOURIST, *a.* a painter excellent in his tints, and the manner in which he disposes his lights and shades.

CO'LOURLESS, *a.* without colour; white; transparent.

COLT, *s.* [*colt*, Sax.] a young horse that has never been ridden or broke. Figuratively, a raw, ignorant person.

CO'LTER, or COULTER, *s.* [*cultor*, Sax.] the sharp iron of a plough, which breaks up the ground perpendicularly to the ploughshare. *Coulter* is most proper

CO'LTIE, *s.* a term used by timber merchants for a defect or blemish in some of the annular circles of a tree, whereby its value is much diminished.

CO'LTISH, *a.* resembling a colt; wanton; inexperienced.

CO'LTSFOOT, *s.* in Botany, a species of tussilago, or butterbur, with yellow compound blossoms, and angular toothed leaves, somewhat heart shaped, appearing after the flower. The leaves are recommended in coughs and consumptive complaints, and have been found to be serviceable

in scrofulous cases. It is found on moist stiff marly lands, and amongst limestone rubbish, flowering in March.

COLT'S-TOOTH, *s.* an imperfect or superfluous tooth in the mouth of a young horse. Figuratively, an inclination to youthful pleasures, wantonness, or gaiety.

COLUMBARY, *s.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] a place where doves or pigeons are kept; a dove-cote; a pigeon-house.

COLOMBIA, a state of South America, which, at the death of Bolivar, was divided into the three separate states of Grenada, Venezuela and Ecador.

COLUMBIA, the metropolitan district of the U. S. of N. America, including Washington, under the administration of the federal executive. Population 40,000: 6,000 slaves.

COLUMBINE, *s.* [*columbina*, Lat.] in Dying, a pale violet, or changeable dove-colour. Likewise the heroine, or chief female character, in pantomimic entertainments. A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue and beautiful flowers.

COLUMB MAGNA, or *St. Columb*, a little town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 10 miles W. of Bodmin, and 249 W. S. W. of London.

COLUMBO, a large town on the W. side of the island of Ceylon, built by the Portuguese in 1638; and is the chief place for the staple trade of the island. Lat. 6. 55. N. lon. 79. 46. E.

COLUMN, *s.* [*columna*, Lat.] in Architecture, a round pillar made to support or adorn a building. In War, a deep file or row of troops or division of an army, marching at the same time towards the same place, with intervals between them to prevent confusion. SYNON. By the word *pillar* is understood a supporter of some roof; by the word *column* a particular kind of *pillar*, that which is round: thus every *column* is a *pillar*, though every *pillar* is not a *column*. With Printers, a column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLUMNAR; or COLUMNA'RIAN, *a.* formed in columns, or in the shape of a column.

COLURES, *s.* [*colurі*, Lat.] in Geography and Astronomy, two great circles, imagined to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world; one of which passes through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn; the latter determining the solstices, and the former the equinoxes.

COMA, *s.* [Gr.] in Physic, a kind of lethargy or sleepy disease, wherein a person has a violent propensity to sleep.

COMATE, *s.* [from *con* and *mate*] companion.

COMATOSE, *a.* [from *κῶμα*, Gr.] lethargic, sleepy, or affected with a coma.

COMB, *s.* [*camb*, Sax.] an instrument made of horn, tortoiseshell, or box, sawed, through which the hair is passed in order to cleanse or adjust it; likewise an instrument made of iron or steel wires fixed upright on a piece of wood, through which flax, wool, or hemp, is passed to prepare it for spinning. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its resembling the teeth of a comb. The receptacles or hollow places in a beehive, wherein the honey is stored, from *comb*, Sax. a hollow. A valley surrounded with hills. A corn measure of four bushels, also spelt COOMB, which see.

To COMB, *v. a.* [*cemben*, Sax.] to clean or smooth the hair by passing a comb through it; to make wool or flax fit for spinning, by passing it through a comb.

To COMBAT, *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] to fight, generally applied to a duel or a fight, where the persons engage hand to hand. Actively, to fight. Figuratively, to engage.

COMBAT, *s.* [*combat*, Fr.] a contest; a battle with another: sometimes restrained to a duel; generally applied to an engagement between two persons; sometimes used for battle generally. Figuratively, opposition or struggle.

COMBATANT, *s.* [*combattant*, Fr.] he that fights. Figuratively, a champion or stickler for any opinion.

COMB-BRUSH, *s.* a brush to clean combs.

COMBER, *s.* one who passes wool through the comb, and prepares it for the spinner.

COMB-MAKER, *s.* one whose trade is to make combs.

COMBINATE, *a.* [from *combine*] betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakspeare*.

COMBINATION, *s.* an union of persons for some peculiar purpose. Figuratively, union of qualities or bodies; mixture. Union, or association, applied to ideas. In Mathematics, the variation or different order in which any number of things may be disposed.

To COMBINE, *v. a.* to join together. Figuratively, to link together in unity, affection, or concord. Neuterly, to join together, applied to things. Figuratively, to unite in one body. To unite in friendship, applied to persons.

COMBLESS, *a.* without a comb, applied to a cock.

COMB MARTIN, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an inlet of the Bristol Channel, 14 miles N. E. of Barnstaple, and 202 W. of London. Pop. 1031.

COMBUST, *part.* [from *comburo*, Lat.] burnt. In Astronomy, applied to a planet when not above $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distant from the sun on either side.

COMBUSTIBLE, *a.* that may be burnt, or that easily catches fire; susceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of catching fire easily; aptness to burn.

COMBUSTION, *s.* [Fr.] the burning of several things together; conflagration; consumption by fire. Figuratively, confusion, noise, hurry, commotion, produced by restless minds, either in moral or political affairs.

To COME, *v. n.* [preter. *I came*, or *have come*, participle *come; coman*, Sax.] to move from a distant to a nearer situation, either to a thing or person; to approach, draw near to, or advance towards. To proceed; to issue. To become. To become present, and no longer absent. To happen; to fall out. *To come about*, to come to pass, to fall out. To change; to come round. *To come after*, to follow. *To come in*, to enter. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer. To arrive at a port or place of rendezvous. To become modish or brought into use. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition. *To come into*, to join with, to bring help. To comply with; to agree to. *To come over*, to repeat an act. To revolt. To rise in distillation. *To come out*, to be made public. To be discovered. *To come out with*, to give vent to; to let fly. *To come abroad*, to be publicly known or published. *To come to*, to arrive at or attain. To follow as a consequence; to happen. *To come again*, to come a second time; to return. *To come at*, to reach. *To come by*, to obtain, gain, or acquire. *To come in for*, to be early enough to obtain a share of any thing, alluding to the custom in hunting, where those dogs that are slow *come in for* no share of the game. *To come near*, to approach; to resemble. *To come off*, to escape; to quit or fall from, or leave. *To come on*, to thrive, or grow; to advance to combat. *To come to*, to agree or consent; to amount to, applied to Arithmetic. *To come to himself*, &c. to recover from a fright or a fit. *To come up with*, to overtake. *To come upon*, to invade, attack, or seize unexpectedly.

COME, *interject.* implying an exhortation to attention, dispatch, and courage, when used singly; but when repeated, it implies a grant, permission, supposition, or a transition from the topic which preceded, to avoid giving offence.

COME, *ad.* means when it shall come. *To come*, in futurity; not present.

COMEDIAN, *s.* [*comédien*, Fr.] one who acts on the

stage. In a restrained sense, applied only to one who appears in a comedy; but in a more loose sense, any actor.

CO'MEDY, *s.* [from *κώμη* and *ἄδω*, two Greek words signifying a village and a poem, because it was first only a poem exhibited in villages] a dramatic piece, representing some diverting transaction, being an exact picture of common life, exposing the faults of private persons, in order to render them ridiculous and universally avoided.

CO'MELINESS, *s.* handsomeness united with an appearance of dignity; more than pretty, but less than beautiful.

CO'MELY, *a.* handsome; graceful; applied to that appearance which excites reverence rather than love. Applied to things, decent; that which is suitable to a person's age and condition, consistent with virtue, or agreeable to the rules of right reason.

CO'MELY, or rather CO'MELILY, *ad.* in a graceful, becoming, and pleasing manner.

CO'MER, *s.* that which soon grows, or rises above ground, applied to plants. A visitor; a person who enters or settles in a place. *To give up one's self to the first comer*, is to embrace any doctrine implicitly, and without examination.

CO'MET, *s.* [*cometa*, Lat.] in Astronomy, an opaque heavenly body, like the planets, moving in its proper orbit, which is very eccentric, having one of its foci in the centre of the sun. It is distinguished not only by its orbit, but likewise by its appearance, from the planets, as being bearded, tailed, and haired; bearded when eastward of the sun, and its light marches before; tailed, when westward of the sun, and the train follows it; and haired, when diametrically opposite to the sun, having the earth between it, and all its tail hid, excepting a few scattered rays. The orbits of comets approaching near to a right line, in some parts thereof they go so near the sun, that, according to Sir Isaac Newton's computation, the sun's heat, in that remarkable one of 1680, was to his heat with us as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. To this let it be added, from the same great author, that these bodies are so far from being such tremendous objects as they are esteemed to be by the vulgar, and falsely pretended to be by atheists; that their atmospheres being dilated, rarefied, and diffused through the celestial regions, may be attracted down to the planets, become mingled with their atmospheres, and by that means supply the deficiencies which would otherwise, by continual exhausting, affect this and other planets; so that their revolutions, instead of being looked on as the harbingers of terror and calamity, should rather be esteemed as friendly and benevolent visits, wherein they bestow such presents to every planet they pass by as are requisite to prevent its decay, and supply its inhabitants with such things as are necessary to their existence.

COMETA'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] a mathematical machine, representing the method of a comet's revolution.

CO'METARY, or COMETIC, *a.* that belongs or relates to a comet.

CO'MFIT, *s.* [*konfit*, Belg.] a dry sweetmeat; any vegetable preserved by boiling it in sugar, and drying it afterwards.

CO'MFITURE, *s.* [from *comfit*, or *confecture*] sweetmeats.

To CO'MFORT, *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Lat.] to strengthen, excite, invigorate, enliven, or make a person undertake a thing boldly by persuasions; to make a person grow cheerful that is in sorrow, by advice and arguments.

CO'MFORT, *s.* support, assistance, or countenance; consolation, or support under calamity and danger.

CO'MFORTABLE, *a.* receiving relief or support in distress; susceptible of comfort; cheerful; affording consolation; having the power of lessening distress.

CO'MFORTABLY, *ad.* in a cheerful manner; in a manner free from dejection or despair.

CO'MFORTER, *s.* one that diminishes or lessens the degree of a person's sorrow under misfortunes; one who strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

CO'MFORTLESS, *a.* without comfort, without any thing to lighten the burden, or allay the sensation of misfortunes; applied both to persons and things.

CO'MFREY, *s.* in Botany, a species of the symphytum of Linnæus, with leaves between egg and spear-shaped, running along the stem, and yellowish white or purple blossoms. It is found on the banks of rivers and wet ditches, flowering in May; and is good for wounds and bruises.

CO'MIC, or CO'MICAL, *a.* [*comique*, Fr.] relating to, or fit for comedy; ridiculous or causing mirth, either from an unusual assemblage of ideas, seemingly inconsistent, or antic gestures, and polite raillery; diverting; merry.

CO'MICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise mirth, either by an association or assemblage of ideas seemingly inconsistent, by polite or good-natured raillery, or by some odd or antic gesture; befitting comedy.

CO'MICALNESS, *s.* that quality by which a thing appears odd or ridiculous, and raises mirth in the mind.

CO'MING, *s.* the act of moving towards a person or place; approach; presence, or arrival; the presence of a thing which was absent some time before. *Coming in*, the product of a person's estate, pension, salary, or business.

CO'MING, *part.* applied to the inclination, propensity, or affection; fond; forward; easily complying. Applied to time, something not present; something future.

COMITIAL, ko-mish-al, *a.* [from *comitia*, Lat.] relating to an assembly, applied peculiarly to that of the Romans.

CO'MITY, *s.* [*comitas*, Lat.] courtesy; good-breeding.

CO'MMA, *s.* [Gr.] in Grammar, a pause, or stop marked thus, (,) used to distinguish such members of a discourse from each other, wherein there is a verb and nominative case, several nouns adjective or substantive, in the same sentence, not joined by a conjunction, and where the sense is not complete. In Music, the smallest of all the sensible intervals of tone, seldom used but in theory, to shew the justness of the concords, and is about the ninth part of a tone, or interval, whereby a perfect semitone, or tone, surpasses an imperfect one. In Natural History, a very beautiful moth, so called from its having a white mark on one of its wings, in the form of this point.

To COMMA'ND, *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.] to order, including the idea of authority; to keep in subjection; to oblige a person to perform any thing. Figuratively, to arrogate or claim by mere force; to overlook; to be situated above any place, so as to be able to look into, or annoy it.

COMMA'ND, *s.* authority or power. Figuratively, the exercise of authority, or act of enforcing obedience. In a Military sense, the power of overlooking and taking or annoying any place; the act of commanding; the mandate issued.

COMMA'NDER, *s.* he that has the direction of, or authority over, others. In a military sense, a leader, chief, or officer. A paving-beetle, or rammer. In Surgery, an instrument, called likewise a glossocomium, used in most tough, strong, bodies, where the luxation has been of long continuance.

COMMA'NDERY, *s.* the exercise of a command, or the office of a commander. In History, applied to a benefice or fixed revenue belonging to a military order, and conferred on ancient knights, who had done some considerable service to the order. A body of the knights of Malta.

COMMA'NDMENT, *s.* [*commandement*, Fr.] an express order to do or abstain from any thing. When it orders any

thing to be done, it is named a *positive command*; but when it forbids the doing a thing, it is then termed a *negative command.* Mandate; precept; coactive power; authority.

COMMA'NDRESS, *s.* a woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [from *con* and *materia*, Lat.] consisting of the same matter with another thing.

COMMATERIA'LITY, *s.* of the same matter or substance with another; resemblance to something in its matter or substance.

To COMME'DDLE, *v. a.* to mix together.

COMME'MORABLE, *a.* [from *commemoro*, Lat.] deserving to be mentioned with honour and reverence; worthy to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE, *v. a.* [from *commemoro*, Lat.] to preserve the memory by some public act; to celebrate solemnly.

COMMEMORA'TION, *s.* the doing something in order to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

COMME'MORATIVE, *a.* tending to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

To COMME'NCE, *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.] to begin; to take its beginning; to assume a new character which it never did before, applied to persons and things.

COMME'NCEMENT, *s.* beginning; date.

To COMME'ND, *v. a.* [*commendo*, Lat.] to represent a person as possessed of those virtues that demand notice, approbation, and esteem; to praise; to deliver or entrust with confidence, and full assurance of protection. To desire to be tioned in a kind and respectful manner.

COMME'NDABLE, *a.* worthy of praise; laudable.

COMME'NDABLY, *ad.* laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation; praise-worthily.

COMME'NDAM, *s.* [*commenda*, low Lat.] in Canons, a vacant benefice which is given to a person to supply till some other person is presented or named to it.

COMME'NDATARY, *s.* one who holds a living in com mendam.

COMMENDA'TION, *s.* a favourable representation of a person's good qualities; praise; recommendation; a message of kindness; declaration of esteem.

COMME'NDATORY, *a.* that commands or engages notice, esteem, and approbation, from a favourable display of good qualities; containing commendations, or praises. Holding in commendam.

COMME'NDER, *s.* one who praises or displays the virtues of another, in order to render him esteemed and beloved.

COMMENSA'LITY, *s.* [from *commensalis*, Lat.] the act of eating, or sitting to eat, at the same table with another.

COMMENSURABI'LITY, or COMME'NSURABLENESS, *s.* the capacity of being measured by some common measure or standard; proportion.

COMME'NSURABLE, *a.* [from *con* and *mensura*, Lat.] in Geometry, having some common aliquot part, or which may be measured by some common measure, so as to leave no remainder. Thus, an inch and a yard are *commensurable*, because an inch taken 36 times is a yard.

To COMME'NSURATE, *v. a.* [from *con* and *mensura*, Lat.] to reduce to one common measure; to extend as far as.

COMME'NSURATE, *part.* reducible to one common measure; equal; proportionate.

COMME'NSURATELY, *ad.* a capacity of measuring or being measured by another, equally extensive.

COMMENSURA'TION, *s.* the reduction of, or measuring a thing by some common measure; proportion.

To CO'MMENT, *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.] to write notes; to explain, interpret, or expound.

CO'MMENT, *s.* notes or annotations, in order to explain an author; exposition; explanation; remark.

CO'MMENTARY, *s.* [*commentarius*, Lat.] a continued and critical explanation of the sense of an author.

COMMENTA'TOR, COMME'NTER, *s.* one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations of an author.

COMMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] invented; forged; fictitious; without any existence but in the brain.

CO'MMERCE, *s.* [*commercium*, Lat.] the exchange of commodities, or the buying and selling merchandise both at home and abroad, in order to gain profit, and increase the conveniences of life. SYNON. *Commerce* is used figuratively, for intercourse of any kind. *Traffic* relates more to the exchange of merchandise; *trade* and *commerce*, to that of buying and selling; with this difference, that *trade* seems to imply the manufacturing and vending of merchandise within ourselves; *commerce*, negociating with other countries.

To CO'MMERCE, *v. n.* to traffic; to hold intercourse with.

COMME'RCIAL, *a.* belonging or relating to trade or commerce.

To CO'MMIGRATE, *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Lat.] to move in a body, or with one common consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION, *s.* the removal of a great number of persons or animals from one country to another.

COMMINA'TION, *s.* [*comminatio*, Lat.] a threat; a declaration or denunciation of punishment or vengeance for any crime. An office of the church, containing the threatenings denounced against any breach of the divine laws, and recited on Ash-Wednesday.

COMMI'NATORY, *a.* applied to a clause in any law or edict, importing a punishment for the breach or violation of it. Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE, *v. n.* to unite one with another.

COMMI'NUIBLE, *a* [from *comminuo*, Lat.] that may be broken, powdered, or reduced into small parts; frangible.

To COMMI'NUTE, *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] to pulverize; to grind; to break into small parts.

COMMINU'TION, *s.* the act of reducing into small particles, by grinding, powdering, breaking, or chewing.

COMMI'SERABLE, *a.* [from *con* and *miserror*, Lat.] that deserves, or is the object of pity and relief; shewing pity and compassion to persons in distress.

To COMMI'SERATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *miserror*, Lat.] to pity; to compassionate. SYNON. We naturally *commiserate* the sorrows of one we love. We may *pity*, and yet not have *compassion*. We may have both *pity* and *compassion*, yet not *commiserate.*

COMMISERA'TION, *s.* [*commiseratio*, Lat.] a tender, sympathizing, and affectionate regard for those in distress; compassion; pity.

CO'MMISSARY, *s.* [*commissarius*, low Lat.] an officer commissioned occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate or deputy. In Church Government, one who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in such places as are at a considerable distance from the bishop's see. In the Army, a *commissary-general* of the musters, is one who takes a view of the number or strength of every regiment, sees that the horse are well mounted, and that the men be well clothed and accoutred. *Commissary-general* of provisions, furnishes the army with every necessary for its food.

COMMI'SSION, *s.* [*commissio*, Lat.] the act of entrusting any thing; a trust; a warrant by which any trust is held; a charge, or office. Perpetration; act. In Common Law, the warrants or letters patent, which all persons exercising jurisdiction have, to empower them to hear and determine any cause or suit; as, *Commission* of the judges, &c. There are a

great variety of *Commissions* issued from the crown. In Trade, it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward a person receives for so doing, which is ½, 1, 2, 3, or more, *per cent.* according to the nature or circumstances of the affair.

To COMMI'SSION, *v. a.* to authorize, empower, appoint, or give a person authority to discharge an office.

COMMI'SSIONER, *s.* one whose name is inserted in any warrant for the discharge of a public office; one empowered to act in a particular quality by patent or warrant.

COMMI'SSURE, *s.* [*commissura*, Lat.] a joint; or a place where two bodies, or the parts of an animal body, are joined.

To COMMIT, *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.] to entrust, or trust a person; to send a person to prison; to perform, act, or perpetrate some crime or fault. To place in a state of incongruity or hostility with another; to put together for a contest.

COMMI'TMENT, *s.* the act of sending a person to prison; imprisonment; an order for sending to prison.

COMMI'TTEE, *s.* a number of persons to whom the consideration or examination of an affair is referred; or to whom the management of business for a society is committed.

COMMITTE'E, *s.* one to whom the care of an idiot's or lunatic's person or estate is entrusted.

COMMI'TTER, *s.* a perpetrator; he that commits.

COMMI'TTIBLE, *a.* liable to be committed; an object worthy of imprisonment.

To COMMI'X, *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] to mix, blend, or join several things together, or into one mass.

COMMI'XION, COMMI'XTION, *s.* mixture; incorporation of various ingredients.

COMMI'XTURE, *s.* the act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; compound; composition.

COMMO'DE, *s.* [Fr.] the head-dress of a woman.

COMMO'DIOUS, *a.* [*commodus*, Lat.] suitable to any particular purpose; free from any hinderance or obstruction; convenient; useful; seasonable, or suitable; spacious, well contrived, applied to building.

COMMO'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a convenient manner, applied to situation. Enjoying the necessaries and comforts of life, applied to condition. Fitted or suited to any particular end or view.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the fitness or suitableness of a thing to any end; advantage; convenience.

COMMO'DITY, *s.* [*commoditas*, Lat.] conveniency, profit, interest, or advantage. In Commerce, wares, goods, merchandise, or that which is the object of trade.

COMMODO'RE, *s.* in the Navy, an under-admiral, or captain, with the temporary command of a squadron of ships. When three or more sail of ships are in company, the eldest captain assumes this post, and has this title.

CO'MMON, *a.* [*communis*, Lat.] that is enjoyed by different species of animals; belonging equally to more than one; the property of no person; without a proprietor or possessor; vulgar; mean; trifling; frequently seen; usual; ordinary; easy to be had; of little value; general; public; intended for the use of every body. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as signify both action and passion. Applied to nouns, such as signify both sexes under one term, as *parent* signifies both father and mother.

CO'MMON, *s.* an open field, free for any inhabitant of the lordship wherein the common lies to graze his cattle in.

To CO'MMON, *v. n.* to enjoy a right of pasture in an open field in conjunction with others.

CO'MMONABLE, *a.* that may become open or free, applied to ground; allowable to be turned on a common.

CO'MMONAGE, *s.* in Law, the right of pasture in a common; or fishing in another person's water; or of digging turf in the ground of another; the joint right of using any thing equally and together with others.

CO'MMONALTY, *s.* [*communauté*, Fr.] the people of the lower rank; the common people. Figuratively, the major part or bulk of mankind.

CO'MMONER, *s.* one of the common people; one of low rank; a person who bears no title; one who has a seat in the house of commons. In Law, one who has a joint right to pasture, &c. in an open field. In the University, one who wears a square cap with a tassel when under graduate, is of rank between a battler and gentleman commoner, and eats at the common table.

COMMONI'TION, *s.* [*commonitio*, Lat.] advice; warning; instruction.

CO'MMON LAW, *s.* customs, which by long prescription have obtained the force of law, and were received as laws in England, before any statute was enacted in parliament to alter the same; and are now distinguished from the statute law.

CO'MMONLY, *ad.* generally; frequently; usually.

CO'MMONNESS, *s.* frequency, or repetition; participation among, or application to several.

COMMONPLA'CE, *a.* ordinary; common; inconsequential.

To COMMONPLA'CE, *v. a.* to reduce to, and transcribe under general heads.

COMMONPLA'CE-BOOK, *s.* a book wherein things or extracts are recorded alphabetically, or reduced to general heads, in order to assist a person's memory, or enable him to supply himself with any curious observations on any topic he wants.

CO'MMON-PLEAS, *s.* the king's court, now held at Westminster, but formerly moveable; it was erected at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the King's Bench; but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the actions come hither by originals; the chief judge is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, who is assisted by three other judges, all of them created by letters patent.

CO'MMON PRAYER, *s.* the liturgy, or forms of service used by the Church of England.

CO'MMONS, *s.* the vulgar; the lower sort of people; the lower house of parliament, consisting of members chosen by the people. A portion of food or victuals usually eaten at one meal, so called at the universities.

COMMONWE'AL, or COMMONWE'ALTH, *s.* in its primary sense, used in Law, the common good; a regular form of government or polity, established by common consent; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic; a democracy.

CO'MMORANCE, or CO'MMORANCY, *s.* dwelling; habitation; abode; residence; stay.

CO'MMORANT, *a.* [*commorans*, Lat.] resident, inhabiting, dwelling, tarrying, sojourning.

COMMO'TION, *s.* [*commotio*, Lat.] tumult, disturbance, sedition, disorder, or confusion, arising from the turbulent dispositions of its members, applied to a state. Figuratively, inward confusion or violence; disorder of mind; perturbation; a violent motion or agitation.

To COMMO'VE, *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] to disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent commotion; to unsettle.

To COMMU'NE, *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] to converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABI'LITY, *s.* an open or generous disposition, whereby a person is willing to impart his sentiments to another; the possibility of being imparted or communicated to another.

COMMU'NICABLE, *a.* [*communicable*, Fr.] that may become the property of, or be related or imparted to another; used with *to*. Communicative; not selfish.

COMMU'NICANT, *s.* one who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

To COMMU'NICATE, *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.] to impart to another; to make another a joint partaker with ourselves; to confer or bestow a possession; to discover one's sentiments or knowledge to another. Neuterly, to be connected or joined; to have something common with another. In Theology, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNICA'TION, *s.* [*communication*, Fr.] applied to Science, the act of imparting, discovering, or revealing. A common inlet or passage, leading from one place to another; the mutual intelligence kept up between persons or places; a conversation, conference, or imparting a person's sentiments in mutual discourse.

COMMU'NICATIVE, *a.* inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

COMMU'NICATIVENESS, *s.* readiness of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

COMMU'NION, *s.* [*communio*, Lat.] intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a partaking of the same thing; interchange of transactions. In Divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COMMU'NITY, *s.* [*communitas*, Lat.] a government; a body of people united together in the same form of government; the commonwealth. Common participation, possession, or enjoyment, opposed to appropriation.

COMMUTABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being the proper object of interchange, or of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE, *a.* an alteration or change of disposition or sentiment, applied to the mind. A change or form of quality, applied to bodies; the giving one thing in exchange for another; the substituting a pecuniary for a corporeal punishment; that may be ransomed or redeemed.

COMMUTA'TION, *s.* [*commutatio*, Lat.] change, alteration; bartering. Ransom; the exchanging a corporeal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMU'TATIVE, *a.* [from *commuto*, Lat.] relating to exchange. *Commutative justice*, is that which is exercised in trade, and is opposed to fraud or extortion in buying and selling.

To COMMU'TE, *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.] to exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom. Neuterly, to atone; to bargain for exemption.

COMMU'TUAL, *a.* mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry; as, "*commutual* zeal." *Pope.*

CO'MO, a town, lake, and district of Milan. The lake, also called *Lario*, is about five miles in breadth, and 40 in length. The town is situated on the S. W. extremity of the lake, 20 miles N. N. W. of Milan. Here the younger Pliny was born, who, in his letters, speaks with rapture of the delightful scenery in the environs. His statue is placed in a niche on the outside of one of the churches, with a Latin inscription, bearing the date of 1499. The inhabitants have established several manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Lat. 45. 44. N. lon. 9. 7. E.

CO'MORO ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying opposite to the coast of Zanguebar, in Africa, N. of the Channel of Mosambique, and N. W. of Madagascar. They are four in number, viz. Anjouan or Joanna, Mayotta, Mohilla or Mobely, and Comora or Angazija. Comora, which gives name to the rest, is the largest, being about 50 miles long, and 15 wide; but Anjouan, 28 miles long and 15 broad, is the most known, having a town on the E. coast, called Joanna, where the king resides, and where ships touch for refreshment. The mountains are lofty, and richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees: fine streams are numerous; and the grass and trees are green throughout the year. They produce rice, peas, yams, purslain, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, sugar-canes, and honey. The animals are buffaloes, goats, tortoises, cameleons, large bats, hens, and a great variety of birds unknown in Europe. The Arabs who have settled at Joanna, exact tribute from all the others. They are about 3000 in number, profess the Mohammedan religion, and reside on the sea coast. The original natives, in number about 7000, occupy the hills, and are frequently at war with them, as are also the natives of the other islands. In the interior part of the island is a lake accounted sacred by the natives; on which is a number of ducks, held in great veneration. Being averse to conduct strangers thither, they stipulate that all guns shall be left at a place 5 miles from the lake. The birds being thus kept in safety, become perfectly tame, and fearlessly approach those who go to see them. The Arabs preserve the language and manners of Arabia, and are not of so dark a complexion as the original natives. The Comoro islands lie between 11 and 13 degrees S. lat. and between 44 and 47 E. lon.

CO'MPACT, *s.* [*pactum*, Lat.] a bargain or agreement entered into between two or more parties; a contract.

To COMPA'CT, *v. a.* [*compactum*, Lat.] to unite or join together closely; to consolidate, or render solid by pressing the particles of a body close together; to league, or enter into a bargain.

COMPA'CT, *a.* [*compactus*, Lat.] close, dense, and heavy; having few pores, and those very small. Applied to Style, concise, or containing much matter in few words.

COMPA'CTLY, *ad.* in a close, neat manner; densely.

COMPA'CTNESS, *s.* firmness; hardness; density.

COMPA'CTURE, *s.* the manner in which any thing is joined; a joint or joining. Structure.

COMPA'GES, *s.* [Lat.] a composition or system wherein several things are joined or united.

COMPAGINA'TION, *s.* [*compago*, Lat.] union, or joining several parts together; connection; juncture.

COMPA'NION, *s.* [*compagnon*, Fr.] one with whom a person frequently converses, or with whom he is generally seen.

COMPA'NIONABLE, *a.* fit for the company of others; agreeable; sociable.

COMPA'NIONSHIP, *s.* a body of men forming one company; fellowship or association.

CO'MPANY, *s.* [*compagnie*, Fr.] several persons assembled in the same room, either for conversation or mutual entertainment; several persons united together to carry on one general and common design; a number of persons united or incorporated by some charter; a body corporate; a corporation. In War, a small body of infantry under one captain. In the Marine, a number of merchant ships going the same voyage, and mutually bound, by charter party, to stand by and defend each other. *To bear* or *keep company*, is to go with a person, or to visit him often.

To CO'MPANY, *v. a.* to be often in a person's presence; to go or walk with a person; to attend; to associate with.

CO'MPARABLE, *a.* worthy to be compared; equal to, or resembling.

CO'MPARABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is worthy of comparison; in a comparative manner.

CO'MPARATES, *s.* in Logic, the two things compared.

COMPA'RATIVE, *a.* [*comparativus*, Lat.] that results merely from a comparison with another; that has the power of forming a comparison, or comparing two things or ideas together, in order to find out their resemblance or difference. In Grammar, the comparative degree, wherein

two or more ideas are compared together, and the difference either in excess or diminution is expressed.

COMPA'RATIVELY, *ad.* in a comparative manner; according to the distance or likeness found from comparing.

To COMPA'RE, *v. a.* [*comparo*, Lat.] to bring two or more things together, in order, by an inspection of them, to find in what they agree or differ; to apply one thing as the measure of another; to liken. When the comparison intends only an illustration of a thing by its likeness, then *to* or *unto* is used before the thing brought by way of illustration. But when persons or things are compared together, to discover in what they agree or disagree, or their relative proportions, then *with* is used. Neuterly, to vie.

COMPA'RE, *s.* the state of being compared; likeness; estimate or judgment formed on comparison; similitude.

COMPA'RISON, *s.* [*comparaison*, Fr.] judging of the difference of two things, by examining, or comparing them together. The state of a thing compared. Proportion. Simile. In Grammar, the formation of an adjective through the various degrees in which the signification of the positive is heightened or diminished, as, *soft*, *softer*, *softest*.

To COMPA'RT, *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] to divide; to lay down a general design or plan, in all its different parts, divisions, or subdivisions.

COMPA'RTIMENT, or COMPA'RTMENT, *s.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] a design composed of different figures, disposed with symmetry, as ornaments of a parterre, ceiling, or picture; a division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, *s.* the act of comparting or laying down the several parts or divisions of any plan or design. Figuratively, the part of any plan. In Architecture, the useful and graceful distribution of the whole ground plot of an edifice into rooms of office, of reception, and entertainment.

COMPA'RTMENT, *s.* a division of a design.

To CO'MPASS, *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr.] to surround; to enclose; to stand round in a ring; to besiege or block up; to grasp or inclose in the arms; to obtain, secure, or have.

CO'MPASS, *s.* orbit; revolution; extent or limit; inclosure. In Music, the power of the voice, or of an instrument, to sound any particular note. An instrument, consisting of a box, including a magnetical needle, which points towards the north, and is used by mariners. *Compasses*, a mathematical instrument, consisting of two branches, fastened together at the top by a pivot, about which they move as on a centre, and are used in taking distances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics.

COMPA'SSION, *s.* [*compassion*, Fr.] a disposition of mind which inclines us to feel the miseries of others with the same pain and sorrow as if they were our own.

COMPA'SSIONATE, *a.* easily affected with sorrow or pain, on viewing the calamities and distresses of others.

To COMPA'SSIONATE, *v. a.* to pity and be moved with sorrow at the sufferings of others; to commiserate.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, *ad.* in a pitying, tender, sympathizing manner; mercifully.

COMPATE'RNITY, *s.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.] the relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers.

COMPATIBI'LITY, *s.* consistency; the power or possibility of coexisting in the same subject, or at the same time; agreement.

COMPA'TIBLE, *a.* [from *competo*, Lat.] consistent with; fit for; suitable to; becoming, or agreeable to.

COMPA'TIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of agreeing with.

COMPA'TIBLY, *ad.* fitly; suitably, so as to be applicable to the same subject, and coexist in it at the same time.

COMPA'TRIOT, *s.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] one of the same country.

COMPEE'R, *s.* [*compère*, Fr.] an equal in rank; an associate or companion; a colleague.

To COMPEE'R, *v. a.* to be equal with in quality; to match.

To COMPE'L, *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.] to make a person do, or refrain from some act by force; to extort by force; used with *from* before the persons suffering the violence.

COMPE'LLABLE, *a.* that may be forced.

COMPELLATION, *s.* [from *compello*, Lat.] the style of address; the word of salutation.

COMPE'LLER, *s.* he that makes a person do or refrain from an action by force.

CO'MPEND, *s.* [*compendium*, Lat.] in Literature, abridgment; epitome; extract; summary; contraction.

COMPENDIA'RIOUS, *a.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] short; contracted; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIO'SITY, *s.* shortness; contracted brevity.

COMPE'NDIOUS, *a.* [from *compendium*, Lat.] concise; brief, or containing much in few words, applied to style. Near or short, applied to travelling.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, *ad.* in a short or concise manner.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, *s.* brevity, or shortness; the quality of containing much in a short space, or performing much in a short time; comprehension in a narrow compass.

COMPE'NDIUM, *s.* [Lat.] an abridgment of a discourse; a short or concise method of writing on any subject.

COMPE'NSABLE, *a.* [from *compenso*, Lat.] that may be recompensed.

To COMPE'NSATE, *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] to make amends for; to countervail; to counterbalance.

COMPENSA'TION, *s.* amends; recompense; a thing of equal value to another; an equivalent.

COMPE'NSATIVE, *a.* that compensates, or countervails.

To COMPE'NSE, *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] to countervail, to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

CO'MPETENCE, or CO'MPETENCY, *s.* [from *competo*, Lat.] such a quantity as is just sufficient, without superfluities; such a fortune as is sufficient to supply the necessaries of life, and is between poverty on one side, and affluence on the other. In Law, the right or authority of a judge, whereby he takes cognizance of any thing.

CO'MPETENT, *a.* [*competens*, Lat.] suitable; proportionable; sufficient in number, quantity, or power, to any undertaking; moderate; reasonable; qualified, or fit for; consistent with; applicable to; incident to.

CO'MPETENTLY, *ad.* properly; sufficiently; without excess or defect; adequately; reasonably; moderately.

COMPETIBLE, *a.* [from *competo*, Lat.] suitable to; consistent with; compatible; becoming, or agreeable to.

COMPETIBLENESS, *s.* suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION, *s.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Lat.] the endeavouring to gain something in opposition to another; rivalry; contest; opposition; double claim.

COMPETITOR, *s.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.] one who claims or endeavours to gain a thing in opposition to another; a rival; an associate.

COMPILATION, *s.* [from *compilo*, Lat.] a collection from various authors; an assemblage or mass of things heaped together; a coacervation.

To COMPILE, *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.] to form or collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write; compose; to form from an assemblage of various circumstances or incidents. To build; to put together.

COMPILEMENT, *s.* the act of piling together; the act of heaping up; a compilation.

COMPILER, *s.* a collector; one who composes a work from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE, or COMPLA'CENCY, *s.* [*complacentia*, Lat.] a satisfaction arising in the mind on viewing some action which is worthy of its approbation; or in contemplating something, which, on account of its amiableness, produces joy; gratification; the cause of joy, of rational pleasure and satisfaction; a genteel address, which bespeaks approbation, and causes pleasure; civility, complaisance, politeness, applied to behaviour; softness of manners.

COMPLA'CENT, *a.* [*complacens*, Lat.] affable; kind; civil; polite; complaisant.

To COMPLAIN, *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.] to find fault with; to charge a person with having been guilty of some crime. Actively, to weep, lament, or bewail.

COMPLAINANT, *s.* one who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

COMPLAINER, *s.* one who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter; a discontented person; a mourner.

COMPLAINT, *s.* [*complainte*, Fr.] a mournful representation of injuries or pain; grief; lamentation; the act of finding fault with any thing. Figuratively, the cause of dissatisfaction, or complaining. A malady or disease.

COMPLAISA'NCE, kom-ple-zanse, *s.* [*complaisance*, Fr.] a civil behaviour, whereby a person complies with the inclinations of another, in order to insinuate himself into his esteem and favour; adulation. SYNON. *Complaisance* is the characteristic of the lover; *politeness*, of the courtier; but to be *well-bred* denotes the gentleman.

COMPLAISA'NT, kom-ple-zant, *a.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] civil; polite; endeavouring to please.

COMPLAISA'NTLY, *ad.* in a civil, kind, condescending, and polite manner; ceremoniously.

To COMPLA'NATE, or COMPLA'NE, *v. a.* [*complano*, Lat.] to level, or make smooth and flat.

CO'MPLEMENT, *s.* [*complementum*, Lat.] that which perfects or completes any thing; a full, complete, or requisite quantity or number. In Geometry, applied to the arch of a circle, what it wants of 90 degrees. In Navigation, applied to a course, what it wants of 90 degrees, 8 points, or a quarter of a circle. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith. *Complement of the curtain*, in Fortification, is that part in the interior side of it which makes the demi-gorge. *Arithmetical Complement of a logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.

COMPLETE, *a.* [*completus*, Lat.] finished; perfect, wanting nothing; without defects; ended; concluded. SYNON. We may easily make a thing *complete*, and with much pains *finish* it; after all, it may not be *perfect*.

To COMPLETE, *v. a.* to perfect; to finish; to conclude; to bring to an end.

COMPLETELY, *ad.* perfectly; fully.

COMPLETENESS, *s.* perfection; a quality which implies a thing to be finished without defect.

COMPLETION, *s.* [*completus*, Lat.] the existence of some circumstance predicted, whereby a prophecy is fulfilled; accomplishment; the greatest height, or perfect state.

CO'MPLEX, *s.* [*complexus*, Lat.] a collection, summary, or the whole of a thing consisting of several parts.

CO'MPLEX, or COMPLE'XED, *a.* [*complexus*, Lat.] compounded; consisting of several parts; including several particulars.

COMPLE'XEDNESS, *s.* composition, or complication; containing a variety of circumstances or particulars.

COMPLE'XION, *s.* [*complexio*, Lat.] the enclosure or involution of one thing in another; the colour of the outward parts of the body, particularly that of the countenance. In Physic, the temperature, habit, or disposition of the body. A *sanguine complexion* is that of hot or warm persons, and is so called from the blood's being thought to be more predominant in such.

COMPLE'XIONAL, *a.* depending on the habit or temperament of the body.

COMPLE'XIONALLY, *ad.* by complexion, or by the habit of the body, or predominancy of some of the fluids.

COMPLE'XITY, *s.* state of being complex.

COMPLE'XLY, *ad.* in a compound manner; consisting of several particulars, opposed to *simply*.

COMPLE'XNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being composed of several particulars different from each other.

COMPLE'XURE, *s.* the involution, compounding, or uniting of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE, *s.* the yielding consent to a thing proposed; the ready performance of a thing requested; condescending so far to the humours of a person, as to do every thing he can desire or expect; condescension.

COMPLIANT, *part.* yielding to the touch; bending with any force; yielding, condescending; civil.

To CO'MPLICATE, *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.] to join or add one thing or action to another; to compose or make a whole, by the uniting of several things different from each other.

CO'MPLICATE, *a.* compounded of a variety of parts.

COMPLICATION, *s.* the joining, mixing, blending, or involving several things together; a whole consisting of several things; the state of being involved together.

COMPLIER, *s.* a man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

CO'MPLIMENT, *s.* [*compliment*, Fr.] a profession of esteem, or an expression of approbation or praise, merely from ceremony and politeness, at the expense of veracity.

To CO'MPLIMENT, *v. a.* to make use of expressions of respect, from a bare principle of good behaviour and ceremony; to speak in praise of a thing or person, contrary to one's real sentiments and opinion. Neuterly, to use ceremonious or adulatory language.

COMPLIMENTAL, *a.* expressive of respect and civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, *ad* in a mere ceremonious manner; with artful civility. Civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, *s.* a person abounding in compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE, *s.* [*complie*, Fr.] the last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

To COMPLO'RE, *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] to make lamentation together.

COMPLOT, *s.* [Fr.] a plot concerted and carried on by two or more persons; a conspiracy or confederacy.

To COMPLOT, *v. a.* [*complotter*, Fr.] to conspire; to join in a design; to form a plot; to bring about an ill design.

COMPLO'TTER, *s.* one who joins in a plot.

To COMPLY', *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] to consent to any request; to suit one's self to a person's humours; to yield to.

COMPO'NENT, *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] that composes, or contributes to the forming of a compound body.

To COMPO'RT, *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] to suit; to agree with; to act agreeably or suitably to; to bear; to behave.

COMPO'RT, *s.* behaviour; manner of looking and acting, conduct; comportment.

COMPO'RTABLE, *a.* consistent; not contradictory

COMPO'RTMENT, *s.* behaviour, conduct; mien.

To COMPO'SE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is sounded like *z*) *v. a.* [*composer*, Fr. *compono*, Lat.] to form a mass, consisting of several things joined together; to form, constitute, or consist of; to place in a proper form; to join words together in a discourse with art and care; to reduce to a state of calmness, rest, and quiet; to reconcile. With

Printers, to put the letters in order in the composing-stick. In Music, to set any thing to tune; to form a proper collection, order, or disposition of the notes.

COMPO'SED, *part.* calm, serious, sedate, undisturbed.

COMPO'SEDLY, *ad.* in a calm, serious, serene, or sedate manner; free from any perturbation or confusion.

COMPO'SEDNESS, *s* sedateness; calmness; tranquillity of mind; freedom from any disturbance or disorder.

COMPO'SER, *s.* an author or writer on any subject; one that adapts or sets words to music; or forms a tune from a peculiar assemblage of the notes of music.

COMPO'SITE, *a.* [*compositus*, Lat.] in Architecture, the last of the five orders of columns, so called because its capital is composed from those of different orders, and termed likewise the Italian or Roman order.

COMPOSITION, *s.* [*compositio*, Lat.] the act of forming a whole from parts different from each other; the act of combining simple ideas together, in order to form a complex one; a mass composed of different ingredients; the distribution or orderly placing of the several parts of a plan, design, or picture; the work or production of an author; suitableness, or adapting to any particular sentiment, applied to gesture. An agreement; contract; a reconciliation, or terms on which differences or quarrels are settled. In Commerce, a contract, whereby a creditor accepts a part of his debt in compensation for the whole. In Grammar, forming a sentence by joining words together, or prefixing a particle to a word, to increase, diminish, or alter its signification. In Music, the art of disposing notes, so as to form tunes or airs.

COMPO'SITIVE, *a.* compounded; or having the power of compounding.

COMPO'SITOR, *s.* [*compositeur*, Fr.] in Printing, the person who arranges and adjusts the types, and forms them into pages &c. for the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

CO'MPOS, *s.* [Fr. *compositum*, Lat.] a mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure. Any mixture or composition; a kind of cement.

To CO'MPOST, *v. a.* to manure; to enrich, or improve ground by a mixture of different soils.

COMPO'SURE, *s.* the writing or inditing a work; composition or production, applied to books. Arrangement, mixture, or order. Frame; make; temperament. Sedateness; tranquillity; calmness. Adjustment, or reconciliation, applied to difference or quarrels; compromise.

COMPOTATION, *s.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] the act of drinking, or tippling together.

To COMPO'UND, *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.] to mingle several ingredients together; to form by uniting several things together; to place together in different lights, attitudes, or positions; to produce by being united. To reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel, by concessions. To pay a part of a debt, for want of capacity to discharge the whole, on condition of being cleared from any farther demand. To agree on certain terms; to contract.

CO'MPOUND, *a.* formed or produced from several ingredients, opposed to simple. In Grammar, formed by joining two or more words.

CO'MPOUND, *s.* the mass formed by the union of two or more ingredients; a composition.

COMPO'UNDABLE, *a.* that may be united together so as to form one mass; capable of being united.

COMPO'UNDER, *s.* one who endeavours to bring adverse parties to an agreement; a reconciler. In the University, a person of superior rank or fortune, who is allowed to commute for residence, by paying extraordinary fines.

To COMPREHE'ND, *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.] to comprise, include, contain, or imply. To have an adequate, clear, and determinate idea, of any doctrine or proposition. SYNON. A lover *understands* the language of the passions. A learned man *comprehends* the metaphysical questions of the schools. An architect *conceives* the plan and economy of buildings.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*comprehensible*, Fr.] capable of being perfectly and clearly known; intelligible; conceivable.

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, *ad.* in a large extent; significantly; applied to the acceptation of words.

COMPREHE'NSION, *s.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.] the act or quality of comprising or containing; a summary, compendium; epitome, or abstract. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit several ideas at once. *Comprehension*, in English Church History, denotes a scheme for relaxing the terms of conformity in behalf of Protestant Dissenters, and admitting them into the communion of the church. It was attempted in 1667-8, and 1674, and again immediately after the Revolution, but always failed.

COMPREHE'NSIVE, *a.* able to understand many things at once; comprising much in a narrow compass; extensive.

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in a compendious or concise manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of including much in a narrow compass; extensive mental capacity.

To COMPRESS, *v. a.* [from *compressus*, Lat.] to reduce into a narrower compass by force; to squeeze closer together; to embrace.

COMPRESS, *s.* [*compressus*, Lat.] in Surgery, a bolster formed of linen cloth, folded into several doubles, laid under a bandage, to prevent a wound from bleeding or swelling; or to retain the remedies applied to it.

COMPRESSIBILITY, *s.* the quality of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* capable of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS, *s.* capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION, *s.* [*compressio*, Lat.] the action of bringing the particles of a body nearer together by external force, and thereby decreasing its bulk or dimension; the act of pressing together.

COMPRE'SSURE, *s.* the act or force of a body pressing upon another.

To COMPRISE, *v. a.* [from *compris*, Fr.] to contain; to include; to comprehend.

COMPROBATION, *s.* [*comprobatio*, Lat.] confirming, by a joint testimony of two or more persons; attestation.

CO'MPROMISE, *s.* [*compromissum*, Lat.] a mutual promise of one or more parties to refer the determination of a dispute or controversy to the arbitration or decision of one or more persons; a compact or bargain, in which some concessions or compliances are made on each side.

To COMPROMISE, *v. a.* to settle or put an end to a dispute or claim by mutual concessions; to compound.

COMPTRO'LLER, *s.* a director; supervisor, superintendent, or governor. See CONTROLLER.

COMPU'LSATIVELY, *ad.* with force; by constraint.

COMPU'LSATORY, *a.* [from *compulsor*, Lat.] having the power of forcing a person against his will; coactive.

COMPU'LSION, *s.* [*compulsio*, Lat.] the act of forcing a free agent to do or abstain from an action, contrary to the preference of his mind; violence or force; the state of being compelled.

COMPU'LSIVE, *a.* [*compulsus*, Lat.] having the power to force a person to perform or abstain from an action; forcible.

COMPU'LSIVELY, *ad.* in a forcible manner; by compulsion; by force.

COMPU'LSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of obliging a person to perform or abstain from any act contrary to his inclination; force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY, *ad.* in a forcible manner; by force.

COMPU'LSORY, *a.* [*compulsoire*, Fr.] having the power of commanding and forcing obedience.

COMPU'NCTION, *s.* [from *pungo*, Lat.] the act of causing a pain, resembling that of pricking; irritation. In Divinity, an inward grief, caused by a consciousness of having offended God; sorrow; anxiety; contrition, or repentance; remorse.

COMPU'NCTIOUS, *a.* repentant; sorrowful; tender.

COMPU'NCTIVE, *a.* [from *compunctum*, Lat.] causing remorse; causing sorrow from consciousness of guilt.

COMPURGA'TION, *s.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] the clearing and justifying one man's innocence or veracity by the oath of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a person who, by oath, clears and justifies another's innocence.

COMPUTABLE, *a.* capable of being numbered, computed, or estimated,

COMPUTA'TION, *s.* the act of estimating or counting the value of things; a calculation; a sum or number found by calculation, or an arithmetical process.

To COMPUTE, *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] to find by an arithmetical operation; to estimate; to reckon; to count.

COMPU'TE, *s.* [*computus*, Lat.] a reckoning; computation; calculation; the amount or sum total.

COMPU'TER, *s.* one who makes calculations; an accountant; a reckoner.

COMPU'TIST, *s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] one skilled in numbers or calculations.

CO'MRADE, *s.* [*camerade*, Fr.] one who lives in the same house; a person who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking; a companion; a partner.

CON, [Lat] always joined or prefixed to words signifying *together*, as *connect;* sometimes *against*, as *contend;* and sometimes something *great* or *immense*, as in *conflagration*. Before a vowel or an *h*, it drops the *n*, as in *co-eternal*, *co-habit;* and before the labials, *b* and *p*, it is changed into an *m*, as in *combustion*, *compare;* and before *l* and *m*, it assumes the same letter, as in *col-lect*, *com-mute*.

CON, [an abbreviation of *contra*, Lat. against] is used to imply an opposition to any motion; or that a person is on the negative side of a question. *Nem. con.* for *nemine contradicente*, Lat. is used to signify that a motion is passed without any opposition.

To CON, *v. n.* [*connan*, Sax.] to know; to learn perfectly; to study; to commit to memory; to thank.

To CONCA'MERATE, *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] to arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

CONCAMERA'TION, *s.* [*concameratio*, Lat.] an arch or vault; or any thing formed like an arch.

To CONCA'TENATE, *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] to link together; to join or connect the parts of any thing, that they shall have mutual dependence on each other, like the link of a chain.

CONCATENA'TION, *s.* a series of links. In Philosophy, a connection of things, which mutually depend on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCAVA'TION, *s.* the act of scooping a thing, or making it of a hollow or concave form.

CONCA'VE, (by some accented on the first syllable) *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow, applied to the inner surface of a circular body, such as that of an egg shell, of an arch, or a ball, opposed to *convex*. Empty, without any thing to fill the cavity. Substantively, a hollow, or cavity.

CONCA'VITY, *s.* the inner surface of a circular body.

CONCA'VO-CO'NCAVE, *a.* hollow, or concave on both sides.

CONCA'VO-CO'NVEX, *a.* hollow or concave on one side, but convex or protuberant on the other.

CONCA'VOUS, *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow, without angles, applied to the inward surface of a round body.

CONCA'VOUSLY, *a.* resembling the hollow of the inner surface of a round body; with hollowness.

To CONCE'AL, *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] to hide or keep any thing from the sight or knowledge of others; to cover; to keep secret. SYNON. It requires care and attention to *conceal;* art and cleverness to *dissemble:* labour and cunning to *disguise*

CONCE'ALABLE, *a.* capable of being kept from the sight or knowledge of others; possible to be kept secret.

CONCE'ALEDNESS, s. the state of being hid or kept from the sight or knowledge of others; privacy; obscurity.

CONCE'ALER, *s.* he that conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT, *s.* the act of hiding from the knowledge or sight of others; the state of being hid or kept secret; a place of retirement; hiding-place; shelter; retreat.

To CONCE'DE, *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] to grant or admit a principle or opinion as true; to let a point pass without any dispute; to yield. Neuterly, to admit; to grant.

CONCEI'T, *s.* [*conceptus*, Lat.] a conception, thought, or idea; apprehension; understanding; strength of imagination; mere fancy; a pleasant thought or shining sentiment; an opinionative persuasion, or a high opinion of a person's judgment, which exposes him to ridicule; a word of reproach. *Out of conceit with*, a phrase of a person's being tired, or no longer being fond of a thing.

To CONCEI'T, *v. a.* to fancy; to imagine; generally implying an opinion that has not the sanction of reason.

CONCEI'TED, *part.* of a strong imagination; proud, or entertaining too high an opinion of one's abilities.

CONCEI'TEDLY, *ad.* in a scornful or whimsical manner; in a manner which discovers too high an opinion, or too great a fondness in a person of his own parts; fantastically.

CONCEI'TEDNESS, *s.* opinionativeness; affectation.

CONCEI'TLESS, *a.* stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

CONCEI'VABLE, *a.* that may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.

CONCEI'VABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being apprehended by the mind.

CONCEI'VABLY, *ad.* in an intelligible manner; in such a manner as to be apprehended by the mind.

To CONCEI'VE, *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr.] to form in the mind; to imagine; to form an idea of; to comprehend; to think; to understand. Neuterly, to become pregnant.

CONCEI'VER, *s.* one that understands, or comprehends.

CONCE'NT, *s.* [*concentus*, Lat.] concert of voices; harmony, concord; consistency.

To CONCE'NTRATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *centro*, Lat.] to drive inwards, or towards the centre; to drive into a narrow compass; to condense.

CONCENTRA'TION, *s.* forcing into a narrow compass, or driving towards the centre; the highest degree of mixture, whereby two or more particles touch by a reception, or forcing one within the other; compression.

To CONCE'NTRE, *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] to tend towards the same, or towards one common centre. Actively, to direct or contract toward one centre.

CONCE'NTRIC, or CONCE'NTRICAL, *a.* [*concentricus*, Lat.] having one common centre.

CONCE'PTACLE, *s.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] that in which any thing is contained; a reservoir; a vessel.

CONCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [from *concipio*, Lat.] that may be apprehended or understood; intelligible.

CONCE'PTION, *s.* [*conceptio*, Lat.] the act of conceiving or becoming pregnant; the state of being conceived. Notion; apprehension; idea. Sentiments; purpose.

CONCE'PTIOUS, *a.* [from *conceptum*, Lat.] apt to conceive or become pregnant; fruitful.

CONCE'PTIVE, *a.* [from *conceptum*, Lat.] capable to conceive.

To CONCE'RN, *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr.] to relate, or belong to; to affect with some passion; to make uneasy or sorrowful; to be of importance to. To intermeddle; to be busy. To be entrusted or commissioned to act for a person, used with *for*. SYNON. Many people make themselves uneasy at that which does not in the least *regard* them; meddle with what no way *concerns* them; and at the same time are indifferent to those things which *touch* them nearly.

CONCE'RN, *s.* business; affair; circumstances; engagement; interest; importance; moment; passion; regard.

CONCE'RNEDLY, *ad.* with affection; with interest.

CONCE'RNING, *prep.* [though originally a participle, has the force of a preposition before a noun] about; of; relating to; with relation to.

CONCE'RNMENT, *s.* the thing in which a person is interested; an affair; business; influence; relation; importance; the engaging or taking part in an affair; emotion of mind.

To CONCE'RT, *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr.] to take measures with another to bring a design to pass; to contrive.

CO'NCERT, *s.* a communication of designs, an establishment of measures to be pursued by persons engaged in one design. In Music, a number of musicians and singers performing the same piece; a symphony: formerly written *consort*, till the Italian *concert* superseded it.

CONCERTA'TION, *s.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] strife, contest, or contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE, *a.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] quarrelsome, contentious; recriminating.

CONCE'RTO, concherto, *s.* [Ital.] a piece of music composed for a concert.

CONCE'SSION, *s.* [*concessio*, Lat.] an act of granting or yielding; the thing granted or yielded; a grant.

CONCE'SSIONARY, *a.* given by indulgence, or allowance, or purely to terminate a dispute.

CONCE'SSIVE, *a.* implying concession; yielding.

CONCE'SSIVELY, *ad.* by way of concession.

CONCH, konk, *s.* [*concha*, Lat.] a shell; a sea-shell.

CO'NCHA, kon-ka, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the second or inward cavity of the auricle or external ear.

CO'NCHOID, kon-koid, *s.* in Geometry, a curve line always approaching nearer a straight line, to which it is inclined, but never meeting it.

CONCI'LIAR, *a.* [from *concilium*, Lat.] relating to a council.

To CONCI'LIATE, *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] to gain or procure affection; to reconcile.

CONCILIA'TION, *s.* [*conciliatio*, Lat.] the act of procuring esteem; or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR, *s.* [*conciliator*, Lat.] one who makes peace between parties at variance; a reconciler.

CONCI'LIATORY, *a.* relating to reconciliation.

CONCI'NNITY, *s.* [*concinnitas*, Lat.] decency; fitness.

CONCI'NNOUS, *a.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] comely; becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE, *a.* [*concisus*, Lat.] short; brief; laconic.

CONCI'SELY, *ad.* in a brief or short manner; in few words.

CONCI'SENESS, *s.* brevity; shortness.

CONCI'SION, *s.* [*concisio*, Lat.] cutting off; excision; total destruction.

CONCITA'TION, *s.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] the act of exciting; agitation; or setting into a ferment or commotion.

CONCLAMA'TION, *s.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.] a general outcry. Also, a custom among the Romans, of calling the dead party by his name for eight days successively; on the ninth, concluding he was past recovery, they carried him forth and buried him; hence, probably, the Irish *wake*.

CO'NCLAVE, *s.* [*conclave*, Lat.] a private or inner apartment; the place wherein the election is held for a pope; a meeting or assembly of all the cardinals that are at Rome for the election of a pope; a close or private assembly.

To CONCLU'DE, *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.] to draw as a conclusion or inference from certain premises; to infer; to judge, or determine; to end, to finish; to complete a period, applied to time; to acknowledge as truth. To include.

CONCLU'DENCY, *s.* consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

CONCLU'DENT, *part.* [*concludens*, Lat.] decisive; following by direct consequence; consequential.

CONCLU'SIBLE, *a.* [*conclusus*, Lat.] following as a consequence from certain principles; to be inferred.

CONCLU'SION, *s.* [*conclusio*, Lat.] determination, or putting an end to an affair or transaction; an opinion formed from experience, or from a collection of propositions; the event of experiments. SYNON. The *sequel* in part forms the story; the *conclusion* puts the finishing stroke to it.

CONCLU'SIVE, *a.* [*conclusus*, Lat.] decisive, or that puts an end to any contest; regularly consequential.

CONCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* in a determinate, positive, peremptory manner; decisively; finally determining.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, *s.* the power of gaining assent, or forcing conviction; regular consequence; or following from any premises, according to the rules of logic.

To CONCOA'GULATE, *v. a.* to curdle or congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULA'TION, *s.* [*con* and *coagulatio*, Lat.] a coagulation or curdling, by which several bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCO'CT, *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.] in Medicine, to digest in the stomach, so as to form into chyle; to purify; to heighten the quality of a thing by heat; to ripen.

CONCO'CTION, *s.* [*concoctio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the change which the food undergoes in the stomach ere it be converted into chyle; maturation, or heightening the powers or qualities of a thing by heat.

CONCO'LOUR, *a.* [*concolor*, Lat.] of one colour, without variety.

CONCO'MITANCE, or CONCO'MITANCY, *s.* [from *concomitor*, Lat.] united to; attending; inseparable from; accompanying; subsistence together with another.

CONCO'MITANT, *s.* a companion; an attendant.

CONCO'MITANT, *a.* conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral; not causative or consequential.

CONCO'MITANTLY, *ad.* accompanying; in the manner of an attendant; in company with others.

To CONCO'MITATE, *v. a.* [*concomitor*, Lat.] to attend; to be joined inseparably with another.

CO'NCORD, *s.* [*concordia*, Lat.] agreement between persons and things; a compact; the suitableness of one thing to another; peace, union, or mutual kindness. In Grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, person, and gender, &c. In Music, the relation of two sounds, that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in succession or consonance.

CONCO'RDANCE, *s.* [*concordantia*, Lat.] agreement. A dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places where they occur referred to.

CONCO'RDANT, *part.* [*concordans*, Lat.] agreeing with; consistent with; correspondent. In Music, consisting of concords or harmonies; harmonious.

CONCO'RDATE, *s.* [*concordat*, Fr.] a compact; convention; or a society held together by a common discipline, or statutes.

CONCO'RPORAL, *a.* [from *con* and *corpus*, Lat.] of the same body.

To CONCO'RPORATE, *v. a.* to unite, blend, or mix several things together, so as to form one mass, system, &c.

CO'NCOURSE, *s.* [*concursus*, Lat.] a crowd, or several persons assembled together in one place; the point wherein two bodies meet together; the force or action with which two or more bodies meet together.

CONCREMA'TION, *s.* [from *concremo*, Lat.] the act of burning many things together.

CO'NCRÉMENT, *s.* [from *concresco*, Lat.] a mass formed by concretion; a collection of separate particles.

CONCRE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *concresco*, Lat.] the act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To CONCRE'TE, *v. a.* [*concresco*, Lat.] to form from an union of several particles or bodies; to unite several masses or particles in one body. Neuterly, to coalesce, cohere, or join together, so as to form one mass.

CO'NCRETE, *a.* formed into one mass by the union or cohesion of several particles or substances. In Logic, not abstract; a *concrete term* is that which, while it expresses the quality, expresses, implies, or refers to, some subject or substance in which it adheres, and is generally the same as a noun adjective in grammar.

CO'NCRETE, *s.* an assemblage or mixture; a body or mass composed of several particles or principles.

CONCRE'TELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to include the substance with the quality; not abstractly.

CONCRE'TENESS, *s.* curdling; coagulation; or the gathering several fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRE'TION, *s.* the act whereby a soft body becomes hard, or the particles of a fluid become fixed, so as not to yield to the touch; the coalition, or uniting of several particles so as to form one mass; the mass itself.

CONCRE'TIVE, *a.* that has the power of uniting several particles together, so as to form one mass; that has the power of turning a fluid into a solid; that has the power of producing coagulation, or the curdling of a fluid body.

CONCRE'TURE, *s.* a mass formed by the cohesion of several particles, or by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE, *s.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] the act of living or cohabiting with a woman not married.

CO'NCUBINE, *s.* [*concubina*, Lat.] a woman who is kept by a man, and lives with him, though not married to him; a kept mistress.

To CONCU'LCATE, *v. a.* to tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION, *s.* trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE, *s.* [*concupiscentia*, Lat.] an inordinate desire of women; lust; lechery; lewdness.

CONCU'PISCENT, *part.* [*concupiscens*, Lat.] lustful; having an irregular appetite after carnal things; libidinous.

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, *a.* relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, *a.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] that may be desired; that raises, excites, or exerts desire.

To CONCU'R, *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.] to meet together; to agree; to join in one action or design; applied to several persons; to unite with; to be conjoined with; to contribute to the effecting one common event or design.

CONCU'RRENCE, or CONCU'RRENCY, *s.* assistance; union; conjunction; association; agreement; united efforts to promote any design; agreement in any opinion or sentiment; joint right; combination of many agents or circumstances.

CONCU'RRENT, *part.* [*concurrens*, Lat.] acting in conjunction or together; promoting the same design.

CONCU'RRENT, *s.* that which contributes to the performance of a design; equal claim; join right.

CONCU'SSION, *s.* [*concussio*, Lat.] the act of putting a thing into a violent motion; shaking; agitation.

CONCU'SSIVE, *a.* [*concussus*, Lat.] that has the power or quality of shaking; tremefactive.

To COND, CON, or CONN, *v. a.* in Sea Language, to guide or conduct a ship in her right course.

To CONDE'MN, *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.] to pass sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment; to censure, to blame, to find fault with.

CONDE'MNABLE, *a.* that may be blamed, found fault with, or is subject to the sentence of a judge.

CONDEMNA'TION, *s.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] passing or pronouncing sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment or penalty, either in respect to person, fortune, or life. Figuratively, the state of a person on whom sentence has been passed.

CONDE'MNATORY, *a.* having the force of condemning, or subjecting a person to punishment or censure.

CONDE'MNER, *s.* the person who condemns, censures, blames, or finds fault with.

CONDE'NSABLE, *a.* that is capable of being made more solid, or forced into a smaller compass.

To CONDE'NSATE, *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] to make more solid or thick by compression or force, applied to fluids.

CONDE'NSATE, *a.* made thicker or more solid by compression or external force; condensed; compressed.

CONDENSA'TION, *s.* the act of bringing the parts of a body closer to each other, and increasing their contact, whereby the body is rendered more dense, compact, and heavy; opposite to rarefaction.

To CONDE'NSE, *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty, by increasing the contact of its particles; applied by some only to the effect of cold, but by others used for compression, or the effects of external force, which diminishes the size of the pores of a body, and renders it, consequently, more solid. Neuterly, to grow thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids; to become solid and weighty, by shrinking to a narrower compass.

CONDE'NSE, *a.* thickened; close; compact; become more solid by the effect of cold, or compression.

CONDE'NSER, *s.* a pneumatic engine, by means of which an unusual quantity of air may be forced into a small space, or by which three, four, or five atmospheres may be injected, more than a thing would contain naturally.

CONDE'NSITY, *s.* the state of a fluid, whose parts are fixed so as not to give way to the touch, by cold, coagulation, or compression. Thickness, applied to consistence.

CO'NDERS, *s.* persons who stand on some eminence to give notice to fishers which way a shoal of herrings takes. See BALKERS.

To CONDESCE'ND, *v. n.* [*condescendo*, Lat.] to lay aside the dignity of rank, in order to make one's self agreeable to, or on a level with, inferiors; to behave with familiarity to inferiors; to stoop; to submit. To concur with.

CONDESCE'NDENCE, *s.* [*condescendance*, Fr.] an act whereby a person in authority lays aside the difference of rank, in order to converse freely with his inferiors; a granting some favour to a person; or consenting to yield him some advantage which he could not demand.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to lay aside the claims of authority and dignity; or to yield up a right, or consent to a request, from a principle of good nature and generosity; by way of voluntary humiliation.

CONDESCE'NSION, *s.* the behaviour of a superior, whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, and grants him favours he cannot demand; voluntary humiliation.

CONDESCE'NSIVE, *a.* courteous; treating inferiors without distance; affable, and ready to serve or grant any favour, or forego a right to serve or oblige another.

CONDI'GN, kon-dine, *a.* [*condignus*, Lat.] worthy; suitable to; merited; deserved, or proportionable to; generally applied to the punishments due to a person for his crimes.

CONDI'GNLY, *ad.* in a manner suitable to a person's crimes; deservedly.

CONDI'GNNESS, *s.* proportion; suitableness to a person's crimes; agreeableness to deserts.

CO'NDIMENT, *s.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] seasoning, sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

To CO'NDITE, *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] to preserve or pickle.

CONDITION, *s.* [*conditio*, Lat.] a quality or property which determines the nature of a thing; an attribute or accident, in a logical sense. Habit, temperature, or complexion. A moral quality; virtue or vice. State, or the circumstance of person or fortune. Rank. The terms of any contract, bargain, or agreement; stipulation; bond; compact. Figuratively, a writing containing the terms of an agreement.

To CONDITION, *v. n.* to stipulate; to make terms.

CONDITIONAL, *a.* to be performed on certain terms; not absolute, but subject to certain limitations.

CONDITIONALLY, *ad.* on certain terms or limitations.

CONDITIONARY, *a.* stipulated; bargained; to be done as a means of acquiring any thing.

To CONDITIONATE, *v. a.* to make conditions for; to regulate by, or perform on, certain conditions; to qualify.

CONDITIONATE, *a.* established and grounded on certain terms and conditions.

CONDITIONED, *a.* having qualities either good or bad.

To CONDO'LE, *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] to lament with those who grieve for any misery, misfortune, or calamity. Actively, to bewail a misfortune with another.

CONDO'LEMENT, *s.* grief; sorrow; mourning for any loss or misfortune. Lamentation with others.

CONDO'LENCE, *s.* [*condoléance*, Fr.] a sympathizing grief arising from the misfortunes of another, which expresses itself by lamenting with the person in distress.

CONDO'LER, *s.* one who expresses a complimental concern for the sorrow of another, and the cause which occasions it; one who sympathizes in the griefs of another.

CONDONATION, *s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] a pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE, *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] to promote an end by acting conjointly; to contribute to some purpose.

CONDU'CIBLE, *a.* [*conducibilis*, Lat.] having a power of conducing to, or promoting a design. Used for two or more causes operating to one end.

CONDU'CIVE, *a.* that has a tendency, power, or quality to promote or produce any end; contributive.

CONDU'CIVENESS, *s.* the quality of promoting or contributing to the production of some end.

CO'NDUCT, *s.* [*conduit*, Fr.] management, or tenor of actions; the act of commanding an army; convoy, or escorting with a guard; the guard conveying, securing, or escorting; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour; or a series of actions regulated by some standard.

To CONDU'CT, *v. a.* [*conduire*, Fr.] to accompany a person in order to shew him his way to any place; to direct, lead, or guide; to usher or introduce; to manage; to head an army, or command a body of troops. SYNON. We *conduct* and *guide* those who know not the way; we *lead* those who cannot or care not to go by themselves. We *conduct* an affair. We *guide* a traveller. We *lead* an infant.

CONDU'CTITIOUS, *a.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] hired; employed for wages.

CONDU'CTOR, *s.* [*conductor*, Lat.] a guide, or one who shews another the way; a leader or commander; a manager; or one who transacts an affair. In Surgery, an instrument which serves to conduct the knife in the operation of cutting for the stone, and in laying open sinuses and fistulas. It is also called a gorget. Conductors, in electrical experiments, are those bodies that receive and communicate electricity; and those that repel it are called *non conductors*.

CONDU'CTRESS, *s.* a woman who directs or leads a person, or carries on any undertaking; a directress.

CO'NDUIT, *s.* [*conduit*, Fr.] a canal, or pipes made use of for the conveyance of water at a distance from the reservoir or spring head; an aqueduct; a place furnished with a cock, whence people are publicly supplied with water.

CONDUPLICATION, *s.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] a doubling; a duplicate.

CONE, *s.* [κῶνος. Τῆ κώνῳ βάσις κύκλος ἐστί, *Aristotle*.] in Geometry, a solid body, whose base is a circle, its uppermost part ending in a point: it resembles a sugar-loaf, and may be conceived as formed by the revolution of a triangle on one of its sides, as on an axis. The fruit of the fir-tree, containing seeds.

To CONFA'BULATE, *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] to talk easily and with carelessness, together; to chat with a person.

CONFABULA'TION, *s.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] easy, familiar, careless, cheerful talk with a person; chit-chat.

CONFA'BULATORY, *a.* belonging to entertaining and careless conversation.

CONFARREATION, *s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far*, corn] the solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

To CO'NFECT, *v. a.* [from *confectus*, Lat.] to preserve fruit, &c. with sugar; to make into sweetmeats.

CO'NFECT, *s.* a sweetmeat; a comfit.

CONFE'CTION, *s.* [*confectio*, Lat.] the preserving fruit or vegetables by means of clarified sugar. In Pharmacy, any thing prepared with sugar; a liquid or soft electuary; the assemblage or union of different ingredients; a mixture.

CONFE'CTIONARY, *s.* a place where elegant food from different ingredients is made, or fruits are preserved.

CONFE'CTIONER, *s.* one who makes and sells sweetmeats, or confections.

CONFE'DERACY, *s.* [from *confœdero*, Lat.] a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by several states and bodies of men for their mutual advantage and defence.

To CONFE'DERATE, *v. a.* [*confœdero*, Lat.] to unite in a league, or agree with, in order to accomplish some design.

CONFE'DERATE, *a.* leagued, or united by some contract to accomplish some design.

CONFE'DERATE, *s.* one who enters into an engagement with another, for mutual assistance; an ally.

CONFEDERA'TION, *s.* [*confédération*, Fr.] a league, or

act whereby two or more persons oblige themselves to assist each other; an alliance.

To CONFE'R, *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] to discourse with a person on some important, grave, and stated subject; to talk with a person on any subject, in order to come to a determination. Actively, to compare the sentiments of one person or author with those of another; to give a thing which could not be claimed; to bestow a favour; to contribute or conduce.

CO'NFERENCE, *s.* [*conference*, Fr.] the act of discoursing with another, in order to settle some point in dispute, or treat upon any subject in a public character; a formal discourse; a meeting appointed for the discoursing of some point in debate; comparison, or examination of things by comparing them together.

CONFE'RRER, *s.* he that discourses with another on some stated point; he that bestows a favour on another.

To CONFESS, *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr.] to acknowledge the having done something amiss. To disclose a person's sins to a priest, in order to obtain absolution. To hear the confession, as a priest. To own. To avow; to profess. To grant. Not to dispute. To shew; to approve; to attest.

CONFE'SSEDLY, *ad.* avowedly; indisputably; evidently.

CONFE'SSION, *s.* the acknowledgment or owning a crime. Profession; avowal. In the Romish Church, an acknowledgment of sins in private to a priest, in order to obtain absolution. A formulary of faith.

CONFE'SSIONAL, *s.* [Fr.] in the Romish Church, a little box or desk, wherein the priest takes the confession of a penitent.

CONFE'SSIONARY, *s.* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] the confession chair or seat, wherein the priest sits to receive the confession of a penitent.

CONFE'SSOR, *s.* [*confesseur*, Fr.] one who professes a religious sentiment or opinion in the face of danger, and amidst the most cruel tortures. In the Romish Church, a priest, who is authorized to receive the confessions of penitents, and grant them absolution. He who confesses his sins.

CONFEST, *a.* [a poetical word for *confessed*] open; generally known; acknowledged, in a good sense. Notorious, in a bad sense. Not disputed; apparent; evident.

CONFE'STLY, or CONFE'SSEDLY, *ad.* indisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

CONFICIENT, *part.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] causing or producing in company with some other person or thing.

CONFIDA'NT, *s.* [*confidant*, Fr.] a person entrusted with the secrets of another, most commonly applied to those who are entrusted with affairs of lovers.

To CONFI'DE, *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] to trust in, implying a strong persuasion or assurance of a person's abilities to assist another, or his fidelity in keeping a secret.

CO'NFIDENCE, *s.* [*confidentia*, Lat.] a strong assurance of the fidelity and ability of another; reliance. When joined to the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. a strong assurance of the efficacy of a person's own abilities; security; a vicious and assuming boldness; want of modesty. Consciousness of innocence; firmness of integrity; honest boldness.

CO'NFIDENT, *part.* [*confidens*, Lat.] assured of a truth beyond any possibility of doubt; positive; secure of success; without fear of a miscarriage; without suspicion; bold to a vice; dogmatical; affirmative.

CONFIDE'NTIAL, *a.* worthy of confidence; in confidence.

CONFIDE'NTIALLY, *ad.* in a confidential manner.

CONFIDE'NTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to discover no fear of a miscarriage; securely; positively; dogmatically.

CO'NFIDENTNESS, *s.* a favourable opinion of one's own judgment; assurance; confidence.

CONFIGURATION, *s.* [*configuration*, Fr.] the order in which the particles of bodies are united together; the form of a body made by the order in which the particles are united together. In Astronomy, a delineation of the relative situations of the satellites of any of the planets at any given time. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the sun, moon, and planets, towards each other, at any given time, made use of by astrologers in the foretelling of future events.

To CONFI'GURE, *v. n.* [*configuro*, Lat.] to dispose or form by uniting in a particular manner.

CO'NFINE, *s.* [*confinis*, Lat.] a limit; border; edge; or utmost verge of a thing or place.

CO'NFINE, *a.* [*confinis*, Lat.] bordering upon, applied to places; it implies that the one begins where the other ends. Touching; adjoining; or contiguous.

To CONFI'NE, *v. n.* [from *confinis*, Lat.] to border upon; to touch; to be contiguous to. Actively, to bound; to limit; to inclose; to shut up; to restrain; to imprison; to immure; to keep at home; not to quit, or neglect.

CO'NFINELESS, *a.* boundless; without limits, end, or pause.

CONFI'NEMENT, *s.* the act of restraining a person from going abroad; the act of enclosing a person in prison; the state of a person in prison, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; restraint; incarceration.

CONFI'NER, *s.* a person who lives at the extremity, or on the borders of a country. One who deprives another of the liberty of walking abroad, or shuts him up in a prison.

CONFI'NITY, *s.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] nearness; contiguity; neighbourhood; likeness.

To CONFI'RM, *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.] to put beyond doubt, by additional proofs; to settle a person in an office; to fix; to complete; to render perfect; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian by imposition of hands.

CONFI'RMABLE, *a.* that is capable of incontestable evidence; capable of confirmation or proof.

CONFIRMA'TION, *s.* the act of establishing any person or thing in a place or office; an additional or new proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt or contradiction; a proof which brings conviction. An ecclesiastic rite, whereby a person, arrived to years of discretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptismal vow, made for him by his godfathers and godmother.

CONFI'RMATOR, *s.* [*confirmator*, Lat.] one who proves a thing beyond doubt; an attester.

CONFI'RMATORY, *a.* establishing, or giving such additional proof as may increase the certainty or probability of any fact or action. Relating to the rite of confirmation.

CONFI'RMEDNESS, *s.* a quality implying certainty, when applied to evidence; and inveteracy or strength, not easily to be surmounted, when used of habits.

CONFI'RMER, *s.* one who establishes an opinion or fact by new evidence or proofs; one who establishes or secures a person in the possession of any dignity.

CONFI'SCABLE, *a.* [from *confisco*, Lat.] liable to be seized on as a fine, or in punishment for some crime.

To CO'NFISCATE, *v. a.* [*confisco*, Lat.] to seize on private property, and convert it either to the use of the chief magistrate or of the public, by way of punishment.

CONFISCA'TION, *s.* [*confiscatio*, Lat.] the seizing of private property on account of some crime, and converting it to the use of the chief magistrate or of the public.

CO'NFITENT, *s.* [from *confitens*, Lat.] one confessing; one who confesses his faults.

CO'NFITURE, *s.* [Fr. from *confectura*, Lat.] a sweet-meat; a confection; a comfit.

To CONFIX, *v. a.* [*configo*, Lat.] to fix down; to fasten. Or else for ever be *confixed* here."—*Shak.*

CONFLA'GRANT, *part.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] burning together; involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRA'TION, *s.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.] a general fire, spreading over a large space, and involving several things in its flame. Generally used for that fire which shall consume all things, and change the face of nature.

CONFLA'TION, *s.* [*conflatio*, Lat.] the act of blowing several wind instruments at the same time. The casting and melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE, *s.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] a bending or turning.

To CONFLI'CT, *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] to strive, or struggle in order to get victory, applied to persons and things.

CO'NFLICT, *s.* [*conflictus*, Lat.] a combat, or fight between two, seldom used of a general battle; a contest or strife; contention; a struggle between opposite qualities. An agony or pang, wherein nature seems to struggle hard against suffering and pain.

CO'NFLUENCE, *s.* [from *confluo*, Lat.] an uniting of two or more streams or rivers; the act of crowding or coming in great numbers to one place; a concourse, or a multitude gathered into one place. Collection; concurrence.

CO'NFLUENT, *part.* [*confluens*, Lat.] running one into another; meeting or mixing together.

CO'NFLUX, *s.* [*confluxio*, Lat.] the uniting or union of several streams or rivers. Figuratively, a crowd, a great number of persons collected together.

CONFO'RM, *a.* [*conformis*. Lat.] assuming the same form or quality as another; like; similar; resembling.

To CONFO'RM, *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.] to reduce to the same form or manner as another; to render one's actions agreeable to any particular rule. Neuterly, to comply with; to yield: with *to*.

CONFO'RMABLE, *a.* having the same form; agreeable, suitable, consistent; compliant, or submissive to authority.

CONFO'RMABLY, *ad.* agreeably; with compliance.

CONFORMA'TION, *s.* [*conformatio*, Lat.] the particular union or order of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing.

CONFO'RMIST, *s.* one who complies with the mode of worship used by the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY, *s.* likeness; resemblance; the act of regulating one's actions to some law; consistency; compliance with the worship of the established church.

CONFORTA'TION, *s.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word] collation of strength; corroboration.

To CONFOU'ND, *v. a.* [*confundo*, Lat.] to mingle things so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to substitute or make use of one word for another, which conveys different ideas; to puzzle or perplex the mind by indistinct ideas, or words used in an indeterminate manner; to amaze, astonish, and render unable to reply; to destroy.

CONFOU'NDED, *part.* hateful; prodigious; a low word, to express any thing in the superlative degree.

CONFOU'NDEDLY, *ad.* shamefully; hatefully; a low or ludicrous word.

CONFOU'NDER, *s.* one who perplexes, astonishes, or destroys. One who terrifies, or alarms.

CONFRATE'RNITY, *s.* [*con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] a brotherhood; or body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICA'TION, *s.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] the act of rubbing.

To CONFRO'NT, *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.] to stand directly opposite to; to stand face to face; to oppose; to set in opposition; to contrast; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of opposing one evidence to another.

To CONFU'SE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is sounded like *z*) *v. a.* [from *confusus*, Lat.] to put in disorder; to make irregular; to perplex by indistinct ideas, or by using words without any determinate signification.

CONFU'SEDLY, *ad.* in an indistinct manner; mixed, opposed to separate; perplexed, or not clear; without any order; inobscure, indistinct, or unintelligible terms.

CONFU'SEDNESS, *s.* want of distinctness or clearness; want of order or regularity.

CONFU'SION, *s.* an irregular, careless, or disorderly mixture; tumult; disorder; the using words without any precise meaning; overthrow; destruction; astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

CONFU'TABLE, *a.* that may be shewn to be false or groundless; possible to be disproved.

CONFUTA'TION, *s.* [*confutatio*, Lat.] the act of destroying the arguments of another, by shewing them to be false, inconclusive, or groundless; disproof.

To CONFU'TE, *v. a.* [*confuto*, Lat.] to destroy the force of an argument; to shew the proofs of an adversary to be groundless, inconclusive, sophistical, or false.

CONGE', kon-jée, *s.* [*congé*, Fr.] an action shewing respect, compliment, or submission, consisting in bowing the body, in men; and in women, in sinking with the knee bent, or making a courtesy; leave, or the action of taking leave. *Congé d'élire*, Fr. *i. e.* leave of election, in Canon Law, is the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop when the see is vacant. In Architecture, a moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from each other; such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture.

To CONGE'AL, *v. a.* [*congelo*, Lat.] to change or thicken any fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid, applied generally to the blood. Neuterly, to grow thick.

CONGE'ALABLE, *a.* that may grow thick by cold.

CONGE'ALMENT, *s.* the clot or thick mass formed by cold; concretion.

CONGELA'TION, *s.* the act of freezing, or producing such a change in a fluid body, that it grows thick, or its particles become fixed like those of a solid body.

CO'NGENER, *s.* [from *congener*, Lat.] a thing of the same kind or nature.

CONGE'NEROUS, *a.* of the same genus or species, arising from the same principle; proceeding from the same cause. Used only by scientific writers.

CONGE'NIAL, *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] partaking of the same genus, of the same nature, disposition, or kind.

CONGENIA'LITY, *s.* a partaking of the same genus, nature, or disposition; cognation of mind or nature.

CONGE'NIABLENESS, *s.* a sameness of disposition.

CONGE'NITE, *a.* [*congenitus*, Lat.] of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

CO'NGER, (in this word the *g* has a hard sound before *e*) *s.* [*congrus*, Lat.] a large eel, frequenting salt waters.

CONGE'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] a mass consisting of smaller bodies heaped together.

To CONGE'ST, *v. a.* [*congero*, Lat.] to heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STION, *s.* [*congestio*, Lat.] in Surgery, a collection of matter gathered together in any part of the body.

CO'NGIARY, *s.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, Lat.] a gift distributed by the Roman emperors, consisting originally of corn and oil, afterwards of money.

To CONGLA'CIATE, *v. n.* [from *conglaciatus*, Lat.] to turn to ice; to freeze.

CONGLACIA'TION, *s.* the changing into ice; the state of a thing changed into ice. Vitrifying, or turning into glass.

CO'NGLETON, a town of Cheshire, seated on the river Dane, with a population of about 9352 souls. It is governed by a mayor, and has a market on Saturday, and manufactures of leather gloves, cotton, and silk; the silk-mill employing 700 persons. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 161 N. W. of London.

CO'NGO, or *Lower Guinea*, a large tract of country on the W. coast of Africa, extending from the equator to 17 degrees S. lat. and containing the countries of Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Benin and Makoko, on the E. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Bemba. During the winter it rains almost every day, but in the summer season the weather is constantly serene. In the inland deserts are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, serpents of a monstrous length, rattlesnakes, vipers, dangerous white ants, scorpions, and other venomous insects, both flying and reptile; and, in the river Zaire, crocodiles and river-horses. Near the coast the soil is fertile, producing various kinds of fruits, besides palm-trees, from which wine and oil are obtained. Many of the inhabitants worship the sun, moon, and stars, and different kinds of animals; others have embraced the religious profession of the Portuguese, who have many settlements, as well inland as on the coast. They are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, and carry on the traffic in slaves, ivory, cassia, fruits, and other produce of the country. The culture of the ground is entirely the business of slaves and women; and the hoe is the only instrument. The principal rivers are the Zaire, the Dando, the Coanza, the Vambra, &c.

To CO'NGLOBATE, *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] to unite or gather in the form of a globe or ball.

CO'NGLOBATE, *part.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] moulded into a ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

CO'NGLOBATELY, *ad.* in a globular form.

To CONGLO'BE, *v. n.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] to consolidate in a firm round ball; to gather into a round mass.

To CONGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] to gather several things into a round mass.

CONGLO'MERATE, *part.* [*conglomeratus*, Lat.] gathered into a round ball or mass, so that the compounding bodies appear distinct. Figuratively, twisted or collected together.

CONGLOMERATION, *s.* a collection of matter into a loose round ball; intertexture; mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Lat.] to glue, cement, or join fast together by any viscous, sticking, or glutinous substance. Neuterly, to stick or cohere together.

CONGLUTINATION, *s.* the act of sticking together; the act of uniting and fastening the lips of a wound together.

CONGLUTINATIVE, *a.* having the power of sticking together, or uniting the lips of a wound.

CONGLUTINATOR, *s.* that which has the power of making things cohere, or of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, *a.* rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

CONGRATULATE, *part.* [*congratulans*, Lat.] rejoicing with another; expressing one's rejoicing with another.

To CONGRATULATE, *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] to express joy on the good success or advantage of another.

CONGRATULATION, *s.* the act of expressing joy on account of the success or happiness of another.

CONGRATULATORY, *a.* expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGREET, *v. n.* to salute together, implying the making and returning of a compliment. Not in use.

To CO'NGREGATE, *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] to collect several things into the same mass, or several persons into the same place. Neuterly, to assemble, meet, or come together.

CO'NGREGATE, *a.* [*congregatus*, Lat.] compact; collected close together; forming one mass or body.

CONGREGA'TION, *s.* a collection; the act of collecting. In Medicine, that degree of mixture wherein the particles of a fluid meet or touch only in a point; a collection or mass of several particles. In Divinity, an assembly of people met together for religious worship. In Church History, an assembly of several ecclesiastics, constituting and forming a body; a convocation.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, *a.* belonging to an assembly or congregation. Public; general.

CO'NGRESS, *s.* [*congressus*, Lat.] a shock, or conflict; a meeting of ceremony; a coming together; sexual union; an appointed meeting for the settling of affairs between different nations. The *Congress*, in America, is the legislative assembly of delegates from the United States.

CONGRESSIVE, *a.* meeting together; encountering.

To CONGRUE, *v. n.* [*congruo*, Lat.] to agree; to suit to import; to become.

CO'NGRUENCE, *s.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] agreement; the suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

CO'NGRUENT, *a.* [*congruens*, Lat.] agreeing; correspondent; consistent; fitting.

CONGRU'ITY, *s.* fitness; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency; pertinence; agreeableness. In Geometry, applied to figures or lines, which meet or correspond exactly when applied to, or laid over each other.

CO'NGRUOUS, *a.* [*congruus*, Lat.] agreeable to; consistent with; suited or proportionate; rational; fit; suitable.

CO'NGRUOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to agree or be consistent with, applied to sentiments; suitably.

CO'NIC, or CO'NICAL, *a.* [*conicus*, Lat.] having the form of a cone, sugar loaf, or round pyramid. *Conic section*, in Geometry, the curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICALLY, *ad.* in form of a cone, or sugar-loaf.

CO'NICALNESS, *s.* the state or quality which partakes of the properties of a cone.

CO'NICS, CONIC-SECTIONS, *s.* that part of Geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT, *v. n.* [from *conjectum*, Lat.] to guess at a thing. Actively, to throw; to cast together.

CONJE'CTOR, *s.* a guesser; a conjecturer.

CONJE'CTURABLE, *a.* being the object of conjecture; that may be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL, *a.* depending on, or determined from uncertain principles, or by mere guess.

CONJECTURA'LITY, *s.* that which is inferible only from guess.

CONJE'CTURALLY, *ad.* by guess; by conjecture.

CONJE'CTURE, *s.* [*conjectura*, Lat.] an inference drawn from uncertain principles; a guess; imperfect knowledge, idea, or notion; preponderance of opinion without proof.

To CONJE'CTURE, *v. a.* to guess.

CONJE'CTURER, *s.* a guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

CONI'FEROUS, *a.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, bearing a fruit resembling a cone, as the fir, pine, and beech.

To CONJOIN, *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.] to join together; to unite together in friendship; to knit or join together in marriage. Neuterly, to take part with another in any action.

CONJOINT, *part.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] united; connected; associated. In Music, applied to two or more sounds heard at the same time

CONJO'INTLY, *ad.* together; in union, opposed to apart or separate; connectedly; in association; jointly.

CO'NJUGAL, *a.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

CO'NJUGALLY, *ad.* consistently with married people.

To CO'NJUGATE, *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.] to unite; to join in marriage. In Grammar, to decline verbs through their various terminations of tenses, persons, and moods.

CO'NJUGATE, *s.* [*conjugatus*, Lat.] in Grammar, agreeing in derivation with another word, and resembling it in its sense and meaning. *Conjugate diameter*, or axis, in Conics, is the shortest of the two diameters bisecting the other, or a right line bisecting the transverse diameter of an ellipsis.

CONJUGA'TION, *s.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.] a couple, pair, or two things of the same sort joined together. The act of uniting, or joining together; union. In Grammar, an orderly distribution of the tenses, persons, and moods of verbs, according to their different terminations or inflections.

CONJU'NCT, *part.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] joined with another; concurring; united.

CONJU'NCTION, *s.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.] the uniting two things together; association. Figuratively, a league or confederacy. In Astronomy, the meeting of two planets in the same degree, minute, and second of the zodiac. In Grammar, a word used to connect the clauses of a period or sentence together, and to indicate reciprocal relation.

CONJU'NCTIVE, *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.] closely united. In Grammar, the mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction; connected together; as a conjunction.

CONJU'NCTIVELY, *ad.* in union; operating together, opposed to apart or separate.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, *s.* the quality of uniting or joining two or more things together.

CONJU'NCTLY, *ad.* jointly; together, opposed to apart.

CONJU'NCTURE, *s.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.] an union or meeting of several circumstances, or causes; a critical or particular period of time; connection of several things forming a whole; mode of union; consistency, or an union of qualities which can exist at the same time in the same or different subjects. SYNON. We know people on particular *occasions*. We should demean ourselves according to the *occurrence* of the times. It is commonly the *conjuncture* that determines us which side to take.

CONJURA'TION, *s.* the form of obliging a person to give his evidence. See ADJURATION. Magic words, characters, ceremonies, charms, which are said to have the power of raising the dead and devils. A plot; a conspiracy.

To CONJU'RE, *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Lat.] to entreat a person with the greatest earnestness, and by the respect he has to some dear person or sacred being. Neuterly, to conspire.

To CO'NJURE, *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Lat.] to influence by magic or enchantments; to charm. Neuterly, to practise enchantments.

CONJU'REMENT, *s.* serious injunction; solemn demand.

CO'NJURER, *s.* an enchanter, or a person who makes use of magical charms; an impostor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of spirits, and by that means to be able to foretell the future events of a person's life, to discover thieves, &c. Ironically, a man of sagacity.

To CONN, *v. a.* [*connan*, Sax.] to learn or get without book. To give. See To CON.

CONNA'SCENCE, *s.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.] community of birth: act of uniting or growing together.

CONNA'TE, *a.* [*con* and *natus*, Lat.] born with; innate; born at the same time as another.

CONNA'TURAL, *a.* [from *con* and *natura*, Lat.] consistent with, or flowing from nature; of the same original or nature.

CONNATURA'LITY, *s.* resemblance of nature; or essential resemblance and connection. Natural inseparability.

CONNATURA'LLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be born with, or innate. In co-existence with nature; originally.

CONNA'TURALNESS, *s.* the quality of being born with, or being innate or interwoven in our nature.

CO'NNAUGHT, the most westerly province in Ireland, containing the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway, bounded on the W. and N. W. by the ocean, on the N. by Ulster, and on the E. and S. by Leinster and Munster. It contained in 1831, 1,348,072 inhabitants; and is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no considerable rivers, besides the Shannon; but has several convenient bays and creeks. It is fertile in many places, though thinly inhabited. The chief town is Galway.

To CONNECT, *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.] to join together by some intermediate means, alluding to the union formed by cement; to join together the members of a period, or the arguments of a discourse, in such a manner as they shall have a mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of America, 90 miles long, and 60 broad; bounded on the W. by New York; on the N. by Massachusets; on the E. by Rhode Island; and on the S. and S. E. by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. It is well cultivated, producing, with moderate labour, the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance; and the population, by the late census, appeared nearly 300,000. The inhabitants are of the religious denomination of Independents. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Housatonik, and the Thames. The river Connecticut rises in the N. part of New Hampshire, enters Connecticut about 7 miles N. of Hartford, and runs into the sea at the N. E. end of Long Island Sound. Between Walpole on the E. and Westminster on the W. side of the river, are the great falls, over which a bridge, 160 feet in length, was built in 1784, the first ever erected over this noble river, which is navigable above 40 miles for large vessels, and much farther for small ones. Hartford and Newhaven are the chief towns.

CONNE'CTION, or CONNE'XION, *s.* [*connexio*, Lat.] a relation whereby one thing adheres to, and depends on, another; the act of fastening things together in such a manner that they may stick, as if joined by cement, and depend on each other like the links of a chain; dependence; commerce; union; junction; union formed by interest.

CONNE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of joining different things together, so as they may have a mutual dependence on each other.

CONNE'CTIVELY, *ad.* jointly; in union; having mutual dependence on each other, arising from union.

To CONNE'X, *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] to connect; to join, link, or fasten several things to each other.

CONNE'XIVE, *a.* that has the force of joining or uniting together; connective. Substantively, a conjunction.

CONNI'VANCE, *s.* the beholding or seeing any fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the committer.

To CONNI'VE, *v. n.* [*connivco*, Lat.] to wink; to affect ignorance; to pass by a fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the committer; to forbear.

CONNOISSEUR, *s.* [Fr.] one who is perfectly acquainted with any object of knowledge or taste; a perfect judge or critic. Sometimes used of a pretended critic.

To CO'NNOTATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] to designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

CONNOTA'TION, *s.* implication of something besides itself inference; illation.

To CONNO'TE, *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] to imply; to signify by implication; to betoken; to include.

CONNU'BIAL, *a.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] relating to marriage; conjugal; matrimonial; nuptial.

CO'NOID, *s.* [from κωνοειδὴς, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body resembling a cone, excepting that it has an ellipsis instead of a perfect circle for its base.

CONO'IDICAL, or CONOI'DAL, *a.* [from κῶνος and εἶδος, Gr.] approaching to a conic form.

To CONQUA'SSATE, *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Lat.] to shake or agitate with violence. Used only by technical writers.

CONQUASSA'TION, *s.* violent motion; agitation.

To CO'NQUER, *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr.] to subdue, overcome, or over-run by force of arms; to vanquish; to surmount; to get the better of any difficulty; to gain by conquest. Neuterly, to obtain the victory. SYNON. It requires courage and valour to *conquer;* endeavour and resolution to *subdue;* patience and perseverance to *overcome.*

CO'NQUERABLE, *a.* possible to be overcome. Figuratively, easily surmounted.

CO'NQUEROR, *s.* a victor; one who surmounts any difficulty; one who subdues and ruins by force of arms.

CO'NQUEST, *s.* [*conqueste*, old Fr.] the act of conquering or subduing by force of arms; subjection; the thing gained by victory; victory or success in arms.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS, *a.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] near akin; of the same blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUI'NITY, *s.* [*consanguinitas*, Lat.] relation by blood; descent from one father; nearness of kin.

CONSARCINA'TION, *s.* [from *consarcino*, to piece, Lat.] the act of patching together.

CO'NSCIENCE, *s.* [*conscientia*, Lat.] the act of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil, implying a comparison of them with some standard of moral action; the determination of the mind with respect to the quality of any action after its commission; the knowledge of our own thoughts; real sentiments; private thoughts, used with *in.* Scruple or consciousness, used with *make.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS, *a.* [from *conscientia*, Lat.] scrupulous; examining every thing according to the dictates of conscience, and acting conformably; exactly just.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* according to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* exactness or tenderness of conscience; an excess of scrupulousness; reasonableness.

CO'NSCIONABLE, *a.* agreeable to the dictates of conscience; just; reasonable.

CO'NSCIONABLENESS, *s.* equity; reasonableness; consistency with the dictates of conscience.

CO'NSCIONABLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the dictates of conscience; justly; reasonably.

CO'NSCIOUS, *a.* [*conscius*, Lat.] inwardly sensible of a thing whereof it is possible to have a distant idea; having the power of knowing our own thoughts or actions. Knowing from recollection or memory; knowing or understanding; bearing witness of, or sensible of, from the instigations of conscience.

CO'NSCIOUSLY, *ad.* sensibly; or having the sensation of the operation of some faculty of the mind.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS, *s.* the perception or sensation of what passes in a man's own mind; an internal acknowledgement or sense of guilt, or innocence.

CO'NSCRIPT, *a.* [*conscriptus*, Lat.] written or registered. Applied to the Roman fathers or senators, whose names were registrated in the list of the senate. *A conscript*, among the French, is a modern term for a new-raised soldier or recruit.

CONSCRI'PTION, *s.* [*conscriptio*, Lat.] an enrolling or registering.

To CO'NSECRATE, *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.] to dedicate or set apart to divine uses; to sanctify or appropriate, as pleasing to the Deity. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE, *part.* [*consecratus*, Lat.] set apart for divine uses; dedicated to the service of God; sacred.

CONSECRA'TION, *s.* the act of appropriating, dedicating, or setting apart any common or profane thing to religious uses, by means of certain ceremonies or rites; the benediction of the bread and wine in the sacrament.

CONSECRA'TOR, *s.* the person who performs the rites by which a thing is appropriated to divine uses.

CONSE'CTARY, *a.* [*consectarius*, Lat.] following as a consequence; consequent; consequential.

CONSE'CTARY, *s.* a proposition which follows from some preceding definition, lemma, axiom, or the like.

CONSECU'TION, *s.* [*consecutio*, Lat.] a chain of consequences; succession. In Astronomy, the *month of consecution*, or of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

CONSE'CUTIVE, *a.* [*consécutif*, Fr.] following in an uninterrupted succession; following; immediately succeeding.

CONSE'CUTIVELY, *ad.* after or following as an effect.

CONSE'NSION, *s.* [*consensio*, Lat.] agreement; accord.

CONSE'NT, *s.* [*consensus*, Lat.] the act of yielding, or consenting; compliance with a request; agreement; concord; unity of sentiment; harmony, or agreement of parts; coherence with. SYNON. We *consent* to the will of others by permitting; we *acquiesce* in what is proposed by conforming; we *agree* to what is said by approving.

To CONSE'NT, *v. a.* [*consentio*, Lat.] to agree to; to promote the same end; to comply with a request; to admit.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] agreeable or suitable to; consistent with.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to; consistent with, or suitable to.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, *s.* consistence; agreeableness.

CONSE'NTIENT, *part.* [*consentiens*, Lat.] universal; unanimous; general; agreeing, or united in opinion.

CO'NSEQUENCE, *s.* [*consequentia*, Lat.] the relation or connection between two propositions, whereof one follows or is deduced from the other; that which follows from or is produced by any cause, or principle; event, effect, importance, moment, or concern; consecution.

CO'NSEQUENT, *part.* [*consequens*, Lat.] following from some premises, applied to argument. Following as an effect.

CO'NSEQUENT, *s.* the last proposition of an argument, deduced from or included in some preceding proposition; an effect or that which proceeds from the operation of any cause; consequence. *Consequent of a ratio*, in Arithmetic, is the latter of the two terms, or that to which the antecedent is referred; thus in *a*, *b*, or *a* to *b*; *b* is the *consequent*, and *a* the antecedent.

CONSEQUE'NTIAL, *a.* [*consequens*, Lat.] produced by a necessary chain of causes and effects; deduced according to the rules of reason or logic; conclusive; conceited.

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY, *ad.* deducing consequences, or making inferences; according to the rules of reason or logic; by consequence; eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS, *s.* regular consecution of discourse.

CO'NSEQUENTLY, *ad.* by consequence; necessarily; inevitably, from a necessary connection of effects to their causes; in consequence; pursuantly.

CO'NSEQUENTNESS, *s.* regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

CONSE'RVABLE, *a.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] capable of being preserved, kept, or maintained.

CONSE'RVANCY, *s.* [from *conservans*, Lat.] applied to the courts held by the lord mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, which are styled *courts of conservancy*.

CONSERVATION, *s.* [*conservatio*, Lat.] the act of preserving bodies or systems from corruption or decay. Protection; continuance.

CONSE'RVATIVE, or CONSE'RVATORY, *a.* having the power of preserving a thing from corruption or decay.

CONSERVATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who preserves from corruption or decay; an officer established for the preservation of the privileges granted some cities; or a person who is authorized to determine differences arising between the citizens.

CONSE'RVATORY, *s.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] a place wherein a thing is kept in a manner suitable to its nature, as fish in a pond. A modern name for a green-house.

CO'NSERVE, *s.* a sweetmeat made by boiling fruit in clarified sugar. In Pharmacy, a medicine in the form of an electuary, made of the leaves of flowers, beat with sugar in a mortar. A place to keep and preserve vegetables in.

To CONSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.] to preserve without loss or detriment. To candy or preserve fruit.

CONSE'RVER, *s.* a layer up; a repositor; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution. A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION, [*consessio*, Lat.] a sitting together.

CONSE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who sits with another.

To CONSI'DER, *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.] to think much on a thing; to revolve often in the mind; to meditate on. To view with attention. To determine or resolve after weighing the consequences of an action. To remark; to call to mind; to observe. To respect; not to despise. To requite; to reward for his trouble. Neuterly, to think maturely; to deliberate. To doubt; to hesitate.

CONSI'DERABLE, *a.* worthy of notice, regard, or attention; important; valuable; respectable; large, or conveying a sense between little and great.

CONSI'DERABLENESS, *s.* importance; value; dignity; a quality which claims notice; a claim to notice.

CONSI'DERABLY, *ad.* in a degree deserving some, though not the highest, notice; in a great degree.

CONSI'DERANCE, *s.* consideration; reflection; afterthought; mature deliberation; cogitation.

CONSI'DERATE, *a.* [*consideratus*, Lat.] serious; given to consideration or thought; prudent; pitying, or moderate; not rigorous; calm; undisturbed; quiet.

CONSI'DERATELY, *ad.* calmly; coolly; prudently.

CONSI'DERATENESS, *s.* prudence; calm deliberation; moderation; dispassionate deliberation.

CONSIDERA'TION, *s.* [*consideratio*, Lat.] the act of thinking on; mature thought or deliberation; meditation; importance; worthiness of regard; motive of action; influence; reason; ground of concluding; an equivalent.

CONSI'DERER, *s.* one who employs his thoughts on any subject; a thinker.

To CONSI'GN, con-sine, *v. a.* [*consigno*, Lat.] to transfer one's property to another. In Commerce, to send goods, or direct them to another. Figuratively, to commit or entrust, used with *to*. Neuterly, to yield, submit, or resign. To consent or submit.

CONSIGNA'TION, con-si-na-tion, *s.* [*consignation*, Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. In Commerce, the transmitting or sending goods to another.

CONSI'GNMENT, con-sine-ment, *s.* the act of transferring the writing by which property is transferred, or goods sent to another to be sold; the writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSI'MILAR, *a.* [from *consimilis*, Lat.] having one common resemblance.

To CONSI'ST, *v. n.* [*consisto*, Lat.] to subsist, or be preserved in existence; to continue in the same state; to be comprised or contained; to be composed of; to agree or exist in the subject; to subsist, or have being; to co-exist.

CONSI'STENCE, or CONSI'STENCY, *s.* the natural state of bodies; the degree of thickness or thinness, applied to fluids; substance, form, make; uniformity of appearance, action, or qualities; free from contradiction, or variety.

CONSI'STENT, *part.* [*consistens*, Lat.] not contradictory; not opposite; reconcileable; agreeing; firm; or solid.

CONSI'STENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to imply no contradiction; agreeably; uniformly.

CONSISTO'RIAL, *a.* relating to some court where an ecclesiastic is judge.

CONSI'STORY, *s.* [*consistorium*, low Lat.] a court consisting of ecclesiastics; the place where an ecclesiastical court is held; a court held at Rome, consisting of cardinals, at which the pope is president. Figuratively, any solemn assembly. Place of residence.

CONSO'CIATE, *s.* [from *consociatus*, Lat.] one who joins with another in an undertaking; an accomplice.

To CONSO'CIATE, *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.] to unite or join two things together; to cement, or hold together. Neuterly, to unite or join with; to coalesce.

CONSOCIA'TION, *s.* an alliance, or connection; intimacy, or union; companionship.

CONSO'LABLE, *a.* that admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE, *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] to allay the sense of misery; to assuage sorrow; to impart comfort.

CONSOLA'TION, *s.* [*consolatio*, Lat.] that which diminishes grief, and alleviates misery; comfort.

CONSOLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a comforter.

CONSO'LATORY, *s.* a speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

CONSO'LATORY, *a.* that affords comfort.

To CONSO'LE, *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] to cheer; to comfort; to lessen the sense of misery; to diminish grief.

CO'NSOLE, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has a projecture, and occasionally serves to support little cornices, figures, busts, or vases.

CONSO'LER, *s.* the person or thing which administers comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT, *part.* in Surgery, having the property of closing or uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE, *v. a.* [from *solidus*, Lat.] to form into a compact or hard body: to harden. To combine two parliamentary bills into one. To unite two benefices in one. Neuterly, to grow firm, hard, or solid.

CONSOLIDA'TION, *s.* the act of uniting into one mass; the act of uniting two parliamentary bills together.

CO'NSONANCE, or CO'NSONANCY, *s.* [from *consonance*, Lat.] in Music, the sounding of two notes together; and the union and agreement of two sounds. Figuratively consistence or agreement of opinions or sentiments.

CO'NSONANT, *a.* [*consonans*, Lat.] agreeable; consistent; according; reconcileable.

CO'NSONANT, *s.* [*consonans*, Lat.] in Grammar, a letter which cannot be perfectly sounded by itself.

CO'NSONANTLY, *ad.* in a consistent manner; suitably; agreeably.

CO'NSONANTNESS, *s.* the quality of agreeing with consistency.

CO'NSONOUS, *a.* [*consonus*, Lat.] agreeing in sound; harmonious; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION, *s.* [from *consopio*, Lat.] the act of laying to sleep, or of calming, or composing. Little used.

CO'NSORT, *s.* [*consors*, Lat.] a companion, generally applied to one who bears the lot assigned by Providence to another, and appropriated to a person joined in marriage to another; a wife; a husband; an assembly. Consultation; concurrence; union.

To CONSO'RT, *v. n.* to unite, join, or associate with. Actively, to join, or to marry; to mix; to accompany.

CONSO'RTION, *s.* [*consortio*, Lat.] partnership; fellowship; society.

CONSPECTUITY, *s.* [from *conspectus*, Lat.] sight; view; sense of seeing.

CONSPE'RSION, *s.* [*conspersio*, Lat.] a sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, *s.* brightness; easiness to be seen even at a distance; the plainness of any truth or proposition.

CONSPI'CUOUS, *a.* [*conspicuus*, Lat.] easy to be seen; to be seen at a distance. Figuratively, eminent, famous, distinguished; easily discovered, manifest.

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, *ad.* easily to be seen or discerned by the sight; obviously to the view; remarkable for some excellence; eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICU'OUSNESS, *s.* exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance; eminence; celebrity; fame.

CONSPI'RACY, *s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] a private agreement between two or more persons to commit some crime; a plot; concerted treason. A concurrence of many causes to one event. In Law, an agreement between two or more, falsely to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. A *conspiracy* to maintain suits and quarrels; of victuallers, to sell their victuals at a certain price; and of labourers and artificers, to raise their wages; is also punishable by law.

CONSPI'RANT, *part.* [*conspirans*, Lat.] joining with another in a plot or other bad design; conspiring.

CONSPIRATION, *s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] See CONSPIRACY, which is most used.

CONSPI'RATOR, *s.* [*conspiro*, Lat.] one who has secretly engaged to carry on a plot, or some bad design, with another; a plotter; a man engaged in a plot.

To CONSPI'RE, *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Lat.] to enter into an agreement with others to carry on a plot, or other bad design; to hatch secret treason. To agree together.

CONSPI'RER, *s.* a conspirator; a plotter.

CONSPI'RING, *part.* tending mutually to produce one design. In Mechanics, *conspiring powers* are such as do not act in directions opposite to each other.

CO'NSTABLE, *s.* [it is supposed from *comes stabuli*, Lat. master of the horse] an officer in various manners. *Lord High Constable* was anciently an officer of the crown, both of England and France, whose authority was so very extensive, that the office has long since been laid aside in both kingdoms, except on particular occasions, as the king's coronation. The function of the *Constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. The first *Constable* was created by the Conqueror; the office continued hereditary till the 13th of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From the *Lord High Constable* derived those inferior officers, since called the *Constables* of hundreds and franchises, ordained in the 13th of Edward I. by the statute of Winchester, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour, which appointed that two constables should be chosen in every hundred. These are what we now call *High Constables*; and under these it was found necessary to appoint others in every town called *Petty Constables*. We have also constables denominated from particular places; as *Constable* of the Tower, of Dover castle, of Windsor castle, of the castle of Caernarvon, and many other castles in Wales, whose office is the same with that of the *Castellans*, or governors of castles.

CO'NSTABLESHIP, *s.* the office of a constable.

CO'NSTANCE, a lake that separates Switzerland from Germany. It is divided into three parts; the Upper Lake, or Boden See, 35 miles long, and 12 where broadest; the middle part, which is named Bodmer See; and the lower lake or Unter See, called also Zeller See, or Lake of Zell, which is 16 miles long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. Through the Upper Lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter, owing to the melting of the snows in the adjacent mountains.

CO'NSTANCE, a city of Suabia, pleasantly seated on the Rhine, between the Upper and Lower Lakes of Constance. It has magnificent public buildings, and once flourished in commerce; but now scarcely contains 4600 inhabitants. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned, 40 years after he was dead. It was also this Council that gave rise to the infamous tenet, that faith was not to be kept with heretics! In 1787, about 300 emigrants from Geneva were settled here by the emperor Joseph II. who granted them the secularised convent of the Dominicans for a manufacture of printed linens. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and, in 1805, it was ceded by the treaty of Presburgh to the Grand Duke of Baden. Lon. 9. 7. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

CO'NSTANCY, *s.* [*constantia*, Lat.] a state which admits of no change or alteration, opposed to mutability; consistency; resolution; steadiness to any principle in spite of threats, dangers; promises; or rewards; a firm and inviolable attachment to a person, including an unalterable affection; veracity, or the consistency of a narrative with the nature of things. SYNON. Rakes pride themselves more in being fickle than in the *steadiness* of their engagements. If the affections of the ladies do not last for ever, it is less owing to a want of *constancy* to the persons they love, than to a want of resolution in the object of their affections.

CO'NSTANT, *a.* [*constans*, Lat.] firm; strongly and immoveably attached to any principle or person; resolute; determined; unshaken; assiduous, or without intermission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient *Byzantium*, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is pleasantly seated at the S. E. extremity of Romania, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, on a neck of land separated from from Natolia by a strait a mile in breadth. The grand signor's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the sea-side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is 15 miles in circuit, consisting of a multitude of palaces, houses, and gardens. It contains, besides the public offices, and the apartments of the sultan and the women, 162 odas, or apartments for the Janissaries. Its principal entrance is of marble, and called Capi, that is, the Porte or Gate, whence the denomination of *Ottoman Porte* is given to the Turkish empire. Fronting the great gate of the seraglio, is the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia, built for a Christian church by the emperor Justinian, and capable of containing 100,000 persons conveniently, to which the grand signor goes in person every Friday. In the castle of the seven towers, to which an eighth has been added, situated near the sea of Marmora, state prisoners are confined. The bazars, or markets, are square buildings,

overed with domes, and supported by arcades. The number of houses in Constantinople must be prodigious, since 30,000 of them have been destroyed by fire in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. The houses in general are crowded with inhabitants, and have a mean appearance, and the streets are narrow; even the palaces of the grandees have nothing very remarkable on their outside, but within they are decorated with splendid and costly ornaments. Here are reckoned 3770 streets and lanes, which are never clean, and the inhabitants are visited by the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are estimated at 650,000; of which about half are Turks; two-thirds of the other half Greeks and Armenians; and the rest Jews and Franks. The great square, near the mosque of the sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks display their tricks. The street called Adrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city. The circumference of the city is 18 miles, and 24 with the suburbs included. The suburb called Pera is delightfully situated, and is the residence of foreign ambassadors, who, in common with all other foreigners, are prohibited from living in the city; neither is it safe to enter the walls on a visit, without the protection of a janissary. Constantinople is built in form of a triangle, and, as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea; in which the palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries, rising above the other houses, have a grand effect. The harbour is spacious and convenient. This city is 112 miles E. S. E. of Adrianople, and 700 S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 41. 1. N. lon. 28. 55. E.

CONSTANTINO'PLE, The Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, forms the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis or Sea of Marmora. It is the boundary between Europe and Asia in this part, and is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter across in its broadest part.

CO'NSTANTLY, *ad.* in an invariable, consistent or unalterable manner; without ceasing; perpetually; steadily.

To CONSTELLATE, *v. n.* [from *constellatus,* Lat.] to shine with a collected lustre, or general light. Actively, to unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, *s.* in Astronomy, a system or cluster of several fixed stars, apparently near to each other. Astronomers, for the better distinguishing and observing the stars, have reduced the constellations to the forms of animals, as men, bulls, bears, &c. or to the images of some things known, as of a crown, a harp, a balance, &c. each distinguished by a particular name. The term *sign* is appropriated to the constellations in the zodiac. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, *s.* [*consternatio,* Lat.] amazement, astonishment, or wonder, occasioned by some unexpected, great, and noble object; alienation of mind by surprise.

To CO'NSTIPATE, *v. n.* [*constipo,* Lat.] to crowd together, or reduce into a narrower compass; to condense; to thicken any fluid body. To stuff up, or stop any passage. In Medicine, to bind, or render costive.

CONSTIPA'TION, *s.* the act of crowding into a narrow compass; the forcing the particles of a body closer than they were before. The act of thickening, applied to fluids. Stoppage or obstruction caused by fullness; costiveness.

CONSTI'TUENT, *a.* [*constituens,* Lat.] that makes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; original; necessary to existence; that of which any thing consists.

CONSTI'TUENT, *s.* [*constituens,* Lat.] the person or thing which contributes to the formation of a thing; one who authorises or deputes another to act for him; that which is necessary or essential to being or subsistence.

To CO'NSTITUTE, *v. a.* [*constituo,* Lat.] to give existence to a thing; to give a thing its particular nature and properties; to make a thing to be what it is; to produce. Applied to law, to enact, pass, or establish.

CO'NSTITUTER, *s.* the person who appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITU'TION, *s.* [*constitutio,* Lat.] the act of establishing, disposing, producing; the particular texture of the parts of a body; the habit or temperament of a body, arising from a peculiar disposition and quality of its parts; temper of mind. An established and fundamental form of government, or system of laws, which should never be altered; particular law; established usage; institution.

CONSTITU'TIONAL, *a.* flowing from the particular temperament or habit of a person's body, or from the peculiar temper and disposition of his mind; implanted in the very nature of a thing; radical. Consistent with the established and fundamental form of government; legal.

CONSTITU'TIVE, *a.* that constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

To CONSTRAI'N, *v. a.* [*constraindre,* Fr.] to force a person to perform or refrain from some action; to compel; to violate; to ravish; to confine; to restrain; including the idea of force or pressure; to constringe; to withhold.

CONSTRAINABLE, *a.* liable to force or compulsion.

CONSTRAINEDLY, *ad.* by constraint; by compulsion.

CONSTRAINER, *s.* the person that forces or compels.

CONSTRAINT, *s.* [*constrainte,* Fr.] the act of over-ruling the will or desire; compulsion, or compelling force; violence; confinement. Figuratively, reserve. Synon. The duty of a child to its parent *obliges* it to assist him in his old age. The weaker and softer sex is that which can least brook *constraint.*

To CONSTRI'CT, *v. a.* [*constrictum,* Lat.] to contract or bind close; to draw the parts of any thing closer to each other; to compress; to cramp.

CONSTRI'CTION, *s.* [*constrictio,* Lat.] the drawing the parts into a narrower compass, or close together; contraction; compression. Synon. *Compression* is from an outward force, *constriction* from some quality: as, the throat is *compressed* by a bandage, and *constringed* by a cold.

CONSTRI'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] that which compresses or contracts. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which shut up or close some of the canals or tubes of the body.

To CONSTRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*constringo,* Lat.] to bind, or force the parts of a body closer together; to compress.

CONSTRI'NGENT, *part.* [*constringens,* Lat.] having the quality of binding or making the parts of a body approach nearer to each other.

To CONSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [from *constructus,* Lat.] to form from different materials; to build; to compile, or constitute.

CONSTRU'CTION, *s.* [*constructio,* Lat.] the act of forming from an assemblage of different things, joined together with art and regularity; the form of a building; structure: the manner in which things are laid together. In Grammar, the ranging or placing the words of a sentence according to the rules, or so as to convey a complete meaning or sense. Figuratively, the sense, meaning, or interpretation, of a word; judgment; mental representation. *Construction of Equations,* is the reducing a known equation into lines and schemes, whereby the truth of the canon, rule, or equation, may be demonstrated geometrically.

CONSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* tending to, or capable of construction; by construction.

CONSTRU'CTURE, *s.* an edifice; a building; a pile or frame composed of several things placed together with regularity and art; a fabrick; a structure.

To CO'NSTRUE, *v. a.* [*construo,* Lat.] to place words in a grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

To CO'NSTUPRATE, *v. a.* [*constupro*, Lat.] to violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION, *s.* violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, *a.* [*consubstantialis*, Lat.] having the same substance or essence; of the same kind or nature, applied to material bodies.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, *s.* the existence of more than one in the same essence; participation in the same nature.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE, *v. a.* [*con* and *substantia*, Lat.] to unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, *s.* the union of the body and blood of Christ, with the bread, after consecration, in the sacrament, according to the Lutherans.

CONSU'ETUDE, *s.* custom; usage.

CO'NSUL, *s.* [Lat.] the title of the chief magistrates at Rome, which were created on the expulsion of the Tarquins: they ruled one year; were presidents in the senate, commanded the armies of the republic; and decided the differences between the citizens. A person commissioned to judge between merchants in foreign parts, take care of their interests, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR, *a.* [*consularis*, Lat.] relating or belonging to a consul.

CO'NSULATE, or CO'NSULSHIP, *s.* [*consulatus*, Lat.] the office of a consul; the time during which a person exercises the office of a consul.

To CONSU'LT, *v. n.* [*consulto*, Lat.] to deliberate together. Actively, to apply to for advice; to act with regard or respect to; to act so as to promote some end. Figuratively, to plan or contrive; to refer to an author.

CO'NSULT, *s.* the act of consulting; determination; a council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

CONSULTA'TION, *s.* [*consultatio*, Lat.] the act of taking the advice of one or more persons; an assembly of several persons meeting together to give their opinions on any subject.

CONSU'LTER, *s.* one who applies to another for counsel, advice, or intelligence.

CONSU'MABLE, *a.* that may be diminished, altered, wasted, or destroyed.

To CONSU'ME, *v. a.* [*consumo*, Lat.] to waste by separating the particles of a body; to diminish; to lessen a person's fortune or money by expences; to destroy.

CONSU'MER, *s.* one who spends, wastes, or destroys.

To CONSU'MMATE, *v. a.* [*consommer*, Fr.] to perfect or finish; to complete, or render complete; to end.

CONSU'MMATE, *part* [*consummatus*, Lat.] perfect; complete; finished; without defect of any circumstance or particular required for its completion or perfection.

CONSUMMA'TION, *s.* [*consummatio*, Lat.] the completion or conclusion of any action or undertaking; perfection; end. The final termination of all things; death.

CONSU'MPTION, *s.* [*consumptio*, Lat.] the act of consuming, wasting, or destroying; the state of wasting, decaying, or perishing. In Medicine, a decay occasioned by want of nourishment, or a preternatural decay of the body by a gradual wasting of the muscular flesh.

CONSU'MPTIVE, *a.* having the quality of wasting, consuming, or destroying; diseased with a consumption.

CONSU'TILE, *a.* [*consutilis*, Lat.] that is sewed or stitched together.

To CONTA'BULATE, *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] to floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION, *s.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] a joining of boards or planks together; a boarding of a floor.

CO'NTACT, *s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] touch; close union. In Astronomy, a planet and star, or any two planets, are said to be in *contact*, when they are in or so near the same longitude and latitude of the zodiac, that the nearer body hides, either wholly or in part, the other from our view. Also applied to the first or last impression of the moon, or inferior planet, on the sun's disk. In Mathematics, it is when one line, plane, or body, is made to touch another, and the parts which thus touch are called the points of *contact*.

CONTA'CTION, *s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] the act of joining or touching.

CONTA'GION, *s.* [*contagio*, Lat.] the communicating a disease from one body to another. Pestilence, or that which affects a person with diseases by unwholesome effluvia. Figuratively, the propagation of vice, or the power which vice has to propagate itself.

CONTA'GIOUS, *a.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] infectious; to be communicated from one to another, applied to the manner in which pestilential diseases, or vices, are propagated.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of propagating a disorder or vice from one person to another.

To CONTA'IN, *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.] to include within its sides, applied to a vessel; to comprise, applied to writings Figuratively, to restrain or keep within bounds.

CONTA'INABLE, *a.* possible to be included within certain bounds; possible to be included within a vessel.

To CONTA'MINATE, *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] to defile; to pollute by base mixture; to corrupt.

CONTA'MINATE, *part.* [*contaminatus*, Lat.] defiled; corrupted; polluted; generally applied to the pollution of the marriage-bed.

CONTAMINATION, *s.* the act of pollution; the state of a thing defiled or polluted; defilement; pollution.

To CONTE'MN, kon-tem, *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] to despise; to disregard; to slight, neglect, or defy.

CONTE'MNER, *s.* one who despises, scorns, or has a mean opinion of a thing; one who hears the threats of another without being concerned; a despiser; a scorner.

To CONTE'MPER, *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] to moderate, or allay by a mixture of some opposite quality.

CONTE'MPERAMENT, *s.* temperature or quality resembling another; the degree of any quality.

To CONTE'MPERATE, *v. a.* to diminish any quality by the addition of its opposite; to moderate; to temper.

CONTEMPERA'TION, *s.* the act of lessening any quality by the mixture of a contrary one; the act of tempering, or moderating; the act of blending opposite humours.

To CONTE'MPLATE, *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] to consider with continued attention and application. Neuterly, to muse; to think with great attention.

CONTEMPLATION, *s.* [*contemplatio*, Lat.] studious or intense thought on any subject; the act of keeping any idea brought into the mind for some time actually in view; the employment of the thoughts about divine things; study or speculation; meditation.

CONTE'MPLATIVE, *a.* given to thought; studious; employed in study; having the power of thinking.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, *ad.* thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one employed in study; a student; an inquirer after knowledge.

CONTE'MPORARY, (usually pronounced ko-tem-po-ra-ry) *a.* [*contemporain*, Fr.] living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTE'MPORARY, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another.

To CONTE'MPORIZE, *v. a.* [from *con* and *tempus*, Lat.] to make contemporary; to place in the same age.

CONTE'MPT, *s.* [*contemptus*, Lat.] the act of looking on

a thing as an object worthy of scorn, and, on account of its meanness, unfit for approbation; the state of being despised.

CONTE'MPTIBLE, *a.* worthy of scorn on account of its vileness or insignificancy; despised, or thought unworthy of notice; mean; pitiful; neglected.

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing the object of scorn and contempt; meanness.

CONTE'MPTIBLY, *ad.* meanly; in a manner deserving contempt; vilely; insignificantly; pitifully.

CONTE'MPTUOUS, *a.* using an insolent expression of scorn and disdain, on account of the meanness of a thing, whether it be real or imaginary; scornful; apt to despise.

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner which expresses a mean and disdainful idea either of a person or thing.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, *s.* the quality expressive of an insolent disdain of a thing, on account of its real or supposed meanness; disposition to contemn; insolence.

To CONTE'ND, *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.] to strive or struggle in opposition to another; to vie with; to debate with warmth.

CONTE'NDER, *s.* one who opposes the opinions of another; an opponent, or antagonist; a combatant.

CONTE'NT, *a.* [*contentus*, Lat.] satisfied with one's present lot, though not pleased with it; submitting without opposition or repining.

To CONTE'NT, *v. a.* [from *contentus*, Lat.] to satisfy so as to stop complaint; to confine one's desires to that which is in our possession; to restrain our actions within certain limits; to give a person his demands, so as to hinder him from making any more; to please; to gratify; not to offend.

CONTE'NT, *s.* a disposition of mind whereby a person confines his desires to what he enjoys, without murmuring at his lot, or wishing ardently for more. Applied to writings or opinions, such as are implicitly believed or acquiesced in without examination. In the plural, that which is contained or included in any vessel or receptacle; the capacity of containing; the purport of any writing; the chief things treated of by an author. SYNON. No restless or turbulent man can ever enjoy true *content*. *Satisfaction* hardly ever accompanies immoderate ambition.

CONTENTA'TION, *s.* satisfaction; content. Out of use.

CONTE'NTED, *part.* resigned to the dispensations of Providence; satisfied with one's present lot, without murmuring at its defectiveness, or desiring more; at quiet.

CONTE'NTION, *s.* [*contentio*, Lat.] an opposition of sentiments or opinions; a warm espousal of any doctrine or interest in opposition to others; eagerness to bring about a design; emulation; strife; debate; contest; quarrel.

CONTE'NTIOUS, *a.* inclined to oppose the sentiments of another; quarrelsome; litigious; turbulent; perverse; given to debate. *Contentious Jurisdiction*, in Law, is a court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices and judges have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* out of a fondness for opposition or contradiction; perversely; quarrelsomely.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* proneness to oppose, contend, or quarrel with; turbulence; perverseness.

CONTE'NTLESS, *a.* dissatisfied with one's present condition; void of resignation to the dispensations of Providence.

CONTE'NTMENT, *s.* [*contentement*, Fr.] full satisfaction in present enjoyment, without a wish for more; pleasure; gratification; delight.

CONTE'RMINOUS, *a.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

To CONTE'ST, *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr.] to dispute; to controvert; to oppose an opinion; to call in question; to litigate; to contend with a person for any right, property, or other subject. Neuterly, to strive, contend, vie, or emulate.

CO'NTEST, *s.* a dispute, or opposition of opinions; a difference; a controversy; a litigation; debate; dispute.

CONTE'STABLE, *a.* that may be opposed, litigated, or debated; controvertible; disputable.

CONTESTA'BLENESS, *s.* possibility of being disputed.

CONTESTA'TION, *s.* the act of opposing the sentiments of another; strife; contradiction; litigation.

To CONTE'X, *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] to weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. Not in use.

CO'NTEXT, *s.* [*contextus*, Lat.] the general tenor and series of a discourse; the parts which precede or follow a sentence quoted.

CONTE'XT, *part.* [*contextus*, Lat.] knit or woven close together; interwoven; firm.

CONTE'XTURE, *s.* the peculiar arrangement, order, or disposition of the parts of a body; the composition which is formed from an union of various and previously separate parts; constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

CONTIGNA'TION, *s.* [*contignatio*, Lat.] a frame of beams or boards joined together; a story; the act of framing or joining the parts of a wooden building together.

CONTI'GUITY, *s.* actual touching; a situation in which two things touch each other.

CONTI'GUOUS, *a.* [*contiguus*, Lat.] meeting so as to touch; bordering, applied to countries or places which join.

CONTI'GUOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to touch or join; devoid of intervening spaces.

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, *s.* close connection; coherence.

CO'NTINENCE, or CO'NTINENCY, *s.* [*continentia*, Lat.] restraint or command over our thoughts and passions; continuance or uninterrupted series; chastity.

CO'NTINENT, *part.* [*continens*, Lat.] chaste; restrained from an immoderate use even of lawful pleasure; temperate. Contiguous, or joined to. Opposing; restraining.

CO'NTINENT, *s.* [*continens*, Lat.] a main land, not intersected by the sea, in contradistinction to an island, which is surrounded with it; thus Europe, Asia, and Africa are each of them *continents*; although, from their continuity, they may be strictly said to form but one *continent*; North and South America constitute two *continents*, but being united by the isthmus of Panama, they are usually spoken of as a single *continent*. Greenland, since the discovery of its want of connection with North America has been called the Arctic *continent*; and New Holland, from its size, has obtained the title of the Austral *continent*, or Australasia. The term *continent* is also applied to that which contains any thing.

CONTINE'NTAL, *a.* belonging or relating to the continent.

To CONTI'NGE, *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] to touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTI'NGENCE, or CONTI'NGENCY, *s.* [from *contingo*, Lat.] the quality of being fortuitous, or free to exist or not to exist; applied to future events, and opposed to those which must necessarily happen. The act of touching.

CONTI'NGENT, *a.* [*contingens*, Lat.] not necessarily happening; casual; fortuitous; accidental; uncertain.

CONTI'NGENT, *s.* something casual or uncertain; a future event which may or may not happen, according as things shall be circumstanced. In Law, it is an use limited in a conveyance which may or may not happen, according to the contingency mentioned in the limitation of use. And a *contingent* remainder is when an estate is limited to take place at a time to come, on an uncertain event.

CONTI'NGENTLY, *ad.* in a contingent, uncertain, casual manner; accidentally; casually.

CONTI'NGENTNESS, *s.* the quality which denominates an action or future event to be uncertain with regard to its existence.

CONTI'NUAL, *a.* [*continuus*, Lat.] incessant; without interruption; succeeding without any respite or intermission.

CONTI'NUALLY, *ad.* without any pause or respite; without ceasing, or intermission; permanently successive.

CONTI'NUANCE, *s.* an uninterrupted succession, habit, or repeated act of the same kind; abode or dwelling for some time in the same place; duration; perseverance.

CONTI'NUATE, *a.* [*continuatus*, Lat.] intimately, or closely united; uninterrupted; unbroken, or incessant.

CONTI'NUATELY, *ad.* with continuity; without interruption.

CONTINUA'TION, *s.* [*continuatio*, Lat.] an uninterrupted succession; protraction; prolongation; duration.

CONTI'NUATIVE, *s.* an expression which denotes continuation, permanency, or duration.

CONTINUA'TOR, *s.* he that keeps up a succession without interruption; one who goes on with the work which another has left imperfect, or carries it on.

To CONTI'NUE, *v. n.* [*continuo*, Lat.] to remain with a person; to last; to endure; to unite without any intervening substance; to proceed in an action without interruption.

CONTI'NUEDLY, *ad.* in a manner free from any intermission, respite, pause, or cessation; without ceasing.

CONTI'NUER, *s.* one who perseveres in any action without interruption or ceasing; having the power of perseverance.

CONTINU'ITY, *s.* [*continuitas*, Lat.] close union; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTI'NUOUS, *a.* [*continuus*, Lat.] joined together without any chasm or intervening space.

To CONTO'RT, *v. a.* [from *contortus*, Lat.] to wrest, twist, or writhe.

CONTO'RTION, *s.* the action of twisting; the twisting or wresting of a member of the body out of its place.

CONTO'UR, kon-toor, *s.* in Designing and Painting, an outline which limits or determines any figure.

CO'NTRA, *prep.* [Lat.] used in Commerce, to signify the side of an account contrary to the debt; *i. e.* the credit side. In Composition, it signifies, *contrary*, or *against*.

CO'NTRABAND, *a.* [*contrabando*, Ital.] that is prohibited by the laws of nations; illegal; unlawful; smuggled.

To CO'NTRABAND, *v. a.* to import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *contractus*, Lat.] to draw together; to draw into one mass; to comprise; to make a bargain; to betroth, applied to a compact between a man and woman; to acquire; to draw together; to incur; to obtain; to shorten; to abridge; to reduce into a narrow compass. Neuterly, to shrink or grow short.

CO'NTRACT, *s.* an agreement entered into by two parties; a compact; the act of betrothing; a writing which contains the terms or conditions of a bargain or agreement.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, *s.* the quality which denotes a thing to be reduced into a narrower compass; narrowness or smallness of extent; contraction.

CONTRACTIBI'LITY, *s.* the possibility of being reduced to a less compass by shrinking.

CONTRA'CTIBLE, *a.* capable of contraction.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being reduced to a less compass by shrinking, or of suffering contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE, *a.* having the power of contracting or shortening itself.

CONTRA'CTION, *s.* [*contractio*, Lat.] the act of shortening a writing, or reducing the substance of it to less compass; the act of shrinking or decreasing in magnitude or dimensions; the state of a thing shrunk, shrivelled, or drawn into a narrower compass. In Anatomy, it means the shrinking up of a fibre or an assemblage of fibres, when extended. As paralytic disorders generally proceed from a too great relaxation of the fibres in the part affected; so, on the other hand, convulsions and spasms proceed from a preternatural contraction of the muscles of the part affected. In Grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one.

CONTRA'CTOR, *s.* one of the parties to a contract.

To CONTRADI'CT, *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.] to oppose, or assert a thing quite opposite or contrary to another; to deny the assertion of another; to oppose; to be opposite, or irreconcileable with.

CONTRADI'CTER, *s.* one who opposes the sentiments of another; an opponent.

CONTRADI'CTION, *s.* the asserting by words that the opinion of another is false; opposition; inconsistency with itself; contrariety; a species of direct opposition.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, *a.* inconsistent, or opposite; inclined to oppose, cavil at, or contradict another.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS, *s.* inconsistency; opposition; contrariety; disposition to cavil.

CONTRADI'CTORILY, *ad.* inconsistently; in such a manner as to be guilty of inconsistencies or contradictions.

CONTRADI'CTORINESS, *s.* the highest degree of opposition, applied to truth or opinions.

CONTRADI'CTORY, *a.* [*contradictorius*, low Lat.] opposite to, or inconsistent with.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION, *s.* the explaining or determining the sense of a word, by producing one that has an opposite signification; distinction by opposite qualities.

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH, *v. a.* to distinguish or explain by contrast, or producing a contrary quality.

CONTRAFI'SSURE, *s.* in Surgery, a crack or fissure in the skull, opposite to where the blow was received.

To CONTRAI'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] to point out a symptom or method of cure contrary to the general tenor of a disease; as when a vomit might seem advisable, the patient's being subject to vomiting shews that it ought by no means to be prescribed.

CONTRAINDICA'TION, *s.* in Physic, a symptom which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease, at first thought, seems to point out.

CO'NTRAMURE, *s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] in Fortification, an out-wall about, or opposite to, the main wall of a city.

CONTRANI'TENCY, *s.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] a contrary resistance, re-action, or a resistance to any force.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, *s.* [*contra* and *positio*, Lat.] the placing opposite, or over-against.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY, *s.* contrariety to rule.

CONTRA'RIANT, *a.* [Fr.] contradictory; opposite and irreconcileable in sense.

CO'NTRARIES, *s.* [plural of *contrary*] propositions which mutually destroy each other, and cannot both be true at the same time; or opposites, which, being of the same kind, or common nature, subsisting by turns in the same subject, are as remote from each other as possible, and mutually expel each other; such are whiteness and blackness, &c.

CONTRARI'ETY, *s.* [*contrarietas*, low Lat.] opposition; inconsistency; a quality or position opposite to, or destructive of its opposite.

CONTRA'RILY, *ad.* in a manner opposite to, inconsistent, or irreconcileable with; differently; in opposite directions.

CONTRA'RINESS, *s.* the quality of being opposed to, or inconsistent with; contrariety; opposition.

CONTRA'RIOUS, *a.* [*contrarius*, Lat.] opposite; different in the highest degree; repugnant one to another.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* oppositely; in contrary or opposite directions; in a manner inconsistent.

CO'NTRARIWISE, *ad.* on the contrary; in a contrary manner; conversely; oppositely.

CO'NTRARY, *a.* [*contrarius*, Lat.] applied to qualities or truths, which are such opposites to each other, that the former cannot subsist in the same subject, and the latter cannot be both true at the same time; opposite; inconsistent; contradictory; disagreeing; adverse; repugnant. In an opposite direction, or unfavourable, applied to the wind.

CO'NTRARY, *s.* [*contraries* in the plural] a thing which has qualities opposite to those of another; a proposition or truth opposite to another. *On the contrary*, borrowed from the commercial phrase *per contra*, signifies on the opposite side, or in opposition to something which has been alleged or offered. *To the contrary*, to an intention or purpose quite contrary; against; or in opposition to any thing.

To CO'NTRARY, *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] to oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

CO'NTRAST, *s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, an opposition or difference between the position, attitude, &c. of any two figures, or the lines which form objects, by means whereof they cause a variety, and tend to set off each other. In Architecture, the avoiding of the repetition of the same thing, in order to please by variety.

To CONTRA'ST, *v. a.* in Painting, to place in a contrary attitude, &c. in order to set off one figure by another. Figuratively, to set in contrary positions; to set one thing off by coupling it with another.

CONTRAVALLA'TION, *s.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] In Fortification, the means used by an army to defend themselves from the sallies of a town they besiege, consisting of a trench guarded by a parapet, without musket-shot of the town, and drawn between the besiegers and the town.

To CONTRAVE'NE, *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] to oppose; to obstruct the performance of a thing; to act contrary to a bargain, contract, or agreement; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER, *s.* he who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION, *s.* [Fr.] an opposition to any law; a violation of, or acting contrary to, a law. Opposition.

CONTRAVE'RSION, *s.* a turning to the opposite side.

CONTRAYE'RVA, *s.* [from *contra*, Lat. and *yerva*, Span.] a Peruvian root, which strengthens the stomach, dispels flatulencies, and helps digestion; is useful in fevers, and is an excellent sudorific and alexipharmic.

CONTRECTA'TION, *s.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] a touching or handling.

CONTRI'BUTARY, *a.* paying a tribute to the same person; concurring to promote a design.

To CONTRI'BUTE, *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] to give or pay a portion of money towards carrying on some common design. Neuterly, to promote, or bear a part or share in the promoting any design.

CONTRIBU'TION, *s.* the act of paying a share of the expenses required to carry on any design; a sum paid by a town taken, or in danger of being taken, by an enemy, to prevent its being plundered; a sum of money collected from several persons.

CONTRI'BUTIVE, *a.* that promotes any design in conjunction with other things or persons.

CONTRI'BUTOR, *s.* [from *contribuo*, Lat.] one who bears a part in the measures taken to accomplish any design; one who pays his share towards raising a sum of money.

CONTRI'BUTORY, *a.* promoting the same end; paying a share towards raising a common fund, or certain sum.

To CONTRI'STATE, *v. a.* [*contristo*, Lat.] to sadden; to make sorrowful or melancholy. Not in use

CONTRISTA'TION, *s.* [from *contristo*, Lat.] the act of making sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; gloominess; grief; discontent; melancholy; moan; trouble.

CO'NTRITE, *a.* [*contritus*, Lat.] in its primary signification, bruised, or much worn. In Divinity, sorrowful for sin from a love of God; penitent; worn with sorrow.

CONTRI'TENESS, *s.* contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION, *s.* [*contritio*, Lat.] in its primary sense, the act of rubbing two bodies against each other, so as to wear off some parts of the surfaces; the act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. In Divinity, that penitence or sorrow for sin which arises from the love of God and virtue.

CONTRI'VABLE, *a.* possible to be discovered, or planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

CONTRI'VANCE, *s.* the projecting or planning the most possible methods to accomplish any design, or attain any end. Figuratively, a plan; a scheme; a plot; an artifice.

To CONTRI'VE, *v. a.* to invent, plan, or project the means of attaining any end, or accomplishing any design; to excogitate. Neuterly, to form, design, or lay a plot.

CONTRI'VEMENT, *s.* invention.

CONTRI'VER, *s.* an inventor; a projector; one who forms projects; a schemer.

CONTRO'L, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced long, as, kon-trole, *s.* [*contrôle*, Fr.] the account kept by a person as a check upon another. Figuratively, restraint; check; power; authority; dominion.

To CONTRO'L, *v. a.* to examine the accounts of another by a check kept against him. Figuratively, to restrain; to keep under restraint; to govern; to subject; to over-power; to confute; to restrain.

CONTRO'LLABLE, *a.* liable to be controlled, over-ruled, or restrained; subject to restraint, or command.

CONTRO'LLER, *s.* a person who examines public accounts by a check; one who has the power of over-ruling, restraining, or governing the actions of another.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, *s.* the office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT, *s.* the power of restraining the actions or active powers of another; opposition; resistance.

CONTROVE'RSIAL, *a.* relating to disputes, or opposition of sentiments; that may be disputed; disputations.

CO'NTROVERSY, *s.* [*controversia*, Lat.] an opposition of opinions or sentiments; generally applied to disputes carried on with some warmth in writing or print; a suit at law about the property of a thing; opposition, or struggling against the force of a thing. Dispute, debate, quarrel.

To CO'NTROVERT, *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] to oppose the sentiments of another in writing.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE, *a.* that may give occasion to dispute; that may be opposed or controverted.

CONTROVE'RTIST, or CONTROVE'RSIALIST, *s.* a disputant; a person versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

CONTUMA'CIOUS, *a.* [*contumax*, Lat.] insolently obstinate, implying a contempt of lawful authority, and acting against it from a spirit of insolent opposition. Perverse.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews an insolent obstinacy, or disobedience of lawful authority.

CO'NTUMACY, or CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [*contumacia*, Lat.] disobedience to lawful authority, including insolence, perverseness, and the highest degree of impudence.

CONTUME'LIOUS, *a.* [*contumeliosus*, Lat.] reproachful; rude; sarcastic; contemptuous. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, *ad.* in a rude, reproachful, contemptuous, or abusive manner

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which denominates any expressions to be rudely reproachful, and abounding in bitterness; contemptuousness.

CONTUMELY, *s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] language abounding with the bitterest expression, intended to subject a person to the reproach of others, and to render him uneasy; contemptuousness. Figuratively, infamy, which subjects a person to the reproaches or contempt of others.

To CONTUSE, *v. a.* [from *contusus*, Lat.] in its primary signification, to beat together; to bruise. In Surgery, to hurt by a blow, or some blunt body, so as to discolour the skin by extravasation of the blood, &c. without breaking it.

CONTUSION, *s.* [*contusio*, Lat.] the act of beating or bruising. Figuratively, the effect of beating or bruising. In Medicine, a hurt occasioned by a fall, or blow from any blunt weapon, which discolours the skin without cutting it.

CONVALESCENCE, or CONVALESCENCY, *s.* [from *convalesco*, Lat.] a recovery of health after sickness.

CONVALESCENT, *part.* [*convalescens*, Lat.] recovering; or returning from a disorder to a state of health.

CONVENABLE, *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. That may be convened.

To CONVENE, *v. a.* [*convenio*, Lat.] to call together by summons; to convoke; to assemble a number of persons into the same place; to summon to appear, in a Law sense. Neuterly, to come or assemble together; to associate.

CONVENIENCE, or CONVENIENCY, *s.* [*convenientia*, Lat.] the suitableness or fitness of a thing to promote any end; fitness; propriety; advantage; profit; ease; or freedom from any obstruction, difficulty, or embarrassment.

CONVENIENT, *a.* [*conveniens*, Lat.] fit; suitable to effect an end; proper or necessary; free from obstructions. Applied to situation, commodious; seasonable.

CONVENIENTLY, *ad.* suitable with a person's ease, interest, or advantage; commodiously; properly.

CONVENT, *s.* [*conventus*, Lat.] an assembly of persons dedicating themselves entirely to the service of religion, and without any commerce with the world; the place inhabited by the religious of either sex; a religious house.

To CONVENT, *v. a.* [*convenio*, Lat.] to call before a judge or judicature.

CONVENTICLE, *s.* [a diminutive of *convent*] an assembly; a meeting; an assembly for divine worship. Figuratively, a place of worship, generally applied by warm churchmen to the meetings of nonconformists, by way of reproach. A secret assembly for the contrivance of some plot or crime.

CONVENTICLER, *s.* one who frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, *s.* [*conventio*, Lat.] a treaty, contract, or agreement between two or more parties. The act of coming together. An assembly, union, coalition. A name given to an extraordinary assembly of parliament, or the states of the realm, held without the king's writ; as was the convention of the estates, which, upon the retreat of K. James II. came to a conclusion, that he had abdicated the throne, and the right of succession devolved to K. William and Q. Mary; whereupon their assembly expired as a convention, and was converted into a parliament. Also, in later history, the name of that assembly in France, which, on the 21st of September, 1792, abolished royalty, and founded a republic.

CONVENTIONAL, *a.* stipulated; or agreed to by bargain or contract. Pertaining or relating to a convention.

CONVENTIONARY, *a.* acting according to the articles of some agreement or contract; settled by stipulations.

CONVENTUAL, *a.* [*conventuel*, Fr.] belonging to a convent. Substantively, a monk; or one who lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE, *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] to meet in or tend towards a point; to approach nearer to each other till they join in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different surfaces.

CONVERGENT, or CONVERGING, *part.* [*convergens*, Lat.] issuing from divers points, and approaching nearer to each other till they meet in a point.

CONVERSABLE, *a.* [written sometimes *conversible*, but improperly; *conversable*, Fr.] qualified or fit for conversation; fit for company; affable; inclined to communicate knowledge or sentiments to another; communicative.

CONVERSABLENESS, *s.* the quality of flowing from affability and good nature, which renders conversation agreeable; fluency of talk; communicativeness.

CONVERSABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to engage the conversation of others, and entertain them agreeably with discourse.

CONVERSANT, *part.* [*conversant*, Fr.] used or habituated to. Familiarly acquainted with; intimate; having intercourse with. Used with *about*, it implies employed, engaged; relating to; having for its object, or concerning.

CONVERSATION, *s.* [*conversatio*, Lat.] easy discourse with another; a familiar discourse; chat; intercourse; commerce; familiarity. Behaviour; life; or moral conduct.

CONVERSATIVE, *a.* fit for conversation, or intercourse with men, opposed to contemplative; relating to public life.

To CONVERSE, *v. n.* [*conversor*, Lat.] in its primary signification, to live with; to keep company with. Figuratively, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with by study; to be used to; to discourse.

CONVERSE, *s.* conversation, or the sentiments of a person communicated in familiar discourse. Figuratively, familiar acquaintance. In Geometry, the drawing a conclusion from something supposed, and afterwards drawing the proposition supposed as a conclusion from thence.

CONVERSELY, *ad.* with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION, *s.* [*conversio*, Lat.] the change from one state to another. In Divinity, a change from wickedness to piety, or from a false religion to a true one. In Rhetoric, the retorting of an argument, whereby it is shewn on opposite sides. In Algebra, the reducing an equation, or quantity sought, if in fractions, to one common denominator, omitting the denominators, and continuing the equation in the numerators only.

CONVERSIVE, *a.* fit for conversation or discourse; inclined to communicate sentiments by discourse.

To CONVERT, *v. a.* [*converto*, Lat.] to change into another substance; to transmute. To change from one religion to another, generally used for a change from a false to a true one. To change the terms of a proposition. To apply to any use. Neuterly, to undergo or suffer a change.

CONVERT, *s.* one prevailed on to change his religion.

CONVERTER, *s.* a person who persuades another to change his religion.

CONVERTIBILITY, *s.* the quality of being an object of conversion; possibility of conversion.

CONVERTIBLE, *a.* that may be changed; that may be altered with respect to its qualities; that may be transmuted; that may be interchanged, or used instead of another.

CONVERTIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be interchanged, or used one for the other.

CONVEX, *a.* [*convexus*, Lat.] swelling to the view; protuberant, applied to the external surface of a globe, or circular body; rising in a circular form.

CO'NVEX, *s.* a convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

CONVE'XED, *part.* bending outwardly, applied to the outward surface of any round body.

CONVE'XEDLY, *ad.* protuberant; in a convex form; or like the outward surface of a globe.

CONVE'XITY, *s.* protuberance in a circular form.

CONVE'XLY, *ad.* in a convex form.

CONVE'XNESS, *s.* spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CO'NCAVE, *a.* hollow on one side, and convex on the other.

To CONVE'Y, *v. a.* [*conveho*, Lat.] to carry; to move from one place to another; to transport; to transmit; to transfer a right or property to another; to impart; to introduce.

CONVE'YANCE, *s.* the act of moving a thing from one place to another; a method of sending goods from one place to another Figuratively, the means or instruments by which any thing is introduced from one place to another; the transferring of property from one to the other; a writing or instrument by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YANCER, *s.* a lawyer who draws writings whereby property is transferred from one person to another.

CONVE'YER, *s.* a person who carries or removes goods from one place to another; one who is engaged in conducting waters from one place to another by means of pipes, channels, &c. That by which any thing is conveyed.

To CONVI'CT, *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.] to prove guilty of some crime; to detect in guilt. To confute. To surmount.

CONVI'CT, *a.* [*convictus*, Lat.] convicted; detected in guilt.

CO'NVICT, *s.* a person proved to be guilty of a crime.

CONVI'CTION, or CONVI'NCEMENT, *s.* proof or detection of guilt, either by the party being outlawed, or by his appearing and confessing, or by inquest; the act of proving a crime. Consciousness of guilt. The act of convincing.

CONVI'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE, *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.] to prove any proposition so as to make a person acknowledge its truth; to evince, manifest, or vindicate. To convict.

CONVI'NCIBLE, *a.* capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved; capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable to be confuted.

CONVI'NCINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to make a person see and acknowledge the truth of any proposition, or reality of any fact; so as to produce conviction.

CONVI'NCINGNESS, *s.* the power of convincing.

CONVI'VAL, or CONVI'VIAL, *a.* [*convivialis*, Lat.] relating to an entertainment of several persons; festal; social.

CONU'NDRUM, *s.* [a cant word] a low jest or quibble, drawn from the double signification of words, or distant resemblance of things.

To CO'NVOCATE, *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] to convoke, or convene; to call several persons together; to summon several persons to meet, or come to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION, *s.* [*convocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling several persons to an assembly; an assembly. An assembly of the clergy of England, by their representatives, to consult upon matters ecclesiastical. It is held during the sessions of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house. In the upper sit the bishops, and in the lower the inferior clergy, who are represented by their proctors, consisting of all the deans or archdeacons, of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of each diocese, in all 143 divines, viz. 22 deans, 53 archdeacons, 24 prebendaries, and 41 proctors of the diocesan clergy. The lower house chooses its prolocutor, whose business it is to take care that the members attend, to collect their debates and votes, and to carry their resolutions to the upper house. *The Convocation* is summoned by the king's writ, directed to *the archbishop* of each province, requiring him to summon all bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. But since the year 1665, when the clergy gave up the privilege of taxing themselves to the House of Commons, they seldom have been allowed to do any business; and are generally prorogued from time to time till dissolved, a new one being generally called along with a new parliament. The only equivalent for giving up the privilege of taxing themselves, was their being allowed to vote at elections for members of the House of Commons, which they had not before. Likewise an assembly at Oxford, consisting of the vice-chancellor, doctors, and masters of arts, wherein the conferring of degrees, expulsion of delinquent members, and other affairs relating to the university, considered as a body corporate, are transacted.

To CONVO'KE, *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] to call together several persons; to summon to an assembly; to convene.

To CONVO'LVE, *v. n.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] to roll together; or roll one part over another.

CO'NVOLUTED, *part.* [*convolutus*, Lat.] twisted, writhed, or rolled up, so that one part laps over another.

CONVOLU'TION, *s.* [*convolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling the parts of a thing over one another; the state of a thing rolled up, so as its parts close over each other.

To CONVO'Y, *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr.] to guard or protect ships by sea, or provisions by land, from falling into the hands of an enemy.

CO'NVOY, *s.* in Maritime Affairs, one or more ships of war, employed to accompany and protect merchant ships against pirates and other enemies. In Military matters, it is a body of soldiers appointed to guard any supply of men, money, ammunition, or provisions, conveyed by land into a town, army, or the like, in time of war.

CO'NUSANCE, *s.* [*connoisance*, Fr.] notice; knowledge or authority of inquiring into an affair. A law term.

To CONVU'LSE, *v. a.* [from *convulsus*, Lat.] in Medicine, to give involuntary motion or contraction to any parts of the body.

CONVU'LSION, *s.* [*convulsio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a preternatural and violent contraction of the membranous and muscular parts, arising from a spasmodic stricture of the membranes surrounding the spinal marrow, and the nerves distributed from it, and an impetuous influx of the nervous fluid into the organs of motion. The term is likewise applied to any violent eruption, earthquake, or subterraneous disorder; also, to sudden commotions or rebellions in a state.

CONVU'LSIVE, *a.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] that gives an involuntary motion, twitches, or spasms. In Medicine, applied to those motions which should naturally depend on the will, but by some disorder are caused involuntarily.

CO'NWAY, a town of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday, and the remains of a magnificent castle. Near this town, corn, timber, and oak-bark, are in great plenty; and about 12,000 bushels of grain are cleared out at the custom-house every year. Up the river is a vast body of marcasite, with which copperas is made. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fishing, and there is still plenty of pearl-muscles, but they are now neglected. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of Carnarvon, and 235 N. W. of London. Also, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish Sea at Aberconway.

CO'NY, *s.* [*cuniculus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a creature which burrows and breeds in warrens; a rabbit.

To COO, *v. n.* [formed from the sound] to make a mournful noise like a dove or pigeon.

COOK, *s.* [*coquus*, Lat.] a person whose profession is to

dress victuals for the table. A *cook-maid* is a female employed in dressing victuals.

To COOK, *v. a.* [*coquo*, Lat.] to prepare victuals. Figuratively, to prepare any thing for a particular design.

COO'KERY, *s.* the art of dressing victuals.

COOK-ROOM, *s.* a room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; the kitchen of a ship.

COOL, *a.* [*koel*, Belg.] a lesser degree of coldness; approaching to, or somewhat cold. Figuratively, free from anger or any violent passion; not over fond; indifferent.

To COOL, *v. a.* [*koelen*, Belg.] to lessen heat. Neuterly, to lose heat; to become less hot. Figuratively, to become less eager by the impulse of passion or inclination.

COO'LER, *s.* that which has the power of diminishing or lessening the degree of heat in any body; a vessel made use of by brewers to cool their sweetwort in.

COO'LLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or passion.

COO'LNESS, *s.* a middle state between excessive heat and excessive cold. Figuratively, applied to the passions, freedom from any violent affection; want of cordial love, or affectionate regard; indifference; disinclination.

COOM, *s.* [*écume*, Fr.] the soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; the matter which works out of carriage wheels.

COOMB, or COMB, *s.* [from *cumulus*, Lat.] a dry measure containing four bushels.

COOP, *s.* [*kuype*, Belg.] a barrel; a vessel for keeping liquor; a pen or enclosure to confine poultry in.

To COOP, *v. a.* to confine, shut up, or enclose in a narrow compass; to encage; to imprison; used with *up*.

COOPEE', *s.* [*coupé*, Fr.] the name of a particular step or motion in dancing.

COO'PER, *s.* one who makes coops, casks, or any vessel whose parts are held together by hoops.

COO'PERAGE, *s.* the price paid for cooper's work; a place where coopers work.

To CO-O'PERATE, *v. n.* [from *con* and *opera*, Lat.] to labour with another, in order to perfect or finish any work; to concur in producing the same effect.

CO-OPERA'TION, *s.* the act by which two or more persons or things contribute to promote the same end.

CO-O'PERATIVE, *a.* concurring to promote the same design or produce the same effect.

CO-O'PERATOR, *s.* he that endeavours to promote the same end as others; a fellow-worker.

CO-OPTA'TION, *s.* [*coopto*, Lat.] adoption; assumption; choice.

CO-O'RDINATE, *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] of equal rank, order, or degree with another; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two co-ordinate kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, subordinate to the kind, but *co-ordinate* to each other.

CO-O'RDINATELY, *ad.* in the same order or rank with another; in the same relation; without subordination.

CO-O'RDINATENESS, *s.* the state of a thing of a degree or rank equal with another.

CO-ORDINA'TION, *s.* the state of holding the same rank or degree; collateralness.

COOT, or COOTE, *s.* in Natural History, a small black water-fowl, frequenting marshes and fens.

COP, *s.* [*cop*, Sax.] the top; the top or head of any thing; or any thing rising to a head or point; as a *cop*, vulgarly a *cock* of hay; a *cob castle*, properly *cop castle*, a small castle on a hill.

CO'PAL, *s.* [Span.] a resinous substance, pure, transparent, of a watery colour, and fragrant smell, brought from Mexico. It flows out of the trunk of a tree by incision, is inflammable, soluble in oil, and used in disorders of the breast, as well as for a beautiful hard varnish.

COPA'RCENARY, *s.* joint succession to an inheritance.

COPA'RCENERS, *s.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.] such as have equal portions in the inheritance of their ancestor; thus, the female issue, in default of male, come equally to the lands of their ancestor; and by the custom of gavel-kind in Kent, the father's lands, at his death, are equally divided among all his sons.

COPA'RCENY, *s.* an equal share of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER, *s.* one who has a share in some common stock or affair; one who carries on business in conjunction with another; one equally concerned and involved in the same calamity, or enjoying the same advantage with another.

COPA'RTNERSHIP, *s.* a state wherein a person has an equal share of the profits or loss of trade, or is engaged in the same common design with another.

CO'PATAIN, *a.* [from *cop*] high raised; pointed.

COPAYVA, *s.* [it is sometimes written *capivi*, *copivi* *cupaiba*, *capayva*, *cupayva*] in Medicine, a gum which distils from a tree in the Brazils, and is made use of in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE, *s.* [See COP] any thing with which the head is covered; an ornament worn by priests, reaching from the shoulders to the feet; any thing spread over the head.

To COPE, *v. a.* to cover, or arch over. To reward; to give in return. *To cope with*, to contend with; to fight or combat; to oppose.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, and the most uniform and best built city in the north, contains 4 royal palaces, one university consisting of 4 colleges, 19 churches, and about 100,000 inhabitants. The streets are almost all broad, and in a straight line, well paved, with a foot-way on each side. The haven is generally crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses on the quays. Here the Danish ships of war were almost all destroyed by the English fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, April 2, 1801; and the city sustained three days' bombardment by the British army, which ended in the capitulation of the garrison, and the surrender of the navy and all the naval stores, on the 6th September, 1807. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and is seated on the E. shore of the Isle of Zealand, 500 miles N. E. of London. Lat. 55. 41. N. lon. 12. 34. E.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM, *s.* that system of the world wherein the sun is supposed to be at rest in the centre, and the planets and comets, with the earth, to move in ellipses round him. The sun and stars are here supposed at rest, and that diurnal motion which they appear to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east, round its axis.

COPHTS, COPHTI, or COPTS, a name given to such of the Christians of Egypt as are of the sect of the Jacobites. The *Cophts* have a patriarch, styled the Patriarch of Alexandria, he has eleven or twelve bishops under him, but no archbishop. The rest of the clergy, whether secular or regular, are of the order of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Macarius, each of whom have their monasteries. The Cophts have seven sacraments, viz. baptism, the eucharist, confirmation, ordination, faith, fasting, and prayer. They deny the Holy Ghost to proceed from the Son; they only allow of the three œcumenical councils, those of Nice, Constantinople, and Ephesus. They allow only of one nature, will, and operation, in Jesus Christ, after the union of the humanity with the divinity. With regard to discipline, they circumcise their children before baptism; ordain

deacons at five years of age; allow of marriage in the second degree, and put away their wives, and espouse others while the first are living; they forbear to eat blood, and believe in a baptism of fire, which, according to some, they confer, by applying a red-hot iron to their cheeks or forehead.

COʹPIER, *s.* one who transcribes a writing, or imitates any coin, or other original; a plagiary; an imitator.

COʹPING, *s.* [*coppe*, Sax.] in Architecture, the upper tire of masonry, which covers a wall.

COʹPIOUS, *a.* [*copiosus*, Lat.] plentiful: abundant; in great quantities; abounding in words; not confined.

COʹPIOUSLY, *ad.* plentifully; in great quantities; large; in a diffusive manner, applied to style or descriptions.

COʹPIOUSNESS, *s.* plenty; abundance; great quantities of any thing; diffusiveness; exuberance of style.

COʹPIST, or COʹPYIST, *s.* in diplomatic science, signifies a transcriber, or copier of deeds, books, &c. An imitator.

COPLAND, *s.* a piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COʹPPED, *part.* rising or terminating in a point at top.

COPPEL, *s.* [spelt likewise *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; *cuppe*, Sax.] a vessel used by essayers and refiners to try and refine their metals in.

COʹPPER, *s.* [*koper*, Belg.] a hard heavy metal of a reddish colour, heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than silver, lead, or gold; the hardest of all metals next to iron, and on that account mixed with silver and gold to give them a proper degree of hardness; it is more liable to rust than any other metal; its ductility is very great, and its divisibility prodigious; for, as Mr. Boyle observes, a single grain of it dissolved in an alkali, will give a sensible colour to more than 500,000 times its weight of water. *Copper* also signifies a large vessel or boiler fixed in brick-work. *A copper-plate* is a thin piece of polished copper, engraved with some design. *Copper-work*, a place where copper is worked, or manufactured. *Copper-nose*, a red nose, from *couperose*, Fr.

COʹPPERAS, *s.* [*kopperoose*, Belg.] an artificial vitriolic substance, formed of an infusion of copperas stones, or gold stones, in water, afterwards evaporated by fire. It is made use of in dying wool and hats black, in making ink, in tanning leather, in making oil of vitriol, and a kind of Spanish brown for painters. A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the blue, or bluish green, and the white.

COʹPPERSMITH, *s.* a person who makes vessels formed of copper.

COʹPPERY, *a.* containing copper; made of copper.

COʹPPICE, (it is often written and pronounced *copse*) *s.* [*coupeaux*, Fr.] a low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a small wood, consisting of underwood, or brush-wood.

COʹPPLED, *a.* rising in a conic form; rising to a point.

COʹPPLE-DUST, *s.* powder used in refining metals, or the gross parts separated by the coppel.

COʹPPLE-STONES, *s.* lumps or fragments of stone, broken from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and fro by the action of the water.

COʹPROSE, *s.* a provincial term for the corn poppy.

COPSE, *s.* a short wood. See COPPICE.

To COPSE, *v. a.* to preserve under-woods.

COʹPULA, *s.* [Lat.] in Logic, the verb which joins the two terms in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, "*poverty* makes *a man despised*;" where *makes* is the copula: "*no misery* is *the object of choice*;" where *is* is the copula.

To COʹPULATE, *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] to unite, join, or link together. Neuterly, to come together, applied to the commerce between animals of different sexes.

COPULATION, *s.* the sexual congress or embrace.

COʹPULATIVE, *a.* [*copulativus*, Lat.] a grammatical term that signifies such particles or words in a language as tie, join, and unite words or sentences together. In Logic, those propositions are called *copulative*, where the subject and predicate are so linked together by *copulative conjunctions*, that they may be all severally affirmed or denied one of another.

COʹPY, *s.* [*copia*, low Lat.] a writing which consists of the substance of some other, and is written, word for word, from some original; an individual book, or manuscript of an author; an instrument by which any thing is conveyed in law; a picture drawn from an original piece; a line or piece of writing for scholars to go by; an autograph.

To COʹPY, *v. a.* to transcribe a writing or book word for word; to imitate a design or picture. Used neuterly with *from*, and sometimes with *after*, before the object of imitation.

COʹPY-BOOK, *s.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate; or in which learners write.

COʹPYHOLD, *s.* in Law, a tenure by which the tenant has nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. This tenure the tenant holds in some sort at the will of the lord, though not simply so, but according to the custom of the manor.

COʹPYHOLDER, *s.* a person admitted a tenant of any lands or tenements in a manor, which have, time out of mind, been devisable to such as will take the same by copy of court-roll, according to the custom of the same manor.

COQUELICOT, coke-li-cō, *s.* [Fr.] the wild red poppy; a bright red colour, or dye, resembling that of the poppy.

To COQUET, ko-ket, *v. a.* [*coqueter*, Fr.] to entertain with amorous discourse; to treat with an appearance of love, without real affection. Neuterly, to act the lover.

COQUETRY, *s.* [*coquetrie*, Fr.] a desire of attracting the notice of the other sex; an affectation of love expressed in advances, without being affected with that passion.

COQUETTE, ko-ket, *s.* [Fr.] a gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice, and to engage a number of suitors from a principle of vanity, without any inclination to a connubial state.

COʹRACLE, *s.* [*curwgle*, Brit.] a boat used by the Welsh fishers, made of a frame of wicker work covered with leather.

COʹRAL, *s.* [*corallium*, Lat.] a stony kind of plant, growing in the water, which unites the mineral to the vegetable kingdom.

COʹRALLINE, *a.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] consisting of coral; resembling coral. Substantively, a marine plant.

COʹRALLOID, or COʹRALLOIDAL, *a.* [from κοράλλιον and εἶδος, Gr.] resembling coral.

COʹRALWORT, *s.* in Botany, a species of the dentaria, found in shady places.

COʹRANICH, *s.* among the Scotch and Irish, the custom of singing at funerals, anciently prevalent in those countries, and still practised in several parts.

CORAʹNT, *s.* [*courant*, Fr.] a dance, consisting of a nimble and sprightly motion. A newspaper.

COʹRBAN, *s.* [קרבן, Heb.] a word which signifies a gift, offering, or present, made to God or his temples. When, among the Jews, a man had thus devoted all his fortune, he was forbidden to make use of it. If all that he was to give to his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *Corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them subsistence.

CORBE, *a.* [*courbe*, Fr.] crooked.

COʹRBEILS, *s.* [*corbeille*, Fr.] in Fortification, little baskets filled with earth, and used to shelter the men when firing at the besiegers.

COʹRBEL, or COʹRBIL, *s.* in Architecture, the represen-

tation of a basket. Also, a short piece of timber placed in a wall, with its end sticking out six or eight inches, as occasion serves, in the manner of a shouldering piece. A niche or hollow left in a wall.

CORBY, a town of Lincolnshire, between Market-Deeping and Grantham, with a market on Thursday; 13 miles N. of Stamford, and 102 N. by W. of London. Population 624.

CORCELET, *s.* in Natural History, that part of the fly-class, which is analogous in its situation to the breast in other animals.

CORD, *s.* [*cort*, Brit.] a string or rope made of hemp twisted, generally applied to that which is composed of several strands. In Scripture, "The *cords* of the wicked," are the snares with which they entangle the weak and innocent. "The *cords* of sin," are the consequences of crimes and bad habits, forming as it were bands, which it is almost impossible to break. "Let us cast away their *cords* from us," is to cast off subjection, which, like cords, binds and restrains. "To draw iniquity with *cords* of vanity," are worldly profits, or pleasurable allurements, which attract as strongly as cords. "The *cords* of a man," are such motives as are suited to a man as a rational agent, and consist in reasons and exhortations. A *cord of wood*, is a quantity consisting of a pile of eight feet long, four high, and four broad, supposed originally to have been measured by a cord.

To CORD, *v. a.* to bind or fasten several things together with a cord.

CORDAGE, *s.* a quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

CORDATED, *a.* [from *cor*, Lat.] resembling a heart.

CORDED, *part.* made of ropes or cords. A *corded silk* is that whose surface is not level, but rises in weals of the size of a small string or cord.

CORDELIERS, *s.* [Fr.] Franciscans, or religious of the order of St. Francis; they wear a coarse grey cloth, with a little cowl or cloak of the same cloth, and a rope girdle with three knots, whence their name. They are enjoined to live in common, and those who are admitted into the order, are first to sell all they have, and give it to the poor. The priests fast from the feast of All Saints till the Nativity.

CORDIAL, *s.* [from *cor*, Lat.] in Medicine, a draught or potion which increases the strength of the heart, or that which increases the natural strength by bringing the serum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition. Figuratively, any thing which occasions joy, gladness, or revives the spirits.

CORDIAL, *a.* reviving; strengthening. Applied to the affections, sincere; hearty; without hypocrisy.

CORDIALITY, *s.* sincere affection; freedom from hypocrisy. Relation to the heart.

CORDIALLY, *ad.* in a manner free from hypocrisy; in a sincere and affectionate manner.

CORD-MAKER, *s.* a ropemaker.

CORDON, *s.* [Fr.] the ribbon worn by a knight or member of any order. In Fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet.

CORDOVA, anciently *Corduba*, a large city of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquiver, over it is a stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors. Here are 16 parish churches, besides the cathedral, 36 convents, 16 hospitals, 2 colleges, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, converted into stables for 100 Andalusian horses. The cathedral, which was formerly a mosque, still retains the name of Mezquita. In the square, called the Plaza Major, are splendid buildings, under which are piazzas. Within the walls of the city are many orchards and gardens, and in the neighbouring mountains are groves of citron, orange, fig, and olive trees. The trade consists of wine, fruits, silk, and Cordovan leather, and the best horses of Spain are had from it. It is 80 miles N. E. of Seville, and 190 S. S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 34 W. lat. 37. 52. N.

CORDWAIN, *s.* a kind of leather, from Cordova, in Spain. Cordovan or Spanish leather.

CORDWAINER, *s.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] a person who makes and sells shoes; a shoemaker.

CORE, *s.* [*cor*, Lat.] the heart; the inner part of any thing. A disorder incident to sheep.

COREA, a peninsula of Asia, lying to the N. E. of China, bounded on the S. W. by the Yellow Sea, which parts it from China; on the N. by Chinese Tartary; and on the S. by a narrow sea, which parts it from the Japanese islands. The people are civil and courteous, fond of learning, music, and dancing, and greatly resemble the Chinese in customs and religion; and trade in ginseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish, sable skins, castor, mineral salt, fowls with tails 3 feet long, and horses only three feet high. The country, which is divided into eight provinces, and contains many very populous towns, extends, from N. to S. about 600 miles, and about 300 from E. to W. and though mountainous, abounds in corn and rice. The king, who is tributary to the emperor of China, resides at Hauching, but King-ki-tao is the capital. Lon. 126. 42. E. lat. 37. 38. N.

CORFE CASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire, disfranchised in 1832; population 1712. It has some trade in stone, and knit stockings. It is governed by a mayor, has a market on Thursday, and is seated on a peninsula, called Purbeck Isle, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, said to have been built by king Edgar, now in ruins; 21 miles E. of Dorchester, and 116 W. by S. of London.

CORFU, the chief island of the Ionian republic; population 60,000. An university has been established by the British government. It lies near Albania. The islanders make great quantities of salt; and the country abounds in grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, olive-trees, grapes, honey, wax, and oil. The capital is Corfu, population about 19,000, on the E. coast of the island. Lat. 39. 36. N., long. 19. 50. E.

CORIACEOUS, *a.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.] consisting of or resembling leather.

CORIANDER, *s.* [*coriandrum*, Lat.] a plant with a fibrous annual root; it has an umbellated flower; is found by roadsides and dunghills, and flowers in June. The leaves have a strong disagreeable smell, but the seeds are tolerably grateful when dry. It is used in medicine as a carminative, and corrector to some cathartics.

CORINTH, *s.* [from the famous city of Corinth in Greece] a small fruit commonly called a *currant*.

CORINTH, or *Corantho*, an ancient and celebrated city, situated on the isthmus which joins the Morea to Greece. It is now decayed, the houses being intermixed with fields, orange groves, and gardens, like a village, and the inhabitants, not exceeding 1300 or 1400; there still remain, however, ruins of temples, and other marks of its former magnificence. The The adjacent country abounds in corn, wine, and oil; and from the castle, seated at the top of an almost inaccessible rock, is one of the finest prospects of land and water in the world. It is 60 miles W. by S. of Athens. Lat. 33. 3. N. lon. 22. 54 E.

CORINTHIAN ORDER, *s.* in Architecture, one of the five orders, and the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which 16 volutes are formed, which support the abacus.

CORK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 84 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, being the largest in the kingdom. It is bounded on the W. and S. W. by Kerry and

the sea; on the N. by Limerick; on the E. by Waterford and a part of Tipperary; and on the S. by the ocean; and contains 137 parishes, 76,739 houses, and, in 1831, 700,359 inhabitants, who send two members to parliament. It abounds in excellent harbours, and has many fine rivers, as the Blackwater, Lee, Bandon, Ilen, &c. The soil varies; in many parts it is fertile; iron and lead ores are found in various parts, and in the N. W. quarter it has coal mines.

CORK, City of, the capital of the county, and the second in Ireland for extent, trade, and population, containing about 8600 houses, and 107,007 inhabitants, and sending two representatives to parliament. It is a well built place, and has improved surprisingly of late years, several broad streets having been lately added, by filling up the canals that ran through them. It is seated on the river Lee, by which it is nearly surrounded, and by means of the different channels, vessels come up into the different parts of the town. Its principal export is salt provisions. During the slaughtering season, which holds from August to the latter end of January, about 100,000 head of black cattle, are killed and cured here. The other exports consist of pork, tallow, hides raw and tanned, butter, candles, calves' lambs' and rabbit's skins, wool, linen and woollen yarn, and worsted and linen cloth. The country adjacent is hilly and beautiful, affording extensive and diversified prospects. Cork is 15 miles from the sea, about 50 nearly S. of Limerick, and 150 S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 54. N. lon. 8. 28. W. *Cork Harbour*, or the *Cove of Cork*, one of the best in the world, is about 7 miles below the town, and so spacious and deep, as to be capable of containing the largest vessels, and the most extensive fleets. The entrance is easy, and it is secure from currents and storms. One side of Cork Harbour is formed by Great Island, which is 4 miles long and 2 broad, and very fertile.

CORK, *s.* [*kork*, Belg.] in Botany, a species of oak, which is stripped of its bark, which is thick, spongy, and soft, every eight or ten years, and is so far from being injured thereby, that it is preserved by that means to an hundred years or more. Of the bark are formed bungs for barrels, and stopples for bottles, which likewise go by the name of the tree, and are called *corks*. In Medicine, it is of service to stop bleeding, being reduced to powder, and put into some astringent liquor; when burned, and mixed with the unguentum populneum, it is proper for the piles.

CO'RKING PIN, *s.* a pin of a large size.

CO'RKY, *a.* consisting of, or resembling cork.

CO'RMORANT, *s.* [*cormorant*, Fr.] a bird that preys upon fish, and is remarkable for its greediness. A glutton.

CORN, *s.* [*corn*, Sax. *korn*, Teut.] the grain or seed of plants, separated from the spica or ear; one species of which is made into bread. There are several species of corn, such as wheat, rye and barley, millet and rice, oats, maize, and lentils, peas, and a number of other kinds, each of which has its usefulness and property. An excrescence or horny substance growing on the toes, from *cornu*, Lat. a horn. A single particle of gunpowder or salt.

To CORN, *v. a.* to granulate; to form gunpowder into grain, or small particles. To salt, or sprinkle meat with salt; so used by the old Saxons.

CO'RNAGE, *s.* a tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNEL, *s.* in Botany, the cornus. There are two British species, viz. the dogberry tree, and dwarf honey-suckle. They both flower in June.

CORNELIAN, *s.* See CARNELION.

CO'RNEMUSE, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of rustic horn.

CO'RNEOUS, *a.* [*corneus*, Lat.] horny; or a substance resembling horn.

CO'RNER, *s.* [*cornel*, Brit.] an angle, or space formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a secret or private place; the extremities. *Corner-stone*, the stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone. In Scripture, applied to the Messiah, *Psa.* cxviii. 22; Acts, iv. 11; and elsewhere.

CO'RNER-WISE, *ad.* from one corner to another; diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET, *s.* [*cornette*, Fr.] a horn or musical wind instrument, used by the ancients in war. A company or troop, perhaps as many as had one *cornet*. An officer in the cavalry, who bears the ensign or colours in the troop; he is the third officer in the company, and commands in the absence of the captain and lieutenant. *Cornet*, in Farriery, is the lowest part of the pastern of a horse.

CORN-FLAG, *s.* a plant, of which there are eleven species, some with red, and some with white flowers, according to Miller.

CO'RNICE, *s.* [*corniche*, Fr.] in Architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or that which crowns the order; likewise all little projectures of masonry or joinery, where there are no columns, as the *cornice* of a chimney, of a beaufet, &c. *Cornice ring*, in Gunnery, the next ring from the muzzle-ring backwards.

CORNI'CULATE, *a.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] horned; in Botany, applied to such plants as, after each flower, produce many horned pods, called *siliquæ*. *Corniculate flowers*, are such hollow flowers as have a kind of spur, or little horn, on their upper part.

CORNI'FIC, *a.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Lat.] productive of, or making horns.

CORNI'GEROUS, *a.* [*corniger*, Lat.] horned; bearing or having corns.

CORNUCO'PIA, *s.* [Lat.] among the ancients, a horn, out of which plenty of all things are supposed to issue. It is the characteristic of the goddess of plenty, and represented as a large horn, overflowing with flowers and fruits.

To CORNU'TE, *v. a.* [from *cornutus*, Lat.] to confer or bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED, *part.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO, *s.* [from *cornutus*, Lat.] a cuckold.

CO'RNWALL, a county of England, which forms the S. W. extremity of Great Britain, is bounded on the E. by Devonshire; and its other parts are washed by the sea. Its length from E. to W. is 80 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is about 48, but it soon contracts, and is gradually narrowed into isthmuses, till on the S. W. it terminates in two promontories, called the Lizard Point, and the Land's End. It contains 900,480 acres, divided into 9 hundreds, and 213 parishes; has between 1200 and 1300 villages, 37 market-towns, about 49,000 houses, and 302,140 inhabitants, and sends 4 members to parliament. From its vicinity to the sea, it is exposed to frequent storms, but exempted from hard frosts and great heats; and though it has abundance of rainy and foggy weather; the inhabitants are seldom troubled with agues or fevers. The spring shews itself in the buds and blossoms sooner than in the other parts of England; but the harvest is later, and the fruits have less flavour than in the midland counties. Here are some uncommon plants, and plenty of sea-herbs, as camphor, eringo, and rosasous, &c. It is well situated for the herring and pilchard fisheries, and the inhabitants fully avail themselves of their local advantages. It derives, however, its chief importance from its minerals; which consist of tin and copper. The copper mines are numerous, and rich in ore; small quantities of gold and silver have sometimes been found, but its tin mines are its greatest

source of wealth; for these it has long been famous, and its coasts were visited for this commodity by the Phenicians and Greeks in very remote antiquity. With the metalline ores are found large quantities of mundic and arsenic; many sorts of stones are likewise found here, particularly moorstones, used both in buildings and for mill-stones, and which, when polished, appear splendid and beautiful; and in the cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, which are very brilliant when well polished. The number of men, women, and children, employed in raising the tin ore, washing, stamping, and carrying, is stated to amount to 16,000. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Camel, and Fale. Launceston is the capital. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue as well from lands pertaining to the duchy, as from the tin and copper mines.

CO'RNY, *a.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] horny; strong, or hard like a horn. Producing grain or corn; from *corn*.

CORO'LLA, *s.* the variously-coloured petals of a flower.

CO'ROLLARY, *s.* [*corollarium*, Lat.] an useful consequence drawn from something which is proved or demonstrated: a conclusion; a surplus.

CORO'MANDEL, Coast of, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from Cape Calymere, in lat. 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kistnah, in lat. near 16. 0. N. On this coast lie Madras, Pondichery, Tranquebar, and other European factories, from which chintz, calicoes, and muslins, with some diamonds, are imported into Europe. There is not a port for large vessels on the whole coast, which is an even, low, and sandy country; and about Madras, the land rises so little, that it is difficult from the sea to mark the distinction between land and water, unless by the different objects that are on the shore.

CORO'NA, *s.* [Lat.] in Architecture, a large, flat, strong member of a cornice, so called from its crowning not only the cornice, but likewise the whole order; also called the drip. In Optics, the *halo*, a luminous circle surrounding the sun, the moon, the planets, or the fixed stars.

CO'RONAL, *s.* [*corona*, Lat.] a crown or garland. Adjectively, that belongs to the crown or top of the head. The *coronal suture*, in Anatomy, is the first of the cranium, which reaches across from one temple to the other.

CO'RONARY, *a.* [*coronarius*, Lat.] relating to, or seated on, the crown of the head. In Anatomy, applied to those arteries which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.

CORONATION, *s.* [from *corona*, Lat.] the act or solemnity of crowning a king.

CO'RONER, *s.* an ancient officer of England, so called because he is wholly employed for the king and crown. Coroners are conservators of the peace in the county where they are elected, being usually two for each county. Their authority is judicial and ministerial; judicial, where a person comes to a violent death; to take and enter up appeals of murder, pronounce judgment on outlawries, &c. The ministerial power is, when the coroner executes the king's writ, on exception taken to the sheriff. His authority does not terminate on the demise of the king, as that of judges, &c. who act by the king's commission; on default of sheriffs, coroners are to impanel juries, and to return issue on juries not appearing.

CORONET, *s.* [from *corona*, Lat. *coronetta*, Ital.] an inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls placed interchangeably; that of an earl with the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; and that of a baron has only four pearls. In poetry, an ornamental headdress.

CO'RPORAL, *s.* [*caporal*, Fr.] in the Army, the lowest officer in the infantry, who commands one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, keeps good order, and receives the word of inferiors that pass by his corps. On board a ship, an officer who has the charge of setting the watch and senteries, and relieving them; he sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, teaches them how to use them, and has a mate under him.

CO'RPORAL, *a.* [*corporel*, Fr.] relating to the body, in Divinity and Philosophy. When used in opposition to spirit, or its affections, it is styled and spelt *corporeal*, and then signifies *material*.

CORPORA'LITY, *s.* the quality of consisting of body, or matter, the quality of being embodied. Corporation.

CO'RPORALLY, *ad.* in a sensible or material manner; bodily.

CO'RPORATE, *a.* [*corporatus*, Lat.] united into a body or community.

CO'RPORATENESS, *s.* the state of a body corporate or community.

CORPORATION, *s.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] a body politic, authorized by prescription, patent, charter, or by act of parliament, to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any thing within the compass of their charters; and to sue, and be sued, even as one man. *Corporations* are either spiritual or temporal: Spiritual, as bishops, deans, archdeacons, parsons, vicars, &c. Temporal, as mayor, commonalty, bailiff, burgesses, &c. And some are of a mixed nature, and composed of temporal and spiritual persons, such as heads of colleges and hospitals.

CO'RPORATURE, *s.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] the state of being embodied.

CORPO'REAL, *a.* [*corporeus*, Lat.] material; having a body; consisting of matter or body, opposed to *spiritual*.

CO'RPORETTY, *s.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] the quality of a thing which has a body; materiality; bodiliness.

CORPORIFICATION, *s.* [from *corpus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of giving a body to a thing, or rendering it the object of the touch or other senses. In Chemistry, the act of reuniting spirits into a body, resembling that which they had before their being raised into spirits.

To CORPO'RIFY, *v. a.* to thicken or gather into a body.

CORPS, (usually pronounced *kore*,) *s.* [Fr.] a body or collection of soldiers. In Architecture, that part which projects or stands out from a wall, and serves as a ground for some decoration or ornament.

CORPSE, korps, *s.* [*corpus*, Lat.] the body, used in contempt; a dead body; a carcase.

CO'RPULENCE, or CO'RPULENCY, *s.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.] bulkiness of body; fatness; grossness. The most extraordinary instance perhaps of fatness ever known, was that of Daniel Lambert, of Leicester, who weighed 57 stone, or 798 pounds; his waistcoat, with great ease, was buttoned round eight men of ordinary size.

CO'RPULENT, *a.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] fleshy; abounding in fat and flesh; bulky; lusty.

CO'RPUS-CHRISTI, *s.* a festival kept the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, instituted in honour of the eucharist; to which also one of the colleges in Oxford is dedicated.

CORPU'SCLE, *s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] in Physics, a minute particle, or physical atom, of which a natural body is composed or made up. A small body; a minute fragment.

CORPU'SCULAR, or CORPUSCULA'RIAN, *a.* [from

corpusculum, Lat.] belonging to atoms, or the small particles of bodies. The *corpuscularian*, or *corpuscular philosophy*, is that which endeavours to explain the phenomena of nature by the motion, rest, or position of the corpuscles, or minute particles of which bodies consist.

To CORRA'DE, *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] to rub off; to wear away, by rubbing two bodies together; to scrape together.

CORRADIA'TION, *s.* [from *con* and *radius*, Lat.] the conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRE'CT, *v. a.* [*correctum*, Lat.] to punish a person for a fault, in order to make him amend. To give a person notice of his faults. To amend; to take away faults or errors, in writings, printing, life, or things. In Medicine, to counteract or lessen the force or ill qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRE'CT, *a.* [*correctus*, Lat.] perfect; free from errors or mistakes; finished with exactness.

CORRE'CTION, *s.* [*correctio*, Lat.] punishment for faults in order to produce amendment; discipline; chastisement; penalty; an amendment; reprehension, censure, or notice of a fault. In Medicine, the lessening any quality of an ingredient by joining it with one of opposite qualities.

CORRE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of counteracting any bad qualities. Having power to limit.

CORRE'CTIVE, *s.* that which has the power of altering or counteracting any bad quality; limitation; restriction.

CORRE'CTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be free from faults; exactly; accurately; free from errors.

CORRE'CTNESS, *s.* perfection, arising from frequent and accurate alterations; exactness; freedom from error.

CORRE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] he who amends by means of punishment or animadversion. In Medicine, an ingredient in a composition, which guards against, or abates, the force of another. *Corrector of the press*, one who amends the errors committed in printing.

CORREGIDOR, *s.* a chief magistrate in Spain.

To CO'RRELATE, *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] to have a mutual or reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CO'RRELATE, *s.* one that stands in an opposite relation, as father and son.

CORRE'LATIVE, *a.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends on the existence of the other.

CORRE'PTION, *s.* [from *correptum*, Lat.] reproof; chiding; reprehension; objurgation.

To CORRESPO'ND, *v. n.* [*con* and *respondeo*, Lat.] to answer; to match; to suit; to be proportionate, or adequate to another; to keep up an acquaintance with another by sending and receiving letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, or CORRESPO'NDENCY, *s.* [from *con* and *respondeo*, Lat.] an agreement; the matching and fitting of two things together; an intercourse kept up by letter; friendship, intercourse, or commerce.

CORRESPO'NDENT, *s.* a person with whom commerce is carried on, or intelligence kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPO'NDENT, or CORRESPO'NSIVE, *a.* suiting; fitting; agreeing; answering.

CO'RRIDOR, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a road or way, about twenty yards broad, along the edge of a ditch, without-side, encompassing the whole fortification, called likewise the *covert way*. In Architecture, a gallery, or long aisle, round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

CO'RRIGIBLE, *a.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.] that may be altered for the better; that is a proper object for punishment; corrective, or having the power of amending.

CORRI'VALRY, *s.* competition; opposition.

CORRO'BORANT, *part.* [*corroborans*, Lat.] having the power of strengthening, or giving strength.

To CORRO'BORATE, *v. a.* [*corroboro*, Lat.] to confirm an assertion; to strengthen or make strong; to establish.

CORROBORA'TION, *s.* the act of strengthening; the confirmation or establishing a truth by some additional proof; addition of strength.

CORRO'BORATIVE, *a.* having the power of increasing strength, or of service in particular bodily weaknesses.

To CORRO'DE, *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] to eat away by degrees, applied to the action of a liquid on some solid body; to prey upon; to consume, or wear away by degrees.

CORRO'DENT, *part.* [*corrodens*, Lat.] having the power of separating the particles of a body, applied to the effect of some menstruum or fluid on solid bodies; corrosive.

CORRO'DIBLE, *a.* [from *corrodo*, Lat.] possible to be consumed or corroded.

CORROSIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being corrosive; possible to be divided or consumed by some menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLE, *a.* [from *corrodo*, Lat.] that may have its particles consumed, or separated by some menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being liable to have its particles separated by a menstruum.

CORRO'SION, *s.* the dissolution or separation of the particles of a body by an acid or saline liquor or menstruum.

CORRO'SIVE, *a.* having the power of insinuating itself between, and separating the particles of, a body. Having the power of vexing, or of making a person uneasy.

CORRO'SIVE, *s.* that which has the power of consuming, eating, or wasting away; that which has the power of fretting, giving pain, or rendering a person uneasy.

CORRO'SIVELY, *ad.* in the manner of, or like a corrosive; having the quality of a corrosive.

CORRO'SIVENESS, *s.* the quality whereby a fluid insinuates itself between the pores of a solid body, separates them, or wastes away.

CO'RRUGANT, *part.* [*corrugans*, Lat.] having the power of wrinkling, or contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE, *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.] to wrinkle, or purse up, as the skin by cold or other cause.

CORRUGA'TION, *s.* [*corrugatio*, Lat.] the act of drawing into wrinkles; contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRU'PT, *v. a.* [from *corruptus*, Lat.] to turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect. Figuratively, to engage a person to do something contrary to his inclination or conscience by bribes or money. To spoil; to deprave, vitiate, or render bad; to bribe; to destroy integrity.

To CORRU'PT, *v. n.* to become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

CORRU'PT, *a.* [*corruptus*, Lat.] vicious; void of moral goodness; lost to piety; biassed by bribes. Tainted; rotten; unsound; applied to things.

CORRU'PTER, *s.* that which putrefies, or taints. One who by ill example, or base motives, seduces to vice.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY, *s.* the possibility of being corrupted, putrefied, or rendered worse.

CORRU'PTIBLE, *a.* that may be putrefied or grow rotten; that may be destroyed or rendered vicious.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS, *s.* susceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTION, *s.* [*corruptio*, Lat.] the action whereby the body loses all its properties and qualities for a certain time, or whereby its form is altered, and its qualities changed from what they were before; rottenness. In Politics, a state wherein persons act only from lucrative motives; the means by which any person may be rendered vicious, or a thing may

be made rotten. In Surgery, the matter contained in an ulcer or wound, called *pus* by practitioners. In Law, the taint which attaches to a person or his heirs, on account of his having been guilty of felony or treason.

CORRUPTIVE, *a.* having the power or quality of rendering tainted or rotten.

CORRUPTLESS, *a.* that cannot be corrupted; pure.

CORRUPTLY, *ad.* with corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

CORRUPTNESS, *s.* the quality or state of a corrupted body; putrescence; vice.

CORSAIR, *s.* [Fr.] an armed vessel, which plunders merchant vessels; a pirate.

CORSE, *s.* [*cors*, old Fr.] a poetical word for a carcase or dead body.

CORSELET, *s.* [Fr.] a light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORSHAM, or *Cosham*, a town of Wilts, with a market on Wednesday, and noted for its manufacture of woollens. King Ethelred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief residence of the earls of Cornwall. It is 4 miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 9 E. N. E. of Bath. Population 2952.

CORSICA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. The air in some parts is unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; yet the valleys produce wheat, and the hills olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chesnuts. There is a ridge of mountains which divides the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the French, but on the Revolution taking place in France, the Corsicans rose, and appointing general Paoli for their chief, surrendered the island to the crown of Great Britain, with great formality, in July 1794, accepting at the same time a new constitution from the English Government. In October, 1796, however, the English viceroy was obliged to abandon the island, and the French again took possession of it. The number of inhabitants is about 166,000. Here Napoleon Buonaparte, late Emperor of France, was born, August 15, 1769.

CORTICAL, *a.* [from *cortex*, Lat.] barky; belonging to the rind or outward part of any thing; outward. In Anatomy, the *cortical* substance of the brain is its exterior part.

CORTICATED, *a.* [*corticatus*, Lat.] resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, *a.* [*corticosus*, Lat.] full of bark.

CORUNNA, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne, 20 miles S. W. of Ferrol, and 35 N. by E. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 19. W. lat. 43. 22. N. At this place, Jan. 16, 1809, General Moore was killed, and the next day the British army hastily re-embarked for England.

CORUSCANT, *part.* [*coruscans*, Lat.] glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION, *s.* [*coruscatio*, Lat.] a quick, sudden, and short darting of splendour; a flash; a glittering light.

CORWEN, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Tuesday, 9 miles N. E. of Bala, and 202 N. W. of London.

CORYMBIATED, *a.* [from *corymbus*, Lat.] in Botany, abounding in, or garnished with bunches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, *a.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, a round cluster of berries, like those of the ivy; applied to such plants as have a compound discous flower, without any down adhering to their seeds.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N. point of Jura; so called from a young Danish prince, who perished in it. Its dreadful unfathomable vortex extends above a mile in circuit, and, at full tides, its numerous eddies form water pyramids, which rise to a great height in the air, and bursting with the noise of thunder, overwhelm all vessels within the sphere of its attraction.

COSCINOMANCY, *s.* [*κόσκινον* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] the art of divination by a sieve.

COSECANT, *s.* in Geometry, the secant of an arch, which is the complement of another arch to 90 degrees.

COSIER, *s.* [from *couser*, old Fr.] a botcher; a cobbler; a low-lived person. A word of contempt.

COSINE, *s.* in Geometry, the part of the diameter intercepted between the centre and the right sine, and always equal to the sine of the complement of the arch.

COSMETIC, *a.* [*κοσμητικὸς*, Gr.] having the power of improving the personal charms; beautifying, or heightening beauty. Substantively, a wash for beautifying.

COSMICAL, *a.* [from *κόσμος*, Gr.] relating to the world. In Astronomy, rising together, or in the same degree of the ecliptic, with the sun; not acronychal.

COSMICALLY, *ad.* at the same time with the sun.

COSMOGONY, koz-mog-go ne, *s.* [*κόσμος* and *γονὴ*, Gr.] the rise, origin, or creation of the world.

COSMOGRAPHER, *s.* [from *κόσμος* and *γράφω*, Gr.] one who composes a description of the relation, fitness, figure, and disposition of all the parts of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *a.* relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* in a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

COSMOGRAPHY, *s.* [*κόσμος* and *γράφω*, Gr.] a description of the several parts of the world; or the art of delineating its several bodies according to their magnitudes, motions, relations, &c. It consists of geography and astronomy.

COSMOPOLITE, or COSMOPOLITAN, *s.* [*κόσμος* and *πολίτης*, Gr.] a citizen of the world; one who is at home in all companies, and in all countries.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting, originally, the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaik and the Dniester. They are divided into several branches, the Kosakki sa Porovi, or Cossacks on the Boristhenes; the Kosakki Donski, or Cossacks on the Don; and the Kosakki Jaiki, which are the wildest of them all, dwelling in large villages along the banks of the river Ural, or Jaik, and the N. coast of the Caspian Sea. They are now entirely subject to Russia; and the Ukraine, or country of the Cossacks of Boristhenes, is become a government under the name of Ekaterinoslav. The Cossacks are large and robust, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome and complaisant to strangers. The Ukraine is one continued fertile plain, producing corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. Its pastures are immensely rich, and the cattle the largest in Europe.

COSSET, *s.* among Farmers, a colt, calf, or lamb, brought up by the hand without the dam.

COST, *s.* [*kost*, Belg.] the price or money given for the purchase of a thing; charge; expense. Figuratively, sumptuousness; luxury; loss; detriment; a fine or penalty.

To COST, *v. n.* [preterit and participle pass. *cost*; *coster*, old Fr.] to be purchased or bought at a particular sum.

COSTAL, *a.* [from *costa*, Lat.] belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, *s.* the head or skull. In Gardening, a round bulky apple, somewhat resembling the head.

COSTA RICA, a province in the narrow part of Mexico,

on the S. E. between Veragua and the Mosquito country, extending from sea to sea, 50 leagues in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The soil is ill cultivated, but there is plenty of cattle, hides, honey, and wax, and mines of gold and silver. The natives live mostly independent of the Spaniards. Nicoya is the capital.

COSTIVE, *a.* [*constipatus*, Lat.] bound in the body; going seldom to stool; close; impermeable; formal.

COSTIVENESS, *s.* in Medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements, attended with a difficulty of discharging them. Stiffness; formality; coldness.

COSTLINESS, *s.* sumptuousness; expensiveness; the great value, or sum required for the purchase, of a thing.

COSTLY, *a.* requiring a large sum, or much money for its purchase; expensive. Figuratively, rare; valuable.

COSTMARY, *s.* [from *costus*, Lat.] a herb, called also Alcost and Balsam Herb.

COSTREL, *s.* a bottle.

COSTUME, *s.* among Painters, denotes that every figure in a piece of painting must be drawn in its proper character.

COT, COTE, or COAT, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage.

COT, *s.* [Sax.] a hut; a cottage.

COTANGENT, *s.* in Geometry, the tangent of an arch, which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

COTEMPORARY, *a.* [from *con* and *tempus*, Lat.] living at the same time with another; contemporary.

COTERIE, *s.* [Fr.] a club; a society; an association.

COT-LAND, *s.* land belonging to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, *s.* a person who officiously concerns himself with women's affairs.

COTESWOLD, *s.* a hilly plain, with several sheep-cotes, and sheep-feeding. It comes from the Saxon *cote*, a cottage, and *wold*, a place where there is no wood.

COTTESWOLD HILLS, a long tract of high ground, in the E. part of Gloucestershire, noted for large flocks of sheep with fleeces of fine white wool; a great part of it, however, is now devoted to the growth of corn.

COTILLION, *s.* the name of a well known brisk dance, in which eight persons are employed. Cotillion is a French word, meaning an under petticoat.

COTTAGE, *s.* See COT.

COTTAGER, *s.* one who dwells in a hut or cottage. In Law, one who lives on a common, without paying rent, and without any lands of his own.

COTTON, *s.* [*coton*, Fr.] the down of the fruit of the *Cotton* tree. *Cotton* likewise signifies a coarse kind of cloth made of its threads when spun.

To COTTON, *v. n.* to rise with a nap; to cement; to unite with. A cant word.

COTTONGRASS, *s.* a genus of plants called by Linnæus eriophorum. There are two British species, viz. the common, and hare's-tail. The former is very serviceable, in the Isle of Skye, to cattle in the earlier parts of the spring, before the other grasses are grown up. Poor people stuff pillows with the down, and make wicks for candles with it.

COVARD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles from Gloucester, on the road to St. David's, and 124 from London.

To COUCH, *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.] to lie down on a bed; to lie down on the knees bent under, applied to beasts; to lie in wait, or ambush; to lay under as a stratum; to stoop or sink down, through pressure of a heavy burden, or through pain, fear, or respect; to include; to comprise; to urge by way of implication; to include by way of analogy, or indirectly; to incline a spear in a proper posture for attack. In Surgery, to depress, or take off a film, which obstructs the sight, all d, improperly, *couching the eye*, or *couching a patient*, instead of *couching a cataract*.

COUCH, *s.* a long seat furnished with a matrass, on which people lie down for repose or ease; a lay or stratum.

COUCHANT, koutsh-ant, *part.* [Fr.] lying down; squatting. In Heraldry, applied to the posture of a beast lying with his belly on the ground, his legs bent under him, and his head looking upwards.

COUCHEE, koo-shee, *s.* [Fr.] the time of going to bed, opposed to *levee*.

COUCHER, *s.* one who couches persons for cataracts; an oculist. A bedfellow, from *coucheur*, Fr.

COUCHGRASS, *s.* a weed.

COVE, *s.* [*corum*, Lat. *kofe*, Isl. and Goth.] a small creek or bay; a shelter, a cover.

COVENANT, *s.* [*covenant*, Fr.] an agreement between two persons; a contract, compact, or stipulation.

To COVENANT, *v. n.* to bargain; to agree; or stipulate; to agree with a person on certain conditions.

COVENANTEE, *s.* in Law, the person in whose favour an agreement or covenant is made.

COVENANTER, *s.* he who undertakes to perform the conditions of a covenant.

COVENOUS, *a.* in Law, fraudulent; with an intention to deceive or cheat; collusive; knavish; dishonest.

COVENTRY, a large and populous city of Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and Fairs on May 2, Friday in Trinity Week, and November 1; and noted chiefly for its manufactures of silk ribbands, as also of cloths, stuffs, thread, gauzes, camlets, and lastings. By Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748 and 1749, the houses appear to have then been 2065, and the inhabitants only 12,117; but the census, taken in 1831, makes the inhabitants amount to 27,070. It sends two members to parliament, and has communication, by canals, with the Oxford, Lichfield, many other inland navigations, and with the river Thames. The story of Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, heavily taxing the citizens, and only remitting them at the entreaty of Godina his wife, on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to; but which, it is said, she performed, with her long hair so disposed as almost wholly to cover her body, is commemorated till this day, by the figure of a man peeping down into the street from one of the houses. On that extraordinary occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and Camden says, that nobody looked after her, except an unhappy tailor, who would needs be peeping, and was thereupon struck blind. The inhabitants celebrate this event by the exhibition of a mock procession annually. Coventry is 15 miles N. N. E. of Warwick, and 91 N. W. of London.

To COVER, *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.] to spread, or overspread with something; to conceal under something; to hide by false appearances, or specious pretexts; to overwhelm or bury; to conceal, as in a wrapper, from human sight. To incubate; to brood on; to copulate with the other sex, applied to horses. To put on a hat.

COVER, *s.* that which is spread over another; a screen, or veil. Figuratively, concealment; a specious pretence to conceal or hide a person's designs, used with *for*. Also, shelter; a place free from danger, used with *under*.

COVERING, *s.* dress; any thing spread over another.

COVERLET, *s.* [*couvrelit*, Fr.] the uppermost part of the bed-clothes; or an ornamental covering thrown over the rest of the bed clothes. More correctly *coverlit*.

COVERT, *s.* [*couvert*, Fr.] a shelter, or place of defence from danger; a thicket or hiding-place.

COVERT, *a.* [*couvert*, Fr.] sheltered; not open, or exposed. Figuratively, secret; private; concealed by some fair pretext, or specious appearance. In Law, under protection or shelter; hence *femme covert*, is used for a married woman.

COVERTLY, *ad.* in a secret, private, or indirect manner.

COVERTNESS, *s.* the quality of being hidden, unperceived, indirect, or insidious. Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE, *s.* shelter; defence against any danger or inconvenience. Figuratively, a specious pretext or appearance to conceal a bad design. In Law, the state or condition of a married woman.

COVERT-WAY, *s.* in Fortification, a space of ground level with the field, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works towards the country.

To COVET, *v. a.* [*convoiter*, Fr.] to desire vehemently what a person is not possessed of; to prosecute, or endeavour to acquire with great eagerness. Neuterly, to have a strong and violent desire.

COVETABLE, *a.* that is fit, or worthy to be desired.

COVETOUS, *a.* [*convoiteux*, Fr.] excessively desirous of; inordinately eager after the acquiring and preserving of money; greedy; avaricious, in a bad sense. Desirous, fond, or eager to possess, in a good sense.

COVETOUSLY, *ad.* in a greedy, avaricious manner.

COVETOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being inordinately fond of money, or eager after gain; avariciousness.

COVEY, *s.* [*couvée*, Fr.] a hatch; or an old bird with her young; a number or collection of birds near one another.

COUGH, kof, *s.* [*kuch*, Belg.] in Medicine, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, muscles of the larynx, thorax, and abdomen, violently shaking and expelling the air drawn into the lungs by inspiration.

To COUGH, *v. n.* [*kuchgen*, Belg.] to have the diaphragm or lungs convulsed by the irritation of serous humours, which they endeavour to expel, and by that means cause a noise like an explosion; to make a noise in endeavouring to discharge the trachea or lungs of the lymph with which it is overcharged, on account of the stoppage of perspiration. Actively, to eject by coughing, used with *up*.

COUGHER, *s.* a person affected with a cough.

COVIN, or COVINE, *s.* [from *convenir*, Fr.] an agreement between two or more, in order to cheat a person.

COVING, *s.* [from *couvrir*, Fr.] in Building, applied to houses projecting over the ground plot, or the turned projecture, arched with timber, lathed and plastered.

COULD, kud, [the preterimperfect of CAN] was able to; had power to.

COULTER, *s.* [*culter*, Lat.] the sharp iron of a plough which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

COUNCIL, *s.* [*concilium*, Lat.] an assembly met together to consider, examine, or deliberate on any subject. Act of public deliberation. *Common-council* is a court wherein are made all by-laws that bind the citizens. It consists, like the parliament, of two parts, the upper and the lower; the upper is composed of the lord-mayor and aldermen, and the lower of a number of common-council men chosen by the several wards, as representatives of the body of citizens. *Privy-council* may be called the primum mobile of the civil government of Great Britain, bearing part of that great weight of it, which otherwise would lie too heavy upon the king. It is composed of persons eminent for their political knowledge, the number of whom is at the sovereign's pleasure, who are bound by oath to advise the king to the best of their judgment, with all the fidelity and secrecy that becomes their station. *Cabinet-council*, a select number chosen out of the privy-council, with whom his majesty determines such matters as are most important, and require the utmost secrecy. *Council of war*, is an assembly of the principal officers of an army or fleet, convened by the general or admiral to concert measures for their conduct in their respective operations. *Oecumenical* or *general council*, is an assembly which represents the whole body of the universal church. *Provincial council*, an assembly of the prelates of a province under their metropolitan. *National council*, is the assembly of all the prelates in a nation under their primate or metropolitan.

COUNCIL-BOARD, *s.* a table at which matters of state are taken into consideration; a council-table.

COUNSEL, *s.* [*consilium*, Lat.] advice; direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy; scheme; design. In Law, a person who pleads at the bar, an abbreviation of *counsellor*.

To COUNSEL, *v. a.* [*consilior*, Lat.] to give advice, or inform a person of the most advantageous way of regulating any point in his conduct, or ordering any particular measure; to advise any particular measure.

COUNSELLABLE, *a.* ready to follow the advice or persuasion of others. Advisable.

COUNSELLOR, *s.* one who gives advice to, or endeavours to persuade another; a confidant, or bosom-friend. Figuratively, one whose province it is to advise in matters of state. In Law, a person who is consulted on any difficulty arising in any writing, who pleads at the bar, and has been admitted as a barrister.

COUNSELLORSHIP, *s.* the office or post of counsellor.

To COUNT, *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] to number, or tell; to reckon; to esteem; to consider; to account, or look upon in any particular light; to impute or charge, used with *to*. Neuterly, to draw as a consequence from; to found or build a scheme or argument upon.

COUNT, *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] reckoning; number; account; estimation. In Law, a charge in an indictment; a declaration in pleading.

COUNT, *s.* [*comte*, Fr.] a foreign nobleman, possessing a domain erected in a county, in rank between a duke and baron, and bearing on his arms a coronet adorned with three precious stones, and surmounted with three large leaves, those in the middle and extremities advancing above the rest. The title is equivalent to that of an English earl.

COUNTABLE, *a.* that may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, *s.* [*contenance*, Fr.] the form of the face, or particular cast of the features. Air, or look; confidence of mien. *To keep countenance*, a composure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change. Show; resemblance. Figuratively, protection, patronage.

To COUNTENANCE, *v. a.* to support, favour, or protect. Figuratively, to act suitable to; to keep up the appearance of a thing; to encourage; to appear in defence of.

COUNTENANCER, *s.* one who appears in behalf of, or encourages a person or design; a patron.

COUNTER, *s.* [*contoir*, Fr.] a false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. Money, in contempt. The table or board on which goods are shewn, or money told, in a shop. A reckoner; an auditor. In Farriery, that part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

COUNTER, *ad.* [*contre*, Fr.] in opposition to; contrary to. This word is often used in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.

To COUNTERACT, *v. a.* to destroy the power of any cause, by acting contrary to it; to neutralize.

To COUNTERBALANCE, *v. a.* to weigh one thing against another. Figuratively, to act against with an opposite effect, or weight.

COUNTERBUFF, *s.* a stroke that produces a recoil.

To COUNTERBUFF, *v. a.* to beat back a thing in motion, in a direction contrary to that in which it moved at first.

CO'UNTERCAST, *s.* delusive contrivance; a trick.

CO'NTERCHANGE, *s.* exchange; reciprocation.

To CO'UNTERCHANGE, *v. a.* to give and receive; to change one thing for another. Reciprocation; exchange.

To COUNTERCHA'RM, *v. a.* to destroy the effect of a charm by counteracting it.

To COUNTERCHECK, *v. a.* to stop by a sudden obstruction or opposition; to oppose; to rebuke.

To COUNTERDRAW, *v. a.* to copy a design by means of a fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or some transparent substance, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are followed or traced with a pencil.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE, *s.* testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To CO'UNTERFEIT, *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, Fr.] to copy or imitate with an intention to make the thing pass for an original; to forge; to imitate; to resemble. Figuratively, to put on the appearance of something really excellent. Neuterly, to feign.

COUNTERFEIT, *a.* made or copied from another, with an intention to pass for an original; forged; fictitious. Figuratively, deceitful; hypocritical; feigned; spurious.

CO'UNTERFEIT, *s.* one who personates another; an impostor. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, *s.* a forger; one who imitates a thing with an intention to pass the resemblance as an original. An impostor.

COUNTERFEITLY, *ad.* fictitiously; feignedly.

CO'UNTERFORT, *s.* a pillar or spur to support a wall subject to bulge; a buttress.

COUNTERGAGE, *s.* in Carpentry, a method used in measuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUNTERGUARD, *s.* a small rampart, with a parapet and ditches, to cover some part of the body of the place.

COUNTERLIGHT, *s.* in Painting, a window or light opposite any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

COUNTERMAND, *s.* a repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMA'ND, *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.] to order something contrary to what has been commanded; to contradict or repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppose; to set one's self in opposition to the commands of another.

To COUNTERMA'RCH, *v. n.* to march in a direction opposite to that in which an army began; to march back.

COUNTERMA'RCH, *s.* in War, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in the front come to be in the rear. Figuratively, a change or alteration of measures or conduct, opposite to those which preceded.

COUNTERMA'RK, *s.* a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several persons, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

COUNTERMINE, *s.* in War, a subterraneous passage made by the besieged in search of the enemy's mine, to take out the powder, give air to it, or any other way to frustrate its effects. Means of opposition or counteraction.

To COUNTERMI'NE, *v. a.* to dig a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may be taken out, air given to it, or means used to frustrate its intention. Figuratively, to frustrate a design; to counterwork or defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMOTION, or COUNTERMO'VEMENT, *s.* a motion opposite or contrary to another.

COUNTERMU'RE, *s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] a little wall built close to another to strengthen and secure it.

COUNTERNATURAL, *a.* contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, *s.* a sound or noise made in opposition to another, in order to drown it.

COUNTERO'PENING, *s.* an opening, vent, or aperture opposite to another.

CO'UNTERPACE, *s.* contrary measure; opposition.

CO'UNTERPANE, *s.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] a cloth or ornamental covering laid over a bed; a coverlit.

CO'UNTERPART, *s.* a part opposite to, or answering to another. The correspondent part.

COUNTERPLEA, *s.* the plea of a respondent to that of another; a reply in order to oppose the plea of another.

To COUNTERPLOT, *v. a.* to play one plot against another; to endeavour to hinder the effects of a plot by forming and carrying on one of contrary tendency.

COUNTERPLOT, *s.* a stratagem or artifice opposed to another.

COUNTERPOINT, *s.* a coverlit woven in squares; a counterpane in patch-work. In Music, the art of composing harmony.

To COUNTERPOISE, *v. a.* [*contre* and *poids*, Fr.] to place one weight against another; to act against with equal weight. To balance. Figuratively, to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

CO'UNTERPOISE, *s.* a weight which is heavy enough to counterbalance another. Equiponderance; balance. Figuratively, an equivalent, or thing of equal worth with another.

COUNTERPO'ISON, *s.* an antidote; a medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

COUNTERPRESSURE, *s.* an opposite force or pressure, by which that which presses the contrary way is counterpoised or destroyed.

COUNTERPRO'JECT, *s.* correspondent part of a scheme.

COUNTERSCA'RP, *s.* [*contrescarpe*, Fr.] in Fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp, or the acclivity or exterior part of the ditch next the country; sometimes it is taken for the whole covert-way, or glacis.

To COUNTERSI'GN, *v. a.* to sign an order or instrument signed before by a king or person of high rank; thus when a charter is signed by the king, and afterwards by the secretary, the latter is said to *countersign* it.

COUNTER-TE'NOR, *s.* one of the mean or middle parts of music, so called because opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTI'DE, *s.* a contrary tide; a fluctuation of the water.

COUNTERTI'ME *s.* defence; opposition.

COUNTERTU'RN, *s.* in Dramatic Poetry, the catastasis, or full growth of a play, which destroys the expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves a person distant from that hope in which it found him.

To COUNTERVA'IL, *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] to act with a force opposite to another; to be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to; to compensate for; to counterbalance.

COUNTERVA'IL, *s.* equal weight or force; power or value sufficient to oppose or hinder any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, an equivalent, a compensation, or that which is of equal force with something else.

COUNTERVIEW, *s.* opposition, or a situation in which two persons view each other. Figuratively, opposition, or a design which is contrary to that of another. In Painting, a contrast or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other.

To COUNTERWO'RK, *v. a.* to endeavour to hinder another effect by acting against it; to counteract.

COUNTESS, *s* [*comtesse*, Fr.] the wife of a count or earl.

COUNTING-HOUSE, *s.* a place or room where traders post and settle their books, or keep their accounts.

COUNTLESS, *a.* innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned; numberless.

COUNTRY, kun-tre, *s.* [*contrée*, Fr.] a tract of land under one governor. Figuratively, those parts of a kingdom which are at a distance from cities and courts; rural parts; the place of any person's birth or dwelling.

COUNTRY, *a.* rude; unpolished; uncultivated; rustic. At a distance in situation, or opposite in principles, to the court. Figuratively, rude; untaught; ignorant. *Country dance* seems to be derived from the French, which signifies that the partners stand opposite to each other; but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country.

COUNTRYMAN, *s.* one born in the same kingdom or shire with another. Figuratively, a person bred at a distance from cities or courts. A farmer; a husbandman.

COUNTY, *s.* [*comté*, Fr.] originally signified the estate of a count, or so far as he had any jurisdiction; at present, it is used in the same sense with a shire, both containing a compass or portion of the realm, into which all the land is divided for the better government thereof; so that there is no portion of land that is not contained within some county. There are 40 counties in England, and 12 in Wales. Counties or shires are subdivided into rapes, lathes, wapentakes, and hundreds, and these into tithings, &c. In all the counties, except Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, officers are appointed every Michaelmas term under the denomination of sheriffs, for executing justice; other officers of the counties are lord lieutenants, who command the militia, *custos rotulorum*, justices of the peace, bailiffs, high constables, and coroner. There are four of the counties called counties palatine, viz. Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely, which formerly had very great privileges that are now very much abridged. There are likewise *counties corporate*, which are certain cities, or ancient boroughs, upon which the prince has been pleased to confer extraordinary liberties; such are London, Bristol, York, Canterbury, &c.

COUPEE, koo-pee, *s.* [Fr.] in Dancing, a motion made with the leg forwards, while the other is bent and suspended from the ground.

COUPLE, kup-ple, *s.* [*couple*, Fr.] a chain or band which holds dogs together; two; a pair. Figuratively, a male and female joined in marriage.

To COUPLE, *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] to chain or fasten two or more dogs together. Figuratively, to join two or more things of the same kind together; to join two persons together in marriage; to join in embraces.

COUPLET, kup-let, *s.* [Fr.] two verses rhyming together. Figuratively, a pair.

COURAGE, kur-ridge, *s.* a manly braveness of mind, which enables a person to run any risks, undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers, arising from a sense of duty, and a fear of offending him that made us.

COURAGEOUS, kur-ra-je-us, *a.* [*courageux*, Fr.] resolutely bold, and undertaking any enterprise, though attended with dangers, and surrounded with difficulties.

COURAGEOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner free from fear, and resolutely opposing difficulties and dangers; boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, *s.* bravery; boldness; spirit; courage; resolution; firmness; hardiness; stoutness.

COURANT, kur-rant, *s.* [*courante*, Fr.] any thing which is spread or published quickly; hence *courant* has been used for the title of a newspaper. A nimble dance.

To COURB, *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] to bend; to bow.

COURIER, koo-reer, *s.* [*courier*, Fr. a messenger sent in haste with dispatches relating to the state; an express.

COURLAND, a duchy of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Riga and part of Livonia; on the W. by the Baltic; on the E. by Livonia, and on the S. by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts covered with forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak, with much underwood. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The villages are neat, and the inns have good accommodations. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. Mittau is the capital. This country was formerly a feudatory province of Poland; but was annexed to the dominions of Russia in 1795.

COURSE, korse, *s.* [*cursus*, Lat.] a race. Figuratively, the place where races are run. Passage from place to place; progress. Tilt; act of running in the lists. Track in which a ship sails. A turn or order of succession, used with *in*. "Every one *in* his *course*." A methodical procedure. "A *course* of philosophy, chemistry, &c. In Cookery, a number of dishes set at one time on the table. Empty form. *Of course*, by consequence, by settled rule. In Architecture, a continued range of stones, level, or of the same height throughout the whole length of a building, without any interruption or aperture. *Courses*, the main-sails and fore-sails of a ship. Catamenia.

To COURSE, *v. a.* to hunt; to pursue game; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to exercise in running or galloping. Neuterly, to run; to pass; or make itself a passage; to rove.

COURSER, *s.* a swift horse; a war-horse.

COURT, korte, *s.* [*cour*, Fr.] the place where a prince resides; an open space before a house; a small place inclosed with buildings, excepting an avenue which leads to it, and having no other passage at the other end. Likewise, a large hall or room where justice is publicly administered. Courts are of various kinds; and are either held in the king's name, as all the ordinary courts; or where the precepts are issued in the name of the judge, as the admiral's court. The superior courts are those of the *King's Bench*, *the Common Pleas*, the *Exchequer*, and the *Court of Chancery*. (See them under their respective heads.) A court of record has power to hold plea of real, personal, and mixed actions, where the debt is 40s. or above; as the court of King's Bench, &c. A base court, or court not of record, is, where it cannot hold plea of debt or damage, amounting to 40s. or where proceedings are not according to the course of the common law; such as the county court, court of hundreds, court baron, &c. *Court Baron* is a court held by every lord of a manor within his own precincts, by common law and custom: the former is where the barons or freeholders, being suitors, are the judges; the other is that where the lord, or his steward, is the judge. *Court of Chivalry*, or *the Marshal's Court*, of which the lord high constable and the earl marshal of England were judges. This court is the fountain of martial law, and the earl martial is not only one of the judges, but is to see execution done. *Court of Conscience*, a court in the cities of London and Westminster, and some other places, where all causes where the debt and damages come under 40s. are determined. *Court of Delegates*, where delegates are appointed by the king's commission, under the great seal, upon an appeal to him, and is granted in three cases: 1. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause by the archbishop, or his official; 2. When a sentence is given in an

ecclesiastical cause in places exempt; and 3. When sentence is given in the court of admiralty, in suits civil or marine, by order of the civil law. *Court of Hustings*, is a court of record, held at Guildhall, for the city of London, before the lord-mayor and aldermen, sheriffs and recorder, where all pleas, real, personal, and mixed, are determined; where all lands, tenements, &c. within the said city, or its bounds, are pleadable, in two *Hustings:* the one called the *Hustings* of the plea of lands, and the other the *Hustings* of the common pleas. This is the highest court within the city, in which writs of exigent may be taken out, and outlawries awarded, wherein judgment is given by the recorder. *Court-Leet*, is a court held by the lord of a manor, wherein all offences, except high-treason, are inquired into, and punished. *Court-Martial*, is appointed for inquiring into, and punishing offences in officers, soldiers, and sailors, in a manner agreeable to the regulations of the mutiny bill. *Court of Requests* was anciently a court of equity, of the same nature with the Chancery, but inferior to it; and has been long since abolished. Figuratively, the retinue or persons which attended on a prince in his palace; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. The art of pleasing or insinuation; civility; flattery.

To COURT, *v. a.* to woo; to solicit a woman to marriage. Figuratively, to solicit; to seek after with eagerness; to flatter; to endeavour to please, or to insinuate one's self into the good graces of another.

COURT-DAY, *s.* the day on which justice is solemnly administered; or on which the king holds a levee.

CO'URTEOUS, *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] affable; polite; full of respect and civility; elegant of manners; well bred.

CO'URTEOUSLY, *ad.* in a respectful, civil, complaisant manner; politely.

CO'URTEOUSNESS, *s.* civil, affable, and complaisant behaviour, tending to gain the affection of another.

CO'URTESAN, or CO'URTEZAN, *s.* [*courtisane*, Fr.] an unchaste woman; a prostitute.

CO'URTESY, *s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.] an affable and polite address; an act of kindness, civility, or respect. Figuratively, the method in which women shew their respect of ceremony, *i. e.* by bending the knees and sinking the body. In Law, a tenure, not of right, but purely by the favour and good nature of others. *Courtesy of England*, is applied to a right which a person has to an inheritance who marries an heiress, that has a child by him, after both she and the child are dead. Prov. Full of *courtesy*, full of craft.

To CO'URTESY, (pron. *curt-sey* and *cur-chee*) *v. n.* to sink the body by bending the knees, applied to the method used by the fair sex to shew their respect and breeding.

COURT-HAND, *s.* a large square character, abounding in abbreviations, in which records and law proceedings were formerly written.

CO'URTIER, korte-yur, *s.* one who frequents the courts of princes; one who espouses the measures of the court, in opposition to those of the country; one who solicits and endeavours to engage the affections or esteem of another.

CO'URTLIKE, *a.* elegant; polite; resembling the court; after the manner of the court, or of a courtier.

CO'URTLINESS, *s.* elegance of manners, civility of behaviour, and politeness of address; complaisance.

CO'URTLY, *a.* relating to, favouring, or flattering the court. Adverbially, in the manner of courtiers; elegantly.

CO'URTSHIP, *s.* the act of endeavouring to gain the favour of a superior, or the affections of a woman.

CO'USIN, kuz-zn, *s.* [*cousin*, Fr.] a title of relation, applied to those who are born of two sisters, or two brothers; a kinsman. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, especially to such as form the privy council.

COW, *s.* [in the plural anciently *kine* or *keen*, but now *cows: cu*, Sax.] the female of the larger or black cattle: its young are called *calves;* the male, a *bull;* and its flesh when killed, *beef.*

To COW, *v. a.* [by a contraction from *coward*] to depress, to keep in great subjection, so as to render a person unable to undertake any bold and generous action.

CO'WARD, *s.* [*couard*, Fr.] a person who is viciously timorous, or afraid of opposing danger; a word of reproach. Synon. The *coward* will fire up upon the least offence, but proceed no further. The *poltroon* is so meanly spirited as through want of courage to take every insult calmly. The *coward* draws back; the *poltroon* dares not advance.

CO'WARDICE, *s.* an excessive timorousness, which renders a person the contempt of his adversaries, and the scorn of his friends; habitual fear; want of courage.

CO'WARDLINESS, *s.* the quality of acting like a coward; timidity; fear; pusillanimity.

CO'WARDLY, *a.* fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

CO'WARDLY, *ad.* in the manner of a person who is afraid to shew resentment, or oppose an enemy.

CO'WBANE, *s.* the long-leaved water-hemlock.

CO'WBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol Channel. It is seated in a low bottom, and in a fertile soil. The streets are broad and paved; and it is governed by two bailiffs, 12 alderman, and 12 common-council. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 173 W. from London. Population 1097.

To CO'WER, *v. n.* [*cwrrain*, Brit.] to stoop by bending the knees, applied to beasts. Figuratively, to stoop or hang over a thing, applied to the attitude of a human creature.

COWES, East and *West*, a sea-port on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, divided by the river Meden, or Medina. It is a place of good trade, resorted to by merchant ships waiting for convoy, passage-boats to and from Portsmouth, Southampton, &c. and the station of the packet, with the mail from the island to London. It is 12 miles W. S. W. of Portsmouth, and 12 S. by E. of Southampton.

CO'WEY STAKES, Surrey, near Laham, the place where Julius Cæsar passed the Thames, though the Britons had planted stakes to hinder it, both on the bank and ford.

CO'WGARTH, Westmoreland, near Winandermere, an old seat, with ancient trees about it, the boughs of one of which spread out to such an extent, that several hundreds of persons might find shelter under it.

CO'WISH, *a.* timorous; fearful to a vice; cowardly.

CO'WHERD, or CO'WKEEPER, *s.* one whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, *s.* [*cugle*, Sax.] a kind of hood or veil worn by monks; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two persons; a tub.

COW-LEECH, *s.* one who professes to cure distempered cows.

CO'WPAR, or Cupar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 10 miles W. of St. Andrews. Population 6173.

COW-POX, *s.* See Vaccine Inoculation.

CO'WQUAKES, *s.* a provincial term for the quakegrass or ladies-hair.

CO'WSLIP, *s.* [*cuslippe*, Sax.] in Botany, a small yellowish vernal flower, a species of the *primrose.*

COWS-LU'NGWORT, *s.* a species of mullein, called also high-taper, common on dry ditch banks.

CO'WWEED, *s.* the common wild chervil.

CO'WWHEAT, *s.* the metampyrum of Linnæus. There are two British species, viz. the crested and purple.

CO'XCOMB, *s.* the top of the head; an ignorant pretender to knowledge and polite accomplishments.

COXCO'MICAL, *a.* foppish; conceited; affecting an appearance of learning and politeness, including the idea of vanity. A low word, unworthy of use.

COY, *a.* [*coi*, Fr.] modest; decent; reserved; not accessible; not submitting to the familiarities of a lover, or testifying any approbation of his advances.

To COY, *v. n.* to behave with reserve and disapprobation of the familiarities of a lover; to condescend with reluctance; to make difficulty.

CO'YLY, *ad.* with reserve; with unwillingness to admit any advances of a lover.

CO'YNESS, *s.* reserve; unwillingness to admit the advances or familiarities of a lover.

CO'YSTREL, *s.* a degenerate kind of hawk.

COZ, *s.* a familiar term for cousin.

To CO'ZEN, kuz-zn, *v. a.* to impose on by feigned appearances; to cheat, trick, or defraud.

CO'ZENAGE, kuz-zn-aje, *s.* imposing upon a person by false appearances, in order to deprive him of his property; fraud; deceit; trick; artifice; fallacy; cheat.

CO'ZENER, *s.* one who defrauds another by means of specious pretences, or false appearances; a swindler.

CRAB, *s.* [*crabba*, Sax.] a roundish, flat, sea shell-fish, which every year divests itself of its shell, and repairs the loss by means of a juice with which it covers its body. A wild, sour, small apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a sour, cross, morose person. A wooden engine with three claws, used in launching ships, or heaving them into the docks. In Astronomy, one of the signs of the Zodiac, marked ♋. See CANCER.

CRAB, *a.* It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plum.

CRABBED, *a.* applied to the temper and behaviour of a person, sour, morose, cynical, void of affability. Figuratively, disagreeable, harsh, or unpleasing. Applied to writings, not easy to be understood, difficult, or perplexing.

CRA'BBEDLY, *ad.* in a peevish, morose, sour, and unsociable manner. With perplexity.

CRA'BBEDNESS, *s.* applied to the taste, sour, or resembling that of a crab; applied to the looks, crossness; applied to behaviour, moroseness; and applied to writings, difficulty, perplexity, or hardness to be understood.

CRA'BER, *s.* the water-rat.

CRAB'S-EYES, *s.* in Pharmacy and Natural History, are found in two separate bags on each side of the stomach of the craw-fish, and are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretic.

CRACK, *s.* [*kraeck*, Belg.] a sudden bursting, by which the parts of a body are separated from each other. Figuratively, the chink or chasm made by the separation of the parts of a body; the sound made by any body in bursting or falling; a sound made by a sudden and quick blow; a flaw. Craziness of intellect. A vain boast. An instant.

To CRACK, *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Belg.] to break into chinks; to break or split; to destroy by breaking; to make a flaw in a thing; to craze. Neuterly, to burst; to split; to open in chinks; to fall or run to ruin; to make a loud noise by bursting, or from a sudden blow; to boast, used with *of*.

CRACK-BRAINED, *a.* crazy; without right reason.

CRA'CKER, *s.* a noisy boasting fellow. A quantity of gunpowder, confined so as to burst with a noise.

To CRA'CKLE, *v. n.* to make a loud and frequent noise, resembling that of a bay-leaf when burnt; to decrepitate.

CRA'CKNEL, *s.* a hard brittle cake.

CRA'COW, formerly the capital of Poland, and now a free city, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, situated on the Vistula, which is here broad and shallow. The city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, yet contain scarcely 24,000 inhabitants. The great square and many of the streets are spacious and handsome; but almost every building is in a state of decay, bearing striking marks of ruined grandeur. The regalia were preserved here, and in the cathedral most of the sovereigns of Poland have been interred. They were also crowned here for nearly five centuries. It has an university, now much decayed, and is 130 miles S. S. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 49. 59. N. lon. 19. 50. E.

CRA'DLE, *s.* [*cradel*, Sax.] a small moveable bedstead for children, made of wicker-work, and fitted with pieces of wood underneath, which make the segment of a circle, by means of which it is rocked to and fro. Figuratively, infancy. In Surgery, a kind of case in which a limb is laid that has been lately set. In Ship-building, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship, by the bulge, serving to launch her with greater ease and security.

To CRA'DLE, *v. a.* to lay or rock in a cradle. Figuratively, to lay or compose.

CRAFT, *s.* [*craft*, Sax.] a trade or mechanic employ; trade; art. A kind of low cunning, whereby one person outwits or over-reaches another. Small sailing vessels.

CRA'FTILY, *ad.* in a cunning manner; dexterously; in a manner which includes in it more art than honesty.

CRA'FTINESS, *s.* cunning; stratagem.

CRA'FTSMAN, *s.* an artificer, tradesman, manufacturer, or mechanic.

CRA'FTSMASTER, *s.* a man skilled in his trade.

CRA'FTY, *a.* cunning; full of art, whereby a person overreaches another, or carries on a design against him without his discovery; it includes the idea of selfishness, and sometimes dishonesty. Fraudulent; sly.

CRAG, *s.* [*kraeghe*, Belg.] a neck, or the small end of the neck, applied to a joint of butcher's meat.

CRAG, *s.* [*craig*, Brit.] a rough, steep rock; the rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, *a.* full of ruggedness, or uneven parts.

CRA'GGEDNESS, *s.* fullness of crags or prominent rocks. Figuratively, rough, uneven, rugged.

CRA'GGINESS, *s.* the state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, *a.* uneven; broken; rugged; full of crags.

CRAIL, a decayed borough of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated on the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 8 miles S. E. of St. Andrews.

CRA'KENEEDLE *s.* the common venus-comb or shepherd's-needle.

To CRAM, *v. a.* [*cramman*, Sax.] to stuff by force; or to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain; to fill with more food than a person can conveniently eat; to thrust down by force, applied to the method used to feed and cram turkeys. Figuratively, to impose upon. Neuterly, to eat more than a person can well bear.

CRA'MBO, *s.* [a cant word] a play in which one person is obliged to find a rhyme to a word given by another.

CRAMP, *s.* [*crampe*, Fr.] in Medicine, a convulsive or involuntary contraction of the muscular part of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any restraint which hinders a person from exerting either the faculties of his mind or the strength of his body. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, *a.* attended with difficulties, not easy to be understood; intricate. A low term.

To CRAMP, *v. a.* to contract the muscular parts, and

thereby to occasion great pain. Figuratively, to restrain, confine, obstruct or hinder. To fasten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MPFISH, *s.* in Natural History, the torpedo, a fish which not only benumbs the hands of those that touch it, but likewise affects them in the same manner when they take it with a line and fishing-rod.

CRA'NBERRIES, *s.* the same with mossberries, or moorberries; a species of wortle or bilberry.

CRA'NBOURN, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, well watered with streams, 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 93 S. W. of London. Popnlation 2158.

CRA'NBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, and a free grammar-school, endowed by queen Elizabeth. It is a large and well frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 13 miles S. of Maidstone, and 49 S. E. of London. Populatton 3844.

To CRANCH. See To CRAUNCH.

CRANE, *s.* [*cran*, Sax.] a bird with a long bill, neck, and legs. A machine used in building and commerce, for raising large stones and other weights. A siphon, or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a bottle or cask. A long piece of iron put in a chimney, to hang pots upon.

CRA'NEAGE, *s.* the liberty of using a crane at a wharf; also, the money paid for drawing up wares out of a ship, &c. with a crane.

CRA'NESBILL, *s.* the geranium; a genus of plants, of which sixteen species are natives of England. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRA'NIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the skull.

CRANK, *s.* [*krank*, Belg.] the end of an iron axis turned square down, and turned again square to the first turning down, so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slipt to tread the treadle-wheel about; or, it is a contrivance of a square form projecting out from an axis or spindle, serving by its rotation to raise and fall the pistons of an engine for raising water. Figuratively, any pleasing conceit or pun formed by wresting a word from its original signification. Any bending or winding passage.

CRANK, *a.* in Sea Language, is applied to a ship, which is said to be *cranksided*, when she cannot bear her sails, or but small sail, without danger of oversetting; and to be *crank by the ground*, when her floor or bottom is so narrow that she cannot be brought on ground without danger. Healthy; sprightly; merry: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*.

To CRA'NKLE, *v. n.* to run in and out; to run in mazes, meanders, or windings. Actively, to break into windings.

CRA'NKLES, *s.* unequal surfaces; angles formed by the winding of the stream; inequalities.

CRA'NKNESS, *s.* health; vigour; disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED, *a.* full of holes or chinks.

CRA'NNY, *s.* [*crena*, Lat.] a chink, cleft, or narrow hole made in a rock or solid body, a fissure.

CRAPE, *s.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] a light transparent manufacture resembling gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted in the mill, wove without crossing, and much used in mourning.

CRA'PULENCE, *s.* [from *crapula*, Lat.] drunkenness; or the disorder of the head occasioned by excessive drinking.

CRA'PULOUS, *a.* [*crapulosus*, Lat.] drunk; sick or disordered in the head by excessive drinking.

To CRASH, *v. n.* to make a loud noise; applied to that which is occasioned by the fall of several things at once. Actively, to break or bruise by means of force.

CRASH, *s.* a loud, sudden, mixed sound, occasioned by several things falling, or being dashed together.

CRA'SIS, *s.* [κρᾶσις, Gr.] constitution, or the habit of body, formed by a due temperature of the humours.

CRASS, *a.* [*crassus*, Lat.] thick; gross; not comminuted; not subtle; inspissate; not easily running, applied to fluids.

CRA'SSITUDE, *s.* [*crassitudo*, Lat.] that state of a fluid which enables it to support solid bodies without sinking; grossness; coarseness; thickness.

CRASTINATION, *s.* [from *cras*, Lat.] the delaying a thing, which ought to be done immediately, to another time; generally used with the prefix *pro*.

CRATCH, *s.* [*creche*, Fr.] the pallisaded frame, in which the hay is put; a manger.

CRATER, *s.* [Lat.] a vent, aperture, or mouth.

CRAVAT, *s.* a cloth worn round the neck; a neck-cloth.

To CRAVE, *v. n.* [*crafian*, Sax.] to ask with earnestness and submission. Figuratively, to ask insatiably, or wish for without being satisfied; to require as necessary; to call for as a claim, applied to things.

CRA'VEN, a division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Are.

CRA'VEN, *s.* a cock that is conquered, and void of courage. Figuratively, a coward, or one afraid to encounter any danger. In criminal trials by battle, it was the exclamation of those who yielded to their opponents.

To CRA'VEN, *v. a.* to render inactive by fear; to render a person a coward, or affect with cowardice.

CRA'VER, *s.* an insatiable asker; a beggar.

To CRAUNCH, or CRANCH, *v. a.* [from *schrantsen*, Belg. whence the vulgar more properly say to *schraunch*] to crush with the teeth.

CRAW, *s.* [*kroe*, Dan.] the crop or first stomach in birds, made by the infinitely wise Architect of the world to supply the want of teeth and mastication in birds.

CRA'WFISH, *s.* [sometimes written *cray-fish*: *écrevisse*, Fr.] in Natural History, a small fresh-water fish, in the form of a lobster. Also a crustaceous sea-fish, as large as a lobster and in many respects resembling it; but less delicate in flavour.

To CRAWL, *v. a.* [*krielen*, Belg.] to move with a slow motion along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move slowly; to creep; to move in an abject posture, despised by all; to cringe.

CRA'WLER, *s.* an animal which moves with its belly on the ground; a creeper.

CRA'YFISH, *s.* the same with the CRAWFISH, which see.

CRA'YON, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of pencil; any colour formed into a roll or pencil. Figuratively, a design or portrait executed with crayons.

To CRAZE, *v. a.* [*écraser*, Fr.] to break. Figuratively, to crush or weaken a claim, or arguments; to powder. To disorder the senses or brain of a person.

CRA'ZEDNESS, or CRA'ZINESS, *s.* the state of a thing broken; weakness. Madness, applied to the understanding.

CRA'ZY, *a.* [*écrasé*, Fr.] broken. Figuratively, weak with age; decrepit; feeble. Disordered in mind; lunatic, or mad.

To CREAK, or CREEK, *v. n.* [*criquer*, old Fr.] to make a harsh, shrill, and disagreeable noise, like that of a rusty hinge, applied both to things and animals.

CREAM, *s.* [*cremor*, Lat.] the thick, fat, or unctuous substance which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood for some time, used in making butter. Figuratively, the best, essential, or most valuable part of any thing; as, *the cream of the jest*. *Cream-faced*, pale with fear.

To CREAM, *v. n.* to rise in cream. To look pale like cream. Actively, to skim off the cream of milk. Figura-

tively, to take or collect the flower, best part, or quintessence of any thing.

CREAMY, *a.* abounding with, or of the nature of cream.

CREANCE, *s.* [Fr.] in Falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE, *s.* a mark made in any thing by folding it.

To CREASE, *v. a.* to make a mark in any thing by folding or doubling it.

To CREATE, *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.] to form out of nothing; to cause to exist. Figuratively, to cause or produce; to occasion; to confer an honour or dignity; to invest with a new character. In Law, to give a thing new qualities; or put it into a new state.

CREATION, *s.* [*creatio*, Lat.] the act of forming or giving existence. In its strict sense, it implies the giving existence to a thing which had no pre-existent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles and dignity. The things created; the universe; any thing produced.

CREATIVE, *a.* having the power to form out of nothing; exerting the act or power of creation.

CREATOR, *s.* [*creator*, Lat.] the Being that bestows existence, or forms without any preceding matter; God.

CREATURE, kree-tur, *s.* a being which owes its existence to something else. Any thing created. An animal not human. A general term for man. A word of contempt for a human being. A word of petty tenderness. Figuratively, used for one who owes his fortune to, and is at the devotion of, another.

CREATURELY, *ad.* having the qualities of a created thing.

CREBRITUDE, *s.* [*crebritudo*, Lat.] frequentness, or the quality of repeating the same thing often.

CREBROUS, *a.* [*creber*, Lat.] frequent.

CRE'CY, or *Cressy*, a village of France, in the department of Somme, famous for a great victory obtained over the French by Edward III. Aug. 26, 1346, wherein the former were defeated with great slaughter, 30,000 foot being left dead in the field, besides the horse; among whom were the king of Bohemia, the count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes, 80 bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 4000 men at arms, with the duke of Alençon, and other great men, the flower of the French nobility. The English army was drawn up in three lines; the first consisted of 800 men at arms, 4000 English archers, and 600 Welsh foot, commanded by Edward prince of Wales, assisted by the earls of Warwick, Oxford, &c. The second line, composed of 800 men at arms, 4000 halberdiers, and 2400 archers, was led by the earls of Arundel and Northampton. The third line, or body of reserve, in which were 700 men at arms, 5300 bilmen, and 6000 archers, was ranged along the summit of a hill, and conducted by the king in person, attended by the lords Mowbray, Mortimer, and others. The army of the French consisted of more than 120,000 men. Crecy is about 10 miles N. of Abbeville.

CREDENCE, *s.* [from *credo*, Lat.] belief; credit; the act of the mind whereby it assents to the truth of a person's pretensions, and places confidence in his claim to assent. Figuratively, that which gives a person a right to belief or credit.

CREDENDA, *s.* [Lat.] in Theology, things or articles which it is necessary to believe; those propositions or articles which are merely the objects of faith, opposed to *agenda*, or practical duties.

CREDENT, *a.* [*credens*, Lat.] believing; easy of belief.

CREDENTIAL, *s.* [from *credens*, Lat.] that which gives a right to belief and credit; that which warrants a person's assuming any authority, and claims the respect due to one of that character.

CREDIBILITY, *s.* the claim which a thing may have to be assented to or believed; the quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be assented to; probability; belief.

CREDIBLE, *a.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] worthy of credit, assent, or belief; having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing worthy of credit, assent, or belief; credibility.

CREDIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be assented to; in such a manner as to claim belief.

CREDIT, *s.* [*credit*, Fr.] a belief of a thing as a truth. Figuratively, honour, esteem, testimony, or reputation for honesty; influence; power not compulsive; interest; the lending and expectation of money lent within some limited time; the faith reposed in the government by lending money at interest, which may be transferred, though not redeemable, or is promised to be repaid at a certain time. In Commerce, it signifies something sold on trust; and the *credit* of a person's account is that on which his payments, whether in cash or other commodities, are registered.

To CREDIT, *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.] to believe or assent to what a person says as truth. Figuratively, to reflect honour on a person or thing; to trust or confide in one; to let a person have goods on trust. In Commerce, to discharge a debt, by an entry on the credit side of an account.

CREDITABLE, *a.* reputable; honourable; decent; that may engage confidence or esteem. In Commerce, that may procure trust.

CREDITABLENESS, *s.* reputation; estimation; decency; the being generally praised and esteemed.

CREDITABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to keep one's reputation, or avoid disgrace; reputably; decently.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable manufacture of serges; formerly the see of a bishop. The cathedral, a magnificent structure, 200 feet in length, is still standing. It is seated between two hills, on the river Creddy, 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 180 W. by N. of London. Crediton was nearly destroyed by fire in 1743. Population 5922.

CREDITOR, *s.* [*creditor*, Lat.] one who lets another have any thing on trust; one to whom a debt is owing. In Book-keeping, that side of an account wherein all things which are delivered are entered; in the Cash-book, it contains a person's payments.

CREDULITY, *s.* [*credulitas*, Lat.] belief without examining into the truth of the thing assented to; too great easiness in believing; want of suspicion or caution.

CREDULOUS, *a.* [*credulus*, Lat.] assenting to any thing proposed as an object of belief, without examining into its truth; unsuspecting; easy to be deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of believing without examining; credulity; want of due caution.

CREED, *s.* [*credo*, Lat.] a brief summary of the articles of a Christian's belief. There are several ancient forms and scattered remains of creeds to be met with in the records of the primitive church; but the most universal creeds, and those which are allowed by the canons of the church, are the *Apostolical*, the *Athanasian*, and *Nicene Creeds*. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion. "There's my *creed*." *Shak.*

To CREEK, *v. a.* [*kreke*, Belg.] to make a harsh noise.

CREEK, *s.* [*crecca*, Sax.] in Geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land; a port, bay, or cove. An alley, or narrow passage. *Creek of day*, the first appearance of the dawn, from *kricke*, Teut.

CREE'KY, *a.* full of creeks and windings; unequal.

To CREEP, *v. n.* [preter. *crept; crypan*, Sax.] to move with the belly on the ground, applied to reptiles or animals which have no legs, such as worms and serpents. Figuratively, to grow on the ground, or upon supporters, applied to vegetables. To move slowly; to move unperceived into any place; to come unexpected, or steal out of a place unperceived and unheard; to behave with abjectness, or meanness of spirit; to fawn.

CRE'EPER, *s.* [*creopere*, Sax.] a plant which runs along the ground, or supports itself by means of some stronger body. An iron used to slide along a grate in kitchens. A kind of patten or clog worn by women in dirty weather.

CRE'EPHOLE, *s.* a hole or cavity into which an animal may retire to escape danger. Figuratively, an excuse; means devised to escape shame, or elude the force of law.

CRE'EPINGLY, *ad.* in a slow motion; after the manner of a reptile; slowly.

CREMA'TION, *s.* [*crematio*, Lat.] a burning.

CREMO'NA, a city of Italy, and capital of the Cremonese, (a territory of Milan, having Mantua on the E. and the Bresciano on the N.) It is a bishop's see, and has an university. The principal streets are broad and straight, adorned with some small squares, and many noble edifices. The country about is fertile, producing wine, fruits, honey, flax, &c. It is seated on the Oglio, in a delightful plain, near the Pò, 30 miles N. W. of Parma.

CRE'MOR, *s.* [Lat.] a milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

CRE'NATED, *a.* [*crenatus*, Lat.] in Botany, notched; jagged; or sawed on the edges.

CRE'PANE, *s.* in Farriery, an ulcer in the midst of the forepart of the foot, caused by a bilious, sharp, and biting humour, that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by striking the hinder feet.

To CRE'PITATE, *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] to make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA'TION, *s.* a small crackling noise, as the burning of thorns, parching of peas, &c.

CREPT, the participle of *creep*.

CREPU'SCULE, *s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the twilight.

CREPU'SCULOUS, *a.* [from *crepusculum*, Lat.] glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

CRE'SCENT, *a.* [*crescent*, Lat.] growing; increasing; in a state of increase.

CRE'SCENT, *s.* the moon in her state of increase. In Heraldry, it is a bearing in form of a new moon; and is used either as an honourable bearing, or as a distinction between elder and younger families; being generally assigned to the second son, and his descendants.

CRE'SCIVE, *a.* increasing; growing. *Shak.*

CRESS, *s.* [plural *cresses*, perhaps from *cresco*, Lat. on account of its quick growth] a herb used for salad, or eaten raw, of which there are several sorts; the garden *cress* and the water *cress* are most known.

CRE'SSET, *s.* [from *croisette*, Fr.] a great light set on a light-house, or watch-tower; a beacon. A lamp or torch.

CREST, *s.* [*crista*, Lat.] in Armoury, the top part of the armour for the head, mounting over the helmet in manner of a comb, or tuft of a cock, deriving its name from *crista*, a cock's comb, and was for the most part made of feathers, or the hair of horse's tails. In Heraldry, the uppermost part of an armoury, or that part of the casque or helmet next to the mantle. The *Crest* is deemed a greater mark of nobility than the armoury; being borne at tournaments, to which none were admitted, till they had given good proof of their nobility. Figuratively, pride, spirit, or courage.

CRE'STED, *a.* [*cristatus*, Lat.] adorned with a plume or crest; having a comb or tuft on the head. In Botany, flowers furnished with a tuft or crest, as in the common milkwort.

CRE'ST-FALLEN, *a.* dispirited; coward; in a state of dejection.

CRE'STLESS, *a.* in Heraldry, not honoured with coat-armoury; or of a noble or honourable family.

CRETA'CEOUS, kre-ta-shus, *a.* [from *creta*, Lat.] chalky; abounding with, having the qualities of chalk.

CRE'VICE, *s.* [from *crêver*, Fr.] a narrow opening made in a thing by its cracking, generally applied to walls or wainscots. A crack; a cleft; a flaw.

CREW, *s.* [probably from *cruth*, Sax.] formerly a company met together for any purpose. At present applied to a ship's company; or used to signify a company of contemptible persons, or such as herd together with some bad design.

CREWEL, *s.* [*klewel*, Belg.] fine worsted or yarn twisted and made up in a knot or ball.

CRE'WKERNE, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of dowlas, sail-cloth, gut-web, and stockings. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, 25 miles S. of Wells, and 132 W. S. W. of London. Population 3789.

CRIB, *s.* [Teut. *crybbe*, Sax.] the rack in a stable. Figuratively, the stall of an ox; a small habitation or hut. The cards which each party lay out of their hands, and are reckoned for the benefit of the dealer at the game of cribbage.

CRI'BBAGE, *s.* a game at cards, wherein the players endeavour to make fifteens, pairs, sequents, pairs royal, (corruptly pronounced *parials)* and one-and-thirty at playing, and to hold in their hands as many fifteens, pairs, pairs royal, and sequents, as they can.

CRI'BBLE, *s.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] a corn sieve; coarse meal.

CRIBRATION, *s.* [*cribro*, Lat.] the act of sifting, or separating by a sieve.

CRICK, *s.* [*cricco*, Ital.] a noise made by a door when its hinges are rusty, or want oiling. A painful stiffness in the neck, from *cryce*, Sax. A cricket.

CRICKET, *s.* an insect which frequents fire-places or ovens, and is remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noise. A game played with a bat and ball. A low seat or stool.

CRICKHO WEL, a town of Brecknockshire, much resorted to by invalids for the purpose of drinking goat's milk and whey. It has a market on Thursday, and the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been formerly a place of considerable strength. It is seated on the river Usk, 10 miles S. E. of Brecknock, and 157 W. by N. of London. Population 1061.

CRI'CKLADE, a town of Wilts, containing about 250 houses, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the Thames, (and the Thames and Severn Canal now comes up to the town,) 25 miles W. by S. of Oxford, and 84 W. by N. of London. Popul. 1642.

CRI'ER, *s.* a person authorised to proclaim things that are lost, or those which are to be sold.

CRIM-TA'RTARY, or *Crimea*, a peninsula of Europe, bounded on the N. by part of the district of Taurida, (a division of the Russian government of Ekaterinoslav,) and on the other parts by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. It is divided into two parts by mountains which run E. and W. The N. division is fit for pasturage only; in the S. part the valleys are remarkably fertile, and the climate extremely mild. The lower hills, extending from Theodosia to the E. extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. The Tartars are short and squat, with swarthy complexions, pig's eyes, square and flat faces, black hair, as strong as horse hair, and with very little beards. Their shirts and drawers are

cotton cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or sheep-skins. The women are too much like their husbands to be handsome; and the men usually make use of the slaves which they steal from their neighbours; and are continually roving from one place to another. The Tartar inhabitants are estimated at 70,000. Achmetsted now called Sympherpol, was made the capital in 1785. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastapol, one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world.

CRIME, *s.* [*crimen*, Lat.] a voluntary breach of any known law; an act of wickedness; an offence. SYNON. *Faults* result from human weakness, being transgressions of the rules of duty. *Crimes* proceed from the wickedness of the heart, being actions against the rules of nature.

CRI'MINAL, *a.* [*criminalis*, Lat.] contrary to any known law. Figuratively, faulty; worthy of blame; guilty; subject to some punishment on account of the violation of a law. In Law, that which is opposed to civil.

CRI'MINAL, *s.* a person who is accused of a voluntary breach of a known law; a person who has knowingly and wilfully acted contrary to any law.

CRI'MINALLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with innocence; in a manner which implies guilt, or the wilful breach of some law; in a manner which deserves blame or punishment; wickedly; guiltily.

CRIMINA'TION, *s.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] the act of accusing a person of the breach of some law; arraignment.

CRI'MINATORY, *a.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

CRI'MINOUS, *a.* [*criminosus*, Lat.] enormously guilty; iniquitous; wicked.

CRIMP, *a.* [from *crimble* or *crumble*] easily broken; crumbling with dryness; easily reduced to powder. Figuratively, not consistent; not of any force. A low word.

To CRI'MPLE, *v. a.* [*krimpen*, Teut.] to draw together in wrinkles; to contract; to corrugate.

CRI'MSON, *s.* [*cremosino*, Ital.] a deep red colour, mixed with an appearance of blue. Figuratively, in Poetical language, used for a dark, or any degree of a red colour.

To CRI'MSON, *v. a.* to dye or colour with red or crimson.

CRI'NCUM, *s.* [a cant word] a cramp; whimsy.

CRINGE, *s.* a low bow, carrying with it the idea of fawning and mean servility.

To CRINGE, *v. a.* [*kriechen*, Teut.] to form into wrinkles, or uncouth appearances; to draw together; to contract. Neuterly, to behave in a mean, servile manner; to fawn.

CRINI'GEROUS, *a.* [from *crinis* and *gero*, Lat.] hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRI'NKLE, *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Belg.] to go in and out; to wrinkle; to run in flexures. Actively, to draw a thing into wrinkles; to make the surface of a thing uneven.

CRI'NKLE, *s.* a wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRI'NOSE, *a.* [from *crinis*, Lat.] hairy.

CRINO'SITY, *s.* [*crinositas*, Lat.] hairiness.

CRI'PPLE, *s.* [*crypel*, Sax.] a person who has not the use of his limbs, especially his legs.

To CRI'PPLE, *v. a.* to make lame, or deprive a person of the use of his limbs.

CRI'PPLENESS, *s.* the state of a person who is lame, or has not the use of his limbs; lameness.

CRI'SIS, *s.* [κρίσις, Gr.] in Medicine, a change in a disorder, which either determines a patient's death or recovery. Figuratively, a period of time wherein an undertaking is arrived at its greatest height; any particular period.

CRISP, *a.* [*crispus*, Lat.] curled, indented, winding. Dry, brittle, or easily broken; friable. Short; brisk.

To CRISP, *v. a.* [*crispo*, Lat.] to curl, or form a thing into a ring; to twist. Neuterly, to run in and out. To make a thing easy to be broken by frying or drying it.

CRISPATION, *s.* the act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRI'SPING-IRON, or CRI'SPING-PIN, *s.* a curling iron.

CRI'SPNESS, *s.* the quality of a thing curled; easiness to be broken, owing to dryness. In Cookery, brittleness, owing to the hard incrustation formed by a brisk fire.

CRI'SPY, *a.* curled. In Cookery, brown and brittle.

CRITE'RION, *s.* [κριτήριον, Gr.] a standard, by which the goodness or badness of a thing may be judged.

CRITIC, *s.* [from κριτικὸς, Gr.] a person formed by nature, and qualified by art, to point out the perfection and imperfection of any of the productions in the arts or sciences; one who is employed in distinguishing the beauties or defects of an author; an examiner; a judge. Figuratively, a censurer, or person apt to find fault.

CRITIC, *a.* belonging to criticism; or the art of judging of the performances of an author.

CRITIC, (by some spelt *critique*, and then pronounced *kre-teek*) *s.* [*critique*, Fr.] an examination or comment on the works of an author, wherein both taste and learning are used as guides; a criticism; the art of criticism.

CRITICAL, *a.* able to distinguish the beauties and defects of any production; nice, exact, accurate; with all the judgment and care of a critic; after the manner of a critic; according to the rules of criticism. Captious; inclined to find fault; censorious. In Medicine and Politics, that in which some crisis or important change happens.

CRITICALLY, *ad.* in a critical manner; in such a manner as to discover beauties or defects; exactly; curiously. At some precise period.

CRITICALNESS, *s.* exactness, nicety, accuracy; the act of exercising the judgment, in order to discern the faults or perfections of any production. Incidence at a particular point of time.

To CRITICISE, krit-e-size, *v. a.* to write remarks, or point out the beauties and defects of any production. Figuratively, to find fault with. Actively, to censure, blame, or find fault with; to pass judgment upon.

CRITICISM, krit-e-sizm, *s.* the art or standard of judging well of the merits or demerits of any production. Figuratively, remark or observation made by a critic.

To CROAK, *v. n.* [*cracettan*, Sax.] to make a hoarse noise, applied to that made by a frog or raven. Figuratively, to caw, to cry, or make a disagreeable murmur.

CROAK, *s.* the noise made by a frog, raven, or crow.

CROA'TIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Hungary; on the E. and S. E. by Hungary and Sclavonia; on the S. by Sclavonia and Bosnia; and on the W. by Morlachia. The Austrian Croatia is about 130 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Turkish Croatia is about 40 miles long and 20 wide. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, but in the 11th century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary. Agram or Zagrab, the capital of the Austrian part, is 170 miles S. by W. of Vienna, in lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

CRO'CEOUS, *a.* [*croceus*, Lat.] consisting of or resembling saffron; yellow, or of a saffron colour.

CRO'CHES, *s.* little buds upon the top of a deer's horn.

CROCK, *s.* [*kruik*, Belg.] a cup or earthen vessel; a pot to boil victuals in. Figuratively, the smut occasioned by rubbing the outside of a pot against any thing.

CRO'CKERY, *s.* [from *kruick*, Belg.] earthenware.

CROCODILE, *s.* [κροκόδειλος, from κρόκος and δειλὸς, Gr.] an amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long-lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. Crocodiles lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water-side; covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them.

CRO'CUS, *s.* a plant, of which there are two kinds, the vernal and autumnal; the summits of the pointal of the latter species, with narrow leaves rolled back at the edges, are the saffron of the shops. In Chemistry, any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow colour.

CROFT, *s.* [*croft*, Sax.] a little close joining to a house, used either for corn or pasture.

CROISA'DE, or CROISA'DO, *s.* [from *croix*, Fr.] a holy war; a name given to the expeditions of the Christians against the Infidels, for the recovery of Palestine; so called because those who were engaged in them wore a cross on their clothes, and bore one on their standard.

CRO'ISES, *s.* [*croisés*, Fr.] pilgrims bound for the Holy Land, or those who have been already there, and who carry a cross. Soldiers engaged in a croisade.

CRO'MACK-WATER, a romantic lake of Cumberland, on the Cocker, between Buttermere and Lowes Water, 4 miles in length, nearly half a mile in breadth, in some places very deep, and containing 3 little islands, one of which is a rock. Half a mile from the S. W. end, is a most astonishing waterfall, called Scale Force, situate in an opening between the mountains of Melbreak and Blea-cragg.

CROMA'RTY, a tolerably fertile, and, of late years, well-cultivated county of Scotland, comprehending part of a peninsula on the south coast of the Frith to which it gives name. On the S. and W. it is bounded by Ross-shire; and on the E. by the Frith of Murray. It is 16 miles long from E. to W. and about 6 miles in its greatest breadth. It sends one member to parliament, jointly with Ross-shire, and in conjunction with that county, the population is about 74,820. Its capital, of the same name, has a manufacture of hempen cloth, which employs about 200 persons, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins. It contains a population of about 2600 souls, and is situated at or near the entrance of the Frith of Cromarty, the most safe, extensive, and commodious bay, or harbour of Scotland, and one of the finest in Europe, or the world. This truly excellent, but much neglected harbour, the *Portus Salutis* of the Romans, is about 22 miles in length, and in some parts 4 in breadth; the entrance is narrow and bold, being formed by two huge lofty rocks, which project into the sea till they approach within a mile of each other, and therefore defend this fine bay completely from winds and storms. These rocky promontories, or islands, thus approaching each other, and having also a similar appearance, are called by the natives, *The Sooters of Cromarty*, which, in the Scottish language, means wooers, or lovers. Such is the vast extent of sea-room in this bay, that almost the whole British navy might ride with safety within it; and the state of the shore, or anchorage ground, on both sides, for several miles up, is so favourable and smooth, that were a vessel driven from her cables and cast ashore, little or no damage would be incurred. The town of Cromarty is 18 miles N. E. of Inverness, in lat. 57. 38. N. long. 3. 50. W.

CRO'MER, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the sea-side, and was formerly more considerable than it is at present; for it had two churches, one of which, with several houses, were swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen. The town has been walled round, some remains of which are still to be seen; but it at present consists of only about 200 houses, straggling here and there, without form or order. It is 22 miles N. of Norwich, and 129 N. E. of London. Population 1232.

CRO'MFORD, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, 2 miles N. of Wicksworth. Here Sir R. Arkwright aid the foundation of his great cotton manufacture, which is still prosperously carried on by his son. Here also he built a noble seat and a church.

CRO'MWELL, Oliver, was the son of Mr. Robert Cromwell, who was the second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchingbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stewart, of the Isle of Ely, knight. He was born in the parish of St. John, in the ancient borough of Huntingdon, on April 24 or 25, in 1599, in the 41st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was sent to school under the care of Dr. Thomas Beard, master of the free-school at Huntingdon. He from thence removed to Sidney college in Cambridge, where he was admitted April 23, 1616, under the tuition of Mr. Richard Howlet, who, by a strict attention to his pupil's disposition, very quickly discovered, that he was less addicted to speculation than to action. His father dying, he returned home, where his conduct was far enough from being regular, insomuch that it gave his mother, who was a notable and prudent woman, much uneasiness. She was advised by some near relations to send him up to London, and to place him in Lincoln's inn, which she accordingly did, but without any extraordinary effects, since it only served to bring him acquainted with the vices of the town, by way of addition to those to which he had been addicted in the country. It does not at all appear that he applied himself to the study of the law, which was what his friends aimed at; on the contrary, he continued to pursue his pleasures, and gave himself up to wine, women, and play; in which last, though he was sometimes fortunate, yet, taking all his expenses together, they so much exceeded his income, that he quickly dissipated all that his father left him. But after a few years spent in this manner, he saw plainly the consequence of his follies, renounced them suddenly, and began to lead a very grave and sober life, and entered into a close friendship with several eminent divines, who looked upon his reformation as very extraordinary, and spoke of him as a man of sense and great abilities. As he was nearly related to Mr. Hampden of Buckinghamshire, to the Barringtons of Essex, and other considerable families, they interested themselves in his favour, and were very desirous of seeing him settled in the world; in order to which, a marriage was proposed, which soon after took effect. The lady he married was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Essex, knight, a woman of spirit and parts, and being descended from an ancient family, did not want a considerable portion of pride. Mr. Cromwell soon after returned to his own country, and settled at Huntingdon, till the death of his uncle Sir Thomas Stuart, who left an estate of between 400l. and 500l. a year, induced him to remove into the Isle of Ely. It was about this time that he began to converse mostly with them that were then styled Puritans, and by degrees affected their notions with great warmth and violence. He was elected a member of the third parliament in the reign of Charles I. which met January 20, 1628, and was of the committee for religion, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against popery, and by complaining of Dr. Neile, then bishop of Winchester, licensing books which had a very dangerous tendency

After the dissolution of that parliament, he returned again into the country, where he continued to express much concern for religion, to frequent silenced ministers, and to invite them often to lectures and sermons at his house, by which he again brought his affairs into a very indifferent situation; so that he judged it necessary to try what industry might do towards repairing these breaches, which led him to take a farm at St. Ive's, and this he kept about five years; though indeed, instead of repairing, it helped to run out the rest of his fortune. He had prayers in the morning and afternoon, and he gave public notice that he was ready to make restitution to any from whom he had won money at play; and he actually did return 30l. to Mr. Calton, from whom he won it several years before. When the earl of Bedford, and some other persons of high distinction, who had estates in Lincolnshire, were desirous of having the fens drained, Cromwell violently opposed it, which gave occasion to Mr. Hampden to recommend him to his friends in parliament as a person capable of conducting great things. He had the address to get himself chosen for Cambridge, a place in which he was not known, and was very zealous in promoting the remonstrance, carried November 11, 1641, which laid the basis of the civil war. In 1642, Mr. Cromwell raised a troop of horse, which he commanded, by virtue of a commission from the earl of Essex, and acted very vigorously, so that he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and had 1000 horse under his command, and was some time afterwards lieutenant-general of the horse. In the battle of Marston Moor, July 3, 1644, it was universally allowed that his cavalry had the greatest share in gaining the battle. In the winter, when the parliament sat, Cromwell and his friends carried what was then called the self-denying ordinance, that excluded the members of either house from having any commands in the army: however, Cromwell was at first occasionally, and at last absolutely exempted. Upon the introduction of the new model, as it was called, the chief command of the army was given to Sir Thomas Fairfax; and from being lieutenant-general of horse, Cromwell became lieutenant-general of the army, of which, while another had the title, he seems to have had the direction. In 1646, the earl of Essex died suddenly; and Cromwell turned his thoughts entirely to make the army the supreme power, which he accordingly effected, and turned out those members of the house who would not act by his direction. The circumstances connected with the beheading of the king, and other public transactions of that period, are well known. Cromwell had the command of the forces in Ireland, and the title of Lord Lieutenant was bestowed upon him; and by the month of June 1650; all Ireland was in a manner subdued, and that in so short a space as nine months. He left Ireton, his deputy there, and came over to England. On June 26, 1650, he was appointed general and commander in chief of all the forces of the commonwealth, and set out on his march against the Scots, who had received Charles II. On September 3, 1651, he totally defeated the king's forces at Worcester; he then came up to London, and was congratulated by the house of commons, the council of state, the lord mayor, &c. On the 19th of April, 1643, he called a council of officers, to debate about the government: while they were sitting, colonel Ingolby came and informed them, that the parliament had framed a bill to continue themselves till November 5, in the next year, proposing to fill up the house by new elections; whereupon the general marched directly to Westminster, with about 300 men, placed his soldiers about the house, entered first himself, and, after staying for some time talking to them, he ordered the soldiers to see the house clear of all members, and having caused the doors to be locked up, went away to Whitehall. On December 16, the same year, Cromwell was invested in the court of Chancery in Westminster-hall, with great solemnity, with the title of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, being then in the 54th year of his age. He applied himself immediately to the settling of public affairs, both foreign and domestic, and concluded a peace with the States of Holland, in which Denmark was included. He also made peace with Sweden, and France and Spain contended so earnestly for his friendship, that they made themselves ridiculous. As to domestic affairs, he filled the courts of Westminster with able judges, professed an unalterable resolution of maintaining liberty of conscience, and dismissed from their commands such officers as he could not confide in. He gave the command of all the forces in Scotland to general Monk, and sent his own son Henry to govern Ireland. By an ordinance dated the 12th of April, 1654, he united England and Scotland, fixing the number of representatives for the latter at thirty, and soon after he did the same by Ireland. He shewed a great regard to justice, in causing the brother of the ambassador from Portugal to be executed for murder. He called a parliament to meet on September 3, which was accordingly opened on that day, to which the Protector went in great state. He received the house of commons in the painted chamber, where he made them a very long speech. When they came to their house, after electing Mr. William Lenthall their speaker, they fell to debating whether the supreme legislative power of the kingdom should be in a single person or a parliament. This so alarmed the Protector, that on the 12th of the same month, he caused a guard to be set at the painted chamber, where he gave them a sharp reproof, and none were permitted to go into the house afterward before they had taken an oath to be faithful to the Protector and his government. The Protector finding this parliament would give him no money, and that they were about to take away his power, dissolved them. He restored to the city their militia. This year, 1655, there were some conspiracies, for which several persons suffered death, and the Protector from henceforth made no difficulty of supporting his authority, in any manner, and by any means. In the spring of this year he sent a powerful fleet under the command of admiral Penn, and a great body of land forces, commanded by general Venables, in hopes to make himself master of great part of the Spanish West Indies; and though they failed in their main design, yet they made themselves masters of Jamaica, and admiral Blake did great things in the Mediterranean: so that the Protector's reputation was very high abroad. Writs were issued out for the parliament to meet September 17, 1656, at which time they met accordingly; but there was a guard posted at the door of the house, who suffered none to enter till they had swallowed the oaths that were ready prepared for them; by which about 200 were excluded. In the spring of the year 1657, a kind of legislative government was brought upon the carpet, and it was agreed to offer Cromwell the title of king. Finding it disagreeable to his best friends, he told them he could not, with a good conscience, accept the title of king; but his highness resolved upon a new inauguration, which was accordingly, with great solemnity, performed, June 26, 1657, in Westminster-hall, with all the splendour of a coronation. On January 20, 1658, the commons met, as the other house also did, pursuant to the writs of summon issued by the Lord Protector; and all shew of force was withdrawn: but the two houses being at variance, the Protector dissolved them February 4, with great bitterness of speech, and deep sorrow of heart. This year Dunkirk, which was taken chiefly by the valour of the English, was delivered

into the hands of Lockhart, his ambassador. His favourite daughter, Mrs. Cleypole, was about this time taken ill, and died Aug. 6. He was from that time wholly altered, grew daily more reserved and suspicious, not indeed without reason; for he found a general discontent prevail through the nation. At Hampton-court he fell into a kind of slow fever, which soon degenerated into a tertian ague. Being removed to London, he became much worse, grew first lethargic, then delirious, from which he recovered a little, but was not capable of giving any distinct directions about public affairs. He died Sept. 3, 1658, in the 60th year of his age. A very pompous funeral was ordered at the public expence, and performed from Somerset-house with a splendour superior to any that has been bestowed upon crowned heads. The Protector had several children, of whom six survived to be men and women, viz. two sons and four daughters. 1. Richard Cromwell, born October, 1626, and died July 13, 1712, at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire; 2. Henry Cromwell, born Jan. 20, 1627, died March 25, 1674. 3. Bridget, who first married commissary-general Ireton, and after his decease lieutenant-general Fleetwood. 4. Elizabeth, born 1650; she married John Cleypole, esq. a Northamptonshire gentleman, whom the Protector made master of the horse, created him a baronet, July 16, 1657, and appointed him one of his lords. 5. Mary, who was married to the Lord Viscount Fauconberg, Nov. 18, 1657, who was raised to the dignity of an earl by king William, and died on the last day of the year 1700. 6. Frances, his youngest daughter, was twice married; first to Mr. Robert Rich, grandson to the earl of Warwick, Nov 11, 1657, who died the 16th of February following. She afterwards married Sir John Russell, of Chippenham in Cambridgeshire; by whom she left several children, and lived to a great age.

CRO'NBORG, a fortress of Zealand, situated on a point of land on the W. coast of the Sound, a little E. of Elsinore, and opposite to Helsingborg, in Sweden. The late unfortunate Queen Matilda was imprisoned here, before she was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden called Hamlet's Garden, supposed to be the spot where the murder of that king was committed.

CRONE, *s.* [*kronie*, Belg.] an old ewe. Figuratively, an old woman.

CRO'NET, *s.* in Farriery, the hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NSTADT, a town and fortress of Russia, situated on the island of Retufari, on the E. of the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles W. of Petersburgh. Its harbour is the station of the Russian fleet, having great magazines of naval stores, and numerous docks and yards for building and careening ships of the line. It was founded by Peter I. improved by his daughter Elizabeth, and completed by Catharine II. Population, about 40,000. Lat. 59. 59. N. lon. 29. 56. E.

CRO'NY, *s.* an old and very intimate acquaintance or confidant. A cant word.

CROOK, *s.* [*croc*, Fr.] any thing bent; a sheephook; a meander or winding; an artifice. "*By hook or by crook*," by bending a thing to one's purpose; at all events.

To CROOK, *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fr.] to bend, to turn any thing so as to resemble a hook. Figuratively, to thwart; to divert from the original purpose. To pervert from rectitude. Neuterly, to have a curvature; to be bent.

CROO'KED, *a.* [*croché*, Fr.] bent, opposed to straight; formed into an angle or hook; winding; curved; oblique. Figuratively perverse or bad; untoward. SYNON. By *crooked*, is understood any deviation from natural straightness. *Deformed* implies any part of the body being imperfect or unnatural. Thus a man is *crooked* if any ways twisted or bent from the natural shape, and *deformed* if he has an eye, a finger, or a toe, too little or too much.

CROO'KEDLY, *ad.* not straight; in an untoward, perverse, or uncomplying manner.

CROO'KEDNESS, *s.* deviation from straightness; inflection; the bending of a body. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, arising from any of its limbs being distorted or out of shape. Applied to the mind or temper, perversity, or a disposition which is not easily pleased.

CROO'KHORN. See CREWKERNE.

CROP, *s.* [*crop*, Sax.] the craw, or first stomach of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digestion.

CROP, *s.* [*croppa*, Sax.] the highest part, end, or top of a thing. Figuratively, corn collected in a harvest; the product of a field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, *v. a.* to cut off the tops or ends of any thing; to mow, reap, or lop. Figuratively, to shorten or consume in eating. Neuterly, to yield a harvest.

CRO'PFUL, *a.* filled; satiated with food.

CRO'PPER, *s.* in Natural History, a kind of pigeon, remarkable for swelling its crop.

CRO'PSICK, *a.* sick, or disordered by intemperate eating or drinking.

CRO'SCOMB, a town of Somersetshire, near Wells: some cloth is made here; but the chief manufacture is that of stockings. Market on Tuesday.

CRO'SIER, *s.* [*croiser*, Fr.] the pastoral staff of a bishop, so called from its having a cross on the top.

CRO'SLET, *s.* [*croisselet*, Fr.] a small cross.

CROSS, *s.* [*croix*, Fr.] one right line passing over another at right angles; an instrument made of two pieces of wood, cutting or crossing each other at right angles, on which malefactors were executed among the Romans. The sign made by the priest on the forehead of a person when baptised, by drawing two marks, which cross each other, with his fingers dipped in water. A monument to excite devotion; and anciently set up in markets and other public places. Figuratively, any thing which is contrary to a person's wishes, and is a trial of his patience.

CROSS, *a.* that falls athwart. Figuratively, opposite to a person's wishes and expectations; perverse; not complying; peevish; displeased with trifles; contradictory; not easily persuaded. Reciprocal on each side; interchanging.

CROSS, *prep.* athwart, so as to intersect from one side to another; transversely; over; from side to side. In Riding, so as to have one leg on each side of a horse; "*Cross* his back."

To CROSS, *v. a.* to lay one line so as to form angles with another; to sign with a cross; to mark out or cancel; to go over; to move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. Figuratively, to oppose the designs of another, and thereby render him peevish; to contradict; to debar; to preclude. Neuterly, to lie athwart; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, *s.* a round shot or bullet with a bar of iron put through it.

CRO'SSBILL, *s.* in Chancery, an original bill, by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff.

CRO'SSBITE, *s.* a cheat; a deception.

CRO'SSBOW, *s.* an engine or instrument made of a bow fixed across a stock, used in shooting deer, pigeons, &c. It will carry a bullet a considerable distance, and do execution.

To CROSS-EXA'MINE, *v. a.* to try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-FELL, a mountain in Cumberland, 8 miles E.S.E.

of Kirkoswold. Its extreme altitude is computed to be 2901 feet. At different elevations are two extensive plains; and a third on the summit contains several hundred acres, covered with moss and other vegetable productions. A few yards below the summit is a well.

CRO'SSGRAINED, *a.* in Joinery, applied to wood from whence a bough or branch has shot out, the grain of the branch shooting forward, and crossing that of the trunk. Figuratively, hard to please; peevish; perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

CRO'SSLET, *s.* [*croisueil*, old Fr.] a kind of crucible.

CRO'SSLY, *ad.* athwart, so as to intersect or form angles Figuratively, opposite, contrary, untowardly.

CRO'SSNESS, *s.* transverseness; intersection; perverseness; peevishness.

CRO'SSROW, *s.* the alphabet; so named from a cross being formerly placed at the beginning of it.

CRO'SS-STAFF, *s.* an instrument used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars, called likewise a *fore-staff*.

CRO'SSWAY, *s.* a small path intersecting a main road.

CRO'SSWIND, *s.* a wind blowing either from the right or left across a ship's way.

CRO'SS-WORT, *s.* a plant called also mugweed, found on ditch banks, and flowers in May and June.

CROTCH, *s.* [*croc*, Fr.] a hook or fork.

CROTCHET, *s.* [*crochet*, Fr.] in Music, one of the notes and marks of time, so called from its resembling a hook; it is equal to half a minim and double a quaver. In Printing, two opposite lines, hooked at the ends, serving to include any sentence or word that may be left out, without spoiling the sense of a period, marked [thus.] In Building, a support, or piece of wood fitted into another to sustain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, or device.

To CROUCH, *v. n.* [*crocher*, Fr.] to stoop low, applied to the posture of beasts, when they bend their legs, and approach with their bellies towards the ground, in testimony of obedience and submission. Figuratively, to bend or stoop to a person in a fawning and servile manner.

CROUP, kroop, *s.* [*croupe*, Fr.] the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse. A kind of asthma, or catarrh, attended with great soreness in the throat and with inflammatory fever, from *hropjan*, Goth. to cry out.

CROUPA'DES, *s.* in Farriery, higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of a horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without yerking.

CROUTE, *s.* a preparation of cabbage used on ship-board, and esteemed a preservative against the sea-scurvy.

CROW, kro, *s.* [*craw*, Sax.] a large black bird, of the carnivorous kind, or feeding on carrion. *To pluck a crow*, to contend with a person. Sometimes it is used for a contention about some worthless thing, or trifling subject. In Mechanics, a strong iron bar, used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, &c. The noise made by a cock. PROV. *The crow thinks her own bird the fairest.* So the Ethiopians are said to paint the devil white. Every one is partial to his own art, his own compositions, his own children, his own country, &c.

To CROW, kro, *v. n.* [preter. *I crew*, *crowed*, or *have crowed; crawan*, Sax.] to make a loud shrill noise, applied to that made by a cock. Figuratively, to boast, bully, or assume a superiority over another; to swagger; to vapour.

CROWBERRY, *s.* a small drooping shrub with trailing stems, and black berries, called also crakeberries. It is found on boggy heaths and mountains, and flowers in April and May. The berries, when boiled with alum, afford a dark purple dye.

CROWD, *s.* [*cruth*, Sax.] a great number of people squeezed or close together; a great number of things of the same sort adjacent to each other. Figuratively, the vulgar or lower sort of people. A fiddle, from *crwth*, Brit.

To CROWD, *v. a.* to fill a place with a great and confused multitude of people; to force a great many things in a confused manner into the same place, to press close together; to encumber, or oppress by multitudes. In the Marine, *to crowd sail*, to spread all the sails wide upon the yard for the sake of expedition, or quickening the motion of a ship. Neuterly, to go in great multitudes; to thrust among a multitude of others; to swarm.

CROWDER, *s.* a fiddler. A low word.

CROWFOOT, *s.* in Botany, the ranunculus, of which there are twelve species found native in England. In War, a caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long, used for incommoding the cavalry.

CROWLAND, a town of Lincolnshire, in the Fens, approachable only by narrow causeways. It has four streets separated from each other by water-courses, and connected by a curious triangular bridge for foot passengers: the banks of the water-courses are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl, which are in great plenty in the adjacent pools and marshes. It was formerly celebrated for its abbey of black monks, a noble structure, founded by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, of which nothing now remains except the N. aisle, which is used as the parish church. It is seated in an island of the same name, (called Crowland, from its soil, *cruda terra*, which signifies raw, or muddy land,) 11 miles N. of Peterborough, and 93 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Popul. 2716.

CROWLE, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated in the isle of Axholm, near the river Dun, 18 miles N. of Gainsborough, 167 N. N. E. of London. Popul. 2113.

CROWN, *s.* [*corona*, Lat.] an ornament worn on the head by kings, princes and noblemen, as a mark of their dignity. It was at first only a fillet tied round the head, but was afterwards made of leaves and flowers and rich stuffs, and sometimes ornamented with jewels of great value. The Jewish high-priest wore a crown, which was girt about his mitre, on the lower part of his bonnet. The Romans had various kinds of crowns, which they bestowed as rewards of military merit; as 1. The *oval Crown*, bestowed on generals who were entitled to the honours of the lesser triumph, called ovation. 2. The *naval* or *rostral crown*, composed of a circle of gold, with ornaments, representing beaks of ships, and given to the captain who first grappled, or the soldiers who first boarded an enemy's ship. 3. The *Corona Villaris* or *Castrensis*, was a circle of gold raised with jewels or pallisades; the reward of him who first entered the enemy's entrenchments. 4. The *mural Crown*, a circle of gold indented and embattled; given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there planted a standard. 5. The *civic Crown*, made of the branch of a green oak, and given to him who had saved the life of a citizen. 6. The *triumphal Crown*, consisting at first of the leaves of laurel, but afterwards made of gold, for those generals who had the honour of a triumph. 7. The crown called *Obsidionalis*, or *Graminea*, made of grass growing on the place; the reward of a general who had delivered a Roman army from a siege. 8. The *Crown of Laurel*, given by the Greeks to their athletæ; and by the Romans to those who had negotiated or concluded a peace with an enemy. They had likewise other crowns for those who ex-

celled as poets, orators, &c. These crowns were marks of nobility to the wearers; and, upon competitions for rank and dignity, often determined the preference in their favour. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, &c. worn on the head as a mark of birth or merit; a reward for some meritorious deed; royalty; a monarchy; the top of any thing, but of the head particularly; that part of a hat or cap which covers the head; a piece of money, valued at five shillings in England; honour; ornament; completion or accomplishment.

To CROWN, *v. a.* to place a crown on a person's head; to surround the head as with a crown. Figuratively, to dignify or adorn; to perfect; to complete; to finish.

CRO'WNED, *part.* in Botany, applied to the seeds, that to which the cup of the flower adheres, as in teasel; a seed furnished with a feather, as in dandelion.

CRO'WNET, *s.* the same with *coronet*; chief end.

CRO'WN-GLASS, *s.* the finest sort of window-glass.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *s.* a plant placed by Linnæus in the first section of his sixth class.

CRO'WN-OFFICE, *s.* a court or office under the King's bench, so called because the crown is immediately concerned in what is transacted therein.

CRO'WNPOST, *s.* in Building, a post which in some buildings stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters. In Architecture, the uppermost member of the cornice, called also *corona* and *larmier*.

CRO'WNSCAB, *s.* a stinking filthy scab, that breeds round the corners of a horse's hoof.

CRO'WN-THISTLE, *s.* a species of thistle found on hilly pastures, with purple or white flowers.

CRO'WN-WHEEL, *s.* the upper wheel of a watch next to, and driven by, the balance.

CRO'WN-WORKS, *s.* in Fortification, an outwork, running into the field, in order to gain some hill, and cover the other works of a place, &c.

CRO'YDON, a town in Surrey, the manor of which has belonged, ever since the conquest, to the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a venerable palace here, from the year 1278, but it was alienated and sold by authority of parliament, in 1780; and has since been employed as a cotton manufactory. It is situated near the source of the Wandel, 9 miles S. of London. It has a market on Saturday, chiefly for corn, oats, and oat-meal, and its second fair, October 2, is much frequented for walnuts. Population 12,447.

CRO'YLSTONE, *s.* in Natural History, crystallized caulk, in which the crystals are small.

CRU'CIAL, kroo-she-al, *a.* [from *crux*, Lat.] in form of a cross. *Crucial incision*, in Anatomy, an incision or cut in any fleshy part, in form of a cross.

To CRU'CIATE, *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] to torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE, *s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] a little vessel made either of earth or iron, without a handle, used by refiners, chemists, and others, to melt metals, &c. in. It derives its name from its being formerly marked with a cross.

CRUCI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *crux* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing the cross.

CRU'CIFIX, *s.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] a cross whereon the crucifixion of Christ is represented.

CRUCIFIXION, *s.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] the act of nailing to a cross.

CRU'CIFORM, *a.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] having the form of a cross.

To CRU'CIFY, *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Lat.] to fasten a person, by nailing his hands and feet on a cross.

CRUD, *s.* See CURD.

CRUDE, *a.* [*crudus*, Lat.] raw, applied to flesh not dressed; unchanged or unaltered by any process or preparation; harsh: unripe; unconcocted. Figuratively, unfinished; immature; not brought to perfection; not reduced to order, or properly examined or modified by the mind; imperfect, unpolished, inadequate, and unrefined, applied to ideas.

CRU'DELY, *ad.* without any preparation; without examination or consideration; gross, applied to ideas.

CRU'DENESS, *s.* unripeness; imperfection; indigestion.

CRU'DITY, *s.* rawness; indigestion; or a thing in its indigested state; the state of a disease, wherein the morbific matter is not yet come to a head, but increases the disorder.

CRU'DY, *a.* concreted; coagulated; curdled; raw; chill.

CRU'EL, *a.* [*crudelis*, Lat.] void of compassion, mercy, or pity, and delighting in the miseries, and increasing the sufferings of others; inhuman. Figuratively, implacable, inveterate, and causing the greatest degree of torture.

CRU'ELLY, *ad.* in an inhuman, barbarous, and savage manner, wherein the sufferings and tortures of others are beheld with delight, and increased with joy.

CRU'ELNESS, *s.* inhumanity; cruelty. Distinctiveness.

CRU'ELTY, *s.* a savage disposition delighting in the misfortunes and sufferings of another, and in increasing them.

CRU'ET, *s.* [*kruicke*, Belg.] a phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krooz, *s.* [*kruicke*, Belg.] a small cup.

CRUISE, *s.* [*croise*, Fr. a cross, the original *cruisers* bearing the cross] a voyage made by a ship up and down a coast, in order to guard it from any attack, or to intercept such of the enemy's ships as are near it.

To CRUISE, *v. n.* to rove about at sea, in search of an enemy's vessels; to sail to and fro, without any certain course or destination.

CRU'ISER, *s.* a vessel that sails to and fro, in quest of an enemy's ship.

CRUM, or CRUMB, *s.* [*cruma*, Sax.] the soft part of bread. Figuratively, a small particle, or bit.

To CRU'MBLE, *v. a.* [from the noun] to break into small particles or pieces. Neuterly, to fall into small pieces.

CRU'MENAL, *s.* [*crumena*, Lat.] a purse.

CRU'MMY, *a.* resembling the crumb of bread; soft. Figuratively, plump, or fleshy.

CRUMP, *a.* [*crump*, Sax.] crooked or deformed.

To CRU'MPLE, *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Belg.] to contract; to draw into wrinkles; to squeeze together in complications.

CRU'MPLET, or CRU'MPET, *s.* [*crompcht*, Sax.] a kind of soft cake, or pancake.

CRU'MPLING, *s.* a small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK, or CRU'NKLE, *v. n.* to cry like a crane.

CRU'PPER, *s.* [from *croupe*, Fr.] that part of a horse-furniture which reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRU'RAL, *a.* [*cruralis*, Lat.] belonging to the leg.

CRU'SADE, or CRUSA'DO, *s.* See CROISADE.

CRUSE, *s.* See CRUISE.

CRU'SET, *s.* a goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, *v. a.* [*écraser*, Fr.] to break to pieces, or to make the two opposite sides of a vessel meet by external violence; to overwhelm; to beat down; to depress; subdue; or destroy by force. Figuratively, to *crush* a bottle, in ancient diction is of the same import with the modern expression "to *crack* a bottle;" *i. e.* drink its contents.

CRUSH, *s.* collision; destruction.

CRUST, *s.* [*crusta*, Lat.] the hard external surface or coat of a thing; a collection of matter grown hard; the case which contains the fruit or meat of a pie or pudding; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, *v. a.* to cover with a hard case: to foul with soil, or dirt. Neuterly, to have its external surface hardened.

CRUSTACEOUS, krus-ta-shus, *a.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] covered with a jointed shell, applied to fish of the lobster kind, and opposed to *testaceous*, which embraces shells of a single piece.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having jointed shells.

CRU'STILY, *ad.* in a morose, surly, or peevish manner.

CRU'STINESS, *s.* the hardness of the outside of bread. Figuratively, peevishness, moroseness, surliness.

CRU'STY, *a.* covered with a hard surface or coat. Figuratively, not easily prevailed on; morose; peevish.

CRUTCH, *s.* [*crucke*, Teut.] a support composed of a round piece of wood, in which a long staff is fixed, placed under the arm-pits, and used by cripples or lame persons to walk with.

To CRUTCH, *v. a.* to support as with crutches.

To CRY, *v. n.* [*crier*, Fr.] to speak with vehemence and loudness; to speak to with great importunity and sorrow; to proclaim, to publish; to exclaim; to speak with a mournful tone of voice, attended with tears; to make a noise or squalling like an infant; to weep or shed tears. In Hunting, to yelp, applied to the noise made by a hound in full scent. *To cry out*, to scream, or make a shriek when in danger; to complain loudly; to blame or censure; to be in labour. Actively, to proclaim any thing that is lost, or to be sold. *To cry down*, to depreciate or undervalue; to blame, or detract from; to forbid; to overbear. *To cry up*, to praise, or increase the value of any thing by applause.

CRY, *s.* [*cri*, Fr.] lamentation; a mournful shriek or scream; clamour or outcry; an exclamation of triumph and wonder; a proclamation; the hawkers' proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets, as, "the *cries* of London;" acclamation; popular favour; importunate call; yell; inarticulate noise; the method of utterance made use of by different animals to express their wants, &c. In Hunting, the yelping of dogs. Figuratively, a pack of hounds; a confused inarticulate noise. SYNON. Children commonly *cry*; grown persons generally *weep*. 'Tis not the noise we make that denotes a greater or less measure of grief; for the *secret weeper* may be more distressed than one who *cries aloud*.

CRY'AL, *s.* the heron.

CRY'ER, *s.* [See CRIER] a kind of hawk, called the falcon-gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.

CRYPT, *s.* [from κρύπτω, Gr. *to hide*] a subterranean cell or cave, more especially under a church, for the interment of particular persons. A subterranean oratory, or chapel. The grave of a martyr.

CRY'PTIC, or CRYPTICAL, *a.* [from κρύπτω, Gr.] dark; abstruse; secret; occult; hidden; not made public.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from κρύπτω and γράφω, Gr.] the art of writing in secret characters. Ciphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY, *s.* [from κρύπτω and λόγος, Gr.] enigmatical language; the art of writing in ciphers.

CRY'STAL, *s.* [κρύσταλλος, Gr.] in Natural History, a hard, transparent, colourless stone, composed of simple plates, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, calcining in a strong fire, of a regular angular figure, supposed by some to be formed of dew coagulated by nitre. *Crystal glass*, a factitious body, far superior to common glass, originally manufactured at Venice, but since its introduction into this kingdom, brought to such perfection, as not only to rival, but even surpass that of Venice. In Chemistry, salts, or other matters, shot or congealed in the manner of a crystal.

CRY'STAL, *a.* consisting or made of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent, pellucid as crystal.

CRY'STALLINE, *a.* [*trystallinus*, Lat.] consisting of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent. *Crystalline humour*, in Anatomy, the second humour of the eye, lying immediately next the aqueous, beyond the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, *s.* in Chemistry, a combination of saline particles in the form of a crystal.

To CRY'STALLIZE, *v. a.* to form into a mass resembling that of crystals. Neuterly, to coagulate, or shoot into angular shapes, resembling a crystal.

CUB, *s.* [etymology uncertain] the young of a bear or fox; sometimes applied to that of a whale. Figuratively, the offspring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

To CUB, *v. a.* to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear.

CU'BA, the largest of the West-India islands, situate near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in its mean breadth, subject to the Spaniards. Round the coast are many convenient harbours; and several sorts of mines among the mountains. Here are large forests abounding with game, and extensive pastures, which feed large flocks and herds of horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. The hills run through the island from E. to W. and from these fall many rivulets. The land is generally level near the coast. The produce is that of sugar-canes, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, excellent tobacco, called by the Spaniards cigarros, aloes, mastic, cassia fistula, manioc, maize, cocoa, and some coffee. Here are cedar trees, so large, that canoes made of one of them will hold 50 men; also oaks, firs, palms, cotton trees, ebony, and mahogany. Havannah, the capital, is in lon. 82. 23. W. lat. 23. 9. N.

CUBATION, *s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] the act of lying down.

CU'BATORY, *a.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] recumbent.

CU'BATURE, *s.* the finding the solid contents of a body.

CUBE, *s.* [κύβος, Gr.] in Geometry, a solid body consisting of six equal square sides; a die. In Arithmetic, a number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root; as, two is the *cube-root* of eight.

CU'BEB, *s.* a small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, and of a grayish brown colour.

CU'BIC, or CU'BICAL, *a.* belonging to, or having the properties of a cube.

CU'BICALNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARY, *a.* [*cubiculum*, Lat.] fitted for the posture of lying down.

CU'BIFORM, *a.* in the shape or form of a cube or die.

CU'BIT, *s.* [*cubitus*, Lat.] a measure in use among the ancients, which was the distance from the elbow bending inward to the extremity of the middle finger, fixed by some to 1 foot 9.888 inches English measure; by others 1.824 foot; the reason of this variety is, that in Scripture there were two kinds of cubits, one measuring according to the first computation, and the other according to the latter.

CU'BITAL, *a.* containing the length or measure of a cubit.

CU'CKFIELD, a town of Sussex, with a market on Friday. Population 2586. It is 39 miles S. by W. of London.

CU'CKINGSTOOL, or DU'CKING-STOOL, *s.* a chair in which women are plunged into the water, as a punishment for scolding; a tumbrel, or tumbrella.

CU'CKOLD, *s.* [*cocu*, Fr.] one married to a woman that violates the marriage bed; the husband of an adultress.

To CU'CKOLD, *v. a.* to lie with another man's wife; to lie with another man, though married.

CU'CKOO, or CU'CKOW, *s.* [*cwccw*, Brit.] in Natural History, a bird which appears in the spring, and after sucking the eggs of other birds, lays her own to be hatched in their stead; hence it was usual to warn the husband of the approach of an adulterer by crying *cuckoo*, and in process of

time it was usual to call the person whose bed was defiled a *cuckold*. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of its note, and its name seems, in most languages, to be derived from it. Figuratively, used as a word of reproach or contempt, for one who reiterates words or a sentiment.

CU'CKOO-FLOWER, *s.* a species of the cardamine of Linnæus.

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE, *s.* the frothy substance or dew found about the joints of lavender, rosemary, &c.

CU'CULLATE, or CU'CULLATED, *a.* [*cucullatus*, Lat.] hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CU'CUMBER, (vulgarly pron. *cowcumber*) *s.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] a well-known plant and fruit. Besides the use of *cucumbers* as a food, their seed is one of the four greater cold seeds of the shops, and is almost an universal ingredient in emulsions, and of great service in fevers and nephritic complaints.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to those plants which resemble a gourd; such as the pompion and melon.

CU'CURBITE, *s.* a chymical vessel or glass made in the shape of a gourd, and commonly called a *body*.

CUD, *s.* [Sax.] the inside of the throat; the food kept by a cow in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

CU'DDEN, or CU'DDY, *s.* a clown; a stupid rustic fellow; a low dolt. A bad word.

To CU'DDLE, *v. n.* [a low word] to lie close; to squat.

CU'DGEL, *s.* [*kudse*, Belg.] a stick made use of to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole.

To CU'DGEL, *v. a.* to beat with a stick.

CU'DLE, *s.* a small sea-fish.

CU'DWEED, *s.* a plant, called also chafeweed, found in barren pastures and road sides, with brownish flowers. It is esteemed good in dysenteries.

CU'DWORT, *s.* in Botany, a plant, called also sea cudweed; a species of athanasia.

CUE, *s.* [*queue*, Fr.] the tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech, which a player who is to answer, looks upon as a sign for him to begin to speak. A hint. The part which a person is to play in his turn. Turn of mind.

CUERPO, *s.* [Span.] without the upper coat or cloak.

CUFF, *s.* [from *zuffa*, Ital.] a box given on the ear or the head, with the fist. To strike with the talons or wings, applied to birds.

To CUFF, *v. n.* to fight; to scuffle. Actively, to strike with the fist, or talons.

CUFF, *s.* [*coëffe*, Fr.] that part of the sleeve which is turned back from the wrist towards the shoulder.

CUI'NAGE, kwe-naje, *s.* the making up twine in peculiar forms for carriage.

CUI'RASS, kwe-ras, *s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] a part of defensive armour, made of iron well hammered, covering the body from the neck to the girdle. A breastplate.

CUIRA'SSIER, kwe-ras-seer, *s.* a soldier dressed in his armour, or cuirass; a man at arms.

CUISH, kwis, *s.* [*cuisse*, Fr.] the armour which covers the thighs. Better written *cuiss*.

CU'LDEES, *s.* [*colidei*, Lat.] in Church History, a sort of monkish priests, formerly inhabiting Scotland and Ireland. Being remarkable for the religious exercises of preaching and praying, they were called by way of eminence, *Cultores Dei*; from whence is derived the word *Culdees*.

CU'LERAGE, *s.* a plant, the same with the persicari.

CU'LINARY, *a.* [from *culina*, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen; or used in cookery.

To CULL, *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] to pick or choose from a number; to select.

CU'LLEN, a town of Scotland, 40 miles W. of Aberdeen. Votes in the Elgin District for one representative. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen.

CU'LLER, *s.* one who chooses a thing from a great many others.

CU'LLION, *s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] a low, mean, or dirty scoundrel; a cully; a word of great contempt.

CU'LLIONLY, *a.* having the qualities of a cullion; mean, base.

CU'LLIS, *s.* a kind of jelly.

CU'LLITON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 17 miles nearly E. of Exeter, and 159 S. W. of London.

CU'LLODEN MUIR, a wide heath, 3 miles E. of Inverness, where the Duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highland rebels, April 16, 1746.

CU'LLUMBINE, *s.* or more properly COLUMBINE, a plant of which the flowers are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white.

CU'LLY, or CULLION, *s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] a man deceived or seduced by sharpers or prostitutes: a low word.

To CU'LLY, *v. a.* to make a fool of a person; to deceive or impose upon; to cheat; to trick; to befool.

CULMIFEROUS, *a.* [from *culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such plants as have a smooth jointed stalk usually hollow; are wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and have their seeds contained in chaffy husks; such as wheat, barley, &c.

To CU'LMINATE, *v. n.* [*culmen*, Lat.] in Astronomy, to be at its greatest altitude; to be vertical, or in its meridian.

CULMINATION, *s.* in Astronomy, the transit or passage of a star over the meridian, or that point of its orbit wherein it is at its greatest altitude. The top, or crown.

CULPABI'LITY, *s.* the quality which subjects a thing to blame, or renders it an object of blame; blameableness.

CU'LPABLE, *a.* [*culpabilis*, Lat.] worthy of or deserving blame, including the idea of some voluntary fault of a slighter kind; criminal; guilty; blameable.

CU'LPABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person an object of blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve blame; criminally.

CU'LPRIT, *s.* [*qu'il paroît*, Fr. let it appear] a word used by the clerk of the arraigns, on the trial of a person, who, when the person arraigned pleads "Not guilty," answers, "*Culprit*, God send thee a good deliverance." In Law, a man arraigned before his judge.

CU'LROSS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Monteith, 21 miles W. N. W. of Edinburgh, and 50 S. of Perth. Votes in the Stirling District.

CU'LTER, or COU'LTER, *s.* [*cultor*, Lat.] the iron of a plough, which cuts the ground perpendicular before the ploughshare.

To CU'LTIVATE, *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.] to heighten the fruitfulness of the earth by manuring it, or by other methods of husbandry. To improve; to meliorate. Figuratively, to improve the understanding by education and study.

CULTIVATION, *s.* the act of improving soils by husbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the understanding by education and study; improvement in any science.

CULTIVATOR, *s.* one who improves, promotes, or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

CU'LTURE, *s.* [*cultura*, Lat.] the act of cultivating or

tilling the ground. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education and study; improvement in any branch of learning.

To CU'LTURE, *v. a.* to cultivate; to manure, till, or improve soil by labour, and other methods of husbandry.

CU'LVER, *s.* [*culfer*, Sax.] a pigeon. An old word.

CU'LVERIN, *s.* [*couleuvrine*, Fr.] a slender piece of ordnance, or artillery, from 5 one-half, to 5 inches bore, from 13 to twelve feet long, and carrying a shot from 5 one-fourth to 3 three-fourths inches diameter: originally, a hawk.

CU'LVERKEY, *s.* a species of flower.

To CU'MBER, *v. a.* [*komberen*, Belg.] to hinder a person from acting by its weight; to put a person to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight or length; to embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct. Figuratively, to load with something useless; to disturb, distress, or involve in difficulties; to distract or perplex with variety of employments.

CU'MBER, *s.* [*komber*, Belg.] hinderance; unmanageableness caused by bulk; vexation; embarrassment.

CU'MBERLAND, a maritime county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith; on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; and on the S. W. and S. by the Irish Sea and Lancashire. It is 58 miles in length from S. W. to N. E. and its greatest breadth, from E. to W. is about 45 miles. It is divided into five wards, and 103 parishes, contains 958,080 acres, 1 city, 10 market-towns, and 169,681 inhabitants; and sends 4 members to parliament. The mountains are large and lofty, feeding numerous flocks of sheep; and the valleys and plains are well cultivated. From the coal-pits on the coast, Ireland is principally supplied with fuel. The property here, both in lands and shipping, is more equally divided than in most other counties. Besides the coal mines, there are others of lead, copper, blue slates for covering the roofs of houses, lapis calaminaris, and of black lead, a mineral almost peculiar to this county, and produced here in quantities sufficient to supply all Europe. This county and Westmoreland, adjoining, are celebrated for their lakes, and the beautiful romantic scenery which their banks, and the adjacent country, exhibit. They have often afforded subjects for the pen and pencil, and a visit to the lakes has of late become a fashionable tour. The principal lakes in Cumberland, are Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water, West-water, Ennerdale-water, and Leathes-water. The chief rivers are the Eden and the Derwent. Carlisle is the capital.

CU'MBERSOME, *a.* occasioning great trouble and vexation. Figuratively, burthensome; embarrassing; occasioning perplexity; unwieldy, or not easily managed.

CU'MBERSOMELY, *ad.* in a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hinderance and vexation.

CU'MBERSOMENESS, *s.* encumbrance; hinderance; obstruction; embarrassment.

CU'MBRANCE, *s.* burden; hinderance; impediment.

CU'MBROUS, *a.* troublesome, vexatious; disturbing; causing uneasiness; oppressive. Jumbled together.

CU'MFREY, *s.* a medicinal plant, of healing virtue.

CU'MIN, *s.* [*cuminum*, Lat.] a plant.

To CU'MULATE, *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Lat.] to lay one thing upon another; to heap together.

CUNCTATION, *s.* [*cunctatio*, Lat.] the act of deferring the doing of a thing which ought to be done immediately.

CU'NCTATOR, *s.* [Lat] one given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard: not in use.

To CUND, *v. n.* [from *konnen*, Belg.] to give notice. Obsolete. See CONDER, or BALKER.

CU'NEAL, *a.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] relating to, or having the shape of a wedge.

CU'NEATED, *part.* [*cuneatus*, Lat.] made in the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, *a.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] having the form of a wedge. In Anatomy, applied to the fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot, from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below.

CU'NNER, *s.* the limpet, a kind of univalve fish less than an oyster, which sticks close to the rocks.

CU'NNING, *a.* [from *connan*, Sax.] learned, knowing, or of an extensive knowledge. Performed with art or skill; curious. Figuratively, sly; designing; crafty; over-reaching another by superior wit and understanding.

CU'NNING, *s.* [*cunninge*, Sax.] artifice; deceit; superior talents employed in deceiving others; dissimulation; sleight; craft; subtlety; art; skill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGLY, *ad.* in a sly, crafty manner. Skilfully.

CU'NNINGMAN, *s.* a man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CU'NNINGNESS, *s.* craftiness; slyness; skill.

CUP, *s.* [*cup*, Sax.] a small vessel, with a foot, to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a cup. In the plural, a merry bout or entertainment of drinking. Any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower. In Botany, a kind of empalement contiguous to the other parts of the flower, including either one flower, as in the primrose; or several florets, as in the daisy.

To CUP, *v. a.* to supply with liquor. A sense now obsolete. To bleed a person after having fixed a cupping-glass to the part.

CU'PAR, the county town of Fifeshire, Scotland, containing about 6173 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the Eden, 8 miles W. by S. of St. Andrews, and 30 N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Here the *Thanes of Fife* held their courts from the earliest times. Also, a town of Angus, on the Isla, 11 miles N. W. of Dundee, and 12 N. N. E. of Perth.

CU'PBEARER, *s.* an officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CU'PBOARD, *s.* [*cup* and *bord*, Sax.] a case or receptacle; a place fitted with shelves and a door, in which victuals or earthenware are placed, distinguished from a closet, which is considerably longer.

To CU'PBOARD, *v. a.* to put into a cupboard. Figuratively, to hoard.

CUPI'DITY, *s.* [*cupiditas*, Lat.] concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CU'POLA, *s.* [Ital.] in Architecture, a spherical vault, or the round of the top of the dome of a church, which resembles a cup inverted; called by some a lantern.

CU'PPER, *s.* one who applies a cupping-glass, and scarifies a person.

CU'PPING, *s.* in Surgery, the applying a cupping-glass for the discharge of blood, and other humours, by the skin.

CU'PPING-GLASS, *s.* a glass vessel, which having its air rarefied, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied to expand itself, and bring with it such humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards discharged by a scarifier, or instrument fitted with the points of several lancets, which by means of a spring enter the skin at the same time.

CU'PREOUS, *a.* [*cupreus*, Lat.] consisting of copper.

CUR, *s.* [*korre*, Belg.] a degenerate, worthless dog. Figuratively, a term of reproach for a man.

CU'RABLE, *a.* [from *cura*, Lat.] that may be healed.

CU'RABLENESS, *s.* the possibility of being healed.

CU'RACOA, a West-India Island, subject to the Dutch, 35 miles long and 12 broad. The principal town is St. Peter,

at the N. E. end of the island, with a good harbour. The chief articles of commerce are sugar, skins, and salt, and the inhabitants have long carried on a smuggling trade with the Spaniards. The island is barren, and dependent on the rains for water; yet the Dutch have built, on the southern coast, one of the largest, and by far the most elegant and cleanly town, called St. Barbara, in the West Indies. The harbour is naturally one of the worst in America; yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect. Lat. 12. 22. N. lon. 69. 15. W.

CU'RACY, *s.* the employment of a stipendiary clergyman doing the duty of the person who holds a benefice. *Perpetual Curacy*, a benefice holden by licence from the bishop, on the presentation of the patron or lay impropriator of a rectory.

CU'RATE, *s.* [*curator*, Lat.] a clergyman who performs the duties of another for a salary; a parish priest. One who holds a perpetual curacy.

CU'RATIVE, *a.* relating to the cure of a disease; recovering, or able to recover from a disorder.

CU'RATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who has the cure and superintendance of a thing, place, or person. A guardian.

CURB, *s.* [from *courber*, Fr.] in Farriery, an iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of a horse, used to manage a hard-mouthed horse. Figuratively, a restraint put on the inclinations of a person; opposition; hinderance. It is also a large swelling that runs along the inside of a horse's hoof, in the great sinews behind, above the top of the horn, which makes him go lame, after he has been heated.

To CURB, *v. a.* to manage or guide a horse by means of a curb. Figuratively, to check, or restrain the passions or inclinations.

CURB-STONE, *s.* a thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a flagged pavement.

CURD, *s.* [*kruyden*, Belg.] the thickening or clotting of any liquor, generally applied to that of milk, which is occasioned by mixing runnet with it.

To CURD, *v. a.* to turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

CU'RDISTAN, or *Kurdistan*, a country of Asia, partly lying in Armenia, and partly in Persia, along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending nearly the whole of ancient Assyria. The inhabitants are a mixture of Christians, Mohammedans, and Idolaters; they offer cocks, &c. in sacrifice to the devil; and, like the Arabs, partly live in towns and villages, and partly rove about with tents, subsisting chiefly by plunder. They are called Curds, and are not subject to either the Turks or Persians, but are divided into different tribes, each governed by its own chief.

To CU'RDLE, *v. n.* to grow into clots; to grow thick, like milk mixed with runnet. Actively, to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate, by mixing some acid with it.

CU'RDY, *a.* coagulated; clotted; concreted.

CURE, *s.* [*cura*, Lat.] a remedy; the healing of a wound, or recovering from a disease; the benefice or employment of a clergyman or curate. SYNON. *Cure* seems to have no other object than stubborn disorders, and those which proceed from constitution; whereas *remedy* has a view to slight complaints, and such as are of short duration.

To CURE, *v. a.* [*curo*, Lat.] to heal a wound; to restore to health; to recover from a disease. In Cookery, to preserve from stinking or corrupting; to salt.

CU'RELESS, *a.* without cure or remedy.

CU'RER, *s.* a healer or physician.

CU'RFEW, *s.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.] an evening bell, on the sound of which every man was obliged to put out his fire, and extinguish his candle, in the time of the Conqueror. Figuratively, any bell which tolls constantly in the night time; a cover for a fire; a fire-plate.

CURIA'LITY, *s.* [from *curialis*, Lat.] the privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

CURIO'SITY, *s.* a propensity or disposition of the soul, which inclines it to inquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them; inquisitiveness. A nice experiment; an object of curiosity, or a rarity. Accuracy.

CU'RIOUS, *a.* [*curiosus*, Lat.] inquisitive, or disposed to inquire into novelties, whether they respect truths or objects of sight; attentive to, or diligent. Accurate, or careful to avoid an impropriety or mistake. Exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat; laboured; rigid; severe.

CU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in an inquisitive, exact, accurate, elegant, laboured, or high finished manner; captiously.

CURL, *s.* a ringlet of hair formed into a ring, or making many concentric circles. Figuratively, a wave; undulation; waving line; sinuosity; flexure.

To CURL, *v. a.* [*cyrran*, Sax.] to make the hair twist in circles or ringlets; to writhe or twist round; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, or in a spiral form. Neuterly, to shrink back or into ringlets; to form circular lines; to twist itself; to rise in undulations, as smoke.

CU'RLEW, *s.* [*curlieu*, Fr.] 1. A water-fowl, with a long beak, of a gray colour, with red and black spots. 2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs; it runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, Sicily, and sometimes in France.

CURMU'DGEON, *s.* [a corrupt pronunciation and spelling of *cœur méchant*, Fr. a bad heart] one who is void of generosity; a niggardly or avaricious person; a miser.

CU'RRAGH, an extensive common, in Kildare, Leinster, about 30 miles from Dublin, celebrated for horse-races.

CU'RRANT, *s.* in Botany, the tree so called, and the berry of it; likewise a small dried grape; properly written *corinth*, from the city of that name in Greece.

CU'RRENCY, *s.* [from *currens*, Lat.] circulation; passing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as legal, applied to coin or money, whether in metal or paper. General reception; fluency, readiness of utterance; constant flow; uninterrupted course; general esteem and repute.

CU'RRENT, *a.* [*currens*, Lat.] passing from hand to hand; established or legal, applied to money. Generally received, not contradicted, applied to opinions. Popular, or established by a majority; fashionable; passable, or to be admitted; what is now passing. In Commerce, *account current*, is that which is opened by two persons that have dealings with each other, wherein the different debts and credits of each are registered on opposite sides, in order to form a balance between them.

CU'RRENT, *s.* in Hydrography, a running stream. In Navigation, a progressive motion of the water of the sea, by which a ship may be retarded in her course, or carried more swiftly, when moving in the same direction as the current. SYNON. *A stream* issues from a head, and moves forward with a continuity of parts. *A current* is a certain progressive motion of some fluid body. These words in the literal sense are applied to water. Thus we say the *stream* of a river, the *current* of the sea.

CU'RRENTLY, *ad.* in a constant motion; without opposition; without ceasing. Popularly; generally; fashionably.

CU'RRENTNESS, *s.* circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

CU'RRICLE, *s.* [*curriculus*, Lat.] a chariot; an open two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses. A course, from *curriculum*.

CU'RRIER, *s.* [*coriarius*, Lat.] one who dresses leather.

CU'RRISH, *a.* like a cur; snappish; quarrelsome.

To CU'RRY, *v. a.* [from *corium*, Lat.] to dress leather with oil, tallow, &c. To rub a horse with a sharp-pointed instrument or comb, in order to smooth his hide, promote circulation, and increase his flesh. Figuratively, to tickle, to flatter. To *curry favour with*, to endeavour to gain the esteem or friendship of another by trivial offices, and small compliances.

CU'RRYCOMB, *s.* an iron instrument set with iron teeth or wires, used to dress and clean a horse.

To CURSE, *v. a.* [*cursian*, Sax.] to wish a person ill; to devote to destruction. Figuratively, to afflict or torment. Neuterly, to imprecate.

CURSE, *s.* the action of wishing any tremendous evil to another. The act of devoting to temporal or eternal torments. Affliction; torment, or misery.

CU'RSED, *part.* under a curse; deserving a curse. Figuratively, hateful; unholy; vexatious; troublesome.

CU'RSEDLY, *ad.* miserably; shamefully: a low word.

CU'RSEDNESS, *s.* the state of being under a curse.

CU'RSITOR, *s.* [Lat.] an officer, or clerk belonging to Chancery, who makes out original writs. There are 24, having each particular shires allotted them, for which they make such original writs as are required, and are called Clerks of Course in the oath of the clerks of Chancery.

CU'RSORARY, *a.* [from *cursus*, Lat.] cursory; hasty.

CU'RSORILY, *ad.* hastily; without care or attention.

CU'RSORINESS, haste; slightness of attention.

CU'RSORY, *a.* [*cursorius*, Lat.] hasty; quick; careless.

CURST, *a.* [*korsel*, Belg.] froward; snarling; peevish; delighting in mischief; malignant.

CU'RSTNESS, *s.* peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

CURT, *a.* [*curtus*, Lat.] short.

To CURTAIL, *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat.] to cut off; to shorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expences.

CU'RTAIL DOG, *s.* a dog whose tail is cut off, and is thence rendered unfit for coursing; perhaps the original, from whence *cur* is formed by contraction.

CU'RTAIL-DOUBLE, *s.* a musical wind instrument like the bassoon, which plays the bass to the hautboy.

CU'RTAIN, *s.* [*cortina*, Lat.] a cloth hung before a window, made use of to exclude the light, air, or to hide any thing. In Fortification, that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two bastions. *Curtain lecture*, a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To CU'RTAIN, *v. a.* to furnish or hang with curtains.

CU'RTATE DISTANCE, *s.* in Astronomy, the distance of the sun's place, and that of the moon or a planet, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION, *s.* [from *curto*, Lat.] in Astronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planet's interval or distance from the sun.

CU'RTSY, *s.* See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED, *a.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] bent; crooked.

CURVATION, *s.* [from *curvo*, Lat.] the act of bending or crooking; the state of being bent or crooked; curvature.

CU'RVATURE, *s.* crookedness; inflection; manner of bending.

CURVE, *a.* [*curvus*, Lat.] crooked, bent, formed or forced from a straight surface to a curved one.

CURVE, *s.* any thing bent; a bending. In Geometry, a line whose points are placed and extended different ways, running on continually in all directions, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

To CURVE, *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] to bend; to crook; to bend back, or fold; to inflect.

To CURVET, *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Ital.] to bound or leap; to frisk; to grow wanton, or licentious.

CURVET, *s.* in the Menage, a leap or bound. Figuratively, a frolic or prank.

CURVILINEAR, *a.* [from *curvus* and *linea*, Lat.] consisting of, or composed of one or more crooked lines.

CU'RVITY, *s.* [*curvitas*, Lat.] crookedness.

CU'SCO, a large city of Peru, formerly the residence of the incas. It is built in a square form, and in its centre is the best market in all Spanish America. Four large streets perfectly straight, meet in the square, and streams of water run through the town. The number of inhabitants is about 32,000, of which three-fourths are of the original Americans; and they manufacture baize, cotton, and leather. It is 350 miles E. by S. of Lima. Lat. 13. 42. S. lon. 71. 6. W.

CU'SHION, *s.* [*kussen*, Belg.] a case of silk, velvet, or worsted, stuffed with wool, feathers, or horse-hair, placed on the seat of a chair, to render the sitting easy.

CU'SHIONED, *a.* supported by cushions; seated on a cushion; furnished with cushions to conceal a deformity.

CUSP, *s.* [*cuspis*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the horns of the moon, or any other planet.

CU'SPATED, or CU'SPIDATED, *a.* [from *cuspis*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to the leaves or petals of a flower, which end in a point, called spear-shaped by Miller.

CU'STARD, *s.* [*cwstard*, Brit.] a kind of pastry made with milk, eggs, and sugar, which are thickened into a mass, either by baking in an oven, or boiling over a fire.

CU'STODY, *s.* [*custodia*, Lat.] confinement in prison; restraint of liberty. Figuratively, the charge or keeping of a person; defence; preservation; security.

CU'STOM, *s.* [*costume*, Fr.] repeated and habitual practice of any action; fashion, or method adopted by the majority; an established manner; a good run of trade; a tribute or tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Custom house* is the place where those taxes are paid. Among Lawyers, it is a law or writ not written, established by long usage, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and daily is practised. SYNON. *Fashion* introduces itself, and extends daily. *Custom* establishes itself, and gains authority. The first forms a mode; the second a usage. Each is a kind of law independent on reason, with respect to that which relates to our outward actions. *Customs* relate to the general practice of the people; *manners* to their way of life; and *fashions* to their dress.

CU'STOMABLE, *a.* that is commonly practised.

CU'STOMABLENESS, *s.* frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

CU'STOMABLY, *ad.* according to custom, or habit.

CU'STOMARILY, *ad.* commonly; generally; habitually.

CU'STOMARINESS, *s.* frequency of repetition, or practice; frequent occurrence; commonness.

CU'STOMARY, *a.* habitual; usual; general.

CU'STOMED, *a.* usual; common; generally practised.

CU'STOMER, *s.* one who purchases any thing of a tradesman. An old word for a collector of customs.

CU'STOS, *s.* [Lat.] a keeper, or person who has the charge of any thing. So, *Custos Brevium* is a clerk belonging to the Common Pleas, who has the charge of writs and records of *Nisi prius*; there is also one in the Court of King's Bench, who files such writs as are to be filed, and all warrants of attorney, and transcribes or makes out records of *Nisi prius*. *Custos Rotulorum*, one who has the custody of rolls or records of the sessions of peace; he is also a justice of the peace, and of the quorum, in the county where he has his office. *Custos Spiritualium*, one who acts as an

ecclesiastical judge during the vacancy of a sec. *Custos Temporalium*, one appointed by the king to take care of the rents and profits of a vacant see.

CU'STREL, *s.* a buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To CUT, *v. a.* [preter. and participle passive *cut;* from *couteau*, Fr.] to penetrate, or divide with a sharp-edged instrument; to hew; to carve; to wound or pierce with any uneasy or poignant sensation. To intersect; to cross; to divide, by passing through. In Gaming, to separate a pack of cards, by taking off some of them from the others. Figuratively, to excel, or surpass. To *cut off*, to destroy; to rescind; to intercept; to obviate; to withhold; to preclude; to interrupt; to abbreviate. To *cut out*, to shape; to form; to contrive; to fit; to debar; to excel. To *cut up*, to carve, or divide a joint or fowl properly.

CUT, *part.* prepared, or fit for use, alluding to hewn timber, *Cut and come again*, plenty; continual supply.

CUT, *s.* the action or effect of a sharp or edged instrument; a channel made by art; a wound made by cutting; a small piece, or shred, separated by an edge-tool from a larger substance; a lot; a short way, by which some winding is cut off, or avoided; a picture taken from a copper-plate, or carved wood. Fashion; form; shape.

CU'TANEOUS, *a.* [from *cutis*, Lat.] relating to the skin.

CU'TICLE, *s.* [*cuticula*, Lat.] the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales. Figuratively, a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CU'TICULAR, *a.* belonging to the cuticle, or skin.

CU'TLASS, *s.* [*coutelas*, Fr.] a broad cutting sword.

CU'TLER, *s.* [*coutelier*, Fr.] a maker or seller of knives.

CUT-PURSE, *s.* one who robs a person by cutting his purse; a common practice before the invention of breeches, when men wore their purses at their girdles; a thief.

CU'TTER, *s.* a person or instrument which cuts any thing; a small nimble-sailing vessel; the fore-teeth.

CUT THROAT, *s.* a murderer; a ruffian; an assassin. Used adjectively, cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

CU'TTING, *s.* a shred, or piece separated by means of a knife, or sharp instrument. In Surgery, it signifies the extracting the stone out of the bladder. In the Menage, it is when the feet of a horse interfere, or when with the shoe of one foot he beats off the skin from the pastern joint of another hoof. In Painting, it is the laying one strong lively colour over another, without any shade or softening.

CU'TTLE-FISH, *s.* [*cuttlewisch*, Belg.] in Natural History, a fish, which when pursued by a fish of prey, emits a black liquor, by which it darkens the water and escapes.

CUXHA'VEN, a sea-port and fortified town of Bremen, situated on the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. It is the port for the English packets to Hamburgh, from which it is 60 miles distant.

CY'CLE, *s.* [*κύκγος*, Gr.] in Chronology, a certain period or series of years, which regularly proceed from the first to the last, and then return again to the first, and circulate perpetually. *The cycle of the sun* consists of 28 years; the metonic, or that of the moon, is a period of 19 years. The *cycle of the Roman indiction* is completed in 15 years.

CY'CLOID, *s.* [*κύκλος* and *εἶδος*, Gr.] a geometrical curve, formed by the line which a nail, in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line.

CYCLO'IDAL, *a.* [from *κύκλος* and *εἶδος* Gr.] relating to a cycloid. The *cycloidal space* is that contained between a cycloid and its substance.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA, *s.* [*κύκλος* and *παιδεία*, Gr.] a circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CY'DER, *s.* See CIDER.

CY'GNET, *s.* [from *cygnus*, Lat.] a young swan.

CY'LINDER, *s.* [*κύλινδρος*, Gr.] in Geometry, a round solid, having its base circular, equal, and parallel, in the form of a rolling stone, used by gardeners.

CYLI'NDRIC, or CYLI'NDRICAL, *a.* partaking of the nature, or in the form of, a cylinder.

CYMA'TIUM, *s.* [Lat. from *κυμάτιον*, Gr.] in Architecture, a member, or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is waved, or concave at top, and convex at bottom.

CY'MBAL, *s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] a musical instrument used by the ancients, supposed to be made of brass, and in the form of a kettle-drum, though somewhat less. Modern cymbals consist of two circular metal plates, held one in each hand, and played on by clashing them together.

CYNA'NTHROPY, *s.* [from *κύων* and *ἀνθρωπος*, Gr.] a species of madness, in which persons resemble a dog; the species of madness contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNARCTO'MACHY, *s.* [*κύων ἄρκτος* and *μαχὴ*, Gr.] a word coined by Butler, to denote bear-baiting with a dog "In bloody *cynarctomachy*." *Hudib.*

CYNEGE'TICS, *s.* [from *κυνηγετικὴ*, Gr.] the art of hunting; the art of training dogs for hunting.

CY'NIC, or CY'NICAL, *a.* [*κυνικὸς*, Gr.] snarling; brutal; or partaking of the qualities of a Cynic philosopher, who was remarkable for his contempt of riches, and rigorous reprehension of vice. Satirical, in a bad sense.

CY'NIC, *s.* [from *κυνικὸς*, Gr.] a philosopher who valued himself for his contempt of every thing, except morality; a sect founded by Diogenes. A snarler; a misanthrope.

CY'NOSURE, *s.* [*κύνοσουρα*, Gr.] in Astronomy, the name given by the Greeks to the polar star, by which sailors steer.

CY'PHEL, *s.* a provincial term for house-lock.

CY'PRESS-TREE, *s.* [*cypressus*, Lat.] a tall straight tree, whose fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked on it as a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of it is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never rots, nor is worm-eaten. It is still the emblem of mourning.

CY'PRUS, *s.* [so called from the place where it was made] a thin transparent stuff, used for sieves, &c.

CY'PRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Syria and that of Caramania, subject to the Turks. The soil is fertile, but subject to long droughts, and there are numerous springs, but no rivers. The Cypriots are, in general, tall and well made; many of them live to a very advanced age; their women have fine eyes, but in other respects are far from being beautiful; they do not, however, degenerate from their ancestors, as votaries of that goddess whose favourite habitation this island was supposed to be. It abounds with game; and great numbers of ortolans, boiled and pickled in vinegar, are annually exported. The chief produce is cotton, silk, and wines; the annual amount of the former is from 3 to 5000 bales; that of the silk is about 25,000; and the wines amount to near 40,000 gallons. The other exports are wool, nutmegs, turpentine, madder, kermes, opium, coloquinteda, salt, umber, green earth, and a small quantity of cochineal. Nicosia is the capital.

CYST, or CYSTIS, *s.* [*κύστις*, Gr.] in Surgery, a bag containing some morbid matter.

CYSTIC, *a.* in Surgery, contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, *s.* [from *κύστις* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] the act or practice of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR, zar, *s.* [Sclav.] written more properly *tzar*, the title of the emperor of Russia, as sovereign of Muscovy.

CZARINA, za-re-na, *s.* the title of the empress of Russia.

CZA'SLAU, a town and circle of Bohemia. In the church of the former is the tomb of Zisca, the celebrated general of the Hussites. It is 40 miles E. S. E. of Prague.

CZE'RNITZ, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. Here is a remarkable tract of land, called the Czernitzer Sea, 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, which in summer produces excellent grass and corn, but in winter is overflowed, and yields fish. It is 20 miles S. by W. of Laubach.

D.

D Is the fourth letter of the alphabet, and a consonant, differing but little in sound from T. In the Roman, Saxon, and our alphabet, it is of the same shape, and seems formed from the Delta of the Greeks. It is pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and then separating them by a gentle breathing, the lips being open at the same time. The sound of D in the English is uniform, and is never mute, except in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*, and scarcely so in them. D, as a numeral, denotes 500; and with a dash over it thus $\overline{D}$, 5000. In Abbreviations, it has various significations; thus D. stands for *doctor*, as M. D. for *doctor of Medicine*; D. T. *doctor of Theology*; D. D. *doctor of Divinity*; LL. D. *doctor of Laws*. D is also a note or key in music.

To DAB, *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] to touch gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, *s.* a small lump, generally applied to something moist; a blow with something moist or soft. A person expert in any thing, corrupted from *adept*. In Natural History, a small flat fish, somewhat like a flounder.

To DA'BBLE, *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Belg.] to smear, moisten, or daub with something wet. Neuterly, to play in the water; to do any thing in a slight or superficial manner.

DA'BBLER, *s.* one that plays in water. Figuratively, one who performs a thing superficially, or never makes himself complete master of any subject.

DA'B-CHICK, *s.* a small water-fowl, called likewise *dobchick*, *didapper*, and *dipchick*.

DA CAPO, *s.* an Italian term in Music, meaning that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

DA'CCA, a city, and once the capital, of Bengal, situated in the E. quarter, on a branch of the Ganges, which has a ready communication with all the other channels of that river, and the Burrampooter. It is the third city of Bengal in extent and population, and the capital of a district. It has large manufactures of the finest muslins and silks, and cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca lying low, is covered with perpetual verdure during the dry months, and is not subject to violent heats, as Moorshedabad, Patna, and other places. It is 140 miles N. E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23. 42. N. lon. 90. 17. E.

DACE, *s.* [*dereeau*, Fr.] a small river-fish resembling a roach, but something less.

DA'CTYL, or DA'CTYLE, *s.* [*dactylus*, Lat. *δάκτυλος*, Gr.] a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of one long and two short syllables; as, *tĕgmĭnĕ*, *cŭpĭdŏlĕm*.

DAD, or DA'DDY, *s.* [*tad*, Brit.] a child's way of expressing father.

DÆDAL, *a.* [*dædalus*, Lat.] various; variegated; skilful.

DÆMON, *s.* an evil spirit. See DEMON.

DA'FFODIL, DAFFODI'LLY, or DAFFODO'WNDILLY, *s.* in Botany, a species of the narcissus.

To DAFT, *v. a.* to toss aside; to throw away slightly.

DAG, *s.* [*dague*, Fr.] a dagger; a hand-gun, or pistol.

To DAG, *v. a.* [from *dag*, Sax.] to dirt or bemire the lower parts of a garment; to draggle.

DA'GGER, *s.* [*dague*, Fr.] a short sword; a poniard. In Fencing Schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. In Printing, the obelisk, used as a mark of reference, and of this form [†].

DA'GGERS-DRAWING, *s.* the act of drawing a dagger. Figuratively, quarrelsomeness or readiness to fight.

DA'HOMY, a country of Guinea, E. of the Slave Coast, and about 70 miles from the sea, called also *Fouin*, and supposed to reach from the sea coast 150 or 200 miles inland. The government is perfect despotism; yet, in the country, strangers are the least exposed to insults, and reside there in tranquillity. The king of Dahomy maintains a considerable standing army, among whom are several hundreds of women, immured within the palace, and trained to the use of arms, under a female general. The capital is Abomey, in lat. 8. 5. N. and lon. 2. 5. E.

DAILY, *a.* [*dæglic*, Sax.] happening, done, or repeated every day. Figuratively, constantly or frequently; used adverbially, every day; frequently.

DAINTILY, *ad.* in a curious, elegant, or delicate manner; deliciously; pleasantly; ceremoniously; squeamishly.

DAINTINESS, *s.* delicacy, softness; elegance; nicety; squeamishness, or the not being easily pleased either with food, or the productions of art; fastidiousness.

DA'INTY, *a.* pleasing to the taste, and purchased with great cost. Figuratively, of delicate or exquisite sensibility; squeamish; not easily pleased with food; scrupulous; elegant; well or nicely formed; nice, or affected.

DA'INTY, *s.* some rare food of exquisite taste; a delicacy. A word of fondness.

DA'IRY, *s.* [perhaps from *dey*, an old word for milk] the employment of making several kinds of food from milk; pasturage; a milk farm, or place where milk is kept, and butter or cheese made.

DA'IRY-MAID, *s.* a woman-servant who has the care of the dairy, and makes butter or cheese.

DA'ISY, *s.* [*dais*, Fr.] in Botany, a spring flower, called also the *bellis* and *day's eye*.

DALE, *s.* a low or hollow place between hills; a vale or valley. SYNON. *Valleys* are for the most part winding; and as they receive waters from the hills on each side, are generally converted into meads. A fine *vale*, with beautiful enclosures, bounded by rising woods, is a delightful prospect. *Dales* are much easier to be ploughed than hilly lands.

DALECA'RLIA, a river and province of Sweden, near Norway. The latter is about 270 miles in length, and from 40 to 120 in breadth; and is surrounded by Helsingland, Gestricia, Westmanland, Wermeland, and Norway. It is mountainous, yet has fertile pastures, and abounds in mines of copper, iron, and silver, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The inhabitants are a plain, hardy, warlike race. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The chief town is Fahlun.

DALKE'ITH, a parish and town of Mid-Lothian, seated on the Esk, 6 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. *Dalkeith House*, is the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleugh. The present magnificent palace was built about the beginning of the 18th century, on the spot formerly occupied by Dalkeith Castle, built on a perpendicular rock of great height, and inaccessible on all sides except the E. where it was defended by a fosse. Dalkeith is 363 miles from London. Popul. 5586.

DA'LLIANCE, *s.* acts of fondness between lovers. Figuratively, the caresses of a married couple. Delay, or deferring a thing; procrastination.

DA'LLIER, *s.* a trifler; a person who practises acts of fondness. A procrastinator.

To DA'LLY, *v. n.* [*dollen*, Belg.] to trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self, and lose time in idle play; to exchange caresses of fondness; to sport; to frolic; to delay.

DALMA'TIA, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the N. by Bosnia, S. by the gulf of Venice, E. by Servia, and W. by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia.

DA'LTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. The ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is seated on the spring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea, 6 miles S. W. of Ulverston, and 265 N. N. W. of London. Population 2697.

DAM, *s.* [from *dame*, which, according to Chaucer, formerly signified a mother] the mother, applied most commonly to beasts; but figuratively to persons.

DAM, *s.* [*dam*, Belg.] a mole, bank, or any other obstruction to confine water.

To DAM, *v. a.* [*demman*, Sax.] to confine water by moles or other obstructions. Figuratively, to damp; to extinguish, obstruct, or intercept.

DA'MAGE, *s.* [*domage*, Fr.] mischief; hurt; detriment; loss. In Common Law, it is what the jurors, upon a trial, allow the party who appears to have suffered wrong.

To DA'MAGE, *v. a.* to spoil, hurt, or impair any thing; to affect a person with loss, or hinder him in the prosecution of his business. Neuterly, to impair; to lose of its worth by time; to take damage.

DA'MAGEABLE, *a.* that may be impaired or spoiled by time; mischievous or hurtful; pernicious.

DA'MASCENE, or DA'MSON, *s.* [*damascenus*, Lat.] in Gardening, a small round black plum, of a rough and astringent taste.

DAMA'SCUS, now called *Sham*, a very ancient city of Syria, and the capital of a pachalic, is built in the form of an oblong square. Streams of clear water run across the plain of Damascus, which fertilize the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The caravansaries have long galleries, supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large court. The private houses, which are built of wood, have their fronts inwards, inclosing a court, and presenting a dead wall to the streets, although often richly adorned within. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses. The mosques are superb and numerous. The straight street, which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, has shops on each side, where all sorts of merchandise are sold. The gardens and orchards extend several miles round, and are embellished with summer-houses, turrets, fountains, cascades, and streams of water. A manufactory of cutlery is carried on here. Damascus stands on the river Barada, in a very fertile plain, extolled by the Arabs, who speak of it with enthusiasm, as the best watered and the most delicious, of all Syria; and contains about 180,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are Christians. It is 140 miles N. N. E. of Jerusalem, and 180 S. by W. of Aleppo. Lat. 33. 30. N. lon. 36. 40. E.

DA'MASK, *s.* [from *Damascus*, the place where it was invented] a manufacture of linen or silk woven with raised flowers; likewise a very fine steel, manufactured at Damascus in Syria, and used for swords and cutlass blades, and of a very fine temper. Figuratively, a red colour, alluding to that of the damask rose.

To DA'MASK, *v. a.* to weave linen or silk in raised figures; to variegate, diversify, or embellish. To adorn steel work with figures.

DA'MASK-ROSE, *s.* the deep red rose of Damascus.

DA'MASKENING, *s.* the art of adorning iron and steel, by cutting and carving holes in them, and filling them up with gold or silver wire; used in enriching the blades of swords and locks of pistols.

DA'MBEA, or *Dembea*, an extensive lake of Abyssinia, 200 miles in circuit, containing twelve fertile islands, and abundance of fish and river-horses, 100 miles from the source of the Nile. The country of Dambea, on the N. of the lake, being flat, is subject to inundations.

DAME, *s.* [*dame*, Fr.] originally applied to a person who was mistress of a family, and of noble birth, as it is at present used in Law; but now commonly used for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower sort. Figuratively, woman in general.

DAMIE'TTA, a sea-port town of Egypt, situated on the eastern branch of the Nile, about 7½ miles from its mouth, in the most fruitful part of Egypt. The number of inhabitants is about 40,000; they manufacture fine linen of all colours; napkins fringed with silk, &c. &c. Multitudes of boats and small vessels fill the port or road, which however, is very defective and disadvantageous to trade, being every where totally exposed. It is a place of great trade, and 90 miles N. N. E. of Cairo.

DAMES-VIOLET, *s.* a plant, the same with the queen's gilliflower.

To DAMN, dam, *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.] to doom, devote, or curse to eternal torments; to condemn; to explode or render any performance unpopular, by hissing or criticising.

DA'MNABLE, dam-na-bl, *a.* deserving, or justly condemned to, eternal punishment. Sometimes used indecently, in a ludicrous sense, for pernicious or odious.

DA'MNABLY, *ad.* so as to incur eternal punishment.

DAMNATION, *s.* exclusion from Divine mercy; the state of a person who is sentenced to eternal punishment.

DA'MNATORY, *a.* [*damnatorius*, Lat.] containing the sentence to eternal punishment.

DA'MNED, *part.* hateful; detestable; abominable; abhorred; doomed to everlasting punishment.

DAMNIFIC, *a.* procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY, *v. a.* [*damnifico*, Lat.] to cause loss, to spoil, hurt, or impair; to injure or damage.

DA'MNINGNESS *s.* tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, *a.* [*dampe*, Belg.] moist; inclining to wet; moistened by the air or vapours. Figuratively, dejected, full of sorrow, on account of some sudden calamity.

DAMP, *s.* a fog, or mist; a moist, noxious vapour. Figuratively, dejection or sorrow; depression of spirit.

To DAMP, *v. a.* to wet or moisten, to chill; or diminish heat by water. Figuratively, to lessen any quality; to smother, check, or depress any ardour or passion. To abate motion. To weaken; to abandon.

DA'MPISHNESS, *s.* tendency to wetness, or moisture, arising from fogs, vapours, &c.

DA'MPNESS, *s.* cold, moisture, or fogginess.

DA'MPY, *a.* moist or wet. Dejected; sorrowful.

DA'MSEL, *s.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.] originally used for a young gentlewoman or lady of distinction; an attendant of the higher rank; but at present for a young country lass.

DA'MSON, *s.* a kind of plum. See DAMASCENE.

DAN, *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] a title of dignity or honour, formerly used in poetry for *master*.

DA'NBURY, a village in Essex, on a hill, 5 miles E. of Chelmsford. The spire of the church serves as a seamark.

To DANCE, *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr.] to move in a graceful attitude, according to an air sung or played. Actively, to make a person dance or skip. To *dance attendance*, to wait in an humble and suppliant manner on a person.

DANCE, *s.* [*danse*, Fr.] an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art to the measure or tune of a musical instrument, or the voice.

DA'NCER, *s.* one who practises dancing.

DA'NCINGMASTER, *s.* a teacher of dancing.

DA'NCINGSCHOOL, *s.* the school where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, *s.* [*dent de lion*, Fr. lion's tooth] in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there are divers species.

DA'NDIPRAT, *s.* [*dandin*, Fr.] a little fellow, used sometimes as a word of fondness; and sometimes in a way of reproach. A coin of Henry VII.

To DA'NDLE, *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Belg.] to keep a child in motion, either on the knee or otherwise, to quiet it. Figuratively, to treat with too much fondness; to use like a child.

DA'NDLER, *s.* a person that fondles a child.

DA'NDRUFF, *s.* the dirt or scurf which sticks to the head.

DA'NEGELT, *s.* a tax, or tribute, on every hide of land, imposed on the Saxons, our ancestors, by the Danes, on their frequent invasions, as the arbitrary terms of peace, and their departure. But after their expulsion it was imposed as a continual yearly tax upon the whole nation, under king Ethelred. It was levied by William I. and II. but was released by Henry I. and finally abolished by king Stephen.

DA'NEWORT, *s.* in Botany, a species of elder, likewise called the dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DA'NGER, *s.* [*danger*, Fr.] hazard; risk; or a condition which is liable to mischief or calamity. SYNON. The avaricious man, spurred on by interest, fears no *danger*; *hazards* his health and happiness; runs every *risk* that attends his profession, and gladly *ventures* his all in search of that which, if obtained, he would not have the spirit to enjoy.

To DA'NGER, *v. a.* to expose to loss, calamity, or misery.

DA'NGERLESS, *a.* out of a possibility of meeting with any calamity or accident; exempt from danger.

DA'NGEROUS, *a.* exposed to accidents, loss, harm, or mischief; hazardous; perilous.

DA'NGEROUSLY, *ad.* hazardously; perilously; full of danger.

DA'NGEROUSNESS, *s.* a condition which exposes to accidents, calamity, or death; hazard; peril.

To DA'NGLE, *v. n.* to hang loose and quivering, so as to be put in motion by the wind, breath, or a shake. Figuratively, to hang as a dependent upon a person.

DA'NGLER, *s.* a person who frequents the company of women merely to pass or kill time.

DANK, *a.* [from *tuncken*, Teut.] moist; wettish; humid.

DA'NKISH, *a.* somewhat moist or wet.

DA'NTZIC, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, and the capital of West Prussia, with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of grain and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It was said to contain formerly 200,000 inhabitants, though there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 persons; but the population is now estimated at about 48,000. The college is provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores. It was once a free Hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but in 1793 it submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. The established religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, who are all tolerated. It was taken by the French in 1807, but was restored by the treaty of Tilsit. The French again occupied it for five years, but were compelled to evacuate it early in 1814. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weissel, or Vistula, near the Gulf of Angil in the Baltic sea; 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, and 170 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 38. E. lat. 54. 21. N.

DA'NUBE, the largest river of Europe, called *Ister*, by the ancients, rising in and running through the circle of Suabia, passing by Ulm, then through Bavaria and Austria, passing by Ratisbon, Passau, and Vienna, it then enters Hungary, passing on to Presburgh, Buda, and Belgrade, after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, and falls into the Black Sea, by five principal channels, in the province of Bessarabia. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm; receives several large rivers as it passes along; is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and their enemies have had men of war on it; yet there are cataracts on it, both above and below Buda, which prevent its being navagable either way in that part. From its source to the sea, it traverses a course of 1600 miles.

To DAP, *v. a.* [from *dip*] in Angling, to let fall, or put gently into the water.

DA'PIFER, *s.* the dignity or office of grand master of a prince's household. In Germany, the elector of Bavaria assumed the title of *Archdapifer* of the empire, whose office was, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback.

DA'PPER, *a.* [*dapper*, Belg.] small of stature, and full of spirit and vivacity. It is usually spoken in contempt.

DA'PPERLING, *s.* a person of low stature; a dwarf.

DA'PPLE, *a.* marked, variegated, or clouded with different colours; streaked; imbricated.

To DA'PPLE, *v. a.* to streak, or diversify with a different colour; to vary or variegate.

DAR, or DART, *s.* a fish found in the Severn.

DARA'BJERD, a town of Farsistan, Persia, with a considerable manufacture of glass. Near it is found salt of various colours, red, white, black, and green. It is 140 miles E. S. E. of Schiras.

DARDANE'LLES, two castles, (built by Mahomet IV. in 1658) one on each side of the Strait of Galipoli, anciently the Hellespont, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. The strait is 33 miles long; in the broadest part it is a mile and a half across, and in the narrowest half a mile. At the entrance, where guarded by the castles, it is about two miles over.

To DARE, *v. n.* [preter. *I durst*, or *have dared*; *dearran*, Sax.] to undertake a thing without being discouraged by the dangers which attend it. Actively, to challenge, or provoke a person to fight. To *dare larks*, is to catch them by means

of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught.

DARE, *s.* a provocation; a challenge; defiance.

DA'REFUL, *a.* full of defiance; without fear.

DA'RGLE, a romantic vale, or glen, in the county of Wicklow, about 10 miles from Dublin. The lofty mountains on each side are clothed with trees down to the edge of the river, which noisily tumbles from rock to rock to the bottom, forming many cascades; and the views from the eminences are grand and beautiful.

DA'RIEN, an isthmus, or narrow country, which joins North and South America, having the Atlantic on the N. E. and the Pacific on the S. W. It extends about 360 miles in length, and from 48 to 135 in breadth. It is generally considered as a province of Terra Firma, though it seems to be a part of North America, and was of great importance to the Spaniards, as the wealth of Peru was brought yearly to Panama and Porto Bello, and thence exported to Europe. Here are many high mountains, and the low grounds are frequently overflowed with the heavy rains. The natives build their houses with hurdles, plastered over with earth, and have plantations along the banks of the rivers. The girls pick and spin cotton, and the women weave it; and the men fabricate very neat baskets with canes, reeds, or palmetto leaves dyed of several colours. Polygamy is allowed among them. Panama and Porto Bello are the principal towns; but the chief station of the Spaniards is Cana, a small fort on the frontiers of Choco, 120 miles S. E. of Panama.

DA'RING, *a.* bold; adventurous; courageously undertaking an affair notwithstanding the dangers attending it.

DA'RINGLY, *ad.* in a bold, courageous, outrageous, or impudent manner; fearlessly.

DA'RINGNESS, *s.* boldness, courage; impudence.

DARK, *a.* [*deorc*, Sax.] without light; not bright; dull, applied to colours. Opaque, not to be seen through; not having light in itself. Figuratively, not easy to be understood; obscure; ignorant; not enlightened with knowledge or revelation. Gloomy; not cheerful, applied to the temper.

DARK, *s.* want of light, by which all objects become invisible. Figuratively, obscurity; the condition of a person not known or famous; want of knowledge; ignorance.

To DA'RKEN, *v. a.* [*adeorcian*, Sax.] to deprive of, or shut out the light; to cloud, perplex; to render the mind unable to distinguish the qualities of objects; to grow towards night; to grow dark or gloomy.

DA'RKING, or *Dorking*, a town of Surrey, with a market on Thursday, noted for corn and fowls, and a large fair on May 23, for lambs. The custom of Borough English prevails in this manor. It is seated in a healthy air, on a soft sandy rock, near the river Mole, 11 miles E. of Guildford, and 23 S. S. W. of London. Population 4711.

DA'RKLING, *part.* hid in the dark; kept from sight.

DA'RKLY, *ad.* in a situation void of light; obscurely.

DA'RKNESS, *s.* a state wherein light is absent, and objects which are discovered by the sight become invisible; opaqueness, want of transparency. Obscurity, or difficulty to be understood, applied to books; want of perspicuity; ignorance; uncertainty; secrecy. The infernal gloom; wickedness; the empire of Satan. SYNON. In a figurative sense, *darkness* implies a state of life in which we are shut up from the world; as the state of a hermit; state of a recluse. By *obscurity*, is understood a state of retirement, as when we retreat into the country far from the notice of the public eye.

DA'RKSOME, *a.* gloomy; obscure; not luminous.

DA'RLING, *s.* [*deorling*, Sax.] a person more beloved than any other; a favourite.

DA'RLINGTON, a neat thriving town, in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday, and about 8574 inhabitants; noted for its manufacture of huckabacks, ten quarters wide, diapers, stuffs, &c. Some fine linens are also made here, the Skerne waters being famous for bleaching. It has a spacious market place, and handsome church. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and another for spinning linen yarn, have been invented and erected here. Darlington is seated on the river Skerne, (over which there is a long stone bridge,) which falls into the Tees, 3 or 4 miles below the town, 19 miles S. of Durham, and 241 N. by W. of London.

DA'RMSTADT, the capital of the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It has a consistory, a criminal court, a college, a court of appeals, &c. and is seated on a river of the same name, 18 miles E. S. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 38. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

To DARN, *v. a.* to mend holes by stitches, in imitation of the fabric of the stuff.

DA'RNEL, *s.* a weed growing in corn-fields, of which there are two kinds, the red and the white; called also rye-grass, or ray-grass.

DART, *s.* [*dard*, Fr.] a small lance or weapon thrown by the hand. In Poetry, any missile weapon.

To DART, *v. a.* to cast or throw a dart; to wound at a distance; to emit, or cast. Neuterly, to fly as a dart.

DA'RTFORD, a town of Kent, seated on the river Darent, near its influx into the Thames, which is a harbour for barges, 7 miles W. of Gravesend, and 15 E. by S. of London. It is a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Canterbury, and has a market, chiefly for corn, on Saturday. The rebellion of Watt Tyler, in the reign of Richard II. began in this town. Population 4715.

DA'RTMOUTH, a town of Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a safe haven, capable of sheltering 500 sail of ships. It is seated at the mouth of the Dart, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, (an extensive moorish tract, of about 80,000 acres, feeding great numbers of black cattle,) and after passing Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, is joined by the Hareborn, 7 miles above its fall into Dartmouth haven. The town, which is about a mile long, stands on the side of a craggy hill, with streets very irregular; yet the houses are generally very high. The harbour is defended by three castles, besides forts and blockhouses; and here is a large quay with a spacious street before it, inhabited by some considerable merchants. Dartmouth has a considerable trade to Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. Its pilchard and foreign fisheries employ a great many men. It sends one member to parliament, and is 30 miles S. S. W. of Exeter, and 203 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday for corn and provisions; and one almost every day for fish. Population 4597.

To DASH, *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology] to throw one thing with violence and suddenness against another; to break by throwing with violence; to besprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a stick, or by flinging a stone or other thing into it; to mingle or mix with another liquor; to obliterate or cancel a writing, by drawing a careless stroke over it with a pen; to make a person ashamed; to confound. Neuterly, to fly in waves or sparkles over the surface or brim of a vessel or bank, to fly in sparkles or sheets, attended with a loud noise, applied to water.

DASH, *s.* the stroke occasioned by flinging one body forcibly against another; a stroke made with a pen; a blow; collision; a mixture of another liquor; infusion.

DASH, *ad.* an expression of the sound of water dashed.

DA'SSEN EYLAND, or *Deer Island*, one of the three small islands lying between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha Bay, so called from the great number of deer which were first brought here in 1601. Here are also sheep whose tails weigh 19lb. apiece. Lat. 33. 25. S. lon. 17. 56. E.

DA'STARD, *s.* [*adastriga*, Sax.] a coward; a poltroon; a person infamously fearful.

To DA'STARD, *v. a.* to terrify; to affect with fear.

To DA'STARDIZE, *v. a.* to intimidate; to render cowardly with fear; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify.

DA'STARDLY, *a.* cowardly; mean; timorous; fearful.

DA'STARDY, *s.* cowardliness; mean timorousness.

DA'TARY, *s.* [*datarius*, Lat.] an officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass.

DATE, *s.* [*datum*, Lat.] the time or day in which a writing is signed or written, or an event happens; the time appointed for a thing to be done; continuance; end; conclusion. The fruit of the palm-tree, from *dactylus*, Lat.

To DATE, *v. a.* to set down the time in which a thing is done, or a writing performed. Neuterly, to reckon.

DA'TELESS, *a.* without any fixed term or period.

DATE-TREE, *s.* a species of palm.

DA'TIVE, *a.* [*dativus*, Lat.] the case of a noun which signifies the person to whom any thing is given or done. As we have no cases in English, this relation is generally expressed by prefixing *to* before the noun, but after verbs of *giving*, the particle is omitted. In Law, such executors as are appointed by a judge's decree; also, any thing that is hereditary, or not removable at pleasure.

To DAUB, *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] to smear with something sticking; to soil, or make dirty. Figuratively, to paint coarsely; to cover with something that disguises; to cover with something gaudy; to flatter grossly.

DA'UBER, *s.* one who soils or smears a thing; a coarse low painter. Figuratively, a low flatterer.

DA'UBERY, *s.* an old word for any thing artful.

DA'UBY, *a.* viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

DA'VENTRY, or *Daintry*, a town of Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday for horses, cattle, sheep, corn, and provisions. It is seated on the side of a hill, 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London, and is a pretty handsome town. Population 3646.

DA'VID's, St. an episcopal town or city of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a barren soil on the river Ilen, not a mile from the sea shore. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished; but it is small at present, and is thinly inhabited; however, the cathedral is a pretty good structure. The vicinity abounds in druidical remains. It is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 273 W. by N. of London. Population 2388.

DA'VID's, Fort St. a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It was an English factory, and one of the strongest places the Company had in the East Indies; but the fort was destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not been restored. The territory belonging to it is 8 miles on the seashore, and 4 within land. It produces good long cloths, chints, calicoes, and muslins. Each house has a garden, and there are plenty of black cattle, but small. The river and sea abound with good fish. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79. 55. E. lat. 11. 30. N.

DA'UGHTER, daw-ter, *s.* [*dohter*, Sax. and Teut.] the female offspring of a man or woman. A daughter-in-law, or son's wife. A woman.

DA'VIS'S STRAITS, an arm of the sea, separating Greenland from Labradore, and other parts of North America. Lat. 60 to 70 N. lon. from 50. to 70. W.

To DAUNT, *v. a.* [*domito*, Lat.] to discourage; to fright; to intimidate; to damp a person's courage.

DA'UNTLESS, *a.* without fear or discouragement.

DA'UNTLESSNESS, *s.* a condition void of fear.

DA'UPHIN, *s.* a title formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France, on account of the province of Dauphiny, which in 1343, was given to Philip of Valois, on this condition, by Hubert, dauphin of Viennois.

DAW, *s.* a bird.

To DAWN, *v. n.* [*dægian*, Sax.] to grow light; to advance towards day. Figuratively, to glimmer, or afford an obscure light to the understanding; to give some indication of greater and approaching splendour.

DAWN, *s.* the first appearance of day or light. Figuratively, a beginning.

DAY, *s.* [*dæg*, Sax.] that space of time wherein it is light; but a natural or civil day is that space of time wherein the earth performs one rotation on its axis, so as its different parts shall successively enjoy the light of the sun; this consists of a period of 24 hours at a mean rate. Figuratively, light; sunshine. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is usually plural. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural; as, "He never in his *days* broke his word." The *day* of contest; the battle. An appointed time. To-*day*, on this day. *Days of grace*, in Commerce, are certain days allowed by custom, for the payment of a bill of exchange, &c. after it is become due. Three days of grace are allowed in England; ten in France and Dantzic; eight at Naples; six at Venice, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp; four at Frankfort; five at Leipsic; twelve at Hamburgh; six in Portugal; fourteen in Spain; thirty in Genoa, &c.

DA'YBOOK, *s.* a book wherein tradesmen enter all the occurrences of the day in the order they happen; called also the *waste-book*.

DA'YBREAK, *s.* the dawn; the first appearance of light.

DAYLA'BOUR, *s.* a portion of labour exacted every day, and implying the idea of hardship and fatigue.

DAYLA'BOURER, *s.* a person who is hired to work by the day; a hard-working and slaving person.

DA'YLIGHT, *s.* the light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon or a candle.

DA'YLILY, *s.* a plant, placed by Linnæus in the first section of his sixth class, called also asphodel; it flowers in August.

DA'YSMAN, *s.* a person chosen to determine or decide a dispute between others; an umpire.

DA'YSPRING, *s.* the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; the daybreak.

DA'YSTAR, *s.* the morning star. Figuratively, the light shed by the *daystar*; the light of the gospel which is spread by Christ, the *daystar* of righteousness.

DA'YTIME, *s.* in the day, opposed to night.

DA'YWORK, *s.* work imposed by the day; daylabour.

To DAZE, *v. a.* [*dwæs*, Sax.] to overpower with light.

DA'ZIED, *a.* adorned or over-grown with daisies.

To DA'ZZLE, *v. a.* [See DAZE] to overpower the eyes, and injure the sight, with too great a degree of light or splendour; to strike or surprise with splendour. Neuterly, to be overpowered, or lose the use of sight for a time, by too much light, or too great an application to reading.

DE'ACON, dee-kon, *s.* [*diaconus*, Lat.] a lower degree of clergy, rather a noviciate, or state of probation for one year, after which a person is admitted into full orders, or ordained a priest. In Scotland, an overseer of the poor.

DE'ACONNESS, *s.* a female in the ancient church, who administered such offices to those of her own sex, as

it was not decent for the men to do, such as the baptism of adult women, &c.

DE'ACONRY, or DE'ACONSHIP, *s.* the office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, ded, *a.* [*dood*, Belg.] without, or deprived of life, applied to those persons whose souls are separated from their bodies. Figuratively, without sense or motion; hence a dead sleep, which imitates the want of sense and motion in a dead body, is called a *dead* sleep. Inactive, dull, applied to colours. Useless; unaffecting; void of ardour or warmth; gloomy; still; obscure; obtuse. Tasteless or vapid, applied to liquors. Uninhabited, or not interspersed with houses; "A *dead* wall." Withered; "A *dead* bough or plant." *The dead;* dead men. PROV. *He that waits for dead men's shoes, may go long enough barefoot.*

DEAD, *s.* time in which there is a remarkable stillness or gloom, as *dead of night*, for midnight.

To DEAD, or DE'ADEN, *v. a.* to deprive a thing of any quality or sensation, or to weaken its force. Figuratively, to make liquors vapid, tasteless, or spiritless.

DE'AD-DOING, *part. a.* destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

DE'AD-LIFT, *s.* a pressing necessity, call, or exigence; a last resort.

DE'AD-LIGHTS, *s.* wooden ports, which are made to fasten into the cabin-windows to prevent the waves from gushing into the ship during a storm; the glass lights are then taken out.

DE'ADLY, *a.* that kills; murderous; mortal inveterate.

DE'ADLY, *ad.* in a manner resembling the dead. "Looked *deadly pale*." *Shakes.* Implacably; irreconcileably. Sometimes used in familiar discourse, only to enforce the signification of a word implying *very much;* prodigiously; exceedingly. "Though *deadly* weary." *Orrery.*

DE'ADNESS, *s.* want of warmth and ardour; frigidity. Figuratively, languor or faintness; inactivity of the spirits. Vapidness; loss of spirit; applied to liquors.

DE'ADNETTLE, or ARCHA'NGEL, *s.* a plant, of which there are three kinds; the red; the white, and the henbit; they flower in May and June. The young leaves of the two first species may be eaten with other potherbs.

DE'AD-RECKONING, *s.* [a sea term] that estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift and lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAD SEA, or *Lake Asphaltites*, an inland sea of Palestine, 60 miles long, and from 10 to 18 broad, abounding in bitumen. Many fabulous opinions have been affixed to the extreme saltness, great density, and other qualities of its waters, which are now ascertained to be erroneous; since it is known to swarm with fishes, shells are in plenty on the shore, and it is very common to see swallows skimming along its surface. Fragments of sulphur and bitumen, and mines of fossil salt are found in the neighbouring mountains, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. The Jordan runs into it, without any visible discharge for its waters, except by evaporation.

DE'ADTONGUE, *s.* in Botany, a species of the dropwort or œnanthe, having leaves with numerous blunt and nearly equal clefts, a yellowish red stem, angular scored fruitstalks, and white blossoms, found on banks of rivers, and flowering in June. The whole of this plant is poisonous, and Dr. Poulteney remarks, that the root is the most virulent of all the vegetable poisons that Great Britain produces.

DEAF, def, *a.* [*deaf*, Sax.] deprived of, or wanting the sense of hearing, or having it greatly impaired. Obscurely heard Figuratively, regardless, inattentive.

To DEAF, or DE'AFEN, *v. a.* to deprive of hearing.

DE'AFLY, *ad.* [*deaflic*, Sax.] without any sense of sounds; imperfectly heard.

DE'AFNESS, *s.* the state of a person who has entirely lost the sense of hearing, or has it greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention, or entire disregard.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church and chapel, and three long narrow streets. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between this and the Godwin Sands are the Downs, where ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, and 74 miles E. by S. of London. Population 7268.

DEAL, *deel*, *s.* [*deel*, Belg.] a part or portion. It is a general word for expressing *much*, joined with *great*. The office or act of distributing cards to those who are engaged in any game. Fir, or pine wood, from *deyl*, Belg.

To DEAL, *v. a.* [*deelen*, Belg.] to distribute or dispose of to different persons; to scatter promiscuously; to give to several persons in order, one after another. Neuterly, to transact business; to trade; to act; to sell; to be conversant in; to practise; to behave towards; to treat; sometimes to contend with or approve.

To DEA'LBATE, *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] to whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION, *s.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] the act of bleaching or whitening.

DE'ALER, *s.* one who trades in any particular commodity; one who has to do with or practises any thing; one who distributes cards.

DE'ALING, *s.* practice; action; behaviour; treatment; business; traffic; trade; intercourse.

DEAMBULA'TION, *s.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] the act of walking abroad.

DEAN, *Great Dean*, or *Michel Dean*, a town of Gloucestershire, in the Forest of Dean, with a market on Monday, 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 112 W. S. W. of London. *Dean Forest* comprehends that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford; and contains 4 market towns and 23 parishes, is fertile in pasture and tillage, produces fine oaks, abounds in orchards; and has rich mines of iron and coal. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy; but is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation. The whole Dean or Forest district contains nearly 30,000 inhabitants.

DEAN, *s.* [from δέκα, a Greek word signifying *ten*, because at first always presiding over *ten* prebendaries, or canons, at least, according to Ayliffe] a person in collegiate churches or chapels, who is president of the chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese.

DE'ANERY, *s.* the government, office, authority, revenue, or residence of a dean.

DE'ANSHIP, *s.* the office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, *a.* [*deor*, Sax.] an object of great love, and of warm affection; beloved. Figuratively, valuable; of high price; costly; scarce; not plentiful; as "a *dear* year."

DEAR, *s.* a word of endearment; darling.

DEAR-BOUGHT, *a.* purchased at a high rate; bought at too high a price.

DE'ARLING, or DA'RLING, *s.* [*deorling*, Sax.] a person caressed with great affection; a favourite.

DE'ARLY, *ad.* with great affection. Used with *pay* or *buy*, at a high price; at too great a price.

To DEARN, *v. a.* [*dyrnan* Sax.] See DARN.

DE'ARNESS, *s.* fondness; a warm or great degree of affection; scarcity; costliness; high, or too high a price.

DEARTH, derth, *s.* [from *dear*] scarcity; want; need; famine; barrenness; sterility.

To DEARTI'CULATE, *v. a.* [from *de* and *articulus*, Lat.] to disjoin; to dismember.

DEATH, deth, *s.* [*death*, Sax.] the departure of the soul from the body; loss of sensibility, motion, and all the functions of animal life. Figuratively, mortality; destruction; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; the state of the dead; murder, or depriving a person of life by violence and unlawful means; the cause of death. In Law, there is a natural and civil death: natural, where nature itself expires; civil, where a person is not naturally dead, but adjudged so by law. Thus, if a person for whose life an estate is granted remains beyond sea, or is otherwise absent, for seven years, and no proof made of his being living, he shall be accounted naturally dead. SYNON. *Departure*, is still more refined, and carries with it an idea of the passage from one life to another. *Death*, more common, and signifies precisely extinction of life. *Decease*, more studied, is a term somewhat bordering upon the law, and implies the refuge of mortality. The second of these words is made use of with respect to all sorts of animals; the other two to man only.

DE'ATHBED, *s.* the bed on which a person dies.

DE'ATHFUL, *a.* pregnant with death; mortal; fatal; destructive; murderous; full of slaughter.

DE'ATHLESS, *a.* not subject to death; immortal; everlasting.

DE'ATHLIKE, *a.* [*deathlic*, Sax.] resembling death, either in its horrors, its insensibility, or motionless state.

DE'ATH'S-DOOR, *s.* a near approach to death.

DE'ATH'S-MAN, *s.* an executioner, or hangman.

DE'ATH-WATCH, *s.* something that is foolishly reported to make a ticking noise in a wall, &c. against the death of some friend; but is only a small insect, &c. making a noise like the beating of a watch, described by Dr. Derham in the Philosophical Transactions. It very much resembles a louse both in shape and colour; but is more nimble; is common in every house in the warm months, but in the cold season hides itself in dry dusty places.

To DEAU'RATE, *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] to gild or cover with gold.

DEAURA'TION, *s.* [*deauratio*, Lat.] the act of gilding.

DEBACCHATION, *s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] a raging; a madness.

To DEBA'R, *v. a.* to hinder or restrain a person from the enjoyment of a thing; to exclude; to hinder.

To DEBA'RB, *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] to deprive of the beard.

To DEBA'RK, *v. a.* [*débarquer*, Fr.] to come out of a ship upon shore; to disembark.

To DEBA'SE, *v. a.* [*debas*, old Fr.] to reduce from a higher to a lower value; to adulterate metal or liquor by the addition of something less valuable; to spoil, or render less perfect by mean and unworthy additions; to vitiate with meanness.

DEBA'SEMENT, *s.* the act of debasing or degrading a thing by the mixture of something mean or worthless.

DEBA'SER, *s.* the person who lessens the value of a thing by some mixture; one who adulterates metals or liquors.

DEBATABLE, *a.* that may be disputed, or give occasion for controversy.

DEBATE, *s.* [*débat*, Fr.] a dispute concerning the meaning of the truth of any proposition; a quarrel or contest.

To DEBATE, *v. a.* [*debattre*, Fr.] to controvert or dispute; to produce the arguments which may be brought to support any side of a question. Neuterly, to deliberate.

DEBATEFUL, *a.* fond of dispute or contradiction. Quarrelsome or contentious, when applied to persons. Contested, or occasioning disputes, when applied to things.

DEBATEMENT, *s.* controversy; deliberation.

DEBATER, *s.* a disputant, or one fond of dispute.

To DEBAUCH, *v. a.* [*débaucher*, Fr.] to seduce a person, or prevail on him to do something amiss; to corrupt a person's morals, so as to make him lewd; to corrupt by intemperance in meat or drink, but especially the latter.

DEBAUCH, *s.* a fit of intemperance; luxury; excess.

DEBAUCHEE, deb-au-shee, *s.* [*débauché*, Fr.] a person given to intemperance in drink, or lewdness.

DEBAUCHER, *s.* one who seduces others to intemperance; a corrupter.

DEBAUCHERY, *s.* the practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, *s.* the act of corrupting the morals of a person, whether it respects temperance or chastity.

To DEBE'L, or DEBE'LLATE, *v. a.* [*debello*, Lat.] to conquer; or overcome in war.

DEBELLATION, *s.* [*debellatio*, Lat.] the act of conquering in war.

DE'BENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated near the head of the river Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E. of Bury St. Edmunds, and 83 N. E. of London. Population 1629.

DEBENTURE, *s.* [from *debeo*, Lat.] a term used at the custom-house, for a kind of certificate, signed by the officers of the customs, which entitles a merchant exporting goods to the receipt of a bounty or drawback.

DE'BILE, *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] weak; feeble; languid; faint; impotent; imbecile; deprived of strength.

To DEBI'LITATE, *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] to deprive of strength; to weaken, or render weak; to enfeeble.

DEBILITATION, *s.* [*debilitatio*, Lat.] the act of depriving a person of strength, or rendering him weak.

DEBI'LITY, *s.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] loss of strength; languor; weakness; feebleness; want of strength to bear any weight, or to accomplish an undertaking; imbecility.

DEBONA'IR, *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] lively; affable; genteel; civil; well-bred; elegant; complaisant; gracious.

DEBONA'IRLY, *ad.* with an elegant or genteel air; civilly; sprightly; graciously; complaisantly.

DEBT, det, *s.* [*debitum*, Lat.] that which one person owes to another. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTEE, *s.* one to whom a debt is due. Obsolete.

DE'BTOR, det-tor, *s.* [*debitor*, Lat.] he that owes another money; one who has taken goods of another on trust; that side of an account which contains the articles which a person has had on trust.

DEBULLITION, *s.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] the bubbling of water over the sides of the vessel which contains it.

DECACU'MINATED, *a.* [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] having the top or point cut off.

DECA'DE, *s.* [from δέκας, Gr.] a number amounting to, or consisting of ten.

DECA'DENCY, *s.* [*décadence*, Fr.] decay.

DE'CAGON, *s.* [from δέκα and γωνία, Gr.] in Geometry, a plane figure having ten equal sides and angles.

DECALOGUE, dek-a-log, *s.* [δεκάλογος, Gr.] the ten commandments given by God to Moses.

DECA'MERON, *s.* [from δέκα and μέρος, Gr.] a book, discourse, or other matter, divided into ten distinct parts.

To DECA'MP, *v. n.* [*décamper*, Fr.] to shift a camp; to remove from a place; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT, *s.* the act of moving from a place.

To DECA'NT, *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] to pour liquor off gently by inclination.

DECANTA'TION, *s.* [*décantation*, Fr.] the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECA'NTER, *s.* a bottle of white glass, used to receive liquors clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE, *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] to behead.

To DECA'Y, *v. n.* [*décheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Lat.] to lose of its value, substance, strength, or perfection; to decline; to be gradually impaired. Actively, to impair, consume gradually, or waste the substance of a thing.

DECA'Y, *s.* a gradual loss of substance, qualities, value, or perfection; the effects or marks of consumption or decline. The cause of decline. Declension from prosperity.

DECA'YER, *s.* that which causes decay.

DE'CCAN, an extensive tract of country, in Hither India, which contains the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the W. part of Berar. It is bounded on the N. by the river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its separation on the S. from the peninsula of Hindoostan. All this vast country was once the southern province of the Mogul empire; for the Moguls did not pass the Kistna till a short period before their final expulsion from the Deccan in 1707. The Nizam Ally, Soubah of the Deccan, possesses the E. part of Aurungab, the W. part of Berar, the whole of Nandere and Beeder, a small part of Bejapoor, and nearly the whole of Hydrabad. These territories, which are all united, extend about 380 miles from N. W. to S. E. by 300 wide. The capital is Hydrabad.

DECEASE, *s.* [*decessus*, Lat.] death; departure from life.

To DECEASE, *v. n.* [*decedo*, Lat.] to die.

DECEIT, *s.* [*decepto*, Lat.] a means by which a thing is passed upon a person for what it is not, as when falsehood is made to pass for truth. A fraud; cheat; artifice.

DECEITFUL, *a.* full of fraud or artifice; meaning different from what a person expresses; not to be confided in.

DECEITFULLY, *ad.* in a fraudulent insincere manner.

DECEITFULNESS, *s.* the quality of imposing on a person to his hurt; insincerity; duplicity; tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, *a.* subject or exposed to fraud or imposture; subject to, or capable of, leading a person into an error; deceitful.

DECEIVABLENESS, *s.* liability to be imposed upon by false pretences; liability to deceive.

To DECEIVE, *v. a.* [*decipio*, Lat.] to make a person believe something false, or intended to his damage or hurt; to impose on a person's credulity by false appearances; to lead into an error or mistake. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DECEIVER, *s.* one who leads another into a mistake; one who imposes on the credulity of another; a cheat.

DECEMBER, *s.* [from *decem*, Lat. because the tenth month in ancient reckoning, the year then beginning in March] the last or twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time.

DECEMPEDAL, *a.* [from *decem* and *pes*, Lat.] measuring ten feet in length; furnished with ten feet.

DECEMVIRATE, *s.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] the dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls: their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

DECENCE, or DE'CENCY, *s.* [*decentia*, Lat.] a method of address or action proper and becoming a person's sex, character, or rank; propriety. Figuratively, modesty.

DECE'NNARY, *s.* a tithing. *Blackstone.*

DECE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *decennium*, Lat.] continuing the space of ten years; belonging to the tenth year.

DECENNO'VAL, or DECENNO'VARY, *a.* [from *decem* and *novem*, Lat.] relating to the number nineteen.,

DE'CENT, *a.* [*decens*, Lat.] becoming; fit or suitable; neat; grave, not gaudy; not ostentatious; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY, *ad.* in a proper manner; consistent with character, rank, or the rules of good breeding. Figuratively, modestly.

DECEPTIBILITY, *s.* [from *deceptio*, Lat.] liableness to be led into any error or mistake; liableness to be imposed on.

DECEPTIBLE, *a.* liable to be deceived or imposed on.

DECEPTION, *s.* [*deceptio*, Lat.] the act or means of imposing on a person, or leading him into an error; the state of a person imposed on, or in a mistake; a cheat, fraud, or fallacy, by which a person takes a thing to be what it is not.

DECEPTIOUS, *a.* apt to impose upon; or lead a person into an error; deceitful; insincere.

DECEPTIVE, *a.* having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, *a.* containing the means of imposing on the credulity of a person; or of leading him into a mistake.

DECE'RPT, *a.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] cropped; taken off.

DECERPTIBLE, *a.* [from *decerpo*, Lat.] that may be taken off, or cropped.

DECERPTION, *s.* the act of lessening, taking off, parting, or dividing any thing; the act of cropping.

DECERTA'TION, *s.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] contention; strife.

DECESSION, *s.* [*decessio*, Lat.] a departure or removal; a going away.

To DECHARM, *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] to counteract a charm; to disenchant.

To DECIDE, *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.] to put an end to, or determine, a dispute or event; to settle a controversy.

DECIDENCE, *s.* [*decidentia*, Lat.] the quality of being shed, or falling off; the act of falling away; declension.

DECIDER, *s.* one who determines a quarrel or cause.

DECIDUOUS, *a.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] falling off. In Botany, applied to leaves, which fall off at the approach of winter; also to the cup or empalement, falling off before the blossom, as in the cabbage and cuckoo-flower; and to the seed-vessel, falling off before it opens, as in the sea-rocket and woad.

DECIDUOUSNESS, *s.* aptness to fall. In Botany, the quality of fading or withering every year; not perennial.

DECIMAL, *a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] numbered, multiplied, or increasing by tens. *Decimal Arithmetic* is that which computes by decimal fractions. A *decimal fraction* is that whose denominator is always one, with one or more ciphers; thus an unit may be imagined to be equally divided into ten parts, and each of these into ten more; so that by a continual decimal subdivision, the unit may be supposed to be divided into 10, 100, 1000, &c. equal parts. Lat denominators of this sort of fractions are always known; they are seldom expressed in writing; but the fraction is distinguished by a point placed before it thus, .6 .46 .869 for $\frac{6}{10}$ $\frac{46}{100}$ $\frac{869}{1000}$. The same is observed in mixed numbers, as 678.9 for $678\frac{9}{10}$ 67.89 for $67\frac{89}{100}$ 6.789 for $6\frac{789}{1000}$, &c. And as ciphers placed after integers increase their value decimally, so being placed before a decimal, they decrease their value decimally; but being placed before integers, and after fractions, neither of them is increased or diminished.

To DE'CIMATE, *v. a.* [*decimo*, Lat.] to tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION, *s.* [*decimatio*, Lat.] the act of tithing or taking the tenth, whether by lot or otherwise; a selection of every tenth soldier by lot, for punishment in a general mutiny.

To DECI'PHER, de-si-fer, *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.] to explain any thing written in ciphers. Figuratively, to describe, or give a characteristical representation of a thing. To unfold; to unravel. To stamp; to mark.

DECI'PHERER, *s.* one who explains any thing written in ciphers.

DECISION, *s.* [*decisio*, Lat.] the determination of a dispute or difference; the result of an event. In Scotland it is used for a narrative, or report, of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECISIVE, *a.* having the power of determining a difference; or settling the result of an event that is uncertain.

DECISIVELY, *ad.* in a conclusive manner, so as to end a dispute, or determine the fate of an undertaking.

DECISIVENESS, *s.* the power of determining any difference, or settling any event.

DECISORY, *a.* able to determine or put beyond dispute.

To DECK, *v. a.* [*decken*, Belg.] to cover by way of ornament. To adorn with dress; to embellish; to array.

DECK, *s.* [from *decken*, Belg.] the planked floor of a ship from stem to stern, whereon the guns are laid, and the men walk to and fro. Great ships have three decks, 1st, 2d, and 3d, counting from the lowermost. *Half-deck* reaches from the main-mast to the stern of the ship. *Quarter-deck* is that aloft the steerage, reaching to the round-house. *Flush-deck* is that which lies even in a right line fore and aft, from stem to stern. A *rope-deck* is made of cordage interwoven and stretched over a vessel, through which they may annoy an enemy that boards them. It is only used in small vessels that have no deck.

DE'CKER, *s.* a dresser; one who adorns; one who covers a table or lays a cloth. In sea-language, it is used in speaking of the number of decks a ship has; as a *two-decker*, or a *three-decker*.

DE'CKING, *s.* ornament; finery.

To DECLAIM, *v. a.* [*declamo*, Lat.] to speak in a florid manner, like an orator, or rhetorician; to speak much against a thing; to run a thing down, used with *against*.

DECLAI'MANT, or DECLAI'MER, *s.* one who makes a florid speech in order to fire the imagination, or move the passions; an orator.

DECLAMATION, *s.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] a florid or rhetorical discourse addressed to the passions. Figuratively, an ostentatious display of rhetoric or oratory.

DECLAMATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who speaks against a thing, person, or opinion; a declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician; Seldom used.

DECLA'MATORY, *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.] relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions; merely rhetorical flourish.

DECLA'RABLE, *a.* that may be declared; capable of proof.

DECLARATION, *s.* [*declaration*, Fr.] the discovery of a thing by words; explanation; affirmation. In Law, the shewing forth, or laying out an action personal in any suit; sometimes used both for personal and real actions.

DECLA'RATIVE, *a.* explaining; making proclamation; express; explanatory.

DECLA'RATORILY, *ad.* in the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

DECLA'RATORY, *a.* expressive; affirmative.

To DECLA'RE, *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.] to explain, or free from obscurity. To make known; to manifest; to publish or proclaim. To shew in open view.

DECLA'REMENT, *s.* discovery; declaration; testimony.

DECLA'RER, *s.* one who makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION, *s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.] a gradual decay or decrease from a greater degree of strength or power to a less; descent; declination or declivity. In Grammar, the variation of the last syllable of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing under different relations.

DECLI'NABLE, *a.* having a variety of endings, according to the different relations it stands for.

DECLINATION, *s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.] descent; a change from a more to a less perfect state; decay; the act of bending down. Declension. A variation from a perpendicular or right line; an oblique direction; variation from a fixed point, such as that of the needle from the north. In Astronomy, the distance of the sun, moon, planet, or star, from the equator, either north or south. In Grammar, the inflexion, or declining a noun through all its various terminations. *Declination of a plane*, in Dialing, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if counted from east to west, or between the meridian and plane, if reckoned from north to south.

DECLINATOR, or DECLI'NATORY, *s.* an instrument used in Dialing, to determine the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes.

To DECLI'NE, *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.] to bend or lean downward. Figuratively, to deviate; to run into obliquities; to go astray; to shun, or avoid to do a thing; to sink; to be impaired; to decay. Actively, to bend downward; to shun; to elude the force of an argument; to mention all the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLI'NE, *s.* decay, owing either to age, time, disease, or other causes. Diminution; consumption.

DECLI'NING, *part.* bending or leaning downward. In Botany, bent like a bow with the arch downwards, as the seed-vessel of the watercress.

DECLI'VITY, *s.* [*declivitas*, Lat.] gradual descent of a hill, or other eminence; inclination downward.

DECLI'VOUS, *a.* [*declivis*, Lat.] gradually descending.

To DECO'CT, *v. a.* [*decoctum*, Lat.] to prepare for use by boiling; to digest in hot water. In Pharmacy, to boil in water, so as to draw out the strength or virtue of a thing; to boil till it grows thick.

DECO'CTIBLE, *a.* that may be boiled, or prepared by boiling; capable of decoction.

DECO'CTION, *s.* [from *decoctum*, Lat.] the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the strained liquor of a plant, or other ingredient, boiled in water.

DECO'CTURE, *s.* a preparation or substance formed from boiling ingredients in water; a decoction.

DECOLLATION, *s.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] the act of beheading.

To DECOMPO'SE, *v. a.* [*décomposer*, Fr.] to decompound; to dissolve; to resolve a compound into its simple parts.

DECOMPO'SITE, *a.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] compounded a second time; compounded of a thing already compounded.

DECOMPOSITION, *s.* [from *decompositus*, Lat.] the act of compounding things which were compounded before.

To DECOMPO'UND, *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.] to compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time, to form by a second composition; to decompose.

DECOMPO'UND, *a.* composed of words, things, or ideas, already compounded; compounded a second time.

DE'CORAMENT, *s.* ornament; embellishment.

To DE'CORATE, *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] to set off or adorn with ornaments; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORA'TION, *s.* an ornament, or thing which, by being added, gives both grace and beauty to another.

DECORA'TOR, *s.* one who adorns or embellishes.

DECO'ROUS, *a.* [*decorus*, Lat.] suitable or agreeable to, the character, dignity, or perfections, of a person or thing; becoming; decent; proper; befitting; seemly.

To DECO'RTICATE, *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] to strip off the bark or husk; to peel.

DECORTICA'TION, *s.* the act of stripping a thing of its bark or husk.

DECO'RUM, *s.* [Lat.] decency; behaviour suitable to the character and abilities of a person, consisting likewise of a due observance of the established rules of politeness.

To DECO'Y, *v. a.* [from *koey*, Belg.] to lure or entice into a cage; to draw into a snare; to entrap. Figuratively, to seduce a person by allurements.

DECO'Y, *s.* a place adapted for drawing wild fowl into snares. Figuratively, allurement; temptation; snare. A *decoy duck* is one that is trained to bring others into a snare.

To DECRE'ASE, *v. n.* [*decresco*, Lat.] to become less either in length, weight, force, or bulk; to be diminished. Actively, to make less; to diminish.

DECRE'ASE, *s.* the state of growing less; decay. In Astronomy, the wain; the change made in the face of the moon from its full till it returns to full again.

To DECREE, *v. n.* [*decretum*, Lat.] to establish by law; to resolve. Actively, to assign, or dispose of a thing by law.

DECREE, *s.* [*decretum*, Lat.] a law; an edict; an established rule; the determination of a suit. In Canon Law, an ordinance enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon.

DE'CREMENT, *s.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] decrease; the state of becoming less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

DECRE'PIT, *a.* [*decrepitus*, Lat.] wasted, worn out, and enfeebled by age; in the last stage of decay.

To DECRE'PITATE, *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] to calcine salts on the fire till they cease to crackle or make a noise.

DECREPITA'TION, *s.* the crackling noise made by salt when put over the fire in a crucible.

DECRE'PITNESS, or DECRE'PITUDE, *s.* the weakness attending old age; the last stage of decay.

DECRE'SCENT, *part.* [*decrescens*, Lat.] becoming less; in a state of decay; being in a state of decrease.

DECRE'TAL, *a.* [from *decretum*, Lat.] appertaining, belonging, or relating to a decree. A *decretal epistle* is that which the pope decrees, either by himself, or by the advice of cardinals, on his being consulted thereon by some particular person.

DECRE'TAL, *s.* a letter or rescript of the pope, by which some point in the ecclesiastical law is solved or determined; a book of decrees or laws; a body of laws.

DECRE'TIST, *s* one who studies or professes the knowledge of decretals.

DECRE'TORY, *a.* judicial; final; decisive; critical; in which there is some definitive event.

DECRI'AL, *s.* the endeavouring to lessen any thing in the esteem of the public; censure; condemnation.

To DECRY', *v. a.* [*décrier*, Fr.] to censure, blame, or inveigh against a thing; to blame clamorously; to endeavour to lessen the esteem the public has for a thing.

DECU'MBENCE, or DECU'MBENCY, *s.* [from *decumbo*, Lat.] the act or posture of lying down.

DECU'MBITURE, *s.* [*decumbo*, Lat.] the time at which a person takes his bed in a disease. In Astrology, a scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DE'CUPLE, *s.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] tenfold; the same number repeated ten times.

DE'CURION, *s.* [*decurio*, Lat.] an officer who had the command of ten persons.

DECU'RSION, *s.* [*decursus*, Lat.] the act of running or flowing down.

DECURTA'TION, *s.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.] the act of cutting short, or shortening.

To DECU'SSATE, *v. a.* [*decusso*, Lat.] to intersect, or cross at right angles.

DECUSSA'TION, *s.* the act of crossing, or the state of being crossed at right angles; the point at which two lines cross each other.

DE'DDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a rising ground, in a fertile soil, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 69 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 2078.

To DEDE'CORATE, *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] to disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORA'TION, *s.* the act of disgracing; disgrace.

DEDE'COROUS, *a.* [from *dedecus*, Lat.] disgraceful; reproachful.

DEDENTITION, *s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] loss or shedding of the teeth.

DE'DHAM, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of baize. It has one old large church, which has a remarkably fine steeple, of the Gothic order, and a great deal of carved work about it, but much injured by time; here are also a free grammar-school, endowed by queen Elizabeth; a presbyterian meeting-house; and three very good schools. It is seated on the Stowr, 8 miles N. N. E. of Colchester, and 58 N. E. of London. Population 1770.

To DE'DICATE, *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.] to devote; consecrate; or set aside a thing for divine uses. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a design or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

DE'DICATED, *part.* or *a.* [*dedicatus*, Lat.] appropriated or devoted to a particular use; consecrated.

DEDICA'TION, *s.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.] the act of consecrating or appropriating some place or thing solely to divine uses; the address of an author to his patron.

DEDICA'TOR, *s.* one who inscribes a work to a patron.

DE'DICATORY, *a.* composing, belonging to, or in the style of a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

DEDI'TION, *s.* [*deditio*, Lat.] the act of surrendering to an enemy

To DEDU'CE, *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] to describe in a continual or connected series, so that one thing shall introduce another; to infer by reason from certain propositions which are premised; to subtract; to deduct.

DEDU'CEMENT. *s.* that which is collected or inferred from any premises; deduction; consequential proposition.

DEDU'CIBLE, *a.* to be inferred or discovered from principles laid down; consequential.

DEDU'CIVE, *a.* performing the act of deduction; inferring or collecting from principles or propositions already laid down; resulting by consequence.

To DEDU'CT, *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] to subtract, or take away; to cut off; to reduce; to separate.

DEDU'CTION, *s.* [*deductio*, Lat.] a consequence or inference drawn by reason from some principles laid down; that which is subtracted or taken away, from any sum, number, &c. Defalcation.

DEDU'CTIVE, *a.* that may be deduced or inferred from any proposition laid down or premised; deducible.

DEDU'CTIVELY, *ad.* by way of inference, or collecting one truth from another; consequentially.

DEE, a river of N. Wales and Cheshire, which rises

near Pemble Meer, in Merionethshire, crosses the county of Denbigh, separating it from Cheshire, and runs into the Irish Channel about 15 miles N. W. of Chester, and to which city it is navigable from near Ellesmere in Shropshire. At Chester the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, which run across the bed of the river, and cause a kind of cascade; from hence it flows to the sea, a broad sandy estuary, dividing Cheshire from Flintshire. By embankments, however, made here of late years, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrower, but deeper channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester, half way to the sea.—Also, two rivers of Scotland; one rises in the mountains of Mar-forest, and enters the German ocean below Aberdeen; and the other is in Kirkcudbrightshire, and runs into the Irish sea.

DEED, *s.* [*dæd*, Sax.] an action, or thing done; an exploit; written evidence of any legal act; fact; reality.

DEE'DLESS, *a.* inactive; without doing any thing.

To DEEM, *v. n.* [part. *deemed*, formerly *dempt*; *deman*, Sax.] to judge; to think; to determine on due consideration.

DEE'MSTER, or DE'MPSTER, *s.* [from *deem*] a judge; a word still used in Guernsey and Jersey.

DEEP, *a.* [*deop*, Sax.] that has length measured downward from its surface; descending far; profound. Applied to situation, low; below the surface, or measured from the surface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far; far from the entrance. "*Deep* ambush'd in her silent den." *Dryd.* Not to be discovered at first sight; not obvious. "The sense lies *deep*." *Locke.* Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "He's meditating with two *deep* divines." *Shak.* Artful, grave. Dark, applied to colours.

DEEP, *s.* [*diepte*, Belg.] the sea. Joined to *night*, the most advanced and stillest part thereof; midnight.

To DEE'PEN, *v. a.* to sink far below the surface. Applied to colours, to darken; to cloud; to make a shade darker. To increase the dolefulness of a sound.

DEE'PING, or *MARKET-DEEPING*, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Welland, in a fenny ground, 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Population 1091.

DEE'PLY, *ad.* to a great distance below the surface; with great study, application, and penetration, opposed to *superficially*. Sorrowfully; profoundly; with a great degree of sorrow, melancholy, or sadness, when used with words expressing grief. In a high degree; excessively; vastly.

DEEP-MOUTHED, *a.* having a hoarse, loud voice, or uttering a hollow, loud sound.

DEEP-MU'SING, *a.* contemplative; lost in thought.

DEE'PNESS, *s.* distance or space measured from the surface downwards; profundity. Sagacity; subtlety.

DEER, *s.* [*deor*, Sax.] in Natural History, a class of animals, the males of which have their heads adorned with branching horns, and are kept for hunting; when killed, their flesh is called venison; and their species are various.

To DEFA'CE, *v. a.* [*defaire*, Fr.] to destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure; to spoil.

DEFA'CEMENT, *s.* the act of disfiguring; violation.

DEFA'CER, *s.* one who destroys or disfigures any thing.

DE FA'CTO, *s.* something actual and in fact, or really existing, in contradistinction to *de jure*, where a thing is only so in justice, but not in fact.

DEFAILANCE, *s.* [*défaillance*, Fr.] failure; miscarriage; disappointment. Not in use.

To DEFA'LCATE, *v. a.* [*défalquer*, Fr.] to cut or lop off; to take away or abridge part of a person's pension or salary. Most commonly applied to money affairs.

DEFALCA'TION, *s.* diminution; abridgement of any customary allowance; abatement.

To DEFA'LK, *v. a.* to lop or cut off; to abridge.

DEFAMA'TION, *s.* [from *defamo*, Lat.] the speaking slanderous words of another, for which the slanderer is punishable according to the nature of the offence, either by action at common law, or in the ecclesiastical court. SYNON. There are those accustomed to *detraction* who would fly the thoughts of *defamation*, little imagining that both are equally bad, being two different means, only working to the same end.

DEFA'MATORY, *a.* tending to lessen the character, or ruin the reputation, of another; calumnious; libellous.

To DEFAME, *v. a.* [*defamo*, Lat.] to utter words against a person or thing, with an intent to lessen his reputation, or render it infamous; to calumniate; to libel, to traduce.

DEFA'MER, *s.* one who asserts things injurious to the reputation of another, with an intention to render him infamous.

To DEFA'TIGATE, *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] to weary; to tire.

DEFATIGA'TION, *s.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] weariness; fatigue.

DEFA'ULT, *s.* [*défaut*, Fr.] omission of what ought to be done; neglect; fault. In Law, it is a non-appearance in a court at a day assigned. If a plaintiff fails to appear at his trial he is nonsuited; if a defendant makes *default*, judgment will go against him by *default*. Jurors making *default* in their appearance, are to lose and forfeit issue.

To DEFA'ULT, *v. a.* to fail, or not to perform something promised or contracted.

DEFA'ULTER, *s.* one that makes a default.

DEFE'ASANCE, *s.* [*défaisance*, Fr.] the act of annulling, or rendering a contract void; abrogation; defeat.

DEFE'ASIBLE, *a.* [from *défaire*, Fr.] that may be annulled, abrogated, set aside, or made void.

DEFE'AT, *s.* [from *défaire*, Fr.] the overthrow of an army; an act of destruction; deprivation.

To DEFE'AT, *v. a.* to beat, to overthrow an army. Figuratively, to frustrate; to disappoint; to undo; to abolish.

DEFE'ATURE, *s.* the act of disfiguring, or spoiling the features of a person. Overthrow; defeat. Not in use.

To DE'FECATE, *v. a.* [*defæco*, Lat.] to purge, or clear liquors from dregs or sourness; to cleanse; to purify. Figuratively, to clear truth from any thing which renders it obscure; to purify from any gross mixture; to brighten.

DE'FECATE, *a.* [*defæcatus*, Lat.] cleared, or purified from lees or foulness.

DEFECA'TION, *s.* [*defæcatio*, Lat.] the act of clearing or purifying from foulness; purification.

DEFE'CT, *s.* [*defectus*, Lat.] the absence of something which a thing ought to have; failing; want; a mistake or error, applied to the constitution. A fault, applied to moral conduct. In Astronomy, applied to the eclipsed part of the sun or moon. SYNON. *Fault* includes relation to the maker; so that while it implies some real want in the finishing of the work, it denotes also that it was owing to the workman. *Defect* expresses something imperfect in the thing, without any relation to the maker of it.

To DEFE'CT, *v. n.* [*defectum*, Lat.] to be deficient.

DEFECTIBI'LITY, *s.* the state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

DEFE'CTIBLE, *a.* imperfect; deficient; wanting in something which a thing ought to have. Liable to defect.

DEFE'CTION, *s.* [*defectio*, Lat.] failure; want; apostacy; rebellion; revolt.

DEFE'CTIVE, *a.* [*defectivus*, Lat.] not having all the qualities or powers which are requisite; faulty; blameable. *Defective nouns*, or *verbs*, in Grammar, are such as have not some cases, numbers, persons, tenses, or moods.

DEFE'CTIVENESS, *s.* wanting something which a person or thing ought to have; a state of imperfection.

DEFE'NCE, *s.* [*defensio*, Lat.] the method used to se-

cure a person against the attack of an enemy; guard; protection; security; resistance; vindication; exculpation; justification; or the reply made by a person in order to clear himself from a crime laid to his charge.

DEFE'NCELESS, *a.* destitute of the means of repulsing; unguarded; unarmed; naked. Impotent; unable to resist.

To DEFE'ND, *v. a.* [*defendo*, Lat.] to protect; to support; to secure; to forbid. To vindicate or justify. To maintain a place or cause against those that attack it.

DEFE'NDABLE, or DEFE'NDIBLE, *a.* defensible; that may be maintained or secured against the attacks of an enemy; that may be vindicated or justified.

DEFE'NDANT, *a.* defensive; fit for defence.

DEFE'NDANT, *s.* he that endeavours to beat off an enemy, or to hinder a place from falling into his hands; a defender. In Law, the person prosecuted or sued.

DEFE'NDER, *s.* [old Fr.] one who protects a place or person against an enemy; a champion; one who endeavours to answer the objections raised against any truth or doctrine; a vindicator. *Defender of the Faith*, a title peculiar to the king of Great Britain, first given by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. for writing against Luther.

DEFE'NSATIVE, *s.* that which is made use of to secure a person or place against the attack of an enemy; defence; guard. In Surgery, a bandage, plaister, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE'NSIBLE, *a.* capable of resisting an enemy; vindicating from any crime or aspersion; justifiable.

DEFE'NSIVE, *a.* [*défensif*, Fr.] proper for defence.

DEFE'NSIVE, *s.* safeguard; state of defence.

DEFE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to guard against the designs or attacks of an enemy.

To DEFE'R, *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.] to put off; to delay. To refer to another's judgment; from *déférer*.

DE'FERENCE, *s.* [*déférence*, Fr.] regard or respect paid to rank, age, or superior talents; complaisance; submission.

DE'FERENT, *a.* [*deferens*, Lat.] that carries or conveys. In Anatomy, applied to certain vessels in the body, serving for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

DE'FERENT, *s.* that which carries; that which conveys.

DEFE'RMENT, *s.* delay; procrastination.

DEFE'RRER, *s.* one given to put things off; a delayer.

DEFI'ANCE, *s.* [Fr.] a challenge or call upon a person to make good an accusation; contemptuous disregard.

DEFI'CIENCE, or DEFI'CIENCY, *s.* [from *deficio*, Lat.] the want of something which a person or thing should have; an imperfection, or defect; failing.

DEFI'CIENT, *a.* [*deficiens*, Lat.] imperfect; defective; wanting. *Deficient Numbers*, in Arithmetic, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

DEFI'ER, *s.* a challenger; a contemner; one who dares a person to make good a charge.

To DEFI'LE, *v. a.* [*gefylan*, Sax.] to render a thing foul, unclean or impure; to pollute; to corrupt, to violate.

To DEFI'LE, *v. n.* [*défiler*, Fr.] to march or separate in files, applied to an army.

DEFILE, *s.* [*défile*, Fr.] a narrow pass, where few men can march abreast; a lane.

DEFI'LEMENT, *s.* that which renders a thing foul; that which pollutes or corrupts the virtue of a person.

DEFI'LER, *s.* one who pollutes the chastity of a person.

DEFI'NABLE, *a.* that may be defined, or ascertained.

To DEFI'NE, *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat.] to explain a thing or word by the enumeration of its properties or qualities, so as to distinguish it from every thing of the same kind.

DEFI'NER, *s.* a person who explains the nature of a thing or word by enumerating all its properties.

DE'FINITE, *a.* [*definitus*, Lat.] exact, certain, limited, bounded. In Grammar, it is an article that has a precise determined signification; such as the article *the* in the English, *le* and *la* in French, &c. which fix and ascertain the noun they belong to, to some particular, as, *the king*, *le roi*; whereas the quality *of king*, *de roi*, the articles *of* and *de* mark nothing precise, and are therefore indefinite.

DE'FINITENESS, *s.* certainty; limitedness.

DEFINITION, *s.* [*definitio*, Lat.] an enumeration of all the simple ideas of which a complex word or idea consists. In Rhetoric, a short explanation of a thing.

DEFI'NITIVE, *a.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] express; positive; decisive; free from ambiguity, doubt, or uncertainty.

DEFI'NITIVELY, *ad.* in a positive, express, or decisive manner.

DEFI'NITIVENESS, *s.* decisiveness; or a state free from ambiguity or doubt.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY, *s.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] the quality of taking fire and burning entirely away.

DEFLA'GRABLE, *a.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire; combustible.

DEFLAGRA'TION, *s.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.] destruction by fire. In Chemistry, the act of setting fire to a thing, which will burn till it is entirely consumed; combustion.

To DEFLE'CT, *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] to turn aside from its due direction; to bend; to deviate from a right line.

DEFLE'CTION, *s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] the act of deviating or turning aside from its proper course or direction.

DEFLE'XURE, *s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] a bending downwards; the act or state of a thing turned aside.

DEFLORA'TION, *s.* [from *defloratus*, Lat.] the act of violating the chastity of a virgin. A selection.

To DEFLO'UR, *v. a.* [*déflorer*, Fr.] to deprive of flowers. Figuratively, to violate a virgin; to take away the beauty or grace of a thing; to select or epitomize.

DEFLO'URER, *s.* a ravisher; or one who violates the chastity of a virgin.

DE'FLUOUS *a.* [*defluus*, Lat.] that flows down; that falls off.

DEFLU'X, or DEFLU'XION, *s.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing down; the flow of humours downward.

DEFOEDA'TION, *s.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] the act of rendering foul and filthy; pollution.

To DEFO'RCE, *v. a.* to keep out of the possession of land by deforcement.

DEFO'RCEMENT, *s.* in Law, the act of withholding lands or tenements from the right owner.

To DEFO'RM, *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.] to disfigure, or spoil the beauty or shape of any thing; to make disagreeable to the sight. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFO'RM, *a.* ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

DEFORMA'TION, *s.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] the act of spoiling the shape or beauty of a thing, or making it disagreeable to the sight.

DEFO'RMED, *a.* [*deformis*, Lat.] void of symmetry of parts, straightness of shape, or pleasingness of appearance; disfigured; crooked; ugly. Base; disgraceful.

DEFO'RMEDLY, *ad.* in an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS, *s.* ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY, *s.* [*deformitas*, Lat.] the appearance of a thing which has lost its beauty, gracefulness, or regularity. Ridiculousness. Figuratively, deviation from the standard of moral perfection and obedience; irregularity.

DEFO'RSOR, *s.* [from *forceur*, Fr.] one that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term.

To DEFRA'UD, *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] to deprive a person

of his property by some false appearance, fraud, or trick; to cheat to cozen; to swindle; to beguile.

DEFRAUDATION, *s.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] privation by fraud.

DEFRAU'DER, *s.* a person who deprives another of what belongs to him, by some trick or false appearance; a knave.

To DEFRA'Y, *v. a.* [*défrayer*, Fr.] to pay or discharge expenses; to satisfy.

DEFRA'YER, *s.* one that discharges expenses.

DEFRA'YMENT, *s.* the payment of expenses.

DEFT, *a.* [*deft*, Sax.] neat; handsome; spruce; proper. Dexterous. Sprightly; nimble; active.

DE'FTLY, *ad.* in a skilful manner. Obsolete.

DEFU'NCT, *a.*]*defunctus*, Lat.] dead; expired.

DEFU'NCT, *s.* one who is dead.

To DEFY', *v. a.* [*défier*, Fr.] to challenge to fight; to treat with contempt; to slight; to disdain; to renounce.

DEFY'ER, *s.* a challenger; one that invites to fight; more properly *defier*.

DEGE'NERACY, *s.* [*degeneratio*, Lat.] the acting unworthy of one's ancestors. Figuratively, the leaving of a moral conduct for an immoral one; meanness.

To DEGE'NERATE, *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat.] to fall from the reputation or virtues of one's ancestors; to sink from a noble to a base state. To grow wild or base, applied to vegetables.

DEGE'NERATE, *a.* [*degeneratus*, Lat.] unlike one's ancestors in virtues; unworthy; corrupted; having lost its value.

DEGE'NERATENESS, *s.* corruption, depravity.

DEGENERATION, *s.* a deviation from the virtues of one's ancestors; a sinking from a state of excellence to one of less worth. The thing or person degenerated.

DEGE'NEROUSLY, *ad.* basely, meanly.

To DEGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* [*dégluer*, Fr.] to unglue or soften.

DEGLUTINATION, *s.* the act of unglueing or softening.

DEGLUTITION, *s.* [*deglutio*, Lat.] the act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, *s.* [*dégradation*, Fr.] the act of depriving a man of any office, employ or dignity Figuratively, depravation, or a change from a more perfect and honourable to a low and mean state. In Painting, the lessening and confusing of the figures in a picture or landscape, as they would appear to the eye at a supposed distance.

To DEGRA'DE, *v. a.* [*dégrader*, Fr.] to deprive a person of any office or dignity; to lessen the value of a thing.

DEGRAVATION, *s.* [from *degravatus*, Lat.] the act of making heavy.

DEGRE'E, *s.* [*degré*, Fr.] quality, rank, condition, or dignity; state or condition of a thing, which may be either heightened or lowered, increased or diminished; measure; proportion; or quantity; a step or preparation to a thing; gradation. In Arithmetic, a degree consists of three places of figures, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a degree. In Geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. In Chemistry, a greater or less intenseness of heat. In Canon Law, an interval of kinship, from whence nearness or remoteness of blood are computed. In Music, the little intervals which compose the concords. In the University, a dignity or title conferred on persons who are of a certain standing, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes, which entitles them to certain privileges, precedence, &c.

BY DEGREES, *ad.* gradually; by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, *s.* [*degustatio*, Lat.] a tasting.

To DEHO'RT, *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] to dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

DEHORTATION, *s.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] a dissuasion; arguments used to keep a person from assenting to any doctrine, or from committing any action.

DEHO'RTATORY, *a.* belonging to dissuasion.

DEHO'RTER, *s.* a dissuader.

DE'ICIDE, *s.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Lat.] the crime of murdering a deity or god—applied only to the death of our blessed Saviour.

To DEJE'CT, *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Lat.] to cast down, or render sorrowful or melancholy. To throw down; to debase.

DEJE'CTED, *part.* or *a.* [*dejectus*, Lat.] cast down; afflicted with some disappointment; mournful; melancholy.

DEJE'CTEDLY, *ad.* in a dull, sorrowful, or mournful manner; sadly; heavily.

DEJE'CTEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is grieved and cast down on account of some great loss or disappointment. Lowness of spirits.

DEJE'CTION, *s.* [*dejectio*, Lat.] a lowness of spirits; affliction; loss, or an impaired state. SYNON. *Dejection* is commonly caused by great affliction, and is too often a state of despair. *Melancholy* is generally the effect of constitution, its cloudy ideas overpower and banish all that are cheerful. *Low-spiritedness* is involuntary, and often proceeds from a weakness of nerves; excess of joy, fatigue, bad digestion, will occasion it. *Dulness*, on the contrary, is voluntary, it arises frequently from discontent, disappointment, and from any other circumstance that may displease the mind.

DEJE'CTURE, *s.* the excrement.

DEJERATION, *s.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] a taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of ascribing divine honours to a person, and worshipping him as a god.

DE'IFORM, *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] of a god-like form.

To DE'IFY, *v. a.* [*déifier*, Fr.] to make a god; to adore as a god; to rank among the deities. Figuratively, to praise too much; to extol a person unbecoming a mortal.

To DEIGN, *v. n.* [*daigner*, Fr.] to condescend; to vouchsafe. Actively, to grant a favour; to permit.

DE'IGNING, *s.* a condescension; permission; granting a favour; a vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEI'NTEGRATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *integro*, Lat.] to take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish.

DE'IPAROUS, *a.* [*deiparus*, Lat.] that brings forth a god: an epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.

DE'ISM, *s.* [*déisme*, Fr.] the doctrine or opinion of those who own the belief of a God, but deny his having ever given, or the probability of his ever giving, a revelation.

DE'IST, *s.* [*déiste*, Fr.] a person who believes the existence of God, but denies all revelation in general.

DEI'STICAL, *a.* belonging to the opinion of one who denies all revealed religion.

DE'ITY, *s.* [*deitas*, Lat.] divinity; the nature and essence of God; an idol or supposed divinity; an heathen god.

DELACERATION, *s.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] a tearing in pieces.

DELACHRYMATION, *s.* [*delachrymatio*, Lat.] a falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes; or a weeping much.

DELACTATION, *s.*]*delactatio*, Lat.] a weaning from the breast.

DELA'PSED, *part.* [*delapsus*, Lat.] in Physic, bearing or falling down, as of the uterus, &c.

To DELA'TE, *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] to carry; to convey. To accuse; to inform against.

DELA'TION, *s.* the act of carrying or conveying. An accusation, charge, impeachment, or information.

DELA'TOR, *s.* [*delator*, Lat.] an accuser or informer.

DE'LAWARE, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by Delaware river and bay; and on the S. and W. by Maryland. It is about 92 miles long and 24 broad; and, in 1820, the inhabitants were computed at 77,500. In many parts it is unhealthy; being seated on a peninsula, the land is low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to intermittent fevers. It is divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. *Delaware River*, rises near the Katskill Mountains, in the state of New York, and in its course separates the state of Pennsylvania from those of New York and New Jersey, and a few miles below Philadelphia separates the state of Delaware from Jersey, till it loses itself in Delaware Bay. From the mouth of the Bay to Philadelphia, a course of 118 miles, it is navigable for large vessels. *Delaware Bay*, is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay Hook. It is so wide in some parts, that a ship in the middle of it can scarcely be seen from the shore, and the Capes Henlopen and May are 20 miles apart.

To DELA'Y, *v. a.* [*délayer*, Fr.] to defer or put off the doing of a thing till another time; to procrastinate; to hinder; to frustrate. Neuterly, to stop; to cease from action.

DELA'Y, *s.* the act of deferring or putting off the performance of an act to some other time; procrastination; lingering inactivity; supineness. Figuratively, a stay; a stop.

DELA'YER, *s.* one who defers the doing a thing; a putter off; a procrastinator; an idler.

DELECTABLE, *a.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] affording pleasure or delight to the senses; pleasing; delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, *s.* pleasantness; delightfulness.

DELECTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to afford pleasure; delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTATION, *s.* [*delectatio*, Lat.] pleasure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE, *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.] to send away; to entrust; to communicate authority. In Law, to appoint judges to determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE, *s.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] any person authorized to act for another; a deputy; a representative. In Law, applied to persons appointed by the king's commission to sit on an appeal to him in the court of Chancery.

DE'LEGATE, *a.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] deputed or authorized to judge or transact business for another.

DELEGATION, *s.* [*delegatio*, Lat.] a sending away; the act of appointing; the assignment of a debt to another. In Law, commission given a judge to determine some cause, which would not otherwise come before him.

DELENI'FICAL, *a.* [*delenificus*, Lat.] having virtue to assuage or ease pain.

To DELETE, *v. a.* [*deleo*, Lat.] to blot out.

DELETE'RIOUS, or DE'LETERY, *a.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] noxious; deadly; destructive; fatal: applied, by naturalists, to such things as are of a poisonous nature.

DELETION, *s.* [*deletio*, Lat.] the act of razing or blotting out; an overthrow; a destruction.

DELF, or DELFE, *s.* [from *delfan*, Sax.] a mine; a quarry; or large cavity formed by digging. Glazed earthenware, imitating china, made at Delft.

DELFT, a well built town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is defended against inundations by three dikes. Vast quantities of fine glazed earthenware are made here, known by the name of Delft wares. It is seated on a canal called the Schie, 8 miles N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. S. W. of Amsterdam.

DE'LHI, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W. by Moultan; on the N. W. by Lahore; on the E. by the countries of Tibet and Oude; and on the S. by Agra and Agimere. The natural fertility of the soil of this province, and the mildness of its climate, are such as to favour the most numerous population; yet, having been the seat of continual wars for more than 70 years past, it is almost depopulated; the lands lie waste, and the inhabitants provide only the bare means of subsistence, lest they should attract the notice of those whose trade is pillage. It is about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. *Delhi*, the capital of the province of Delhi, was once a large, rich, and populous city, and the capital of the Mogul empire. But, in 1738, when Nadir Shaw, or Kouli Khan, invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and calamities that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder, to the amount of 62,000,000l. sterling, was collected and carried away. They endured similar disasters on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar, in 1761; so that, since the decline and downfal of the Mogul empire, the population is extremely low. The late residence of the Mogul is a magnificent palace, built of red stone, about 1000 ells in length, and 600 in breadth, and which cost 10,500,000 rupees. Lat. 28. 42. N. lon. 77. 9. E.

To DE'LIBATE, *v. a.* to take a taste of; to sip.

DELIBATION, *s.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] an essay; a taste.

To DELI'BERATE, *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to ponder upon. Figuratively, to hesitate.

DELI'BERATE, *a.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.] circumspect; discreet; wary; considering the nature of a thing before the making a choice. Figuratively, slow; tedious; gradual.

DELI'BERATELY, *ad.* in a circumspect, wary, or discreet manner; advisedly; slowly; gradually.

DELI'BERATENESS, *s.* circumspection; coolness; caution; wariness; gradual progress.

DELIBERA'TION, *s.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] the act of considering things before an undertaking or making choice.

DELI'BERATIVE, *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] relating to consideration, or premeditation; with thought or caution.

DE'LICACY, *s.* [*délicatesse*, Fr.] daintiness; or taste shewn in eating; any thing which affects the senses with great pleasure; elegant softness of form; nicety, or minute accuracy. Genteel neatness, applied to dress. Politeness of behaviour; indulgence, which produces weakness; tenderness; weakness of constitution; a disposition which is shocked with any excess; tenderness; scrupulousness.

DE'LICATE, *a.* [*délicat*, Fr.] fine, or consisting of minute parts; beautiful, or pleasing to the eye; nice, or pleasing to the taste; dainty, or nice, in the choice of food; choice; select; polite, or rigorously observant of the maxims of good breeding; tender; scrupulous, soft, effeminate, or unable to bear hardships; pure; free from foulness; clear. SYNON. To conceive things that are *fine*, we need only sufficient comprehension; but it requires taste to conceive that which is *delicate*. The first is within the reach of many persons, the second but of few.

DE'LICATELY, *ad.* in a beautiful manner; with soft elegance. Finely, opposed to coarsely. Daintily; luxuriously. Choicely; politely; effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS, *s.* softness; tenderness; scrupulousness; effeminacy; too great an affectation of elegance.

DE'LICATES, *s.* niceties, rarities, applied to food

DE'LICES, *s.* [Fr.] pleasures.

DELI'CIOUS, *a.* [*délicieux*, Fr.] giving exquisite pleasure to the senses, or to the mind; exquisitely charming.

DELI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in an elegant or luxurious manner, applied to food or dress; in such a manner as to convey a rapturous pleasure; delightfully; sweetly; pleasantly.

DELI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of affording exquisite pleasure to the senses or to the mind; delight; joy.

DELIGA'TION, *s.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] in Surgery, the confining the parts of a thing together by binding.

DELI'GHT, *s.* [from *delector*, Lat.] that which affords an agreeable pleasure or satisfaction to the mind, or the senses; joy; content; satisfaction.

To DELI'GHT, *v. a.* [*déliter*, old. Fr.] to take pleasure in the frequent repetition or enjoyment of a thing; to satisfy. Neuterly, to be pleased, satisfied, or contented.

DELI'GHTFUL, *a.* that affords great pleasure to the mind; pleasant; charming; full of delight.

DELI'GHTFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to charm, or afford pleasure, satisfaction, and content; charmingly.

DELI'GHTFULNESS, *s.* pleasure, comfort; satisfaction, gratification, arising from the frequent repetition, sight, or enjoyment of a thing.

DELI'GHTSOME, *a.* affording great pleasure.

DELI'GHTSOMELY, *ad.* pleasantly; charmingly.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS, *s.* the quality of affecting with great pleasure; delightfulness; pleasantness.

To DELI'NEATE, *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.] to draw the first sketch; to design; to paint a resemblance. Figuratively, to describe in a lively and accurate manner.

DELINEA'TION, *s.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] the first draught of a thing. Figuratively, a description.

DELI'NIMENT, *s.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] a mitigating or assuaging.

DELI'NQUENCY, *s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] a failure; or the omission of a duty; a thing done wilfully against any known law; a misdeed; an error; a crime.

DELI'NQUENT, *s.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] one who has committed some crime or fault; an offender; a criminal.

To DE'LIQUATE, *v. n.* [*deliquco*, Lat.] to melt; to be dissolved. Actively, to dissolve.

DELIQUA'TION, *s.* [*deliquatio*, Lat.] the act of melting or dissolving; a solution, or the state of a thing melted.

DELI'QUIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, the act of distilling by means of fire; but more properly the dissolving or melting a salt or calx, by suspending it in a moist place. A swooning or fainting away. Defect; loss.

DELI'RAMENT, *s.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] a doting or foolish fancy.

DELIRA'TION, *s.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] dotage; folly; madness.

DELI'RIOUS, *a.* [*delirius*, Lat.] light-headed; raving from the violence of some disorder. Figuratively, doting.

DELI'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Physic, a kind of phrenzy, or madness, caused generally in fevers by too impetuous a motion of the blood, so far altering the secretion of the brain, as to disorder the whole nervous system. Dotage.

DELITIGA'TION, *s.* [from *delitigo*, Lat.] a striving; a contending; a chiding.

To DELI'VER, *v. n.* [*délivrer*, Fr.] to give a person a thing which was given for that purpose by another. Joined with *into*, to surrender or give up. Joined to *from*, to free from any danger or calamity. To pronounce, to relate, applied to discourse or reading. To bring into the world, used with *of*. Actively, to surrender, to put into a person's hands, or leave to his discretion. To *deliver down*, or *over*, to transmit or convey any transaction by means of writing. To *deliver up*, to surrender, to give up, or expose.

DELI'VERANCE, *s.* [*délivrance*, Fr.] the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another; the act of freeing a person from captivity, imprisonment, danger, or distress. The act or manner of pronouncing or speaking; utterance. The act of bringing children into the world; parturition.

DELI'VERER, *s.* one who gives a thing into the hands of another, or conveys it to the place ordered; one who frees another from danger, distress, captivity, or imprisonment; a releaser; a preserver. One who pronounces a set speech.

DELI'VERY, *s.* the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another; a release from danger, bondage, imprisonment, or distress; pronunciation, or manner of speaking.

DELL, *s.* [*dal*, Belg.] a pit; a little valley; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley.

DELPH, *s.* a fine sort of earthenware. See DELF.

DE'LTA, the name of a fertile tract of Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, between the branches of the Nile, and so called from its supposed resemblance to the Greek letter of the same name. It is also applied to the mouths of the Ganges, Ava, and other rivers, of similar shape.

DE'LTOIDE, *a.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter] an epithet applied to a triangular muscle, arising from the clavicula, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upwards.

DELU'DABLE, or DELU'DIBLE, *a.* liable to be deceived, imposed on, or drawn aside.

To DELU'DE, *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.] to beguile; to deceive or seduce by false pretences; to cheat; to impose on. Figuratively, to disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER, *s.* one who deceives, imposes on, beguiles, or seduces another by false appearances or pretences.

To DELVE, *v. a.* [*delfan*, Sax.] to dig, or open the ground with a spade. Figuratively, to sound one's opinion; to fathom; to sift; to get to the bottom of an affair.

DELVE, *s.* a ditch; a pit; a pitfal; a den; a cave.

DE'LVER, *s.* a digger, or one who opens the ground with a spade, pick-axe, &c.

DE'LUGE, *s.* [*déluge*, Fr.] a flood or inundation of water covering the earth, either wholly or in part, particularly applied to Noah's flood, being a general inundation, sent by God to punish the corruption of the then world, by destroying every living thing; Noah and his family, and the animals with them in the ark, only excepted. The time of this flood is fixed, by the best chronologers, to the year of the world 1656, before Christ 2348. From this flood, the state of the world is divided into antediluvian and postdiluvian. Figuratively, the overflowing of a river beyond its natural bounds; any sudden and irresistible calamity; any corruption, or depravation, which spreads far and quickly.

To DE'LUGE, *v. a.* to drown or lay entirely under water; to overflow with water. Figuratively, to overwhelm with any great and increasing calamity.

DELU'SION, *s.* [*delusio*, Lat.] the act of imposing on a person by some false appearance; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood. Figuratively, a false appearance or illusion, which leads a person into an error or mistake.

DELU'SIVE, *a.* [*delusus*, Lat.] capable of deceiving or imposing on; beguiling.

DELU'SORY, *a.* [*delusus*, Lat.] apt to deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE, dem-a-gog, *s.* [δημαγωγὸς, Gr.] the ringleader or head of a faction, or tumult of the common people; a popular and factious orator

DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, or DEME'SNE, *s.* [*domaine*, Fr.] in Law, that land which a man holds originally of himself, opposed to fee, or that which is held of a superior lord.

DEMA'ND, *s.* [*demande*, Fr.] the asking of a thing with

authority; claim; a question; an interrogation; inquiry after, in order to buy. In Law, the asking of what is due.

To DEMA'ND, *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.] to claim; to ask for with authority; to ask or question; to interrogate. In Law, to prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'NDABLE, *a.* that may be claimed as a due, or asked for with authority.

DEMA'NDANT, *s.* in Law, the plaintiff in a real action.

DEMA'NDER, *s.* one who claims a thing; one who asks with authority; an interrogator; one who asks for a thing in order to purchase it; one who asks for a debt.

To DEME'AN, *v. a.* [*déméner*, Fr.] to behave; to carry one's self. Figuratively, to lessen, debase, or undervalue; to do any thing below one's character or rank.

DEME'ANOUR, *s.* behaviour; carriage.

DEME'ANS, *s.* [properly *Demesnes*] an estate in lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

DEMENTA'TION, *s.* [*dementation*, Fr.] madness or losing one's reason; making mad or frantic.

DEMERA'RY, or *DEMERA'RA*, a river and settlement in Guayana, subject to England. The river is 2 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable 200 miles up the country. The settlement is formed on the banks of the river, where the inhabitants cultivate sugar, cotton, and coffee. Demerary forms one government with Essequibo, and the capital is Starbrock. Here are 3006 whites, 6360 free coloured, and 69,467 slaves. The settlement was taken by the English while Holland was in alliance with Bonaparte, and retained at the peace of Paris. Lat. 6. 30. N. lon. 58. 0. W.

DEME'RIT *s.* [*démérite*, Fr.] the want of merit; ill-deserving; behaviour deserving blame or punishment. Anciently the same as merit or desert.

To DEME'RIT, *v. a.* [*démeriter*, Fr.] to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deserve both blame and disgrace.

DEME'RSED, *a.* [*demersus*, Lat.] plunged; drowned.

DEME'RSION, *s.* [*demersio*, Lat.] the act of plunging under the water, or drowning. In Chemistry, the putting any thing into a dissolving liquor or menstruum.

DEME'SNE, de-mene, *s.* See DEMAIN.

DE'MI, [Fr.] an inseparable particle; half; one part of a thing which is divided equally in two.

DEMI-BA'STION, *s.* in Fortification, a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

DEMI-CA'NNON, *s.* in Gunnery, a cannon which carries a ball of thirty pounds weight; the diameter of its bore is six inches 2-8ths.

DEMI-CU'LVERIN, *s.* in Gunnery, a lesser sort of culverin than the common, of which there are three kinds; that of the *lowest size* is a gun 4¼ inches diameter in the bore, and 10 feet long, carrying a ball 4 inches diameter, and 9 pounds weight; the *ordinary one* is a gun 4½ inches diameter in the bore, and 10 feet long, carrying a ball 4¼ inches diameter, and 10 pounds 11 ounces weight; and that of the *elder sort*, 4¾ inches diameter in the bore, and 10½ feet in length, carrying a ball 4½ inches diameter, and 12 pounds 11 ounces weight.

DE'MI-GOD, *s.* among the ancient pagans, one whose parents were divine on one side and mortal on the other, and who, after conferring benefits on mankind, was received at death into the company of the gods.

DEMI'SE, *s.* [*demise*, Fr.] death; decease.

To DEMI'SE, *v. a.* [*démettre*, Fr.] to leave, bequeath, or dispose of by will.

DEMI'SSION, *s.* [*demissio*, Lat.] degradation; diminution of dignity; lessening by some mean action.

To DEMI'T, *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] to depress; to let fall

DE'MI-WOLF, *s.* a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

DEMO'CRACY, *s.* [*δημοκρατία*, Gr.] a form of government, wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

DE'MOCRAT, *s.* a friend to popular government.

DEMOCRA'TICAL, *a.* belonging to that sort of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people; pertaining to popular government.

To DEMO'LISH, *v. a.* [*demolior*, Lat.] to pull down, raze, or destroy.

DEMO'LISHER, *s.* one who destroys or pulls down.

DEMOLI'TION, *s.* the act of pulling down or destroying; destruction.

DE'MON, *s.* [*dæmon*, Lat. *δαίμων*, Gr.] a name the ancients gave to certain spirits, who, they imagined, had the power of doing good or evil to mankind; they likewise called them *Genii*; which see.

DEMO'NIAC, or DEMONI'ACAL, *a.* belonging to, or possessed by, the devil.

DEMO'NIAC, *s.* a person possessed by the devil, or some evil spirit. Influenced by the devil.

DEMO'NIAN *a.* [from *dæmon*, Lat.] devilish; of the nature of devils.

DEMONO'CRACY, *s.* [from *δαίμων κρατέω*, Gr.] the power of the devil.

DEMONO'LATRY, *s.* [*δαίμων* and *λατρεία*, Gr.] the worship of the devil.

DEMONO'LOGY, *s.* [*δαίμων* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a discourse on the nature and practices of evil spirits.

DEMO'NSTRABLE, *a.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] that may admit of demonstration, or be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; evident; capable of demonstration.

DEMO'NSTRABLY, *ad.* evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

To DEMO'NSTRATE, *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] to prove so as to convince the most prejudiced, and render in the highest manner certain.

DEMONSTRA'TION, *s.* [*demonstratio*, Lat.] undeniable proof of the truth of a proposition, founded on self-evident principles. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE, *a.* [*demonstrativus*, Lat.] convincing; undeniable; self-evident; conclusive; certain.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, *ad.* in such a clear and evident manner as to demand assent; conclusively; plainly.

DEMONSTRA'TOR, *s.* [*demonstrator*, Lat.] one who proves a thing by demonstration; one who explains, teaches, or renders a thing plain to the meanest capacity; a lecturer.

DEMONSTRA'TORY, *a.* having the power of demonstration; having a tendency to demonstrate.

DEMU'LCENT, *part.* [*demulcens*, Lat.] in Physic, softening; mollifying; assuasive.

To DEMU'R, *v. n.* [*demorari*, Lat.] to delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to pause through uncertainty; to hesitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to suspend one's assent, choice, or judgment. Actively, to doubt of, or question the truth of a proposition or assertion.

DEMU'R, *s.* a doubt arising from uncertainty or want of sufficient proof; hesitation; suspense of judgment, choice, or opinion.

DEMU'RE, *a.* [*desmœurs*, Fr.] behaving in a precise, grave, or affectedly modest manner. Sober; decent.

To DEMU'RE, *v. n.* to look or behave with affected modesty. Obsolete.

DEMU'RELY, *ad.* in an affected, grave, and modest manner; solemnly. "Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers." *Shak.*

DEMU'RENESS, *s.* affected modesty or gravity. Preciseness; soberness; gravity of aspect.

DEMURRAGE, *s.* [from *demeurer*, Fr.] in Commerce, an allowance made to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER, *s.* [from *demeurer*, Fr.] in Law, a kind of pause made in an action, for a court to take time to consider of some point of difficulty.

DEMY', *s.* [*demi*, Fr.] the title of a person on the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, who does not enjoy either the privileges or the salary of a fellow, and is of the same import as a *scholar* at colleges. Applied likewise to paper of a certain size below medium.

DEN, *s.* [Sax.] a cavern, or hollow place under ground; the cave of a wild beast. At the end of a local name it signifies either a valley or woody.

DENA'Y, *s.* denial; refusal.

DE'NBIGH, the county town of Denbighshire, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, well built, and situated on the summit of a rock, sloping on every side but one, on a branch of the river Clwyd. It sends one member to parliament, and has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. Population (1831) 3785. It is 27 miles W. of Chester, and 200 N. W. of London.

DE'NBIGHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the W. by Carnarvonshire, from which it is for the most part separated by the river Conway; on the N. and N. E. by the Irish Sea and Flintshire; on the E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire; and on the S. by Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire. It extends from N. W. to S. E. 48 miles, and from N. to S. in its broadest part, it is 20 miles; but in general it is much less. It contains 467,840 acres, divided into six hundreds, and 59 parishes; has three market-towns, and sends two members to parliament. The soil is various, the Vale of Clwyd being remarkably pleasant and fertile, which is not the case with the E. part of the county; and the W. is, in a manner, barren. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The products of this county are chiefly corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. The largest town is Wrexham; but the assizes are held at Ruthin. Among the hills are found small pillars, with inscriptions which no one hitherto has been able to decipher; as also stones, called Druid stones. Inhabitants, in 1831, 83,167.

DENDRO'LOGY, *s.* [δένδρον and λόγος, Gr.] a discourse or natural history of trees.

DENDRO'METER, *s.* [δένδρον and μετρέω, Gr.] the name of an instrument lately invented for measuring trees.

DENI'ABLE, *a.* that may be refused to be granted when asked, or to be believed when proposed.

DENI'AL, *s.* negation; refusal; the refusing to give or believe; the persisting in one's innocence, opposed to the confession of guilt; abjuration, or renouncing.

DENI'ER, *s.* one who refuses to grant a thing requested, or to assent to a truth proposed for his assent; one who will not acknowledge or own. A contradictor.

DE'NIER, dén-yea, *s.* a French coin, the twelfth part of a sou.

To DE'NIGRATE, *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] to make black, or to blacken.

DENIGRA'TION, *s.* [*denigratio*, Lat.] the act of making a thing black.

DENIZATION, *s.* the act of enfranchising a foreigner, by which means he enjoys many of the privileges of a natural subject; the act of making free.

DE'NIZEN, or DE'NISON, *s.* [from *dinasddyn*, Brit.] in Law, an alien enfranchised by the king's letters patent; which enables him in several respects to act as a subject, viz. to purchase and possess lands, and enjoy any office or dignity; yet not so fully as by naturalization, which enables a man to inherit by descent, which a denizen cannot do. If a denizen purchase lands, his issue, born afterwards, may inherit them, but those he had before shall not.

To DE'NIZEN, *v. a.* to enfranchise; to make free. Figuratively, to protect, or encourage.

DE'NMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. and W. by the German Ocean, on the E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat and sandy, and the air is rendered foggy by the seas and lakes; but the weather being changeable, it is purified by frequent breezes. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland, and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also the duchy of Holstein, in Germany, besides Iceland, and the Danish settlements abroad. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly limited and elective, but in 1660 it was rendered absolute and hereditary even to the daughters, partly by consent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility lost most of their privileges. The Danes have very few laws, and those so plain that they have little need of lawyers. Since the loss of Norway, the territorial possessions of Denmark do not exceed 22,000 square miles, with two millions of inhabitants; Iceland and the colonies contain about 160,000. They have been Protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburgh. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000, but most of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 1,500,000l. a year, which arise from the crown lands and duties, and the tolls paid by vessels passing between the Baltic and the German Ocean. There is no large river in Denmark, but numerous lakes and channels of the sea, by which it is intersected. In the summer the heat is great, and the days are long; but the winter continues 7 or 8 months. The commodities are corn, pulse, horses, and large beeves, together with the produce of their manufactures. The exports exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year. Copenhagen is the capital.

DENO'MINABLE, *a.* [from *denomino*, Lat.] that may be named or denoted.

To DENO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] to name; to give a name to it.

DENOMINA'TION, *s.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] a name given to a thing, pointing out some peculiar or principal quality belonging to it.

DENO'MINATIVE, *a.* that gives a name; that confers or obtains a distinct appellation.

DENOMINA'TOR, *s.* the person or thing which affixes a particular appellation to a thing. In Fractions, the number below the line, shewing the number of parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into; thus, in $\frac{3}{8}$, 8 the *denominator*, shews that the integer is divided into 8 parts; and 3 the numerator, that you take 3 of those eight parts.

DENOTA'TION, *s.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] the act of ascertaining that a particular thing is to be signified or understood by a certain sign, or that a thing belongs to a particular person.

To DENO'TE, *v. a.* [*denoto*, Lat.] to mark; to be a sign of; to imply, signify, or betoken; to shew by signs; as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

To DENOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*dénoncer*, Fr. *denuncio*, Lat.] to threaten by proclamation, or some external sign. Figuratively, in Law, to inform, or give information against.

DENOU'NCEMENT, *s.* the act of proclaiming any threat, or future and impending evil.

DENOU'NCER, *s.* one who declares some menace, or impending calamity or punishment.

DENSE, *a.* [*densus*, Lat.] close; compact; thick; having few or very small pores between its particles.

DE'NSITY, *s.* [*densitas*, Lat.] thickness; solidity; compactness; the closeness, near approach, or adhesion of the parts of a body.

DENT, *s.* [*dent*, Fr.] a mark made in the surface of a thing by thrusting the parts inwards; a stroke; a blow.

DENT, a town in Craven, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 252 miles from London. In 1664, two inhabitants of this place, father and son, were witnesses on a trial at York assizes, the son being 100 years of age, and the father nearly 140. Population 1840.

DE'NTAL, *a.* [*dentalis*, Lat.] belonging or relating to the teeth. In Grammar, applied to those letters which are pronounced principally by means of the teeth.

DE'NTAL, *s.* in Natural History, a small shell-fish.

DENTELLA'TED, *a.* in Botany, notched; jagged; formed like the teeth of a saw on the edges.

DENTE'LLI, *s.* [Ital.] in Architecture, modillons.

DENTI'CULATED, *part.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] set with small teeth, or jagged prominences resembling teeth.

DENTICULA'TION, *s.* [from *denticulatus*, Lat.] in Natural History, set with small teeth; notched or jagged.

DE'NTIFRICE, *s.* [from *dens* and *frico*, Lat.] in Medicine, a powder to cleanse the teeth.

DE'NTIST, *s.* a surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.

DENTI'TION, *s.* [*dentitio*, Lat.] the act, or time, of breeding teeth.

To DENU'DATE, *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] to strip, or make naked. Figuratively, to divest.

DENUDA'TION, *s.* [*denudatio*, Lat.] the act of stripping or making naked.

To DENU'DE, *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] to make naked; to pull off a person's clothes. Figuratively, to strip or divest a thing of its natural covering.

DENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] the act of publishing any menace; or threatening any calamity or punishment; a public accusation.

DENUNCIA'TOR, *s.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.] the person who proclaims any threat, or public menace. In Law, one who lodges an information against another.

To DENY', *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr. *denego*, Lat.] to contradict an accusation; to refuse to grant a thing requested; to disown; to renounce; to disregard.

To DEOBSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Lat.] to clear from impediments; to free a passage from obstructions.

DEO'BSTRUENT, *s.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine which, by dissolving viscidities, opens the pores or passages of the human body.

DE'ODAND, *s.* [*Deo dandum*, Lat.] a thing given or forfeited to God, for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent death, without the fault of a reasonable creature; as if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him, the horse is to be sold, and the price distributed to the poor, as an expiation of that dreadful event.

To DEO'PPILATE, *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] to clear a passage from any obstructions.

DEOPPILA'TION, *s.* the act of opening the passages, or clearing them from obstructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE, *a.* having the power to clear the passages from obstructions; deobstruent.

DEOSCULA'TION, *s.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] the act of kissing.

To DEPAI'NT, *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] to form the resemblance of a thing by colours or painting; to describe.

To DEPA'RT, *v. a.* [*départir*, Fr.] to go away from a place; to revolt; to quit; to leave, or apostatize; to die.

DEPA'RT, *s.* [*départ*, Fr.] the act of going away, by quitting a place or person; departure. Figuratively, decease, death. Among Refiners, a method of separating metals blended together in one mass.

DEPA'RTER, *s.* a refiner; one who purifies metals.

DEPA'RTMENT, *s.* [*département*, Fr.] a peculiar province or employment allotted to a particular person.

DEPA'RTURE, *s.* the act of going away from a person or place. Figuratively, decease; death; the act of forsaking, abandoning, or quitting, used with *from*.

DEPA'SCENT, *a.* [*depascens*, Lat.] feeding.

To DEPA'STURE, *v. a.* [*depascor*, Lat.] to graze; to eat up and consume by feeding.

To DEPAU'PERATE, *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] to make poor; to render ground barren; to impoverish; to consume.

DEPE'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *depecto*, Lat.] tough; clammy; viscid; thick, or tenacious; capable of extension.

To DEPE'ND, *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.] to hang from; to proceed from; to be in a state of subjection or dependence; to be supported or maintained by another; to be yet undetermined; to confide in; or rely on, with *upon*.

DEPE'NDANCE, or DEPE'NDENCE, *s.* [*dépendance*, Fr.] the state of a thing hanging from a supporter; connection; the state of being subject to, or at the disposal of, another. Figuratively, reliance; trust; confidence; accident; that has relation to something previous.

DEPE'NDENT, *a.* [*dépendant*, Fr.] hanging down; subject to, or in the power and disposal of another.

DEPE'NDENT, *s.* [from *dependant*, Fr.] one who is subject to, at the disposal of, or maintained by, another.

DEPE'NDER, *s.* one who confides in another.

DEPERDI'TION, *s.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.] loss; entire destruction.

To DEPHLE'GM, or DEPHLE'GMATE, de-flem, or de-flem-ate, *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Lat.] to clear a fluid from its phlegm or aqueous insipid matter.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, *s.* in Chemistry, the act of purifying or clearing a fluid of its phlegm or water.

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being freed from phlegm, or aqueous matter.

To DEPI'CT, *v. a.* [*depictum*, Lat.] to paint, or represent the likeness of a thing in colours; to describe in words.

DEPI'LATORY, *s.* [from *de* and *pilus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a plaster, or other application made use of to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS, *a.* [from *de* and *pilus*, Lat.] without hair.

DEPLANTA'TION, *s.* [from *deplanto*, Lat.] the act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE'TION, *s.* [from *depleo*, Lat.] in Physic, the act of emptying.

DEPLO'RABLE, *a.* [from *deploro*, Lat.] lamentable; dismal; calamitous; sad; hopeless. contemptible.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, *s.* the state of being an object of grief; misery, wretchedness; hopelessness.

DEPLO'RABLY, *ad.* lamentably; miserably; in such a manner as to occasion or demand sorrow; contemptibly.

DEPLO'RATE, *a.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] lamentable; hopeless.

DEPLORA'TION, *s.* the act of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE, *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] to lament, mourn, or express sorrow for any calamity, loss, or misfortune.

DEPLO'RER, *s.* one who laments or grieves for a loss or calamity; a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION, *s.* [*deplumatio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off feathers. In Surgery, the swelling of the eyelids, attended with a falling off of the hair from the eyebrows.

To DEPLU'ME, *v. a.* [from *de* and *pluma*, Lat.] to strip of its feathers. Figuratively, to divest of cloths.

To DEPO'NE, *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.] to lay down as a pledge or security; to risk upon the success of an adventure.

DEPO'NENT, *s.* [from *deponens*, Lat.] in Law, one who gives his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence or witness. In Grammar, such verbs as have an active signification, though they have no active voice: so called, because *deponent*, i. e. *they lay aside* the force of a verb passive; as, *fateor*, I confess.

To DEPO'PULATE, *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] to unpeople; to lay waste a country.

DEPOPULA'TION, *s.* the act of unpeopling, or rendering a country waste by destroying the inhabitants.

DEPO'PULATOR, *s.* one who kills or destroys the inhabitants of a country; a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT, *v. a.* [*déporter*, Fr.] to carry away; to behave or demean one's self.

DEPO'RT, *s.* demeanour; behaviour; carriage.

DEPORTA'TION, *s.* [*deportatio*, Lat.] transportation, whereby a person has some remote place assigned for his residence, with a prohibition of stirring from it on pain of death; exile generally.

DEPO'RTMENT, *s.* [*déportment*, Fr.] conduct; demeanour; management; manner of acting.

To DEPO'SE, *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.] to lay down; to deprive a person of a post or dignity. Neuterly, to give testimony in a court of justice; to bear witness.

To DEPO'SIT, *v. a.* [*depositum*, Lat.] to lay up or lodge in any place; to give as a pledge or security; to place at interest. In Chemistry, to throw down a sediment.

DEPO'SITARY, *s.* [*depositarius*, Lat.] one who is entrusted with the charge or keeping of a thing.

DEPO'SITE, *s.* [*depositum*, Lat.] any thing committed to the care, charge, or trust of another; a pledge; a pawn, or security given for the performance of any contract.

DEPOSI'TION, *s.* [*depositio*, Lat.] the act of giving testimony on oath; the act of dethroning a prince. In Canon Law, the solemn depriving a clergyman of his orders for some crime.

DEPO'SITORY, *s.* the place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of things.

DEPO'T, dapo, *s.* [*dépôt*, Fr.] a place where military stores are laid up, or where recruits for an army are collected, a magazine.

DEPRAVA'TION, *s.* [*depravatio*, Lat.] the act of spoiling, corrupting, or rendering a thing less perfect or valuable.

To DEPRA'VE, *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] to corrupt; to spoil; to vitiate; to rob a thing of its perfections; to seduce from goodness; to misrepresent; to defame.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, *s.* loss of purity, goodness, or perfection; corruption; contamination; wickedness.

DEPRA'VEMENT, *s.* a vitiated state: corruption.

DEPRA'VER, *s.* a corrupter, or one who makes either a person or thing bad; a vilifier; a seducer.

DEPRA'VITY, *s.* a corruption; a change from perfection to imperfection, or from virtue to vice.

To DE'PRECATE, *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Lat.] to pray earnestly for the averting some imminent punishment; to ask pardon for a crime; to request or petition with importunity and humility.

DEPRECA'TION, *s.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.] the act of petitioning; a begging pardon; prayer; prayer against any evil.

DE'PRECATIVE, or DEPRECA'TORY, *a.* that is used as an apology or excuse; apologetic.

DE'PRECATOR, *s.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] one who sues for another; an intercessor; one who apologizes for the faults of another, to free him from deserved punishment.

To DEPRE'CIATE, *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.] to speak meanly of a thing, in order to lessen its esteem or value.

To DE'PREDATE, *v. a.* [*depræda'ri*, Lat.] to rob, or pillage; to seize as booty; to consume; to destroy.

DEPREDA'TION, *s.* [*depræda'tio*, Lat.] the act of spoiling, robbing, or seizing on as prey or plunder; waste; consumption.

DEPREDA'TOR, *s.* [*depræ'dator*, Lat.] a robber; a spoiler. Figuratively, a devourer, a consumer.

To DEPREHE'ND, *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.] to detect; to catch unawares; to take in the fact. Figuratively, to discover, or find out something difficult, or not obvious.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*deprehensibilis*, Lat.] that may be detected, discovered, perceived, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* possibility of being detected, caught, discovered, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSION, *s.* [*deprehensio*, Lat.] detection; the act of taking in the fact, or taking unawares; a discovery

To DEPRE'SS, *v. a.* [from *depressus*, Lat.] to press or thrust down; to let downward. Figuratively, to humble or deject, applied to the mind; to sink.

DEPRE'SSION, *s.* [*depressio*, Lat.] the act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface. Figuratively, degradation; abasement; or humbling. *Depression*, in Algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to the lower and more simple terms by division. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the horizon downwards; measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. In Geography, the *depression of the pole*, is the travelling or sailing so much from the pole nearer to the horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, *s.* [*depressor*, Lat.] one that keeps or presses down; an oppressor. In Anatomy, applied to such muscles as bring or press down those parts which they are fastened to.

DE'PRIMENT, *a.* [from *deprimo*, Lat.] an epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

DEPRIVA'TION, *s.* [*de* and *privatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away the quality or existence of a thing; the state of losing. In Canon Law, the removal of a clergyman from his benefice, for some crime.

To DEPRI'VE, *v. a.* [*de* and *privo*, Lat.] to take away that which is enjoyed by another; to hinder; to debar from; to release, to free from. In Canon Law, to turn a clergyman out of a benefice for some crime.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, anciently called *West Greenwich*, and *Deptford Stroud*, now divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches, but no market. It is chiefly remarkable for its noble dock-yard, which includes a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with extensive store-houses, and immense quantities of timber, &c. for the use of the navy. It is seated on the Thames, about 3¼ miles E. of London, and contains 19,795 inhabitants. Votes in the Greenwich District for two representatives.

DEPTH, *s.* [*diep*, Belg.] the space measured from the surface of a thing downwards; deepness; quantity of water, opposed to a *shoal*; the sea, the abyss. *Depth* of a squadron or battalion, the number of men in the file. Figuratively, the height or middle of a season, or night. Profoundness, difficulty, obscurity, applied to learning.

To DE'PTHEN, *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dut.] to deepen.

To DEPU'CELATE, *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] to deflour; bereave of virginity.

DEPULSION, *s.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] the act of beating, or driving away; a thrusting away; the act of averting.

DEPULSORY, *a.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] thrusting away.

To DEPURATE, *v. a.* [*dépurer*, Fr.] to purify; to cleanse from impurities.

DEPURATE, *a.* cleansed or freed from dregs or foulness. Figuratively, pure, not tainted or corrupted.

DEPURATION, *s.* [*depuratio*, Lat.] the act of separating the impure parts of any thing from the pure ones. In Surgery, the cleansing of a wound from its foulness.

To DEPURE, *v. a.* [*dépurer*, Fr.] to cleanse from dregs or foulness; to purge a thing from any noxious qualities.

DEPUTATION, *s.* [*députation*, Fr.] the sending some select persons out of a body to a prince or solemn assembly, to treat of matters in their behalf or name; the commission of treating in behalf of others; vicegerency.

To DEPUTE, *v. a.* [*députer*, Fr.] to send with a special commission; to appoint persons to negotiate a public or private affair with a prince, state, or private person.

DEPUTY, *s.* [*député*, Fr.] one that is commissioned to transact an affair for, or discharge the duties of, another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. In Law, a person who exercises an office in the right of another, who is accountable for his mistakes or behaviour.

To DEQUANTITATE, *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] to lessen the quantity of a thing.

DER, a term used in the beginning of the names of places. It is generally to be derived from the Saxon word *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river, when it may be rather fetched from the British *dur*, water.

To DERACINATE, *v. a.* [*déraciner*, Fr.] to pluck or tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

To DERAIGN, or DERAIN, de-rane, *v. a.* [*déranger*, Fr.] in Law, to prove. In its primary signification, to disorder or confuse.

DERAIGNMENT, or DERAINMENT, *s.* the act of deraigning or proving; a disordering or turning out of course; a discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

To DERANGE, *v. a.* to put out of order.

DERANGEMENT, *s.* act of putting out of order; state of being out of order. Disorder of intellect; insanity.

DERAY, *s.* [from *desrayer*, Fr.] tumult; disorder; confusion. Merriment; jollity. Solemnity: not in use.

DE'RBY, the county town of Derbyshire, is large and well built, with a spacious market-place and handsome town-house. In 1734, a machine was erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It was the first of its kind erected in England; and its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk so as to render it fit for weaving. Here are also manufactures of silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, and of elegant porcelain, which last is in high estimation. Derbyshire and foreign marbles are wrought here into vases, urns, columns, and other ornamental articles, and the lapidary and jewellery branches are executed with great neatness. The malting business, and a pottery of queen's earthenware, are also carried on here. The number of inhabitants in its five parishes is 23,607 It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Derwent, which is navigable to the Trent, 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 126 N. W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesdays and Fridays.

DE'RBYSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and N. W. by Cheshire and Staffordshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, and on the E. by Nottinghamshire; and on the S. and S. E. by Leicestershire and a point of Warwickshire. It extends nearly 59 miles in length from N. to S. and 34 from E. to W. where broadest; but in the S. part it is not above six. It contains 680,000 acres, is divided into 6 hundreds, and 138 parishes; has 11 market towns, sends 4 members to parliament; and has a population of 237,170 souls. The N. and W. parts are mountainous and stony, and subject to frequent rains; and the air is sharp and cold. The S. and E. parts are fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. The bleak mountains in the Peak abound in the best lead, marble, alabaster, mill-stones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal; the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

DE'REHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday, noted for woollen yarn, 16 miles W. of Norwich, and 101 N. N. E. of London. Population 3946.

DERELICTION, *s.* [*derelictio*, Lat.] the utter forsaking or abandoning a person. The state of being forsaken.

DERELICTS, *s.* [from *derelictus*, Lat.] in Law, such goods as are wilfully thrown away and disowned by a person.

To DERIDE, *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] to laugh at, mock, or turn to scorn with great contempt; to ridicule.

DERIDER, *s.* a person who mocks or ridicules a thing with great contempt; a scoffer; a contemner; a buffoon.

DERISION, *s.* [*derisio*, Lat.] the act of ridiculing, mocking, or laughing at with great contempt; buffoonery.

DERISIVE, *a.* ridiculing; mocking; scorning.

DERISORY, *a.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, *a.* that may be obtained by descent, or communicated from one to another; deducible.

DERIVATION, *s.* [*derivatio*, Lat.] the draining water from its course or channel. In Grammar, the tracing a word from its original. In Genealogy, descent. Figuratively, the tracing any thing from its source. In Medicine, the drawing a humour from one part of the body to another which is near it.

DERIVATIVE, *a.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] derived or taken from another; not original. Substantively, the thing or word derived from another.

DERIVATIVELY, *ad.* after a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, *v. a.* [*derivo*, Lat.] to drain; to let out water, or turn its course. Figuratively, to deduce, or trace from its original or source; to communicate, as the source of a river to one of its branches, or a cause to its effect; to receive by transmission; to descend to a person; to communicate by descent of blood. In Grammar, to trace a word from its origin. Neuterly, to proceed or descend from.

DERIVER, *s.* one who partakes by descent, pedigree, or communication; that which draws from a source.

DERNIER, dern-yea, *a.* [Fr.] last; used with *resort*.

To DEROGATE, *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.] to lessen the value of a family or profession; to degenerate; to undervalue the esteem or worth of a thing; to disparage.

DEROGATION, *s.* [*derogatio*, Lat.] an act done contrary to, or inconsistent with any law, by which means its force and value are lessened; the act of disparaging or lessening the value of a thing; defamation; detraction.

DEROGATIVE, *a.* lessening the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person; defamatory.

DEROGATORILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to lessen the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DEROGATORINESS, *s.* the quality or act of lessening the value of a thing; detraction; defamation.

DEROGATORY, *a.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] that lessens or takes away from the value of a person or thing.

DE'RRY, or *Londonderry*, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 32 miles in length and 30 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Donegal; on the N. by Lough Foyle and the Ocean; and on the E. and S. E. by Antrim and Lough Neagh; and on the S

and S. W. by Tyrone. It is divided into 31 parishes, sends 2 members to parliament, and contains about 30,000 houses and 222,416 inhabitants. It is a fruitful champaign country, with a flourishing linen manufacture.

DE'RRY, or *Londonderry*, the capital of the county of Derry, is a modern city, built principally by a company of London adventurers, in the reign of James I. It consists chiefly of two streets, crossing each other, with an exchange in the centre. It has a fine market-place, and the harbour is bordered with a quay. It contains a population of about 14,000, and sends one member to parliament. The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and has four castles by the side of the river Mourn, near the mouth of which it is seated, and over which it has a wooden bridge, upwards of 1000 feet in length; 5 miles S. of the Lake or Bay of Lough Foyle, and 136 N. W. of Dublin.

DERVIS, or DERVISE, *s.* [*dervis*, Fr.] a kind of monks among the Turks, who profess extreme poverty, and lead a very austere life.

DE'RWENT, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, and passing through the county, falls into the Trent, 8 miles E. S. E. from Derby. Also, a river of Yorkshire, which rises in the North Riding, and running S. falls into the Ouse, 5 miles S. E. of Selby. Also, a river of Durham, flowing through a romantic tract of country, and falling into the Tyne, a little above Newcastle, near which, on its banks, are some capital iron works. Also, a river of Cumberland, which rises in Borrowdale, and flowing through Derwent Water and Bassingthwaite Water, passes by Cockermouth, and falls into the Irish Sea near Workington.

DESART, *s.* See DESERT.

DE'SCANT, *s.* [*deschant*, old Fr.] a comment on any subject; disputation; a disquisition branched out into several heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt. Originally, a song, or tune, in parts; variety of sounds produced by an instrument, or voice.

To DESCANT, *v. n.* to sing in parts; run a variety of notes with the voice, or upon an instrument. Figuratively, to discourse at large; or to criticise minutely on the actions of another; to point out faults with great minuteness; to censure.

To DESCEND, *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.] To come or go from a higher to a lower place; to go gradually downwards, or below the surface of a thing; to sink. To invade an enemy's country. To proceed as from a successor, or as a cause does from an effect. Actively, to walk, or roll downward.

DESCE'NDANT, or DESCE'NDENT, *s.* [from *descendens*, Lat.] one who belongs to another as a relation; the offspring or posterity of a person.

DESCE'NDENT, *a.* [*descendens*, Lat.] coming or moving from a higher to a lower situation; falling; sinking. Proceeding from another as an ancestor or original.

DESCENDIBI'LITY, *s.* conformity to rules of descent.

DESCE'NDIBLE, *a.* such as may be descended; admitting of a downward passage. Transmissible by inheritance.

DESCE'NSION, *s.* [*descensio*, Lat.] a sinking from a higher to a lower situation; declension; degradation. In Astronomy, it is divided into right or oblique. *Right descension* is a point or arch of the equator, which descends with a star or sign in a right sphere. *Oblique descension* is that which descends in an oblique sphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL, *a.* relating to descent. In Astronomy, *descensional difference* is the difference between the oblique and right descension of a star.

DESCENT, *s.* [*descensus*, Lat.] the act of passing from a higher to a lower place; or towards the centre of the earth; a slope, or sloping situation. Invasion, or attack on an enemy's country or coasts. Birth; extraction; offspring; inheritors. *Lineal descent*, that which is conveyed down in a right line from the grandfather to the father, from the father to the son, &c. *Collateral descent*, that which springs out of the side of the line of blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, &c. Figuratively, one step or generation in the line of a family.

To DESCRIBE, *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.] to mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. In Painting, to form the resemblance of a thing. In Logic, it conveys an idea of a thing in a loose manner, without enumerating all its properties. In Geometry, to draw or make a figure. Figuratively, to convey some notion of a thing by words.

DESCRIBER, *s.* one who relates a matter of fact; the manner of performing an action, a battle, &c.

DESCRIER, *s.* one who discovers or deseries a thing at a distance; a detector.

DESCRIPTION, *s.* [*descriptio*, Lat.] the act of conveying the idea of a person or thing by mentioning some of their properties. In Logic, a collection of the most remarkable properties of a thing, without including the essential difference, and the general nature or genius; the sentence or passage in which a thing is described; the qualities expressed in representing a thing.

DESCRIPTIVE, *a.* describing.

To DESCRY', *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.] to reconnoitre; to examine or view at a distance; to discover or discern by the sight a thing hidden or concealed; to perceive.

DESCRY', *s.* discovery, or the thing discovered.

DESEA'DA, or *Desiderada*, one of the Caribbee Islands, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad, 4 leagues E. of Guadaloupe. Lat. 16. 40. N. lon. 61. 20. W.

To DE'SECRATE, *v. a.* [*desacro*, Lat.] to convert a thing to an use different from that to which it was originally consecrated; to apply to a wrong use.

DESECRATION, *s.* the converting of a consecrated thing to some common use; abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT, *s.* [*desertum*, Lat.] a place not inhabited or built; a waste place; a solitude; a wilderness.

DE'SERT, *a.* [*desertus*, Lat.] wild; waste; uncultivated; uninhabited; solitary.

To DESERT, *v. a.* [*desero*, Lat.] to quit; to forsake; to abandon a person who has a reliance on one; used as a word of reproach; to leave a station or place; to run away from an army or company, applied to soldiers.

DESERT, *s.* See DESSERT.

DESERT, *s.* the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a person, considered with respect to rewards or punishments; a claim to praise or reward. Figuratively, excellence, or virtue; degree of merit.

DESE'RTER, *s.* [*desertor*, Lat.] one who leaves or abandons a person who can claim his assistance; one who abandons, quits, or leaves his post, or the army to which he belongs.

DESE'RTION, *s.* the act of abandoning or forsaking a person, cause, post, or place in an army; dereliction.

DESE'RTLESS, *a.* without merit; worthless.

To DESERVE, *v. n.* [*deservir*, Fr.] to be an object of approbation or disapprobation, reward, or punishment. Actively, to be worthy of reward.

DESE'RVEDLY, *ad.* not without reason or foundation; according to a person's behaviour, whether good or ill.

DESE'RVER, *s.* one who is a proper object of approbation and reward: sometimes one who deserves ill.

DESI'CCANT, de-sik-kant, *part.* [*desiccans*, Lat.] in Medicine, of a drying nature or quality. Used substantively for those applications which dry up the flow of sores.

To DESI'CCATE, de-sik-kate, *v. a.* [*desicco*, Lat.] to dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

DESICCATION, *s.* the act of drying up moisture.

DESI'CCATIVE, *a.* that has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE, *v. n.* [*desidero*, Lat.] to want; to miss. A word scarcely used.

DESIDERA'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] somewhat which inquiry has not been able to settle or discover: as the longitude is the *desideratum* of navigation; the trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geometry; the perpetual motion, the *desideratum* of mechanics.

DESI'DIOSE, *a.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] idle; lazy; heavy.

To DESI'GN, de-sine, *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat.] to purpose or intend; to form or order for a particular purpose; to plan, project, contrive, or form an idea in the mind.

DESI'GN, *s.* an intention or purpose; a plan of action; a scheme or contrivance; the plan or representation of the order, general distribution, and construction of a painting, poem, book, building, &c.

DESI'GNABLE, de-sine-a-bl, *a.* [from *designo*, Lat.] that can be ascertained, described, or expressed.

To DE'SIGNATE, des-ig-nate, *v. a.* to point out or mark by some particular token; to appoint; to name.

DESIGNA'TION, *s.* [*designatio*, Lat.] the describing a person or thing by some remote sign; appointment or direction; name; import, or signification; intention.

DESI'GNEDLY, de-si-ned-le, *ad.* purposely; intentionally; in a manner agreeable to the intention or previous purpose of a person: opposed to *accidentally*.

DESI'GNER, *s.* a plotter; a contriver; one who premeditates or contrives something ill; one who invents a draught, or original, for some artist to copy by.

DESI'GNING, *part.* contriving, meditating, or intending something amiss, or prejudicial to the interests of another.

DESI'GNLESS, *a.* without design; inadvertent; unknowing; without any bad intention; devoid of guile.

DESI'GNLESSLY, *ad.* without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

DESI'GNMENT, *s.* purpose; an intended expedition against an enemy; a plot; the idea, or sketch of a work.

DESI'RABLE, *a.* worthy of desire or longing; pleasing.

DESI'RE, *s.* [*désir*, Fr.] wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To DESI'RE, *v. a.* [*désirer*, Fr.] to wish, or covet some absent good; to appear to long for a thing; to ask; to entreat; to express wishes.

DESI'RER, *s.* one who covets an absent good; a wisher.

DESI'ROUS, *a.* full of longing; earnestly wishing.

DESI'ROUSLY, *ad.* eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes.

DESI'ROUSNESS, *s.* fulness of desire; eagerness.

To DESI'ST, *v. n.* [*desisto*, Lat.] to cease from doing a thing which is begun; to stop.

DESI'STANCE, *s.* the act of stopping or ceasing from some action begun.

DESI'TIVE, *a.* [*desitus*, Lat.] ending; concludent; final. A *desitive proposition* is that which implies the ending or conclusion of something.

DESK, *s.* [*disch*, Belg.] an inclining or sloping board or able, commonly with a box or drawer under it.

DE'SOLATE, *a.* [*desolatus*, Lat.] without inhabitants; laid waste, solitary; unfrequented; like a desert.

To DE'SOLATE, *v. a.* [*desolo*, Lat.] to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.

DE'SOLATELY, *ad.* in an unfrequented manner; in a desolate manner; lonely; solitarily.

DESOLA'TION, *s.* the act of destroying or removing the inhabitants from a place; the act of laying a place waste; a place wasted and forsaken; gloominess; sadness.

DESPA'IR, *s.* [*désespoir*, Fr] an utter abandoning of the hopes of any future good; despondence; hopelessness; loss of hope; that which deprives a person of hope; a passion excited by imagining that the object or subject of desire is not to be attained, or that a thing to be undertaken is beyond our abilities to perform. In Theology, the utter loss of confidence in the mercies of God.

To DESPA'IR, *v. n.* [*despero*, Lat.] to abandon, relinquish, or give a thing over as unattainable; to cease to hope. Actively, to cause to despair.

DESPA'IRER, *s.* one who looks on a thing as unattainable; one who is without hope, or lost in despondency.

DESPA'IRINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to discover no hope; in a manner betokening despondency.

To DESPA'TCH, *v. a.* See To DISPATCH.

DE'SPERATE, *a.* [*desperatus*, Lat.] without hope, or looking on a thing as impossible or unattainable; without any regard to safety, arising from despair. Figuratively, not to be retrieved or surmounted, applied to things. Mad, furious with despair, applied to persons. Violent, applied to things.

DE'SPERATELY, *ad.* in the manner of a person growing furious by despair. In a great degree; violently.

DE'SPERATENESS, *s.* madness; fury; precipitancy; acting without any regard to safety or security.

DESPERA'TION, *s.* a state void of all hope; despair.

DE'SPICABLE, *a.* [*despicabilis*, Lat.] deserving contempt on account of something sordid, mean, base, and vile.

DE'SPICABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of contempt; meanness; vileness.

DE'SPICABLY, *ad.* in a mean, sordid, vile, or contemptible manner.

DESPI'SABLE, *a.* contemptible; despicable: a low word.

To DESPI'SE, de-spize, *v. a.* [*despicio*, Lat.] to scorn or contemn with pride and disdain; to slight; to disregard.

DESPI'SER, *s.* one who looks on a person or thing with scorn or contempt; a scorner; a contemner.

DESPI'TE, de-spite, *s.* [*dépit*, Fr.] malice; spleen; anger on account of some real or supposed injury; hatred; defiance; opposition. An act of malice or resentment; something done in order to counteract the designs of another, through malice, revenge, or resentment.

To DESPI'TE, *v. a.* to counteract the designs of another, through a principle of malice or resentment; to vex.

DESPI'TEFUL, *a.* full of malice or spleen; acting contrary to the designs of another, purely to make him uneasy, or unhappy; malignant; mischievous.

DESPI'TEFULLY, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly.

DESPI'TEFULNESS, *s.* malice, or an endeavour to render a person extremely miserable through resentment.

To DESPO'IL, *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.] to rob; to deprive a person of what he is possessed of by some act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a person of some post or honour.

DESPOLIA'TION, *s.* the act of depriving a person of something in his possession; the act of plundering.

To DESPO'ND, *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Lat.] to become melancholy, through a persuasion that something desired is unattainable, or that something to be done is impossible. In Divinity, to lose all hope of the divine mercy.

DESPO'NDENCY, *s.* the state of a person who imagines a thing desired cannot be attained, or that a thing to be done is impossible; desperation; hopelessness.

DESPO'NDENT, *a.* [*despondens*, Lat.] without any hope of succeeding in what one undertakes, or of attaining what is ardently desired; despairing; hopeless.

To DESPO'NSATE, *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat.] to betroth; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage; to affiance.

DESPONSATION, *s.* the act of betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT, *s.* [δεσπότης, Gr.] an uncontrollable prince.

DESPO'TIC, or DESPO'TICAL, *a.* [*despotique*, Fr.] absolute; arbitrary; supreme; of unlimited power.

DESPO'TICALNESS, *s.* absolute authority.

DESPO'TICALLY, *ad.* in a despotic manner.

DE'SPOTISM, *s.* [*despotisme*, Fr.] absolute power, applied to such governments wherein the power of the prince is arbitrary.

To DESPU'MATE, *v. a.* [*despumo*, Lat.] to skim the froth off. Neuterly, to froth; to work; to foam.

DESPUMA'TION, *s.* in Pharmacy, the act of clearing any liquor by skimming off the froth or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION, *s.* [*de* and *squama*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of scaling carious bones.

DE'SSAU, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt Dessau. It has flourishing manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats; and is situated on the Muldau, near its union with the Elbe, 28 miles S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

DESSERT, *s.* [*dessert*, Fr.] the last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweatmeats set on the table after the meat. This is the proper spelling, and not *desert*.

To DE'STINATE, *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] to design or form for any particular purpose or end.

DESTINA'TION, *s.* the purpose or ultimate end for which any thing is designed; ultimate design.

To DE'STINE, *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] to doom; to appoint to any state or condition without alteration, or by an absolute necessity; to order to any end or purpose; to devote to punishment or misery; or fix an event unalterably.

DE'STINY, *s.* [*destiné*, Fr.] in Mythology, the power which determines the lot of mortals. Fate, fixed by some unalterable decree. Doom; fortune; future condition.

DESTI'TUTE, *a.* [*destitutus*, Lat.] deprived of; in want of; abandoned by.

DESTITU'TION, *s.* want; defect; deficiency; or a state wherein something is deficient or wanting.

To DESTRO'Y, *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat.] to demolish, or reduce to ruin; to kill; to lay waste, or make desolate; to deprive a thing of its present qualities or properties.

DESTRO'YER, *s.* one who lays a town waste; one who deprives animals of life; one who defaces a thing.

DESTRU'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] liable to be destroyed, defaced, or demolished.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, *s.* possibility, or liableness to be destroyed.

DESTRU'CTION, *s.* [*destructio*, Lat.] the act of ruining, destroying, demolishing, or laying waste; murder; ruin; the state of a thing ruined, demolished, or destroyed; the cause of destruction. In Theology, eternal death.

DESTRU'CTIVE, *a.* [*destructivus*, low Lat.] that demolishes, or reduces to ruins; wasteful; ruinous.

DESTRU'CTIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to destroy, demolish, or ruin; mischievously; wastefully.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, *s.* the quality which destroys, ruins, or lays waste; mischievousness.

DESTRU'CTOR, *s.* a destroyer, a consumer.

DESUDA'TION, [*desudatio*, Lat.] a profuse or inordinate sweating.

DE'SUETUDE, *s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

DE'SULTORY, or DESULTO'RIOUS, *a.* [*desultorius*, Lat.] unfixed; unsettled; removed from one thing or idea to another; unmethodical; hurried; by leaps.

To DESU'ME, *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] to take from any thing; to borrow.

To DETA'CH, *v. a.* [*détacher*, Fr.] to separate or part something which was joined before; to disengage; to send out, or draw off a part of a greater body of forces.

DETA'CHED *part.* drawn off; separated from.

DETA'CHMENT, *s.* a body of troops separated and sent from the main army.

To DETA'IL, *v. a.* [*détailler*, Fr.] to relate a fact with its minute and particular circumstances; to particularize.

DE'TAIL, *s.* [*détail*, Fr.] an account containing all the minute circumstances of an action, or subject.

To DETA'IN, *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.] to keep that which is due to another; to keep a person, or hinder him from departing or going farther; to keep a person in custody.

DETA'INDER, *s.* in Law, a writ for holding or keeping a person in custody.

DETA'INER, *s.* he that does not pay a thing due, or withholds another person's right; he that hinders the departure or progress of a person or thing. Confinement.

DETA'INMENT, *s.* the act of detaining; detention.

To DETE'CT, *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.] to discover, or find out any secret crime or artifice; to find out or surprise a person in the commission, or after the commission of a crime; to lay open the artifices of a person, or sophistry of an argument; to discover in general.

DETE'CTER, *s.* a discoverer of some criminal; one who lays open the sophistry or subterfuges of an author.

DETE'CTION, *s.* the discovery of a criminal, crime, or fault; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETE'NTION, *s.* the keeping or withholding what is due, or belonging to another. Figuratively, confinement, or restraint.

To DETE'R, *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] to discourage, or keep a person from doing a thing, either by frightening him by menaces, or by laying its consequences before him.

DETE'RGE, *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] to cleanse a sore from its pus, matter, or foulness; to cleanse the body by purges.

DETE'RGENT, *a.* [*detergens*, Lat.] in Medicine, having the power of cleansing.

DETERIORA'TION, *s.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] the impairing or rendering any thing worse; state of growing worse.

DETE'RMENT, *s.* that which discourages a person from doing or undertaking a thing; the cause or obstacle which hinders a person from undertaking a thing.

DETE'RMINABLE, *a.* that may be ascertained or decided; that may be terminated or determined.

To DETE'RMINATE, *v. a.* [*determino*, Lat.] to limit; to settle; to fix; to determine; to terminate.

DETE'RMINATE, *a.* [*determinatus*, Lat.] limited; fixed; settled; decisive; resolved; definite; established.

DETE'RMINATELY, *ad.* resolutely fixed; firmly resolved; certainly; unchangeably.

DETE'RMINATION, *s.* absolute direction to a certain end. Figuratively, a resolution formed after mature deliberation; the decision of some contested point or dispute.

DETE'RMINATIVE, *a.* having the power to direct to a certain end; that restrains the signification of a word.

DETE'RMINATOR, *s.* one who determines, ascertains, or decides a controversy.

To DETE'RMINE, *v. a.* [*determino*, Lat.] to fix or settle a thing, or point, in debate or dispute; to conclude; to bound; to confine; to decide; to adjust; to confine or restrain within limits; to ascertain the sense of an expression; to define; to influence the choice; to resolve; to put an end to; to destroy. Neuterly, to conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve or come to a resolution.

DETERRA'TION, *s.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat. *deterrer*, Fr.] discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying; exhumation.

DETERSION, *s.* [*detergo*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of cleansing a wound.

DETERSIVE, *a.* [*détersif*, Fr.] cleansing.

DETERSIVE, *s.* in Medicine, that which cleanses a wound, or frees the body from humours by purging.

To DETE'ST, *v. a.* [*detestor*, Lat.] to hate a thing with some vehemence, on account of its evil and pernicious qualities; to abhor; to abominate.

DETESTABLE, *a.* that is hated with great vehemence, on account of its vileness or perniciousness; odious.

DETESTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews or deserves the greatest loathing, abhorrence, aversion, or hatred.

DETESTATION, *s.* [*détestation*, Fr.] the act of abhorring, disliking, or hating a thing, on account of its evil.

DETE'STER, *s.* one who has a very great hatred, aversion, or loathing; an abhorrer.

To DETHRO'NE, *v. a.* [from *de* and *thronus*, Lat.] to depose a king; to deprive of royalty.

DETINUE, *s.* [*détenue*, Fr.] a writ lying against a person, who refuses to deliver a thing up which was given him to keep for another.

To DETONATE, *v. n.* [from *detono*, Lat.] to explode with a thundering noise; to make a loud noise like thunder.

DETONA'TION, *s.* [from *detono*, Lat.] the loud noise made by some bodies when beginning to heat in a crucible, somewhat resembling the explosion of gunpowder. In Chemistry, the operation of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous parts from antimony.

To DETONIZE, *v. a.* [from *detono*, Lat.] in Chemistry, to calcine with detonation. Neuterly, to detonate.

To DETO'RT, *v. a.* [*detortum*, Lat.] to wrest a word or expression from its original meaning or design.

To DETRACT, *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat.] to lessen the reputation of another by calumny, or speaking ill of him.

DETRA'CTER, or DETRA'CTOR, *s.* one who lessens the reputation of another; a calumniator; a defamer.

DETRA'CTION, *s.* [*detractio*, Lat.] the impairing or lessening the reputation or esteem of another, by speaking ill of him; a calumny. A taking away.

DETRA'CTORY, *a.* lessening the value of a thing, or reputation of a person; defamatory; calumnious.

DETRA'CTRESS, *s.* a woman who lessens the reputation of others; a censorious woman.

DETRIMENT, *s.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] that which affects a thing or person with loss or damage; mischief; harm.

DETRIME'NTAL, *a.* causing harm, mischief, or loss.

DETRITION, *s.* [from *detero*, Lat.] the act of wearing away.

To DETRU'DE, *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] to thrust down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRU'NCATE, *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] to lop; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION, *s.* the act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION, *s.* [*detrusio*, Lat.] the act of forcing a thing downward; the act of thrusting down.

DE'TTINGEN, a village of Germany, on the E. side of the Maine, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, where the earl of Stair gained a victory over the French, in 1743. George II. who was present in the action, displayed great personal courage, exposing himself to a severe fire of cannon as well as musquetry, and encouraging the troops by his presence and example. It is 4 miles S. E. of Hanau.

DETURBATION, *s.* [*deturbo*, Lat.] the act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTATION, *s.* [*devastatio*, Lat.] the act of laying waste; demolishing buildings; or unpeopling towns.

DEUCE, *s.* [*deux*, Fr.] in Gaming, a card with two marks, or a die with two spots. The devil: see DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOP, de-vel-op, *v. a.* [*développer*, Fr.] to take off any covering which conceals a thing; to lay open any stratagem or artifice; to expose.

DEVERGENCE, *s.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] declivity; declination.

To DEVEST, *v. a.* [from *de* and *vestio*, Lat.] to make a person naked, to take off his clothes. Figuratively, to deprive of an advantage, or some good; to annul; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, *a.* [*devexus*, Lat.] bending down; declivous; incurvated downward.

DEVEXITY, *s.* incurvation downward; declivity.

To DEVIATE, *v. n.* [from *de* and *via*, Lat.] to leave the right or common way. Figuratively, to err; to go astray. In Divinity, to sin, by not walking in the way prescribed by the divine commandments.

DEVIATION, *s.* the act of quitting the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to some established rule; sin; offence; a wandering.

DEVICE, *s.* [*devise*, Fr.] a contrivance or stratagem; a project; a scheme or plan. In Heraldry, an emblem, which has some resemblance to a person's name; the representation of some natural body, with a motto or sentence. Invention; genius. A spectacle, or show.

DEVICEFUL, *a.* full of contrivance; inventive.

DEVIL, *s.* [*diofil*, Sax.] in its primary signification, a calumniator, or false accuser; but peculiarly applied to signify the fallen angel, who was the tempter and seducer of mankind. Figuratively, a wicked person. In Scripture, an idol; an emissary; or one of the wicked spirits subject to Satan. PROV. *He that hath shipped the devil, must make the best of him.—What is gotten over the devil's back, is spent under his belly*; *i. e.* what is got by oppression or extortion is many times spent in riot and luxury.

DEVILISH, *a.* partaking of the malicious, mischievous, or other wicked qualities of the devil; diabolical.

DEVILISHLY, *ad.* in an entirely wicked or mischievous manner; in a manner suitable to the wickedness of the devil; diabolically; maliciously; destructively.

DEVILKIN, *s.* a little devil.

DEVILS-BIT, *s.* a genus of plants, the same with the scabiosa of Linnæus. There are three British species, viz. the common, field, and feathered. All the species have blue blossoms, and flower in the summer months. The yellow devils-bit is the autumnal dandelion.

DEVILS-GUTS, *s.* a plant, the same with the common dodder, or hell-weed.

DEVIOUS, *a.* [*devius*, Lat.] out of the common track, wandering; rambling; roving; erring; vagrant.

To DEVISE, *v. a.* [*deviser*, Fr.] to invent or contrive, implying a great deal of art. Neuterly, to plan, contrive, or form schemes. In law, to bequeath or leave by will.

DEVISE, *s.* [*devise*, Fr.] in Law, the act of giving or bequeathing by will. Contrivance: see DEVICE.

DEVISEE', *s.* he to whom something is bequeathed.

DEVISER, *s.* one who projects, or contrives; a schemer; an inventer. One who leaves or bequeaths by will.

DEVITABLE, *a.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] possible to be avoided; avoidable.

DEVITATION, *s.* [*devitatio*, Lat.] the act of escaping or avoiding.

DEVI'ZES, a large, ancient, and populous town of Wilts, with very considerable manufactures, particularly of serges,

kerseymeres, druggets, and broad cloth; the malting and brewing business is carried on pretty extensively; and the market is abundantly supplied with corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle. It is seated on a rivulet, which rises near the castle, (once one of the strongest in England,) and runs into the Avon near Bromham, 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, and has markets on Mondays and Thursdays, and fairs on February 13, Holy Thursday, June 13, July 5, and Oct. 20, which last holds six days. Inhabitants, in 1831, were estimated at 4562.

DEVOID, *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.] empty; vacant. Figuratively, destitute or free from any quality either good or bad.

DEVOIR, *s.* [Fr.] in its primary sense, a duty, or act of service, but now obsolete. Act of civility.

To DEVOLVE, *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Lat.] to roll from a higher to a lower place. To remove from one person to another. Neuterly, to fall or descend to, in order of succession.

DEVOLUTION, *s.* [*devolutio*, Lat.] the rolling of a thing from a higher to a lower place. Removal, or succession from one person or order to another.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Cornwall; on the N. by the Bristol Channel; on the E. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the British Channel. In extent it is the second county in England, being 70 miles long from N. to S. and 64 broad from E. to W. It is divided into 32 hundreds, containing one city, 35 market towns, 465 parishes, 1,592,320 acres, and sends 4 members to parliament. The population was 494,169, in 1831. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil is remarkably fertile, except on the mountains and moors. On the coast is found a peculiarly rich sand, of singular service to the husbandman, as it renders the most barren parts fertile, and, as it were, impregnates the glebe. Fruit-trees abound here, particularly apples, of which a great quantity of cider is made. In the S. W. parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high roads. The sea-coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigne, Touridge and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

DEVORATION, *s.* [*devoratio*, Lat.] the act of devouring.

To DEVOTE, *v. a.* [*devotum*, Lat.] to dedicate or set apart to a religious or any other particular purpose; to abandon to evil; to doom to destruction. To addict.

DEVOTEDNESS, *s.* the state of a thing devoted, dedicated, set apart, or destined to a particular end or purpose.

DEVOTEE', *s.* [*dévot*, Fr.] one extravagantly or erroneously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION, *s.* [*devotio*, Lat.] the state of a thing consecrated or dedicated; a religious and fervent exercise of some public act of religion; or a temper or disposition of the mind rightly affected with such exercises; piety; devoutness. Figuratively, prayer; a strong and fervent affection for a person. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. Disposal; power; state of dependence on any one.

DEVOTIONAL, *a.* relating to religious worship; pious; zealous.

DEVOTIONALIST, or DEVOTIONIST, *s.* the person who is superstitiously religious; a devotee.

To DEVOUR, *v. a.* [*devoro*, Lat.] to eat up ravenously. Figuratively, to destroy with rapidity or quickness; to swallow up, or reduce to nothing; to annihilate.

DEVOURER, *s.* one who consumes or eats up ravenously.

DEVOUT, *a.* [*devotus*, Lat.] pious; religious; fervent in performing acts of worship; filled with pious thoughts; full of zeal; or expressive of ardent piety.

DEVOUTLY, *ad.* in a pious manner; with fervent zeal and piety; religiously.

DEUSE, *s.* [derived by Junius from *Dusius*, the name of a species of evil spirits] the devil, used in ludicrous language; frequently written *Deuce*.

DEUTERO'GAMY, *s.* [*δεύτερος* and *γάμος*, Gr.] a second marriage.

DEUTERO'NOMY, *s.* [*δεύτερος* and *νόμος*, Gr.] a canonical book of the Old Testament, being the last of the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses.

DEUTERO'SCOPY, *s.* [from *δεύτερος* and *σκοπέω*, Gr.] the second intention; the meaning beyond the literal one. Obsolete.

DEW, *s.* [*deaw*, Sax.] in Natural History, a light, thin, insensible mist, or rain, raised from the earth after the sun has descended below the horizon, by the heat it has communicated to the earth during the day; which mist meeting with the cold in the atmosphere, is condensed and precipitated on the earth again.

To DEW, *v. a.* to wet or moisten with dew.

DEWBERRY, *s.* a shrub, the same with the small bramble. It has serrated leaves, growing by threes, the middle leaf egg-shaped; prickly, purplish stems, cylindrical, branched, with with pendant shoots at the top; white blossoms, and bluish black fruit. It flowers in June and July.

DEWBESPRENT, *part.* sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, *s.* a drop of dew that sparkles in the sun.

DEWLAP, *s.* [so called from its *lapping* or brushing off the dew] the flesh which hangs from the throat of oxen.

DEWSBURY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of blankets and coarse broad cloths; containing a population of about 8272 souls. It is situate near the river Calder, 8 miles S. W. of Leeds, and 187 W. N. W. of London.

DEW-WORM, *s.* in Natural History, a worm found in dew, called likewise the lob-worm.

DEWY, *a.* resembling or partaking of the nature of dew; moist with dew; roscid.

DEXTER, *a.* [Lat.] in Heraldry, the right.

DEXTE'RITY, *s.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.] readiness; activity; quickness of contrivance; skill; expertness.

DEXTEROUS, *a.* [*dexter*, Lat.] expert; active; or quick; subtle; full of expedients; skilful in management; fertile in invention.

DEXTEROUSLY, *ad.* expertly; readily; quickly; skilfully.

DEXTRAL, *a.* [*dexter*, Lat.] on the right side.

DEXTRA'LITY, *s.* the state of being on the right side.

DEY, *s.* the title of the sovereign prince of Algiers, as the Bey is of Tunis.

DIABETES, *s.* [*διαβαίτης*, Gr.] in Physic, the discharge of any liquor through the urinary passages almost as soon as it is drank, without any or little alteration, and under the appearance of water, attended with insatiable thirst.

DIABO'LIC, or DIABO'LICAL, *a.* [*diabolicus*, Lat.] partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely impious and wicked; atrocious; nefarious.

DIA'CHYLON, *s.* [from *διὰ* and *χυλὸς*, Gr.] a mollifying plaster, composed of juices.

DIACO'DIUM, *s.* [*διακώδειον*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a syrup prepared from the heads of white poppies, dried without their seeds.

DIACO'USTICS, *s.* [*διακουστικὰ*, Gr.] in Philosophy, the consideration or doctrine of refracted sounds as they pass through different media, *i. e.* either through a dense into a rare, or through a rare into a dense one.

DI'ADEM, *s.* [*diadema*, Lat.] formerly a bandage of silk encompassing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was sometimes enriched with pearls, and sometimes with the

caves of certain evergreens; a crown. In Heraldry, certain circles or rims, enclosing the crowns of princes, to bear the globes, crosses, or flower-de-luces for their crests.

DI'ADEMED, *part.*. adorned with a diadem; wearing a crown; crowned.

DIA'DROM, *s.* [διαδρομέω, Gr.] the time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum forms a single vibration.

DIÆ'RESIS, *s.* [διαίρεσις, Gr.] in Grammar, the division of a diphthong, or one syllable into two; as, *aër, τεῖχεϊ.*

DIAGNO'STIC, *s.* [from διαγινώσκω, Gr.] in Medicine, a sign by which a disease may be discovered or distinguished from another.

DIA'GONAL, *a.* [διαγώνιος, Gr.] drawn across a figure from one corner or angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, *s.* a right line drawn across a square or parallelogram, from one angle or corner to another, so as to divide it into equal parts.

DIA'GONALLY, *ad.* in a cross direction, and reaching from one corner to another.

DI'AGRAM, *s.* [διάγραμμα, Gr.] in Geometry, a scheme drawn for explaining any figure or its properties.

DIAGRY'DIATES, *s.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

DI'AL, *s.* [from *dies*, Lat.] a plate marked with figures, beginning at one, and ending with twelve, used to shew the time of the day by clocks, or by the shadow of the sun.

DI'ALECT, *s.* [διάλεκτος, Gr.] the subdivision of a language; the style or manner of expression used in a province, as it differs from that of the whole kingdom. Figuratively, style; manner of expression; language or speech.

DIALE'CTIC, *s.* [διαλεκτικὸς, Gr.] the art of reasoning, or logic.

DIALE'CTICAL, *a.* belonging to logic; argumental.

DI'ALING, *s.* the art or science of drawing and constructing sun dials; the science of sciateries.

DI'ALIST, *s.* one who constructs or makes dials.

DIA'LOGIST, *s.* one who composes, or one who is introduced as a speaker in a dialogue; a colloquist.

DI'ALOGUE, di-a-log, *s.* [διάλογος, Gr.] a conference or debate on any subject, real or feigned; a colloquy.

To DI'ALOGUE, *v. n.* to hold conversation or converse with; to discourse; to confer.

DIA'LYSIS, *s.* [διάλυσις, Gr.] in Grammar, the parting or separating two vowels, which would otherwise make a diphthong.

DIA'METER, *s.* [διὰ and μέτρον, Gr.] the line which passes through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, and divides it into equal parts.

DIA'METRAL, *a.* describing, or relating to, a diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, *ad.* according to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

DIAMETRICAL, *a.* DIAMETRICALLY, *ad.* now used instead of DIAMETRAL, or DIAMETRALLY; which see

DI'AMOND, (generally pron. *dimon*) *s* [*diamant*, Fr.] in Natural History, the most valuable and hardest of all gems; when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid, and distinguished by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflections, from all other substances. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small; and the largest ones are seldom met with. It bears the force of the strongest fires without hurt, except the concentrated solar rays, which only injure it when directed to its weaker parts. The places whence we have diamonds are the East Indies and the Brazils.

DIA'NA, in the Heathen Mythology, the goddess of hunting, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister to Phebus, or the sun; in hell she was called Hecate; on earth Diana; and Phœbe, or the moon, in heaven.

DI'APASE, or DIAPA'SON, *s.* [διὰ πασῶν, Gr.] in Music, an interval including an octave. Among musical instrument makers, it signifies a rule or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes, &c.

DI'APER, *s.* [*diapre*, Fr.] a kind of linen cloth woven in figures. A napkin; a towel.

To DI'APER, *v. a.* to variegate, to diversify, or flower; to draw flowers on cloths.

DIAPHANEITY, di-a-fa-ne-e-te, *s.* [from διαφαίνω, Gr.] transparency, or the quality of transmitting light.

DIAPHA'NIC, di-a-fan-nik, *a.* [διὰ and φαίνος, Gr.] transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

DIA'PHANOUS, di-af-fa-nus, *a.* [from διαθαίνω, Gr.] transparent; giving passage to the rays of light; that may be seen through.

DIAPHORE'SIS, di-a-fo-re-sis, *s.* [διαφόρησις, Gr.] in Medicine, a discharge made through the skin, whether sensible or insensible; perspiration; sweat.

DIAPHORE'TIC, di-a-fo-ret-ik, *a.* [διαφορητικὸς, Gr.] in Medicine, suderific; that causes a discharge through the skin; promoting sweat.

DI'APHRAGM, di-a-fram, *s.* [διάφραγμα, Gr.] in Anatomy, a nervous muscle, vulgarly called the midriff, and by anatomists, *septum transversale*, or cross wall, from its dividing the breast or thorax from the abdomen.

DIA'RBECK, or *Kara Amid*, part of the ancient Mesopotamia, a province of Turkey in Asia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. In its capital, Diarbekir, a large town on the W. bank of the Tigris, the Christians are above 20,000 in number, and there is a manufacture of red Turkey leather, and of linen and red cotton cloths. It is 180 miles N. E. of Aleppo. Lat. 37. 56. N. lon. 39. 52. E.

DIARRHOE'A, di-ar-re-a, *s.* [διάῤῥοια, Gr.] in Medicine, a flux of the belly, or profuse evacuation of liquid excrements by stool.

DIARRHOE'TIC, di-ar-ret-ik, *a.* [διάῤῥοια, Gr.] in Medicine, promoting a looseness; causing a discharge by stool; purging.

DI'ARY, *s.* [*diarium*, Lat.] an account of the transactions of a person every day; a journal.

DIASCO'RDIUM, *s.* in Pharmacy, a once celebrated composition, so called from scordium, its principal ingredient. It is not now used.

DIA'STOLE, *s.* [διαστολή, Gr.] in Anatomy, the motion of the heart or arteries, whereby those parts dilate or distend themselves. In Grammar, *diastole*, signifies the lengthening a syllable which is naturally short.

DIA'STYLE, *s.* [διὰ and στύλος, Gr.] in ancient Architecture, an edifice, with columns at such a distance from each other, that eight moduses, or four diameters, are allowed for the intercolumniation.

DIATE'SSERON, *s.* [διὰ and τέσσερα, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a medicine so called because composed of four ingredients, viz. roots of aristolochia, gentian, bay-berries, and myrrh. In Music, an interval composed of one greater tone, one lesser tone, and one greater semi-tone, called by moderns a perfect fourth.

DIATO'NIC, *s.* [from διάτονος, Gr.] the ordinary species of music, which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending, and contains only the greater and less tones, together with the greater semi-tone.

DI'BBLE, *s.* [from *dipfel*, Belg.] a pointed instrument, used by gardeners for making holes in the ground in planting.

DIE'STONE, *s.* a little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICA'CITY, *s.* [*dacacitas*, Lat.] pertness, sauciness; loquacity, garrulity, prating.

DICE, *s.* the plural of Die; which see.

To DICE, *v. a.* to game with dice.

DICE-BOX, *s.* the box from which the dice are thrown.

DICER, *s.* one who plays at dice; a gamester.

DICHOTOMY, dik-ot-o-me, *s.* [*διχοτομία*, Gr.] in Logic, the distribution or division of ideas into pairs. In Astronomy, that phasis or appearance of the moon wherein she is bisected, or shews but half her disk.—*Dichotomous*, in Botany, forked.

To DICTATE, *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] to deliver a command to another; to speak with authority; to prescribe; to deliver a speech in words which is to be taken down in writing.

DICTATE, *s.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] a rule or maxim delivered by some person of authority; precept.

DICTATION, *s.* the act or practice of prescribing, giving orders, or laying down rules of conduct.

DICTATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a Roman magistrate, invested with a consular and sovereign authority, having the power of life and death, to proclaim war, raise or discharge forces without consent of the senate, and remaining in his office for six months, till Sylla and Cæsar erected it into a perpetual tyranny. Figuratively, one who by his credit and authority directs and regulates the conduct of others.

DICTATO'RIAL, *a.* after the manner of a dictator; imperious; authoritative; dogmatical; overbearing.

DICTATORSHIP, *s.* the office of a dictator. Figuratively, imperiousness, or authority carried too high.

DICTATURE, *s.* [*dictatura*, Lat.] the office of dictator.

DICTION, *s.* [*dictio*, Lat.] the peculiar manner which an author has of expressing himself, whether it respect the arrangement of his words, or the use of rhetorical figures.

DICTIONARY, *s.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] a book containing the words of any language in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definition. A lexicon; a vocabulary.

DID, [Sax.] the preterite of *do*; the sign of the preter-imperfect or perfect tense.

DIDA'CTIC, or DIDA'CTICAL, *a.* [*διδακτικὸς*, Gr.] containing precepts or rules; preceptive.

DI'DAPPER, *s.* [*duyck dapper*, Belg.] in Natural History, a bird remarkable for its diving.

DIDA'SCALIC, *a.* [*διδασκαλικὸς*, Gr.] preceptive; didactic; giving precepts to some art.

To DI'DDER *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut.] a provincial term signifying to shiver or shake with cold.

DIDST, the second person of the preter tense of Do.

DIDUCTION, *s.* [*diductio*, Lat.] separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

To DIE, *v. n.* [*dædian*, Sax.] to lose life; to expire; to lose all the animal functions, and have the soul separated from the body. It has *by* before an instrumental death; *of* before a disease; *for* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause. To be punished with death. Figuratively, to be lost, perish, or be entirely laid aside. To sink, faint, or lose its vital functions. To languish, or be overcome with pleasure and tenderness. To vanish or disappear. To languish with affection, in the style of lovers. To wither, applied to vegetables. To grow spiritless, tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquors. See To Dye.

DIE, *s.* [plural *dice; dis*, Brit.] a small cube, marked on each of its sides with dots, from one to six, which is used to play with. Figuratively, hazard, or chance; any cubic body.

DIE, *s.* [plural *dies*] the stamp used in coinage.

DIE'PPE, a sea-port of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a harbour formed by the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. Packet boats pass between this place and Brighthelmstone, in time of peace. It is 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 132 N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 56. N. lon. 1. 4. E.

DIET, *s.* [*δίαιτα*, Gr.] food; victuals; provision for satisfying hunger; a regular course of food ordered and directed in order to cure some chronical distemper.

To DIET, *v. a.* to feed or eat according to the rules and prescriptions of medical writers. To supply with food.

DIET, *s.* [of *dict*, Teut. a multitude, or *dies*, Lat. an appointed day] an assembly of princes or senators in some countries of Europe.

DIETARY, *a.* belonging to the rules of medical diet.

DIET-DRINK, *s.* a drink brewed with medicinal ingredients; a medicated liquor or decoction.

DIETER, *s.* one who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETETIC, or DIETETICAL, *a.* [from *διαιτητικὴ*, Gr.] belonging to food; or relating to medical cautions about the use of food.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, dyoo-a-mon-drau, [Fr.] i. e. *God and my right*, the motto of the royal arms of England, first assumed by Richard I. to insinuate that he did not hold his empire in vassalage of any mortal.

To DIFFER, *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.] to have properties or qualities which are not the same as those of another person or thing; to oppose a person in opinion; to be of another opinion; to contend; to be at variance.

DIFFERENCE, *s.* [*differentia*, Lat.] the state of being distinct from some other thing; dispute; debate; controversy, or opposition of sentiments; the property which distinguishes one thing from another. In Arithmetic, the remainder, after one quantity is taken from another. In Heraldry, something added to, or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder, or to shew how far they are removed from the principal house. *Ascensional difference*, in Astronomy, is an arch of the equator, contained between the six of the clock circle, and the sun's horary circle. *Difference of longitude* of two places, is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the two places.

To DIFFERENCE, *v. a.* to make one thing not the same as another; to distinguish one thing from another.

DIFFERENT, *a.* [*differens*, Lat.] distinct; of contrary qualities; unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFERE'NTIAL, *a.* in Geometry, applied to an infinitely small quantity, or particles of a quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable one. In Fluxions, *differential method*, is that of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity.

DIFFERENTLY, *ad.* in a different manner.

DIFFERINGLY, *ad.* in a different manner.

DIFFICILE, *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.] difficult; hard; not obvious; scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

DIFFICILNESS, *s.* difficulty to be persuaded.

DIFFICULT, *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.] hard to be done, understood, or pleased. Troublesome; vexatious; peevish.

DIFFICULTLY, *ad.* hardly; not easily.

DIFFICULTY, *s.* [*difficultas*, Lat.] that which requires pains, care, and attention. Figuratively, distress; opposition; perplexity, or uneasiness with respect to circumstances. Objections or points not easily answered, or understood; cavil.

To DIFFIDE, *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] to distrust, or repose no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, *s.* [*diffidentia*, Lat.] want of trust, confidence, or courage. Doubt.

DI'FFIDENT, *pa. t.* or *a.* [*diffidens*, Lat.] wanting in confidence; suspicious; timorous; distrustful; doubtful.

To DIFFI'ND, *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Lat.] to cleave in two; to split.

DIFFI'SION, *s.* [*diffissio*, Lat.] the act of cleaving or splitting.

DIFFLA'TION, *s.* [from *difflare*, Lat.] the act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DI'FFLUENCE, or DI'FFLUENCY, *s.* [from *diffluo*, Lat.] the quality of falling away on all sides, opposed to consistency or solidity; the effect of fluidity.

DI'FFLUENT, *part.* [*diffluens*, Lat.] flowing away.

DI'FFORM, *a.* [from *forma*, Lat.] contrary to uniform; irregular; unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFO'RMITY, *s.* diversity of form; irregularity.

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT, *s.* [from *franchise*, Fr.] the act of taking away the privileges or charter of a city.

To DIFFU'SE, *v. a.* [from *diffusus*, Lat.] to pour a liquid on a plain surface, so as it may spread itself every way. Figuratively, to spread; scatter; disperse.

DIFFU'SE, *a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.] scattered or spread widely. Applied to style, or the manner of a composition, copious, opposed to *concise*; exuberant; elaborate. Difficult.

DIFFU'SEDLY, *ad.* in a copious, liberal, and extensive manner; spread every way; widely; dispersedly.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, *s.* the state of being spread abroad or scattered; dispersion. Copiousness of style.

DIFFU'SELY, *ad.* widely, extensively. Applied to style, copiously; elaborately; exuberantly.

DIFFU'SION, *s.* the state of being spread abroad; dispersion. Copiousness or exuberance, applied to style.

DIFFU'SIVE, *a.* having the quality of speading abroad; scattered or spread abroad; dispersed; extended.

DIFFU'SIVELY, *ad.* widely; extensively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, *s.* extension; dispersion; the power or quality of being spread abroad. Applied to style, want of conciseness; copiousness; elaborateness.

To DIG, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*; *dic*, Sax.] to open, or make a hole in the earth with a spade. Figuratively, to pierce with a pointed instrument, &c. *To dig up*, to throw up or uncover that which is buried under the earth. Neuterly, to work with a spade.

DI'GAMY, *s.* [from δις and γάμος, Gr.] marriage to a second wife after the death of the first.

DIGE'RENT, *a.* [*digerens*, Lat.] that has the power of digesting or causing digestion.

DI'GEST, *s.* [*digesta*, Lat.] a collection of the civil law, ranged under proper titles, by the order of the emperor Justinian.

To DIGE'ST, *v. n.* [*digestum*, Lat.] to distribute or range methodically into different classes; to concoct or dissolve food in the stomach; to reduce to any plan or scheme; to receive a thing favourably, without loathing or reluctance; to receive and enjoy. In Chemistry, to soften by heat, boiling, or by putting a thing into a dunghill. In Surgery, to ripen a humour, or prepare it for evacuation.

DIGE'STER, *s.* one whose food easily turns into chyle; a vessel to boil any bony substances to a fluid state.

DIGE'STIBLE, *a.* capable of being digested or concocted.

DIGE'STION, *s.* in Medicine, that change which the food undergoes in the stomach, in order to render it fit to supply the continual loss sustained by perspiration, the animal functions, or exercise. In Chemistry, it is a dissolution of any substance by artificial heat.

DIGE'STIVE *a.* having the power to dissolve, alter, change, or turn the food into chyle; capable of dissolving by its heat. Figuratively, methodising; adjusting.

DIGE'STIVE, *s.* in Surgery, an application which ripens and prepares the matter of wounds for suppuration.

DI'GGER, *s.* one who opens the ground with a spade.

To DIGHT, *v. a.* [*dihtan*, Sax.] to dress, embellish, or adorn; to deck; to bedeck; to put on.

DI'GIT, *s.* [*digitus*, Lat.] three-fourths of an inch in long measure. In Astronomy, the 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; an unit.

DI'GITATED, *a.* [*digitatus*, Lat.] branched out into divisions resembling fingers. In Botany, a *digitated leaf* is one which consists of several simple leaves growing on one footstalk, as the cinquefoil; or that which has many deep gashes, cuts, or segments, as the hop.

DIGLADIA'TION, *s.* [*digladiatio*, Lat.] a combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

DIGNIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of conferring honour; the preferring to some honourable rank; exaltation.

DI'GNIFIED, *a.* enjoying some honourable post, rank, or preferment, applied peculiarly to the clergy.

To DI'GNIFY, *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Lat.] to advance, prefer, or exalt to some place which demands honour and reverence; to honour; to adorn; to render respectable; to give lustre to.

DI'GNITARY, *s.* [from *dignus*, Lat.] in the Canon Law, is a clergyman advanced to some rank above a parochial priest, or canon; such is a bishop, dean, archdeacon, &c.

DI'GNITY, *s.* [*dignitas*, Lat.] rank, preferment, or post; grandeur of mien, or majestic appearance. High station; advancement. Among the clergy, a promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

DIGNO'TION, *s.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.] distinction; distinguishing mark.

To DIGRE'SS, *v. n.* [from *digressus*, Lat.] to depart from the main scope of a discourse, or intention of an argument; to wander; to expatiate; to go out of the right way or common track; to err; to deviate.

DIGRE'SSION, *s.* [*digressio*, Lat.] a passage which has no connection with the main scope of a discourse; deviation, or quitting the true path; a turning aside.

DI'JON, a city of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, and capital of the ci-devant Burgundy, containing about 22,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad, well paved, and straight, and the squares and public structures elegant. It was formerly the capital of the Dijonnois, and is seated in a delightful plain, which produces excellent wine; 138 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

DIJUDICA'TION, *s.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] judicial distinction.

DIKE, *s.* [*dic*, Sax.] a channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations, or to keep water from overflowing.

To DILA'CERATE, *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] to tear; to force in twain; to rend.

DILACERA'TION, *s.* [*dilaceratio*, Lat.] the act of forcing, tearing, or rending.

To DILA'NIATE, *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Lat.] to tear; to rend in pieces in a butcherly and savage manner.

To DILA'PIDATE, *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] to go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDA'TION, *s.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] in Law, is where an incumbent on a church benefice suffers the parsonage house, or the out-house, to fall down, or be in decay, for want of necessary reparation; for which the bishop may sequester the profits of such benefice for that purpose. Ruin, or decay, generally.

DILATABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of admitting or suffering extension.

DILATABLE, *a.* that may be stretched or extended.

DILATATION, *s.* [*dilatatio*, Lat.] the act of extending or stretching into a greater space; state of being extended.

To DILATE, *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.] to extend, spread out, enlarge, or stretch. Figuratively, to relate a thing with all its minute circumstances. Neuterly, to grow wider; to widen. To speak copiously and largely.

DILATOR, *s.* that which widens or extends any passage.

DI'LATORINESS, *s.* the quality of deferring a thing from one time to another through sloth; sluggishness.

DI'LATORY, *a.* [*dilatorius*, Lat.] putting off the doing of a thing from time to time through sloth; tardy; sluggish.

DILECTION, *s.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] the act of loving; kindness.

DILEMMA, *s.* [δίλημμα, Gr.] in Logic, an argument consisting of two or more propositions, so disposed, that grant which you will, you will be pressed by the conclusion. Figuratively, a difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

DI'LIGENCE, *s.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] constant endeavour; unremitted labour, or practice; industry; assiduity.

DI'LIGENT, *a.* [*diligens*, Lat.] assiduous; persevering; constant; industrious; the contrary of idle.

DI'LIGENTLY, *ad.* with constant labour, caution, and care; not carelessly; not idly; industriously; assiduously.

DILL, *s.* [*dile*, Sax.] an herb which has a slender fibrous annual root, with leaves like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

DILU'CID, *a.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.] clear, plain, pure, transparent, pellucid; diaphanous; obvious.

To DILU'CIDATE, *v. n.* [from *dilucidare*, Lat.] to make a proposition clear and easy to be understood; to explain; to free from obscurity.

DILUCIDA'TION, *s.* [*dilucidatio*, Lat.] the making a sentence clear and easy to be understood; an explanation.

DI'LUENT, *a.* [*diluens*, Lat.] having the power to make thin, or attenuate.

DI'LUENT, *s.* [from *diluens*, Lat.] that which makes thin or fluid.

To DILU'TE, *v. a.* [*diluo*, Lat.] to make a liquor thin by the mixture of some other; to weaken; to attenuate.

DILU'TE, *a.* thin; attenuated. "If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak."—*Newton.*

DILU'TER, *s.* that which renders a body liquid; or, if it were so before, that which renders it thinner, or more liquid.

DILU'TION, *s.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a liquid more thin or weak by the addition of some other.

DILU'VIAN, *a.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] relating to, or resembling the deluge.

DIM, *a.* [*dim*, Sax.] having something which obstructs the sight, and hinders it from seeing clearly. Figuratively, deprived of its splendour or brightness; grown dark.

To DIM, *v. a.* to darken, or obstruct the sight, so as to hinder it from seeing objects in their full splendour. Figuratively, to make less bright; to render darkish.

DIME'NSION, *s.* [*dimensio*, Lat.] the extension of a body considered as measured; size; space contained in any body. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and thickness, or depth. In Algebra, the powers of the roots, or the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

DIME'NSIONLESS, *a.* without any dimensions; of no certain bulk.

DIME'NSIVE, *a.* [*dimensus*, Lat.] that marks the boundaries or outlines; that describes the measure or space occupied by a body.

DIMETER, *a.* consisting of two poetic measures.

DIMICATION, *s.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] a battle; the act of fighting; contest.

DIMIDIATION, *s.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] the act of halving; division into two equal parts.

To DIMI'NISH, *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.] to make a thing less by cutting off or destroying some of its parts. Figuratively, to impair; to lessen; to degrade or render less honourable. Neuterly, to grow less, or be impaired.

DIMI'NISHINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to detract from, or lessen the character and reputation of another.

DIMINU'TION, *s.* [*diminutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a thing less by cutting off or destroying some of its parts; the state of growing less either in bulk or weight. Figuratively, loss, or causing loss of reputation or dignity to another; discredit; degradation. In Architecture, the contraction of a column as it ascends, whereby its upper part is made smaller than the lower.

DIMI'NUTIVE, *a.* [*diminutivus*, Lat.] small of size, bulk, or dimensions; narrow; contracted.

DIMI'NUTIVE, *s.* in Grammar, a word used to express smallness, or littleness: as, *lapillus*, in Latin, *a little stone*; *maisonette*, in French, *a little house*; γύνιον, in Greek, *a little woman*; *rivulet*, in English, *a little river.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY, *ad.* in a diminutive or small manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, *s.* smallness, applied to size.

DI'MISH, *a.* somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.

DIMI'SSORY, *a.* [*dimissorius*, low Lat.] that by which a person is dismissed to the jurisdiction of another.

DI'MITY, or DI'MITTY, *s.* [*démittes*, Fr.] a sort of cotton stuff very like fustian, brought originally from Smyrna.

DI'MLY, *ad.* [*dimlic*, Sax.] in a dull, obscure, dark manner; without a clear perception, applied to the sight or understanding; deprived of its light, brightness, or splendour.

DI'MNESS, *s.* [*dimnes*, Sax.] dulness of sight. Want of apprehension, applied to the mind; stupidity; inaptitude.

DI'MPLE, *s.* [from *dint*, a hole, *dintle*, a little hole, hence *dimple*, *Skinner*] a small hollow, or sinking of the surface of the cheek or chin. In Botany, a little hollow dot, as in the seed of the barberry.

To DI'MPLE, *v. n.* to appear with little hollows or inequalities of surface.

DI'MPLED, *part.* or *a.* having dimples.

DI'MPLY, *a.* full of dimples.

DIN, *s.* [*dyn*, Sax.] a loud stunning noise; a violent and continued sound; an uproar, or shout.

To DIN, *v. a.* [*dynan*, Sax.] to stun, or deafen with frequent noise and clamour; to harass with clamour.

To DINE, *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] to eat one's chief or second meal about the middle of the day. Actively, to give a dinner to.

DINETICAL, *a.* [from δινέω, Gr.] whirling round; vertiginous.

To DING, *v. a.* [preter. *dung*; *dingen*, Belg.] to dash with force or violence. Neuterly, to bluster, bounce, huff, or become insolent and imperious. A low word.

DING-DONG, *s.* a word by which the sound of bells is mimicked.

DI'NGLE, *s.* [a diminutive from *den*, or *din*, Sax. a hollow a hollow between hills; a dale or vale.

DI'NGLE, a sea-port and borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster. Several of the houses are built in the Spanish fashion, with ranges of stone balcony windows, this place having been formerly frequented by merchants of that nation, who came to fish on the coast, and traded with the inhabitants. It is situated on a bay of the same name, 79 miles S. W. of Limerick, and 166 of Dublin.

DI'NGWALL, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire, much

enlarged and improved of late years. It is seated on the Frith of Cromarty, 14 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Some linen is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood.

DI'NINGROOM, *s.* the principal apartment of a house, wherein entertainments are made.

DI'NNER, *s.* [*dîner*, Fr.] the chief meal, or that which is eaten about the middle of the day.

DINT, *s.* [*dynt*, Sax.] a blow or stroke; the mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure; a dent. Violence; force; power.

To DINT, *v. a.* to make a cavity by a blow; to indent.

DINUMERATION, *s.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] the act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN, *s.* a bishop considered in the relation he stands in to his inferior clergy or to his flock.

DI'OCESE, or DI'OCESS, *s.* [διοίκησις, Gr.] the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. England, with regard to its ecclesiastical state, is divided into two provinces, viz. Canterbury and York; and each province into subordinate dioceses, of which there are twenty-two in England, and four in Wales. A district of a country generally.

DIO'PTRIC, or DIO'PTRICAL, *a.* [from διόπτομαι, Gr.] affording a medium for the sight, or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIO'PTRICS, *s.* [from διόπτρα, Gr.] the science of refractive vision, or that part of optics which considers the different refractions of light, in its passage through different mediums; as air, water, glass, &c.

DIORTHO'SIS, *s.* [διόρθωσις of διορθόω, Gr.] a chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are made straight, or reduced to their proper shape.

To DIP, *v. a.* [part. *dipped* or *dipt*; *dippan*, Sax.] to put into any liquor so as to cover it therewith; to immerge; to moisten, or wet. To mortgage, or engage as a pledge or security. To be engaged in any affair. Neuterly, to sink; to immerge, or plunge into any liquor. To take a cursory or slight view; to read a page or two in a book. To take whatever comes first; to take haphazard. To enter; to pierce.

DIP, *s.* depression; as the *dip* of the magnetic needle.

DIPETALOUS, *a.* [from δὶς and πέταλον, Gr.] in Botany, applied to such flowers as have two leaves.

DI'PHTHONG, *s.* [διφθογγος, Gr.] the joining two vowels together, so as to form one sound; as *vain*, *Cæsar*.

DI'PLOE, *s.* in Anatomy, the inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA, *s.* [διπλωμα, Gr.] a letter or writing conferring some privilege or title; so called because formerly written on waxed tables, which were folded together.

DIPLOMA'TIC, *a.* privileged; respecting envoys and ambassadors. Relating to the act of deciphering old written characters and abbreviations.

DI'PPER, *s.* one who dips in water. Figuratively, one who takes a slight or superficial view of an author.

DI'PPING-NEEDLE, *s.* a long straight piece of steel, equally poised on its centre, and afterwards touched with a loadstone, so contrived as to swing in a vertical plane, about an axis parallel to the horizon, in order to discover the exact tendency of the power of magnetism. It was invented by one Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Wapping, in 1576, and was by Mr. Whiston applied to discover the longitude, but without success.

DI'PSAS, *s.* [Lat. from διψάω, Gr.] a serpent whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

DI'PTOTE, *s.* [δίπτωτα, Gr.] in Grammar, applied to such nouns as have only two cases.

DI'PTYCH, dyp-tyk, *s.* [from *diptycha*, Lat.] a register of bishops and martyrs. Two leaves folded together.

DIRE, *a.* [*dirus*, Lat.] dreadful, or affecting a beholder with horror; dismal; mournful; terrific.

DIRECT, *a.* [*directus*, Lat.] straight. In Astronomy, appearing to the eye to move progressively through the Zodiac, opposed to *retrograde*. In Pedigree or Genealogy, from grandfather to grandson, &c. opposed to *collateral*.

To DIRECT, *v. a.* [*directum*, Lat.] to go in a straight line; to aim or point against as a mark; to regulate, or adjust; to prescribe measures, or a certain course; to order.

DIRECTION, *s.* [*directio*, Lat.] tendency or aim at a certain point; motion expressed by a certain impulse; orders; command; the superscription of a letter or parcel.

DIRECTIVE, *a.* having the power of directing, informing, or shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, *ad.* in a straight line; without going about; rectilineally. Immediately; presently; soon. Without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evasion, applied to language or argument.

DIRECTNESS, *s.* the quality of proceeding in, or not deviating from, a straight line; the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, *s.* [*director*, Lat.] one who presides in an assembly or public company; one who is entrusted with the guidance, superintendence, or management of any design or work. A rule; an ordinance. Figuratively, a person who regulates the conduct of another; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience. In Surgery, an instrument used to guide the hand in some operation.

DIRECTORY, *s.* that which directs; a book published by the non-conformists, to regulate the behaviour and rites of their brethren in divine worship; also the name given to the executive government of France, which consisted of Five Directors, as established in the year 1796.

DI'REFUL, *a.* full of terror; very terrible; dismal.

DI'REFULNESS, *s.* the quality which affects the mind with dread on the sight of some ghastly or terrible object.

DI'RENESS, *s.* dismalness; horror; hideousness.

DIREPTION, *s.* [*direptio*, Lat.] the act of plundering.

DIRGE, *s.* [from *dyrke*, Teut.] a mournful song, suited to funerals.

DI'RIGENT, *a.* [*dirigens*, Lat.] The *dirigent* line, in Geometry, is that along which the line describent is carried, in the generation of any figure.

DIRK, *s.* [Erse] a kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

DIRT, *s.* [*dryt*, Belg.] mud; the filth found in streets or highways; any thing which soils. Figuratively, meanness.

DI'RTILY, *ad.* foully; in such a manner as to daub or soil. Figuratively, dishonestly; meanly; shamefully.

DI'RTINESS, *s.* filthiness; foulness; nastiness. Figuratively, dishonesty; meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DI'RTY, *a.* foul; daubed or made nasty with dirt; sullied; clouded. Figuratively, dishonest; mean; despicable; inelegant.

To DI'RTY, *v. a.* to soil; to foul; to smear or daub with dirt. Figuratively, to scandalize or disgrace.

DIRU'PTION, *s.* [*diruptio*, Lat.] the act or state of bursting or breaking asunder.

DIS, an inseparable particle, used in composition, and implying a negation or privation; as *dis-oblige*, *dis-obey*, &c. or to signify a separation, detachment, &c. as *dis-uniting*, *dis-arm*, *dis-tributing*, &c.

DISABI'LITY, *s.* the want of sufficient power to accomplish any design; or want of sufficient abilities to understand any proposition or doctrine; want of proper qualifications; weakness; impotence.

To DISA'BLE, *v. a.* to deprive of natural force or power; to weaken; to disqualify. Figuratively to impair or diminish.

To render inactive or unfit for action. To rob of power, influence, efficacy, usefulness, or pleasure.

To DISABU'SE, *v. a.* to free a person from some mistake or error; to undeceive; to set right.

DISACCOMMODA'TION, *s.* the state of being unfit or unprepared; inconvenience.

To DISACCO'RD, *v. a.* to disagree; to refuse consent.

To DISACCU'STOM, *v. a.* to destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

To DISACKNO'WLEDGE, *v. a.* not to acknowledge.

DISACQUAI'NTANCE, *s.* disuse of familiarity.

DISADVA'NTAGE, *s.* the want of fame, credit, honour, or any thing necessary to give a person pre-eminence; loss; injury; a state unprepared for defence.

To DISADVA'NTAGE, *v. a.* to injure an interest of any kind.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, *a.* contrary to interest or profit; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with interest or profit; in a manner not favourable, or suitable to any useful end; inconveniently.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* opposition or contrariety to profit, convenience, or interest; mischief; loss.

DISADVE'NTURE, *s.* unhappiness; misfortune.

To DISAFFE'CT, *v. a.* to alienate, turn aside, or weaken the affections of a person. To dislike; to disdain; to disorder.

DISAFFE'CTED, *part.* or *a.* alienated; having lost all affection or zeal for a person or interest. Generally applied to those who are enemies to the government.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, *ad.* in a disloyal manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being no friend or well-wisher to an establishment or government.

DISAFFE'CTION, *s.* want of zeal for the government, or ardour for a reigning prince. Dislike; ill-will. Disorder.

To DISAFFI'RM, *v. a.* to contradict; to negative.

DISAFFI'RMANCE, *s.* a confutation, or the denial of something affirmed; negation; contradiction.

To DISAFFO'REST, *v. a.* to throw open to common use; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to that of common ground.

To DISAGREE', *v. n.* to differ with respect to qualities or opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREE'ABLE, *a.* contrary to, or inconsistent with; unpleasing to the taste, sight, or other senses; unsuitable.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, *s.* unsuitableness; unpleasantness; offensiveness; contrariety.

DISAGREE'MENT, *s.* difference of qualities; contrariety of sentiment; contention or strife; dissimilitude.

To DISALLO'W, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *how*) *v. a.* to deny the authority of a person or thing; to consider as unlawful; to censure; to refuse countenancing an action. Neuterly, to refuse permission; to deny; not to grant.

DISALLO'WABLE, *a.* that is not suffered, permitted, owned, or countenanced.

DISALLO'WANCE, *s.* the refusal of permission or countenance; the looking on a thing as unlawful; prohibition.

To DISA'NCHOR, *v. a.* to drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE, *v. a.* to kill, or deprive of life. Figuratively, to discourage, dishearten, deject, or depress.

DISANIMA'TION, *s.* the loss of life; death.

To DISANNU'L, *v. a.* to deprive of authority; to abolish; to disallow; to make void; to nullify; to vacate. *Johnson* calls this an ungrammatical and barbarous word.

To DISAPPE'AR, *v. n.* to be lost to view, or to vanish out of sight. To fly or go away.

To DISAPPO'INT, *v. a.* to hinder a person from enjoying or receiving what he expected; to balk; to frustrate an expectation.

DISAPPO'INTMENT, *s.* the not receiving a thing expected; miscarriage of expectations; defeat of hopes.

DISAPPROBA'TION, *s.* an act of dislike, arising from something disagreeable to a person's taste, or not consistent with his choice or judgment; censure; condemnation.

To DISAPPRO'VE, *v. a.* [*disapprouver*, Fr.] to dislike; to shew that a thing wants merit to engage our love, or secure esteem; to censure; to reject; not to confirm.

To DISA'RM, *v. a.* [*désarmer*, Fr.] to deprive of arms.

To DISARRA'Y, *v. a.* to undress; to divest of clothes.

DISARRA'Y, *s.* disorder; confusion. Loss of order in battle. Undress.

DISA'STER, *s.* [*desastre*, Fr.] misfortune; an incident occasioning grief, by its being unexpected and undeserved.

DISA'STROUS, *a.* unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; or afflicted by the happening of some sudden and unexpected misfortune; threatening misfortune; gloomy; unpropitious.

DISA'STROUSLY, *ad.* in an unlucky, unfortunate, or afflicting manner; gloomily; unpropitiously; miserably.

DISA'STROUSNESS, *s.* unluckiness; unfortunateness.

To DISAVOU'CH, *v. n.* to refuse; to deny, or disown.

To DISAVO'W, *v. a.* to disown; to deny the knowledge of a person or thing; to refuse concurring in a design or undertaking; to lay aside; to decline.

DISAVO'WAL, *s.* denial; disowning; abhorrence.

DISAVO'WMENT, *s.* denial.

To DISAUTHORIZE, *v. a.* to lessen the credit of a thing, or render it suspicious; to deprive of authority.

To DISBA'ND, *v. a.* to dismiss from an army; to *disband* soldiers. Figuratively, to discharge from service, or annihilate. Neuterly, to quit the service of the army; to break up or separate; to be dissolved.

To DISBA'RK, *v. a.* [*débarquer*, Fr.] to land from a ship; to put on shore from a vessel. To strip the bark from.

DISBELIE'F, *s.* refusal of giving assent to a thing which is proposed to be believed; discredence; denial of belief.

To DISBELIE'VE, *v. a.* to withhold, or refuse assenting to a thing proposed as true; to deny the truth of a doctrine or proposition.

DISBELIE'VER, *s.* one who refuses to assent to a thing proposed to him as true; one who refuses to believe a truth or doctrine; an infidel.

To DISBRA'NCH, *v. a.* to separate, or cut off a branch from a tree. Figuratively, to disjoin, or separate.

To DISBU'D, *v. a.* in Gardening, to take away such branches or twigs as are newly put forth and ill placed.

To DISBU'RDEN, *v. a.* to free from any pressing and troublesome weight or load; to clear from any impediment; to communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby lessen their pressure. Neuterly, to ease the mind of some pressing affliction.

To DISBU'RSE, *v. a.* [*débourser*, Fr.] to spend or lay out money.

DISBU'RSEMENT, *s.* [*déboursement*, Fr.] the spending or laying out money; the sum spent.

DISBU'RSER, *s.* one that lays out money, or defrays the expenses of an undertaking.

DISCA'LCEATED, *a.* [*discalceatus*, Lat.] without shoes; with naked feet.

DISCALCEA'TION, *s.* the act of pulling off the shoes.

To DISCA'NDY, *v. n.* to dissolve or melt.

To DISCA'RD, *v. n.* to discharge from any service or employment. To refuse any further acquaintance, applied to lovers. To throw useless cards from a hand.

DISCA'RNATE, *a.* stripped of flesh.

To DISCA'SE, *v. a.* to pull off one's clothes; to strip.

To DISCE'RN, *v. a.* [*discerno*, Lat.] to see; to descry, discover, or perceive by the sight; to distinguish; to make a difference between; to judge of by comparison.

DISCE'RNER, *s.* a discoverer, or one who descries; a judge; one capable of distinguishing the difference of things.

DISCE'RNIBLE, *a.* that may be seen or discovered by the eye or judgment; distinguishable; apparent; perceptible.

DISCE'RNIBLENESS, *s.* the possibility of being discovered by the sight, or perceived by the mind; visibleness.

DISCE'RNIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be distinguished or perceived; apparently; discoverably.

DISCE'RNING, *part.* or *a.* having the power of making a distinction between things, or perceiving those qualities or properties in which they differ; judicious; rational; acute. SYNON. The *discerning man* is clear-sighted and judicious; sees through the artifices of mankind with half an eye; and will not suffer himself to be deceived; his great abilities consist in distinguishing.

DISCE'RNINGLY, *ad.* with discretion or prudence, arising from a knowledge of the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other; judiciously; rationally.

DISCE'RNMENT, *s.* judgment; or the power of distinguishing the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other; acuteness. SYNON. When choice, or determination with respect to the goodness or beauty of objects, is in question, we should have recourse to those who have *discernment*.

To DISCE'RP, *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.] to tear in pieces.

DISCE'RPIBILITY, or DISCE'RPTIBILITY, *s.* liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCE'RPIBLE, or DISCE'RPTIBLE, *a.* frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

DISCE'RPTION, *s.* [*discerptio*, Lat.] the act of pulling to pieces, or of destroying by disunion of its parts.

To DISCHA'RGE, *v. a.* [*décharger*, Fr.] to free from any load or incumbrance; to disburden; to exonerate; to turn away from a service, or out of a post. Figuratively, to shoot off a gun; to clear, or pay a debt; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accusation; to perform or execute an office; to disband an army, or dismiss from attendance; to obliterate, or destroy.

DISCHA'RGE, *s.* vent; explosion; the matter vented; the disappearance, vanishing, or destroying of a colour; dismission from an office or employment; the payment of a debt; performance of a duty; exemption, or acquittance.

DISCHA'RGER, *s.* one who performs a duty; makes a payment; dismisses a servant; frees from attendance or captivity. He who fires off a gun.

DISCI'NCT, *a.* [*discinctus*, Lat.] ungirded; loosely dressed.

To DISCI'ND, *v. a.* [*discindo*, Lat.] to divide; to cut in pieces. "We could easily *discind* them." *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE, *s.* [*discipulus*, Lat.] a scholar, or one who attends the lectures, and professes the tenets of another. In Scripture sense, the followers of Jesus Christ, in general, were called *Disciples*; but in a more restrained sense the *Disciples* denote those alone who were his immediate followers, and attendants on his person, of whom there were seventy or seventy-two.

DISCI'PLESHIP, *s.* the state or condition of a scholar, or one who follows the principles of any particular teacher.

DISCI'PLINABLE, *a.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] capable of instruction or improvement; fit to be punished, for not attending to the instructions of a master.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, *a.* belonging to discipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, *s.* [from *disciplina*, Lat.] one who rules, or teaches with great strictness or rigour; one who will not permit a person to deviate from his doctrine; a dissenter, so called from their supposed clamour against the Church for want of rigidness in its discipline.

DI'SCIPLINARY, *a.* [from *disciplina*, Lat.] belonging to discipline, or a regular course of instruction or education.

DI'SCIPLINE, *s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.] instruction, education, or the method taken to adorn the mind, and infuse virtuous habits. Figuratively, rule, or method of government; military order, government, maxims, or regulations; a state of subjection, or obedience; any thing taught; a doctrine, art, or science; punishment, correction, or chastisement for transgressing the rules of conduct, or neglecting to make a proper use of instruction.

To DI'SCIPLINE, *v. a.* to communicate the rudiments of learning; to instruct or educate; to regulate, or keep in order; to punish, correct, or chastise for breach of command, or neglect of instruction; to reform.

To DISCLA'IM, *v. a.* to disown; to deny having any knowledge of, or acquaintance with; to withdraw a claim.

DISCLA'IMER, *s.* one who disowns or renounces. In Law, a plea containing an express denial or refusal.

To DISCLO'SE, *v. a.* [*discludo*, Lat.] to uncover, or discover a thing which has been hid; to reveal what should be, or is hid or secret. SYNON. So great an itch have some persons for prattling, that they *tell* every individual what they hear. Confidants too often *disclose* the intrigues they are intrusted with. The *divulging* of a secret has often done more harm than any one thing whatever; as it is impossible to smother what once has been blazed abroad.

DISCLO'SER, *s.* one who discovers something hidden, or reveals something secret.

DISCLO'SURE, *s.* the making a thing seen which was hidden from sight; the revealing a secret. Discovery.

DISCLU'SION, *s.* [from *disclusus*, Lat.] emission.

DISCOLORA'TION, *s.* a stain, or change of colour for the worse. The act of staining, or changing colour.

To DISCO'LOUR, *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Lat.] to spoil the natural colour of a thing; to stain, or daub.

To DISCO'MFIT, *v. a.* [*disconfire*, Fr.] to overcome, beat, or rout an enemy in battle; to defeat; to conquer.

DISCO'MFIT, *s.* a defeat; a rout or overthrow.

DISCO'MFITURE, *s.* overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin.

DISCO'MFORT, *s.* a great degree of uneasiness; melancholy; despair; sadness; dejection; grief.

To DISCO'MFORT, *v. a.* to make a person uneasy; to grieve, afflict; sadden, or deprive of comfort; to deject.

DISCO'MFORTABLE, *a.* refusing comfort, or rejecting consolation; occasioning sadness, or melancholy.

To DISCOMME'ND, *v. a.* to blame; to disapprove, or censure; to mention with disapprobation.

DISCOMME'NDABLE, *a.* deserving blame or censure.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS, *s.* blameableness; liability to censure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, *s.* blame; censure; reproach.

DISCOMME'NDER, *s.* one who blames, or censures.

To DISCOMMO'DE, *v. a.* to put to an inconvenience, to rumple, or disorder dress. To molest; to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, *a.* inconvenient; attended with trouble; displeasing.

DISCOMMO'DITY, *s.* inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt, or mischief.

To DISCOMPO'SE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *compono*, Lat.] to put into confusion, or disorder; to ruffle, applied to the temper or mind; to rumple clothes; to vex; to displace.

DISCOMPO'SURE, *s.* disorder; perturbation; or disquiet of mind, arising from some disagreeable circumstance.

To DISCONCE'RT, *v. a.* to unsettle, disorder, or discompose the mind; to frustrate or defeat an undertaking or design.

DISCONFO'RMITY, *s.* want of agreement; inconsistency; or opposition of sentiments.

DISCONGRUITY, *s.* disagreement; difference; inconsistency.

DISCONNE'CTION, *s.* want of union.

DISCO'NSOLATE, *a.* without comfort; without hope; melancholy, or grieved on account of some affliction; refusing comfort; sorrowful; hopeless.

DISCO'NSOLATELY, *ad.* in a comfortless manner.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS, or DISCONSOLA'TION, *s.* the state of a person under affliction refusing comfort.

DISCONTE'NT, *a.* uneasy at the present state.

DISCONTE'NT, *s.* want of content; being unsatisfied with one's present condition. One who is discontented.

DISCONTE'NTED, *a.* uneasy; unsatisfied with one's present condition; cheerless; malevolent.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, *s.* uneasiness; the not being pleased or satisfied with one's present condition; the not receiving a full satisfaction at the sight of an object.

DISCONTE'NTMENT, *s.* the state of being dissatisfied, or uneasy.

DISCONTI'NUANCE, *s.* want of union, or adhesion; the separation of the parts of any body. Cessation; intermission; or stop; applied to action. In Law, an interruption, or breaking off; as, *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh.

DISCONTINUA'TION, *s.* the breaking the continuity; breach of union, or separation of the parts of a thing.

To DISCONTI'NUE, *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.] to break off; to separate; to lose an established privilege or custom. Actively, to leave off; to cease from any action.

DISCONTINUITY, *s.* want of cohesion; disunion.

DISCONTI'NUOUS, *a.* wide; extended; gaping.

DISCONVE'NIENCE, *s.* incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

DI'SCORD, *s.* [*discordia*, Lat.] a state wherein persons mutually endeavour to hurt each other, and are lost to all the tender sentiments of humanity and benevolence; disagreement. Figuratively, difference, contrariety, or opposition of qualities. In Music, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

To DISCO'RD, *v. n.* [*discordo*, Lat.] to disagree; to produce a disagreeable and unpleasing sound when joined together.

DISCO'RDANCE, or DISCO'RDANCY, *s.* a disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; incongruence.

DISCO'RDANT, *a.* [*discordans*, Lat.] inconsistent; disagreeing, or at variance with itself; opposite, or contrary.

DISCO'RDANTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be at variance, or inconsistent with itself. Not harmonising or agreeing with each other, applied to sounds; peevishly; in a contradictious manner.

DISCO'RDFUL, *a.* full of discord.

To DISCO'VER, *v. a.* [*découvrir*, Fr.] to make a thing seen by removing the covering which concealed it from sight; to shew; to expose to view; to make known; to find out something unknown; to disclose, to bring to light something which is secret, and endeavoured to be kept so; to detect.

DISCO'VERABLE, *a.* that may be found out either by application of the mind, or some of the external senses; apparent; obvious.

DISCO'VERER, *s.* one who finds out a thing, place, or position, not known before; a speculator; a scout.

DISCO'VERY, *s.* the act of finding out any thing hidden; shewing any thing concealed or covered.

To DISCO'UNSEL, *v. a.* to dissuade; to turn aside from any vice, undertaking, or persuasion.

DI'SCOUNT, *s.* a sum allowed a person for payment, before the bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the interest would amount to for the space the bill has to run from the time of payment, or of making that allowance.

To DISCOU'NT, *v. a.* to give a person ready money for a bill before due, allowing interest for the time which it has to run; to allow, or abate a person a certain sum for prompt payment, on the purchase of any commodity. To count back.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE, *v. a.* to discourage by cold treatment, or indifference; to shew one's disapprobation of any measure, by coldness of behaviour, or by taking such methods as may defeat it. Figuratively, to abash, or put to shame.

DISCOU'NTENANCE, *s.* coldness, or indifference of treatment and behaviour; unfriendly aspect or regard.

DISCOU'NTENANCER, *s.* one who discourages by cold treatment, by an unfavourable aspect, or by want of warm and cordial affection.

To DISCOU'RAGE, *v. a.* to dishearten; to depress; to deject; to deprive of courage or vigour; to deter from any attempt: used with *from*, and improperly with *to*.

DISCOU'RAGER, *s.* one who damps or checks the courage or vigour of a person; one who deters or frightens a person from an attempt.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, *s.* the act of frightening, or deterring a person from any attempt, by representing the dangers attending it, or by involving him in difficulties; any impediment or difficulty which renders a person unwilling to undertake a design.

DISCO'URSE, *s.* [*discours*, Fr.] in Logic, an act or operation of the mind, whereby it proceeds from a thing known to one unknown, or from premises to consequences; conversation or talk, wherein persons mutually convey their ideas and sentiments to each other; effusion of language; speech; a treatise, or dissertation written or uttered.

To DISCOU'RSE, *v. a.* to converse, or talk with another; to treat a subject in a solemn or set manner; to reason, or proceed from propositions to their consequences.

DISCOU'RSER, *s.* a speaker or writer on any subject.

DISCOU'RSIVE, *a.* passing or advancing from a known thing to an unknown, or from premises to consequences; partaking of the nature of dialogue or conversation.

DISCOU'RTEOUS, *a.* void of civility, or complaisance.

DISCOU'RTESY, *s.* an act of rudeness, disrespect, or incivility.

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, *ad.* in an uncivil, rude manner.

DI'SCOUS, *a.* broad; flat; wide. In Botany, applied to such flowers as consist of many florets, forming a broad, plain, or flat surface, such as the sun-flower, &c.

DISCRE'DIT, *s.* [*dis* and *credit*, Fr.] disgrace; ignominy; infamy; or that which involves a person in shame or infamy; the imputation of a fault, which lessens the fame of a person.

To DISCRE'D.T, *v. a.* [*décrediter*, Fr.] to destroy the reputation of a person or thing; to render a thing suspicious which is believed to be true; to hinder a rumour from spreading, by shewing it to be false. To distrust; to disbelieve.

DISCREET, *a.* [*discret*, Fr.] able to distinguish, and taking time to distinguish between things and their consequences; acting with prudence and caution; not careless; circumspect; not precipitant. Modest; not forward.

DISCREETLY, *ad.* prudently; cautiously; circumspectly; in such a manner as shews deliberation and regard for the differences of things and their consequences. Modestly.

DISCREETNESS, *s.* the quality of acting agreeably to the differences or nature of things; a conduct guided by deliberation and prudence; discretion; circumspection.

DISCREPANCE, or DISCREPANCY, *s.* [*discrepantia*, Lat.] difference; contrariety; disagreement.

DISCRE'PANT, *a.* [*discrepans*, Lat.] different; disagreeing; contrary.

DISCRETE, *a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] applied to quantity, that which is not continued or joined together; separate; distinct. Applied to propositions, such as contain truths or sentiments set in contrast to each other, and joined by a discretive conjunction; as, *I resign my life*, but *not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition. *Discrete proportion*, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities, is the same; but the proportion between all the four numbers is not the same. Thus 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4, the ratio between 6 and 8 is the same as that between 3 and 4, but 6 is not to 8 as 3 is to 4, and therefore the proportion is not continued between all the four numbers, as in the continued proportionals, 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24.

DISCRETION, *s.* [*discretio*, Lat.] prudent behaviour, arising from a knowledge of, and acting agreeably to the difference of things. Figuratively, an uncontrolled power, or one which is to be limited to no conditions.

DISCRETIONARY, *a.* left to act without any other restraint or guide than a person's own prudence and discretion; unlimited; unrestrained.

DISCRETIVE PROPOSITIONS, *s.* in Logic, are those where various judgments are denoted by the particles *but*, *notwithstanding*, &c. either expressed or understood; as, *travellers may change their climates*, but *not their temper*. In Grammar, *discretive conjunctions*, are such as imply opposition: as, *not a man*, but *a beast*.

DISCRI'MINABLE, *a.* distinguished by some outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRI'MINATE, *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.] to distinguish, or mark with some note, which shews a difference; to separate, or select. To sever.

DISCRI'MINATENESS, *s.* distinction; or obvious difference, which renders a separation and distinction easy.

DISCRIMINATION, *s.* [*discriminatio*, Lat.] the state of a thing separated from others, and distinguished for peculiar uses; distinction, or the method of testifying the consciousness a person has of the difference between certain things.

DISCRIMI'NATIVE, *a.* that constitutes, or has regard to the difference between things; characteristical.

DISCRI'MINOUS, *a.* [from *discrimen*, Lat.] full of danger; hazardous.

DISCU'BITORY, *a.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCU'MBENCY, *s.* [from *discumbens*, Lat.] the posture of lying along at meals, after the Roman manner.

To DISCU'MBER, *v. a.* to disengage, or free from any thing which is a load, or hinders a person from a free use of his limbs.

DISCU'RSIVE, *a.* [*discursif*, Fr.] in perpetual motion or agitation; roving; desultory. In Logic, proceeding from things known to things unknown.

DISCU'RSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to deduce one thing from another, or a thing unknown from one that is known.

DISCU'RSORY, *a.* [from *discursor*, Lat.] deducing things unknown from those which are known; argumentative.

DI'SCUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Antiquity, a round shield consecrated to the memory of some hero, and hung up in temples in commemoration of some great exploit. Likewise an instrument used by the Romans in their games; a quoit.

To DISCU'SS, *v. a.* [*discussum*, Lat.] to examine; to get over or explain a difficulty by meditation or debate. In Surgery, to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER, *s.* one who determines a point, or explains a difficulty; an examiner; an expositor.

DISCU'SSION, *s.* [*discussio*, Lat.] disquisition; the explaining a difficulty; the examining into some knotty point or sentiment. In Surgery, the removal or dispersion of any humour or swelling by insensible transpiration.

DISCU'SSIVE, *a.* having the power to disperse any humour.

DISCU'TIENT, *s.* [*discutiens*, Lat.] in Physic, a medicine which opens the pores, attenuates the fluids, and disperses humours by insensible perspiration, or otherwise.

To DISDAI'N, *v. a.* [*dedaigner*, Fr.] to reject with scorn, to refuse, or decline with abhorrence, as unworthy one's character.

DISDAI'N, *s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] contempt, as unworthy of one's choice; abhorrence; or contemptuous anger and indignation. SYNON. *Haughtiness* is seldom seen but in persons of weak understanding, and those who have had a bad education. There is a sort of vain people who look upon *disdain* as a personal accomplishment; and who use it on all occasions as a test of the merit they pretend to.

DISDAI'NFUL, *a.* abounding with indignation; haughty; scornful; contemptuous.

DISDAI'NFULLY, *ad.* in a contemptuous manner; with proud or haughty scorn; indignantly.

DISDAI'NFULNESS, *s.* contempt proceeding from a mean opinion of a person or thing, including haughtiness and pride.

DISEASE, *s.* the state of a living body, wherein it is prevented from the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, attended with a sensation of uneasiness. In Botany, the state of a plant wherein it is rendered incapable of answering the several purposes for which it was formed. SYNON. *Diseases*, such as the plague, fever, &c. are sometimes so epidemical as to lay waste more than the sword. *Distempers* among cattle are generally infectious. Divine displeasure hath often shown itself by a general *sickness* among men and beasts.

To DISEASE, *v. a.* to affect the body so as to render the exercise of any of its functions uneasy, or impracticable. To put to pain; to make uneasy. To disturb.

DISEASEDNESS, *s.* a state wherein an animal is rendered incapable of performing such functions as are necessary to health and life, and for which their frame seems to have been intended; sickness; morbidness.

DISE'DGED, *a.* blunted; obtunded; dulled.

To DISEMBA'RK, *v. a.* to carry from a ship or other vessel to land. Neuterly, to go on shore from a ship.

To DISEMBI'TTER, *v. a.* to sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony.

DISEMBO'DIED, *a.* stripped or divested of body.

To DISEMBO'GUE, *v. a.* to discharge at its mouth into

the sea, applied to rivers. Neuterly, to flow, or gain a vent.

DISEMBO'WELLED, *part.* taken from the bowels.

To DISEMBRO'IL, *v. n.* [*débouiller*, Fr.] to free from confusion, disorder, perplexity, or from quarrels which occasion public commotions; to disentangle.

To DISENA'BLE, *v. a.* to deprive of power; to weaken, or render a person unable to perform an undertaking. To sink into weakness. See DISABLE.

To DISENCHA'NT, *v. a.* to free from the power of any spell, charm, or enchantment.

To DISENCU'MBER, *v. a.* to free from any thing which hinders a person from exercising the powers of his understanding or body, and oppresses him with a sensation of burdensomeness or uneasiness; to free from any hinderance or obstruction.

DISENCU'MBRANCE, *s.* freedom from encumbrance, perplexity, or uneasiness, owing to any thing which prevents a person from exercising his strength, or the faculties of his mind, freely.

To DISENGA'GE, *v. a.* to separate from any thing to which it is joined; to separate from any thing which is an incumbrance; to clear from impediments or obstructions; to disentangle; to withdraw, or divert the mind from any thing which powerfully attracts its attention or affection; to release from an obligation. Neuterly, to set ourselves free from.

DISENGA'GED, *a.* at leisure; not fixed to any particular object, or obliged to attend any particular person.

DISENGA'GEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being disengaged; freedom from any oppressing business.

DISENGA'GEMENT, *s.* release or freedom from any obligation, attendance, or affection, which influences the mind. Vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE, *v. a.* to unfold parts interwoven together; to set free from any obstacle or impediment which hinders the mind or body from a proper use of their respective powers and abilities. Figuratively, to free from perplexity.

To DISENTERRE, dis-en-terr, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *enterrer*, Fr.] to unbury; to take out of the grave.

To DISENTHRA'L, *v. a.* to free; to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to depose, or drive from the throne; to dethrone.

To DISENTRA'NCE, *v. a.* to free from a trance; to raise from a swoon. Neuterly, to awake from a trance.

To DISESPO'USE, *v. a.* to break a marriage contract.

DISESTEE'M, *s.* want of esteem; a slight; loss of credit or esteem; disregard, something less than contempt.

To DISESTEE'M, *v. a.* to regard slightingly; to consider in a light which lessens esteem or approbation, but does not rise to contempt.

DISESTIMA'TION, *s.* disrespect; disesteem.

DISFA'VOUR, *s.* a circumstance which impedes or hinders an undertaking; want of countenance, or such a concurrence as may render a design successful; a state wherein a person meets with no encouragement or assistance from another. Want of beauty.

To DISFA'VOUR, *v. a.* to discountenance, or hinder a design from taking effect for want of assistance or encouragement. To deform.

DISFIGURA'TION, *s.* the act of spoiling the form of a thing or person, or rendering them ugly or disagreeable; the state of a thing whose natural form and beauty is spoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

To DISFI'GURE, *v. a.* to change any thing to a worse form; to render a thing less beautiful, or less agreeable.

DISFI'GUREMENT, *s.* a change from beauty to ugliness, or from a pleasing form to one which is less so.

To DISFO'REST, *v. a.* to reduce land from the privilege of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* to deprive a place of its charter, privileges, or immunities; or a person of his freedom as a citizen.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, *s.* the act of depriving a person or place of privileges or immunities.

To DISFU'RNISH, *v. a.* to deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. "If you should here *disfurnish* me." *Shak.*

To DISGLO'RIFY, *v. a.* to deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To DISGO'RGE, *v. a.* [*dégorger*, Fr.] to vomit or discharge by the mouth. Figuratively, to discharge or pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE, *s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.] shame; infamy; dishonour; ignominy; a state wherein a person or thing has lost its honour, esteem, and those qualities which rendered it worthy of respect; the state of a person who is out of favour. SYNON. He who has the folly or the misfortune to do any thing *disgraceful*, should be very careful not to give himself any *unbecoming* airs.

To DISGRA'CE, *v. a.* to deprive of honour, esteem, or high employment; to bring reproach upon.

DISGRA'CEFUL, *a.* full of dishonour, or those circumstances and qualities which make a person an object of reproach; shameful; ignominious; reproachful.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as must subject a person to dishonour, shame, or reproach.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, *s.* shamefulness; ignominy.

DISGRA'CER, *s.* one who deprives another of some honourable employment; one who exposes another to shame and dishonour.

DISGRA'CIOUS, *a.* unkind; unfavourable; unpleasing.

To DISGUI'SE, *v. a.* [*déguiser*, Fr.] to conceal a person by means of some strange dress. Figuratively, to dissemble, or conceal by a false appearance; to disfigure or change the form of a thing; to intoxicate and render unseemly by drinking.

DISGUI'SE, *s.* a dress made use of to elude the notice of those we are acquainted with, or to conceal a person; a false appearance made use of to cover or conceal some design. SYNON. In order to *mask*, it is necessary to cover the face with a false visage; but to *disguise*, it is sufficient to change the common appearance.

DISGUI'SEMENT, *s.* dress of concealment. "Under this *disguisement*." *Syd.*

DISGUI'SER, *s.* one who alters the natural appearance of a person; one who masks or conceals his real designs under some false and specious appearance.

DISGU'ST, *s.* [*dégoût*, Fr.] an aversion arising from the disagreeableness of a thing to the palate; distaste; displeasure, arising from some disagreeable action or behaviour.

To DISGU'ST, *v. a.* [*dégoûter*, Fr.] to raise an aversion or nauseousness in the stomach by a disagreeable taste; to raise an aversion or dislike by some disagreeable or offensive action; to offend; to produce aversion.

DISGU'STFUL, *a.* abounding with such qualities as produce aversion or dislike; nauseous.

DISH, *s.* [*disc*, Sax.] a broad shallow vessel with a rim, either of silver, pewter, gold, china, or earthenware, used for holding and carrying joints, or other victuals to table, and differing from a plate in size and shape; the meat served in a dish. A kind of measure among tinners, containing a gallon.

To DISH, *v. a.* to serve meat up elegantly, or place it in a dish. To *dish out*, to adorn, deck, or set off: a low phrase.

DISHABI'LLE, dis-a-bil, *s.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] an undress; a loose and negligent dress.

DISHABI'LLE, *a.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] loosely and negligently dressed. Substantively, an undress.

To DISHA'BIT, *v. a.* to throw out of place.

DISHA'RMONY, *s.* contrariety to harmony; incongruity.

DI'SHCLOUT, *s.* the cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

To DISHEA'RTEN, *v. a.* to deprive a person of courage and alacrity; to discourage; to deject; to depress; to terrify; to make a person imagine a thing to be impracticable, or that some approaching evil is unavoidable.

DISHE'RISON, *s.* the act of debarring a person from an inheritance. An old word.

To DISHE'RIT, *v. a.* to debar a person from succeeding to an inheritance; to cut off from an inheritance.

To DISHE'VEL, *v. a.* [*décheveler*, Fr.] to spread hair in a loose, negligent, and disorderly manner.

DI'SHING, *a.* concave; a cant term among artificers.

DISHO'NEST, *a.* void of honesty; fraudulent; or inconsistent with justice. Figuratively, reproachful or shameful.

DISHO'NESTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with honour and honesty; without probity. Unchastely.

DISHO'NESTY, *s.* want of probity; the act of doing any thing to cheat or defraud another of his property; faithlessness. Unchasteness; incontinence.

DISHO'NOUR, *s.* that which affects a person with disgrace; ignominy. Figuratively, reproach, or censure, which deprives a person of reputation.

To DISHO'NOUR, *v. a.* to bring to shame; to disgrace; to blast the character of a person. To violate a person's chastity. To treat with indignity. To deprive of ornament.

DISHO'NOURABLE *a.* void of respect, reverence, or esteem; shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

DISHO'NOURER, *s.* one who treats a person with indignity; one who violates the chastity of a female.

To DISHO'RN, *v. a.* to strip of horns. "We'll *dishorn* the spirit." *Shak*

DISHU'MOUR, *s.* peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

DISIMPRO'VEMENT, *s.* reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration or improvement.

To DISINCA'RCERATE, *v. a.* to set at liberty; to free from prison.

DISINCLINA'TION, *s.* want of affection; want of propensity; dislike; ill-will below aversion.

To DISINCLI'NE, *v. a.* to lessen one's affections for a thing or person; to make disaffected.

DISINGENU'ITY, *s.* unfairness; low and mean artifice.

DISINGE'NUOUS, *a.* not of an open and frank disposition; mean; sly; cunning or subtle; illiberal; crafty.

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, *ad.* in an unfair, sly, or crafty manner; ungentlemanly; illiberally.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, *s.* a behaviour wherein a person endeavours to secure his ends by concealing his designs, and using low craft and mean subterfuges in order to accomplish them.

DISINHE'RISON, *s.* See DISHERISON.

To DISINHE'RIT, *v. a.* to cut off from a right to, or deprive of, an inheritance.

To DISINTE'R, *v. a.* to take a body out of a grave.

DISI'NTEREST, *s.* that which is contrary to a person's success or prosperity; a disadvantage or loss. Indifference to, or disregard of, profit or private advantage.

DISINTERE'STED, *a.* not influenced by any views of private lucre or advantage; superior to any selfish motives.

DISINTERE'STEDLY, *ad.* in a disinterested manner.

DISINTERE'STEDNESS, *s.* contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

To DISI'NTRICATE, *v. a.* to disentangle.

To DISJOI'N, *v. a.* [*déjoindre*, Fr.] to separate or divide things united; to part; to disunite.

To DISJOI'NT, *v. a.* to put out of joint; or separate things at the place where they are cemented or joined together; to carve or cut in pieces, by separating the joints from each other. Figuratively, to make incoherent; to destroy the connection of words or sentences. Neuterly, to fall asunder, or in pieces.

DISJUDICA'TION, *s.* [*disjudicatio*, Lat.] judgment; determination; more properly *dijudication*.

DISJU'NCT, *a.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] disjoined; separate.

DISJU'NCTION, *s.* [*disjunctio*, Lat.] separation; or the act of dividing things or persons.

DISJU'NCTIVE, *a.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] disuniting: not proper for union. In Grammar, applied to such particles as denote a separation or contrast; "I love him, *or* I fear him;" the word *or* is a disjunctive conjunction. In Logic, applied to such propositions whose parts are opposed to each other by disjunctive particles thus: "Quantity is either length, breadth, *or* depth."

DISJU'NCTIVELY, *ad.* distinctively; separatively.

DISK, *s.* [*discus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the face of the sun, moon, or any planet, as it appears to the eye. In Optics, the magnitude of the glass of a telescope, or the width of its aperture. In Botany, the central or middle part of radiated flowers, composed of several florets placed perpendicularly, and sometimes called the *pelvis* or *bason*.

DISKI'NDNESS, *s.* a want of kindness, affection, or benevolence; unkindness; an act whereby a thing or person receives damage or detriment, and is supposed to be deprived from ill-will, or alienated affection.

DISLI'KE, *s.* want of approbation or esteem, shewn by a person's behaviour or actions; disinclination.

To DISLI'KE, *v. a.* to disapprove; to look on as improper or faulty. To shew disgust or disesteem.

To DISLI'KEN, *v. a.* to change the appearance of a thing, or make it look different from what it was before.

DISLI'KENESS, *s.* the quality which makes a thing appear different from what it was before: the quality which makes a difference between things; want of likeness.

DISLI'KER, *s.* one who disapproves a person or thing.

DISLI'KEFUL, *a.* disaffected; malign. Not in use. "*Dislikeful* conceit." *Spen.*

To DISLI'MB, *v. a.* to dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To DISLI'MN, *v. a.* to unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

To DI'SLOCATE, *v. a.* [from *dis* and *locus*, Lat.] to put out of its proper place, or out of joint; to disjoint.

DISLOCA'TION, *s.* the act of putting things out of their proper places. In Surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from the socket; a luxation.

To DISLO'DGE, *v. a.* to remove from a place or settlement by force; to drive an enemy from a post; to remove an army to other quarters. Neuterly, to decamp, or go away to another place.

DISLO'YAL, *a.* [*desloyal*, Fr.] false or disobedient to a sovereign; untrue to the nuptial vow; faithless, dishonest.

DISLO'YALLY, *ad.* in a faithless, disobedient, or rebellious manner; treacherously; perfidiously; dishonestly.

DISLO'YALTY, *s.* want of fidelity to the sovereign.

DI'SMAL, *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day] that affects the mind with horror; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful.

DI'SMALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to excite horror, sorrow, or melancholy; uncomfortably; melancholy; darkly.

DISMALNESS, *s.* the quality which excites horror, melancholy, or sorrow; uncomfortableness; gloominess.

To DISMANTLE, *v. a.* to strip a person of any dress which served him as an ornament, or defence; to smooth; to unfold; to destroy; to destroy the outworks or defences of a place; to break down or destroy any thing external.

To DISMASK, *v. a.* to pull off a mask; to uncover.

To DISMAST, *v. a.* to deprive of masts.

To DISMAY, *v. a.* [*dismayer*, Span.] to discourage, or dishearten with fear; to terrify; to depress; to deject.

DISMAY, *s.* [*dismayo*, Span.] loss of courage, occasioned by some frightful object or apprehension.

DISMAYEDNESS, *s.* the state of mind arising from the sight of some frightful object, or the apprehension of some danger; dejection of courage; subjection to fear.

DISME, *s.* [Fr.] a tenth; the tenth part; the tithe.

To DISMEMBER, *v. a.* to divide one member from another; to cut or tear to pieces; to dilacerate.

To DISMISS, *v. a.* [from *dismissus*, Lat.] to send away; to discharge from attendance; to give leave to depart; to discharge from service, or from an employment.

DISMISSION, *s.* [*dismissio*, Lat.] the act of sending away; an honourable discharge from an office; deprivation; or the being turned out of any post or office.

To DISMORTGAGE, *v. a.* to redeem from or clear a mortgage by paying the money lent on any lands or estate.

To DISMOUNT, *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.] to unhorse, to lose any preferment or post of honour; to dislodge or force cannon from their carriages. Neuterly, to alight from a horse; to descend from an eminence or high place.

To DISNATURALIZE, *v. a.* to alienate; to deprive of the privilege of birth.

DISOBEDIENCE, *s.* a wilful acting contrary to the commands or prohibitions of a superior; in compliance.

DISOBEDIENT, *part.* or *a.* guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a superior.

To DISOBEY, *v. a.* to act contrary to the will or commands of a superior; to break the laws by doing something which is forbidden, or refusing to do something that is commanded.

DISOBLIGATION, *s.* an act which alienates the affections of a person, or changes a friend into an enemy; an act which occasions disgust or dislike.

To DISOBLIGE, *v. a.* to do something which offends another; to displease; to disgust; to give offence.

DISOBLIGING, *part.* or *a.* unpleasing; void of those qualities which attract friendship; offensive; disgusting.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to displease.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *s.* readiness to displease.

DISORBED, *part.* cast from its proper orbit or path, within which it performs its revolutions. "Or like a star *disorb'd*." *Shak.*

DISORDER, *s.* [*désordre*, Fr.] want of method, or regular distribution; tumult, or confusion; breach or violation of laws. Disease, generally used for some slight disease.

To DISORDER, *v. a.* to throw into confusion; to destroy the regular distribution of a thing; to ruffle or confuse. To make sick, or affect with some slight disease. To discompose the mind. To expel from holy orders.

DISORDERED, *part.* not complying with law or order, applied to morals. Indisposed, or affected with a slight disease, applied to the body. Confused, tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to states. Rumpled, applied to dress.

DISORDEREDNESS, *s.* irregularity; want of order; confusion.

DISORDERLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with law or virtue, applied to morals. In an irregular or tumultuous manner, applied to the motion of the animal spirits or fluids. In a manner wanting method, applied to the placing of things, to the distribution of ideas, or to the arrangement of arguments in learned productions.

DISORDERLY, *a.* acting inconsistent with law or virtue; confused, or not regularly placed; tumultuous.

DISORDINATE, *a.* not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY *ad.* in such a manner as to exceed the bounds of temperance, or to transgress the rules of morality; inordinately; viciously.

To DISOWN, *v. a.* to renounce; to deny; to abnegate.

To DISPAND, *v. a.* [*dispando*, Lat.] to display; to spread abroad; to dilate; to expand; to diffuse.

DISPANSION, *s.* [from *dispansus*, Lat.] the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPARAGE, *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Lat.] to match with a person or thing which is not equal; to disgrace by joining a thing of superior excellence with one below it; to disgrace or injure by comparison with something of less value; to treat with contempt and dishonour; to expose; to blame, censure, or reproach.

DISPARAGEMENT, *s.* disgrace or dishonour done to a person or thing, by comparing them with something of inferior excellence and dignity; disgrace; or reproach.

DISPARAGER, *s.* one who treats a person or thing with indignity, and endeavours to lessen their value by comparing or uniting them with something of less value.

DISPARATES, *s.* [*disparata*, Lat.] in Logic, things so unlike, that they cannot be compared together.

DISPARITY, *s.* [from *dispar*, Lat.] opposition or difference of qualities; difference in degree, whether it respects rank or excellence; unlikeness; dissimilitude.

To DISPARK, *v. a.* to throw open a park. "*Dispark'd* my parks." *Shak.* To set at large; to release from inclosure. "And did at once *dispark* them all." *Waller.*

To DISPART, *v. a.* [*dispertior*, Lat.] to divide in two; to separate; to break; to rive; to burst.

DISPASSION, *s.* freedom from the passions or affections of the mind.

DISPASSIONATE, *s.* free from turbulence of anger, or other passions; calm, cool, and temperate; impartial.

To DISPATCH, *v. a.* [*dépescher*, Fr.] to send a person or thing away hastily. Figuratively, to send out of the world by a violent death; to murder. To perform business quickly or expeditiously.

DISPATCH, *s.* quickness or expedition in performing. Figuratively, conduct; management. An express.

DISPATCHFUL, *a.* full of haste, expedition, or quickness in the performance of business.

To DISPEL, *v. a.* [*dispello*, Lat.] to disperse; to clear away any obstruction by scattering or dissipating it.

DISPENSARY, *s.* the place where medicines are given away, and physicians' prescriptions are made up for the benefit of the poor. A book containing forms or receipts for making medicines. See DISPENSATORY.

DISPENSATION, *s.* [*dispensatio*, Lat.] the act of distributing to several things or parts; the economy observed by Providence in governing particular states, or in the general distribution of rewards and punishments to all mankind; a permission to do something contrary to the laws; or a relaxation and suspension of their force for a certain time, or on a peculiar occasion.

DISPENSATOR, *s.* [*dispensator*, Lat.] one employed in distributing.

DISPENSATORY, *s.* a book in which the composition of medicines is described; a *pharmacopœia*.

To DISPE'NSE, *v. a.* [*dispenser*, Fr.] to distribute, or give among several persons; to excuse from a duty.

DISPE'NSE, *s.* excuse; dispensation. Obsolete. "Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls."—*Milt.*

DISPE'NSER, *s.* one who distributes.

To DISPE'OPLE, dis-pee-pl, *v. a.* to deprive a country of its inhabitants; to depopulate.

DISPE'OPLER, *s.* one who deprives a country of its inhabitants; a depopulator; a waster; a warrior.

To DISPE'RGE, *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] to sprinkle; to scatter.

To DISPE'RSE, *v. a.* [from *dispersus*, Lat.] to scatter; to drive to different parts; to separate a body of men or multitude; to dissipate; to distribute; to disseminate. SYNON. To *disperse* is always voluntary; to *scatter* is frequently involuntary. When a family of children are come to years of maturity, they generally *disperse* themselves into various parts.

DISPE'RSEDLY, *ad.* in a separate manner; separately.

DISPE'RSEDNESS, *s.* the state of things or persons which are divided or separated; dispersion; dissemination.

DISPE'RSER, *s.* one who spreads abroad or makes public, by communicating to many; a scatterer.

DISPE'RSENESS, *s.* thinness; scatteredness.

DISPE'RSION, *s.* [*dispersio*, Lat.] the act of scattering or spreading. In Surgery, the removing an inflammation, and not allowing it to advance to an abscess.

To DISPI'RIT, *v. a.* to strike with fear; or to repress the courage of a person by some menace, or ill treatment; to exhaust the spirits, or deprive a person of his natural alacrity and vigour; to discourage; to damp; to deject.

DISPI'RITEDNESS, *s.* want of alacrity, vigour, or vivacity; discouragement; dejection; exhaustion of spirits.

To DISPLA'CE, *v. a.* to put out of a place; to remove from one place to another; to disorder; to supersede.

DISPLA'CENCY, *s.* [*displicentia*, Lat.] actions or behaviour which occasion displeasure; disgust; any thing displeasing; incivility; disobligation.

To DISPLA'NT, *v. a.* to remove a plant to some other place. Figuratively, to drive a people from a settlement.

DISPLANTATION, *s.* [*dis* and *plantatio*, Lat.] the removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLA'Y, *v. a.* [*desployer*, old Fr.] to spread abroad or wide; to shew to the sight, or to the understanding; to explain a thing minutely; to set ostentatiously in view; to unlock, or open. In Carving, to cut up a crane, &c.

DISPLA'Y, *s.* the act of exhibiting a thing to view, in order to discover its beauties and excellencies.

DISPLA'YED, *part.* in Heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded or stretched out.

DISPLE'ASANT, *a.* disagreeable or offensive to the senses; unpleasant; unpleasing; disgusting.

To DISPLE'ASE, *v. a.* to offend, or make angry; to do a thing which will raise the ill will of a person, or forfeit his esteem. To disgust, or raise an aversion; applied to the senses; to make sad.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS, *s.* the quality of creating dislike, or being disagreeable either to the senses or judgment.

DISPLE'ASURE, *s.* a disagreeable sensation; that which will offend a person; anger proceeding from some offence given, or from something which was disagreeable; indignation; a state of disgrace, wherein a person has lost the favour or esteem of another; disfavour.

To DISPLO'DE, *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] to vent or discharge with a loud noise; to explode.

DISPLO'SION, *s.* [from *displosus*, Lat.] the act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence; an explosion.

DISPLU'MED, *a.* stript of plumes.

DISPO'RT, *s.* play; sport; pastime; diversion.

To DISPO'RT, *v. a.* to divert; to amuse. Neuterly, to play; to toy; to wanton.

DISPO'SAL, *s.* the act or power of regulating any thing; distribution; dispensation; the right of bestowing.

To DISPO'SE, *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr.] to employ or apply to any use; to bestow or give; to spend or lay out money; to turn to any particular end; to adopt, fit, or form for any purpose; to influence the mind; to regulate or adjust; to place in any condition; to sell; to get rid of.

DISPO'SE, *s.* power; management; disposal; with *at* or *to*. Distribution; act of government; dispensation. Disposition; cast of mind or behaviour; inclination.

DISPO'SER, *s.* a person who has the management of any affair of money; he that gives, bestows, or regulates; a director; one who distributes without control, and in an arbitrary manner; a governor; a regulator.

DISPOSI'TION, *s.* [*dispositio*, Lat.] a regular arrangement, distribution, or order of the parts of a thing, or system, which discovers art, method, and prudence; natural fitness, or tendency; propensity, bent, or temper of the mind; affections of kindness or ill will. Applied to the mind, when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward and ready on every occasion to break into action.

DISPO'SITIVE, *a.* that implies disposal of any property; decretive; inclinable.

DISPO'SITIVELY, *ad.* in a dispositive manner; distributively.

DISPO'SITOR, *s.* in Astrology, the lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

To DISPOSSE'SS, *v. a.* to turn a person out of a place of which he is master; to deprive; to disseize.

DISPRA'ISABLE, *a.* unworthy of commendation.

DISPRA'ISE, *s.* blame, or the act of finding fault; censure; reproach; dishonour.

To DISPRA'ISE, *v. a.* to blame; to find fault with; to censure; to condemn.

DISPRA'ISER, *s.* one who blames or finds fault.

DISPRA'ISINGLY, *ad.* with blame or censure.

To DISPRE'AD, *v. a.* to spread abroad; to spread different ways.

DISPRO'FIT, *s.* loss; damage; detriment; that by which a thing is rendered less valuable, or a person receives loss.

DISPROO'F, *s.* confutation; or the proving a thing to be false or erroneous.

DISPROPO'RTION, *s.* the disagreement between the quality or quantity of different things, or the parts of the same thing; disparity; want of symmetry; unsuitableness.

To DISPROPO'RTION, *v. a.* to join things which do not suit, or agree with each other in quantity or quality; to mismatch.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, *a.* disagreeing in quantity; not well suited, or proportioned to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, *s.* the want of agreement, with respect to quantity, size, or symmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY, *ad.* unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL, *a.* unsuitable, or disagreeing in quantity, quality, or value, with something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY, *ad.* unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, *a.* disagreeing in quality or value with something else; wanting symmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, *ad.* wanting symmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS, *s.* unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

To DISPROVE, *v. a.* to confute an assertion; to shew a thing to be inconsistent with truth, law, or morality.

DISPROVER, *s.* one who confutes or proves a thing or argument to be false or erroneous.

DISPUNISHABLE, *a.* in Law, without some penal clause or article subjecting a person to make good any loss or damage.

To DISPURSE, *v. a.* to pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*. "Many a pound of my own proper store—have I *dispursed* to the garrisons."—*Shak.*

DISPUTABLE, *a.* that may admit of arguments both for and against it; liable to dispute; controvertible; lawful to be contested. Fond of disputation.

DISPUTANT, *a.* [from *disputans*, Lat.] one who argues against, or opposes the opinions of another; a controvertist.

DISPUTANT, *a.* disputing; engaged in controversy. Obsolete. "*Disputant* on points and questions."—*Milt.*

DISPUTATION, *s.* [*disputatio*, Lat.] the art of opposing the sentiments of others; controversy or arguments produced either in favour of one's own sentiments, or in opposition to those of another; the act of cavilling.

DISPUTATIOUS, *a.* fond of opposing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, *a.* disposed to oppose the opinions of others; fond of controversy; cavilling.

To DISPUTE, *v. n.* [*disputo*, Lat.] to oppose the sentiments or opinions of another; to deny and argue against any received opinion; to altercate; to controvert. Actively, to contend for a thing either by words or actions; to oppose or question; to discuss a question; to think on; to reason about.

DISPUTE, *s.* the act of opposing, or bringing arguments against the opinions of another; controversy; contest.

DISPUTER, *s.* one engaged in, or fond of, controversy.

DISQUALIFICATION, *s.* that which renders a person unfit for employment or office.

To DISQUALIFY, *v. a.* to make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to exempt or disable from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

To DISQUANTITY, *v. a.* to lessen; to diminish. Not used. "To *disquantity* your train."—*Shak.*

DISQUIET, *s.* uneasiness; restlessness; want of ease of mind; anxiety; vexation; disturbance.

DISQUIET, *a.* uneasy or disturbed in mind; restless.

To DISQUIET, *v. a.* to disturb the mind of a person by some disagreeable and calamitous object; to make uneasy.

DISQUIETER, *s.* a disturber; or one who renders another uneasy in mind; a harasser.

DISQUIETLY, *ad.* anxiously; in such a manner as to disturb or make uneasy; restlessly; without tranquillity.

DISQUIETNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is displeased with his present condition, involved in troubles and dangers, or affrighted by some impending evil; anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, *s.* uneasiness, or disturbance of mind; anxiety; want of tranquillity.

DISQUISITION, *s.* [*disquisitio*, Lat.] an act of the mind, whereby it examines into a subject in order to understand its importance, to foresee its consequences, and to find out what may be urged either for or against it; a strict examination of a thing or matter; disputative inquiry.

DISREGARD, *s.* a slight notice; contempt; neglect; disesteem.

To DISREGARD, *v. a.* to take no notice; to slight; to neglect; to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, *a.* negligent; contemptuous; or making a small account either of persons or things.

DISREGARDFULLY, *ad.* in a negligent, contemptuous, or slighting manner.

DISRELISH, *s.* a bad taste; disgust, or dislike, applied to the taste; squeamishness; nauseousness.

To DISRELISH, *v. a.* to make a thing nauseous; to affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation. Figuratively, to dislike; to want a taste for.

DISREPUTATION, *s.* disgrace; or that which will lessen a person's character or fame; dishonour; disrepute.

DISREPUTE, *s.* an ill character; loss or want of reputation or esteem; reproach; dishonour.

DISRESPECT, *s.* incivility; want of esteem; a behaviour which approaches to rudeness; irreverence.

DISRESPECTFUL, *a.* uncivil; irreverent; unmannerly.

DISRESPECTFULLY, *ad.* in an uncivil, irreverent, or unmannerly manner; rudely.

To DISROBE, *v. a.* to undress or strip a person of clothes. Figuratively, to lay aside; to divest, applied to the mind.

DISRUPTION, *s.* [*disruptio*, Lat.] the act of breaking or bursting asunder; a breach, or rent; dilaceration.

DISS, a town of Norfolk, seated on the river Wavenay, on the side of a hill, with a market on Friday for yarn and provisions. It is a neat flourishing town, with one large church, a Presbyterian and a Quakers' meeting, and about 600 good houses. The streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean; and it has manufactures of sail-cloth, hose, and stays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 86 N. N. E. of London. Population 2934.

DISSATISFACTION, *s.* the state of a person who is not contented with his present condition, but wants something to complete his wish or happiness; discontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, *s.* inability or want of power to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, *a.* unable to produce content.

To DISSATISFY, *v. a.* to discontent; to displease; to want some quality requisite to please or content.

To DISSECT, *v. a.* [*disseco*, Lat.] in Anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body with a knife, in order to consider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide and examine a subject minutely.

DISSECTION, *s.* [*dissectio*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the several parts of an animal body asunder, in order to examine into their nature and respective uses; to divide the several parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connection of their several parts, compositions, and workmanship.

DISSEISIN, *s.* in Law, an unlawful dispossessing a person of his lands, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right.

To DISSEIZE, *v. a.* to eject, dispossess, or unjustly deprive a man of his estate; to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, *s.* one who deprives or dispossesses another of his right.

To DISSEMBLE, *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Lat.] to hide or conceal under a false appearance; to pretend that to be which is not. Neuterly, to play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, *s.* one who conceals his real designs, temper, and disposition, under a false and specious appearance; an hypocrite.

DISSEMBLINGLY, *ad.* in an hypocritical manner; in such a manner as to conceal one's real sentiments under a false and specious appearance.

To DISSEMINATE, *v. a.* [*dissemino*, Lat.] to scatter seed to sow. Figuratively, to spread abroad or propagate a repor* Neuterly, to be dispersed or scattered.

DISSEMINATION, *s.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.] the act of sowing the act of spreading abroad or propagating a report. Disper sion; a scattering abroad.

DISSEMINATOR, *s.* [Lat.] he that sows. Figuratively, one who propagates a doctrine; a disperser.

DISSE'NSION, *s.* [*dissensio*, Lat.] difference or disagreement in opinion or politics; contention; or warm opposition; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of union.

DISSE'NSIOUS, *a.* disposed to strife; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

To DISSE'NT, *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Lat.] to disagree in opinion; to think differently; to be of a contrary nature; to differ; to differ from the established church.

DISSE'NT, *s.* disagreement; difference of opinion; avowal or declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS, *a.* disagreeable; inconsistent.

DISSE'NTER, *s.* one who disagrees, or declares his disagreement with respect to an opinion; one who separates from the communion of the church of England.

DISSE'NTIENT, *a.* declaring dissent.

DISSERTATION, *s.* [*dissertatio*, Lat.] a set discourse or treatise; a disquisition.

To DISSE'RVE, *v. a.* to do injury to; to damage; to hurt; to harm; to mischief.

DISSE'RVICE, *s.* harm; hurt; a prejudice or ill turn done to a person or thing; injury; mischief.

DISSE'RVICEABLE, *a.* that will hinder the advantage of a person or thing; injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS, *s.* that which hinders the accomplishing some end; hurt; mischief; damage; injury.

To DISSE'VER, *v. a.* [the particle *dis* added to *sever*, does not alter its signification; an impropriety observed in some other words of our language, viz. *disannul*, &c.] to break or part in two; to separate; to divide; to sunder.

DI'SSIDENCE, *s.* [*dissideo*, Lat.] discord; disagreement.

DI'SSIDENTS, *s.* a denomination applied in Poland to persons of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, or Greek profession. They have been generally tolerated.

DISSI'LIENCE, *s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] the act of starting asunder.

DISSI'LIENT, *a.* [*dissiliens*, Lat.] starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILITION, *s.* [from *dissilio*, Lat.] the act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

DISSI'MILAR, *a.* [*dissimilis*, Lat.] differing in quality or shape from the thing which it is compared with; unlike; of a different kind or nature; heterogeneous.

DISSIMILA'RITY, *s.* unlikeness in quality, temper, or disposition; dissimilitude; want of similarity.

DISSIMI'LITUDE, *s.* difference of form or quality; want of resemblance with a thing compared; unlikeness.

DISSIMULATION, *s.* [*disimulatio*, Lat.] the act of putting on a false appearance in order to conceal one's intention or disposition; then used in a bad sense.

DI'SSIPABLE, *a.* easily separated and scattered.

To DI'SSIPATE, *v. a.* [from *dissipatus*, Lat.] to separate any collection, and disperse the parts to a distance; to divide the attention between a diversity of objects, and thereby render it impossible to fix to any with intenseness; to squander wealth; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, *s.* [*dissipatio*, Lat.] the act of separating the parts which form any collection, mass, or body; the state of the parts of a body separated, and at a distance from each other. Figuratively, inattention; waste.

To DISSO'CIATE, *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Lat.] to separate things or persons which are united; to disunite; to part.

DISSOCIATION, *s.* disunion of a society; division.

DISSO'LVABLE, *a.* [from *dissolvo*, Lat.] that is capable of having its parts separated by moisture, or the action of some fluid. *Dissoluble* is more generally used.

DI'SSOLUBLE, *a.* [*dissolubilis*, Lat.] capable of having its parts separated; liable to be dissolved.

DISSOLUBI'LITY, *s.* the possibility of having its parts separated or liquefied by moisture or heat.

To DISSO'LVE, *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Lat.] to destroy the form of a thing by separating its parts with moisture, or heat; to melt, or liquefy; to destroy; to separate; to break the ties of any thing; to part persons who are united by any bonds; to clear up a doubt or difficulty, to solve. To break up or discharge an assembly. Neuterly, to be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasures.

DISSO'LVENT, *a.* [*dissolvens*, Lat.] having the power of separating, or breaking the union of the particles of a body.

DISSO'LVENT, *s.* that which separates the parts of any thing.

DISSO'LVER, *s.* that which has the power of melting, liquefying, or breaking the union of the particles of any thing. One who solves or clears up a doubt.

DISSO'LVIBLE, *a.* [from *dissolvo*, Lat. commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly] liable to perish by dissolution; capable of solution.

DI'SSOLUTE, *a.* [*dissolutus*, Lat.] dissolved in, or abandoned to, pleasure; loose; wanton; or unrestrained by the rules of morality, the orders of government, or the laws of religion; debauched; luxurious.

DI'SSOLUTELY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with virtue, government, or religion; luxuriously.

DI'SSOLUTENESS, *s.* looseness of manners; a conduct subjected to no restraint; wantonness; wickedness.

DISSOLUTION, *s.* [*dissolutio*, Lat.] the act of separating the particles of a body, or liquefying and melting by heat or moisture; the destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; the substance or body formed by melting a thing; death, or the separation of the body and soul; the act of breaking up, dismissing, or putting an end to an assembly. Licentiousness, or disregard of virtue or religion; more commonly styled *dissoluteness*.

DI'SSONANCE, or DI'SSONANCY, *s.* [from *dissonans*, Lat.] a mixture of harsh and unharmonious sounds; discord.

DI'SSONANT, *a.* [*dissonans*, Lat.] sounding harsh and disagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconsistent; disagreeing, used with *from*, but most properly with *to*.

To DISSUA'DE, dis-swade, *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.] to make use of arguments to hinder a person from doing something which he intends; to represent a thing as improper or disadvantageous; to dehort.

DISSUA'DER, *s.* one who endeavours, by argument, to divert a person from a design or undertaking; a dehorter.

DISSUA'SION, *s.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] an argument or motive made use of to divert or hinder a person from closing with any design, or engaging in an undertaking.

DISSUA'SIVE, *a.* tending to divert from any purpose or design; dehortatory.

DISSUA'SIVE, *s.* a motive or argument made use of to prevail on a person to decline a design or pursuit.

DISSUETUDE, or DESUETUDE, *s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat. or *dessuëtude*, old Fr.] discontinuance of habit or practice; cessation to be accustomed.

DISSY'LLABLE, *s.* [δισσύλλαβος, Gr.] in Grammar, a word of two syllables.

DI'STAFF, *s.* [*distæf*, Sax.] the staff or stick, on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is fastened for spinning.

DI'STAFF-THISTLE, *s.* a species of thistle.

To DISTA'IN, *v. a.* to mark a thing with a different colour; to stain; to spoil the colour of a thing. Figuratively, to blot; to mark with infamy; to pollute or defile.

DI'STANCE, *s.* [*distantia*, Lat.] the space or length of

ground between any two objects, applied to place or situation; *a space marked in* a course wherein race-horses run. *The space between a thing* present and one past or future, *applied to time.* Distinction, applied to ideas. A modest and respectful behaviour, opposed to *familiarity.* A withdrawing of affection; reserve; coolness; alienation.

To DI'STANCE, *v. a.* to remove from the view; to place farther from a person; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance post. Figuratively, to surpass a person in the abilities of the mind.

DI'STANT, *a.* [*distans*, Lat.] far from, remote, applied to place. Apart, separate, asunder, applied to situation, or the space between two or more bodies. Removed from the present instant, applied to time past or future. Reserved; shy. Remote in nature; not allied. Not obvious; not plain.

To DISTA'STE, *v. a.* to occasion a disagreeable or nauseous taste; to affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation; to dislike; to loath. To offend; to exasperate. To corrupt.

DISTA'STE, *s.* aversion of the palate; disrelish; disgust; dislike; anger; alienation of affection.

DISTA'STEFUL, *a.* affecting the palate, or organ of taste, with a nauseous or disagreeable sensation; that gives offence, or is unpleasing; shewing ill-will, or disgust.

DISTE'MPER, *s.* a disproportionate mixture of ingredients or parts. In Painting, a term used for the working up of colours with something besides water or oil. If the colours are prepared with water, that kind of painting is called *limning:* and if with oil, it is called *painting in oil*, or simply *painting.* If the colours are mixed with size, white of eggs, or any such proper glutinous kind of matter, and not with oil, it is said to be done in *distemper.* In Medicine, some disorder of the animal machine, occasioned by the redundancy of some morbid humours; a disorder of the mind, arising from the predominance of any passion or appetite; want of due balance between contraries: ill-humour. Tumultuous disorder or confusion, applied to states.

To DISTE'MPER, *v. a.* to weaken health, to affect with some disease; to disorder; to fill the mind with perturbation or confusion. To render rebellious or disaffected, applied to states. To paint in distemper.

DISTE'MPERATE, *a.* immoderate. Diseased.

DISTE'MPERATURE, *s.* excess of heat, cold, or other qualities; intemperateness. Violent commotions, applied to government. Perturbation of mind; confusion; mixture of contrary qualities or extremes. Indisposition.

To DISTE'ND, *v. a.* [*distendo*, Lat.] to stretch by filling; to stretch out in breadth.

DISTE'NT, *s.* the space through which any thing is spread or stretched; breadth.

DISTE'NTION, *s.* [*distentio*, Lat.] the act of stretching; breadth, or the space which is occupied by a thing distended; the act of separating one thing from another.

DI'STICH, dis-tik, *s.* [*distichon*, Lat.] in Poetry, a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem consisting of only two verses; a theme or subject treated of and comprised in two lines.

To DISTI'L, *v. n.* [*distillo*, Lat.] to drop, or fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids. To extract the virtues of ingredients by means of a still.

DISTILLATION, *s.* [*distillatio*, Lat.] the act of separating the oily, watery, or spirituous parts of ingredients inclosed in a still, by means of fire, or by the heat of dung. The act of falling in drops; that which descends in drops from a still.

DISTI'LLATORY, *a.* belonging to or used in distilling.

DISTI'LLER, *s.* one who practises the art or trade of distilling.

DISTI'LLERY, *s.* the business, trade, or employment of a distiller; the place where such business is carried on.

DISTI'NCT, *a.* [*distinctus*, Lat.] different both in number and kind; separate; apart; asunder; cleared and unconfused; marked out; so as to be distinguished from any other; specified. Spotted; variegated.

DISTI'NCTION, *s.* [*distinctio*, Lat.] a note which shews the difference between two or more objects; the act of discerning one as preferable to another; a mark of superiority; that by which one thing or person differs from another; difference made between persons of various ages, sexes, or ranks; division into different parts; discernment; judgment; high rank, or set above others by honour or title.

DISTI'NCTIVE, *a.* that manifests or marks the difference between persons or things; having the power to distinguish or perceive the difference between things; judicious; discerning.

DISTI'NCTIVELY, *ad.* particularly; not confusedly.

DISTI'NCTLY, *ad.* without confusing one part with another; plainly; clearly.

DISTI'NCTNESS, *s.* a nice or accurate observation of the difference between things; a separation of things either externally or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other easily perceived.

To DISTI'NGUISH, (the *ui* in the last syllable of this word and its derivatives has the sound of *wi*, *distingwish*) *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.] to note the difference between things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by notes, shewing the difference between things in other respects like each other; to perceive; to discern critically; to constitute a difference; to specificate; to make eminent.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, *a.* that may be separated or easily known, on account of its difference from another; worthy of note or regard.

DISTI'NGUISHED, *a.* eminent or extraordinary; easily to be seen from others on account of some remarkable difference or excellence; transcendent.

DISTI'NGUISHER, *s.* one who sees and notes the difference of things with accuracy; a judicious observer.

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY, *ad.* with some mark which renders a difference remarkable.

DISTI'NGUISHMENT, *s.* the observation of the difference between things; distinction.

To DISTO'RT, *v. a.* [from *distortus*, Lat.] to twist; to wreath; to deform by uncouth or irregular motions; to put out of its natural state and condition. To wrest an expression from its true meaning.

DISTO'RTION, *s.* [*distortio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a contraction of one side of the mouth, by a convulsion of the muscles of one side of the face; an irregular motion by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed. A wresting from the true meaning.

To DISTRA'CT, *v. a.* [part. pass. *distracted*, formerly *distraught*; from *distractus*, Lat.] to pull a thing different ways at the same time; to separate; to part. To draw or turn to different points; to fill and attract the mind with different views or considerations; to make a person mad.

DISTRA'CTEDLY, *ad.* madly; frantickly.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is mad from too great a variety of pursuits; madness.

DISTRA'CTION, *s.* [*distractio*, Lat.] separation; division. Confusion, applied to politics. A state in which the attention is called to different, and sometimes contrary objects; perturbation of mind; madness; franticness.

DISTRA'CTIVE, *a.* causing perplexity.

To DISTRA'IN, *v. a.* [*distringo*, Lat.] in Law, to seize the property of another for debt; to distress. Neuterly, to make a seizure or distress.

DISTRAI'NER, *s.* he that seizes for debt.

DISTRAI'NT, *s.* in Law, the act of seizing, or that which is seized, for debt; a distress.

DISTRA'UGHT, *part. a.* distracted. "*Distraught* of his wits." *Camden.*

DISTRE'SS, *s.* [*destresse*, Fr.] in Law, any thing seized or distrained for rent unpaid, or duty unperformed; the act of making a seizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loss which reduces a person to great inconvenience or misery; misfortune; the state or condition of a person who has not the necessaries to supply the calls of nature; misery.

To DISTRE'SS, *v. a.* in Law, to seize for rent unpaid. To harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

DISTRE'SSFUL, *a.* miserable; wretched; involved in calamities which deprive a person of the comforts and conveniences of life; attended with poverty.

To DISTRI'BUTE, *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] to divide among different or several persons; to dispose or set in order.

DISTRI'BUTER, *s.* one who bestows or distributes.

DISTRIBU'TION, *s.* [*distributio*, Lat.] the sharing or dividing amongst many; the act of giving charity; the thing given in alms. In Logic, the distinction of an universal whole into several kinds or species.

DISTRI'BUTIVE, *a.* that is employed in assigning portions to others; that distinguishes a general term into its various species.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY, *ad.* singly; particularly; by distribution. In Logic, in a manner which expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term.

DI'STRICT, *s.* [*districtus*, Lat.] in Law, circuit or territory; in which a person may be compelled to appearance; the circuit or territory within which a person's jurisdiction or authority is confined. Region or country.

To DISTRU'ST, *v. a.* to suspect; to look on a person as one who ought not to be confided in; to be diffident.

DISTRU'ST, *s.* loss of credit; want of confidence in another; suspicion of a person's fidelity or ability; diffidence.

DISTRU'STFUL, *a.* suspicious; diffident of the fidelity or ability of another; not confident.

DISTRU'STFULLY, *ad.* in a manner which shews suspicion or diffidence.

DISTRU'STFULNESS, *s.* the state of being suspicious of the fidelity or ability of another; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB, *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Lat.] to perplex, disquiet, make uneasy, or deprive of tranquillity; to confound; to interrupt or hinder the continuance of any action.

DISTU'RBANCE, *s.* interruption, or that which causes any stop, or hinders the continuation of an action; confusion or disorder of mind; perplexity. Tumult, uproar, or violation of the peace, applied to government.

DISTU'RBER, *s.* one who breaks the peace, causes tumults or public disorders, or affects the mind of another with confusion, trouble, anxiety, and uneasiness.

DISVALUA'TION, *s.* disgrace; diminution of reputation.

To DISVA'LUE, *v. a.* to undervalue; to set a low price upon.

To DISVE'LOP, *v. a.* [*développer*, Fr.] to uncover.

DISU'NION, *s.* separation or disjunction. Figuratively, breach of concord, or disagreement between friends, whereby they separate or withdraw from each other.

To DISUNI'TE, *v. a.* to part or divide that which was united before; to separate or part friends or allies. Neuterly, to fall asunder; to become separate.

DISU'NITY, *s.* the state of actual separation.

To DISVO'UCH, *v. a.* to destroy the credit of; to contradict.

DISU'SAGE, *s.* the leaving off a practice or custom by degrees.

DISU'SE, *s.* want of custom or practice the discontinuing a custom or practice; desuetude.

To DISU'SE, *v. a.* to cease to make use of, or practise; to lay aside or quit a custom or practice; to disaccustom.

DITA'TION, *s.* [from *ditatus*, Lat.] the act of enriching.

DITCH, *s.* [*dic*, Sax.] a trench made to separate and defend grounds; any long narrow cavity, formed in the ground for holding water. In Fortification, a trench formed by digging between the scarp and counterscarp of a fort, and is either dry or filled with water; a foss; a moat.

To DITCH, *v. n.* to make a ditch. Actively, to surround with a ditch, or moat.

DITCHBUR, *s.* a plant; the lesser burdock.

DITCHING, a village in Sussex, formerly a market-town, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes.

DITHYRA'MBIC, *s.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.] a species of poetry, full of transport and poetical rage, so named from the Dithyrambus, or ode, formerly sung in honour of Bacchus, and partaking of all the warmth of ebriety.

DITHYRA'MBIC, *a.* [*dithyrambicus*, Lat.] wild; enthusiastic.

DITTANDER, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants called by Linnæus lepidium. There are three British species, viz. the mountain, pepper, and narrow-leaved: the first species is found on St. Vincent's rock near Bristol, flowering in April and May; the second, with numerous terminating white blossoms, and serrated leaves between egg and spear-shaped, is found in most pastures, flowering in June and July, called also pepperwort and poorman's-pepper; the last, called also narrow-leaved wild cress, is found on the sea-coast, flowering in June.

DITTANY, *s.* a medicinal plant, generally brought over dry from the Levant.

DI'TTIED, *a.* sung; adapted to music.

DI'TTY, *s.* [*dicht*, Belg.] a poem set to music; a song.

DIVA'N, *s.* [Arab.] a council-chamber, wherein justice is administered among the eastern nations; a council of eastern princes.

To DIVA'RICATE, *v. a.* [from *divaricatus*, Lat.] to part in two. Neuterly, to become parted, or to divide into two.

DIVARICA'TION, *s.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.] the partition of a thing into two. Figuratively, division or difference of opinions. Extension.

To DIVE, *v. n.* [*dippan*, Sax.] to go voluntarily under water; to go under water, and remain there some time, in quest of something lost. Figuratively, to make strict enquiry or examination; to go to the bottom of any question, science, or doctrine. To immerge into any business.

To DIVE'L, *v. a.* [*divello*, Lat.] to pull; to separate; to dissever.

To DIVE'LLICATE, *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] to pull; to tear.

DIVER, *s.* one who professes to go under water, in quest of things lost by shipwreck, &c. Figuratively, one who makes himself master of any branch of science; one who goes to the bottom of an affair. A water fowl.

To DIVE'RGE, *v. n.* [*divergo*, Lat.] to recede farther from each other, applied to the rays of light which proceed from one point.

DIVE'RGENT, *part.* or *a.* [*divergens*, Lat.] in Geometry, applied to those lines which constantly recede from each other.

DIVERS, *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] sundry; several; more than one. It is now out of use.

DIVE'RSE, *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] different in form or nature; various; in different directions, or contrary ways.

DIVE'RSELY, *ad.* in different ways, methods, or manners, in different directions, or towards different points.

DIVERSIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of changing forms or qualities; variation; a mixture of different colours; variegation; alteration; change; multiformity.

To DIVE'RSIFY, *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.] to make differ-

cut from another, or from itself; to vary; to mark with various colours; to variegate.

DIVERSION, *s.* the act of turning a thing aside from its course; something which unbends the mind, by taking it off from intense application or care; something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure; sport; the public exhibition of shows, plays, operas, &c. which unbend the mind. In War, the act of drawing off an enemy from some design, by an attack made at some other place.

DIVERSITY, *s.* [*diversitas*, Lat. *diversité*, Fr.] difference which distinguishes things from each other; variety; variegation, or a composition of different colours. SYNON. *Diversity* supposes a change which taste is always in search of, in order to discover some novelty that may enliven and delight it; *variety* supposes a plurality of things differing from each other in likeness, which cheers the imagination, apt to be clogged with too great an uniformity.

To DIVERT, *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.] to turn aside from any direction or course; to seduce or turn aside from a rule of conduct. To please; or unbend the mind by public sports, or other things which afford pleasure. In War, to draw forces to a different part. Used by Shakspeare in the sense of, to subvert; to destroy. SYNON. We are *gay* by disposition, *merry* through turn of mind, *diverting* by our way of acting. We should take care not to be *diverting* at the expense of our character.

DIVERTER, *s.* any thing that unbends the mind, and alleviates its fatigue.

DIVERTISEMENT, *s.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] diversion; delight; pleasures. A musical dramatic composition.

DIVERTIVE, *a.* having the power to unbend and recreate the mind; amusing; exhilarating.

To DIVEST, *v. a.* [*de* and *vestio*, Lat.] to strip or deprive of; to make naked; to denude.

DIVESTURE, *s.* the act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, *a.* separate; different; parted.

To DIVIDE, *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.] to separate a thing or whole into several parts; to stand between things as a partition, to hinder them from joining or meeting; to part one person from another; to separate friends by discord; to give or distribute among several persons.

DIVIDEND, *s.* [from *divido*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number proposed to be divided in equal parts. It must always be greater than the divisor. In Stocks and Companies, it is a share or proportion of the interest of stocks erected on public funds, as the South Sea, &c. In the University, it is that part or share which the fellows equally divide among themselves of their yearly stipend. In Trade, it is when a man's effects are taken by statute, inventoried and valued, and, after all charges are deducted, the remainder is divided among the several creditors in proportion to their debts.

DIVIDER, *s.* that which separates any thing into parts; one who distributes to others; the person who separates friends by promoting discord between them; a distributor.

DIVIDUAL, *a.* [*dividuus*, Lat.] divided; shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, *s.* [*divinatio*, Lat.] the act of foretelling future events which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by the bare exercise of reason. SYNON. *Divination* brings hidden things to light; *prediction* foretels what will come to pass. The first regards things present and past; the objects of the second are things to come.

DIVINE, *a.* [*divinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of, or proceeding from God. Figuratively, excellent; extraordinary; seemingly beyond the nature of mankind.

DIVINE, *s.* [from *divinus*, Lat.] a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman, or one who is peculiarly dedicated to the service of the church, and performance of the rites in public worship; a man skilled in divinity.

To DIVINE, *v. a.* [*divino*, Lat.] to foretel some future event by means of omens, &c. To foresee, foreknow, or presage. Neuterly, to utter a prediction; to conjecture or guess.

DIVINELY, *ad.* in a divine or heavenly manner; by the operation of God. Excellently; in a supreme or superlative degree. In a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, *s.* excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, *s.* a prophet; one who professes to foretel or discover future events by means of external signs or supernatural influence. A guesser; a conjurer.

DIVINERESS, *s.* a woman professing divination.

DIVING, *s.* the art or act of descending under water to considerable depths, and abiding there a competent time. Diving is used in the fishing for pearls, corals, spunges, &c. and machines have been invented for these purposes, as the diving bell, &c.

DIVINITY, *s.* [*divinitas*, Lat.] a partaking of the nature and excellence of God; godhead; deity. Figuratively, God, the Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of all things; a false deity or idol. The science conversant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we more immediately owe to him; theology; something supernatural

DIVISIBILITY, *s.* [*divisibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting division, either mentally or actually; discerptibility.

DIVISIBLE, *a.* [*divisibilis*, Lat.] capable of being actually or mentally divided into parts; discerptible.

DIVISIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being divided.

DIVISION, *s.* [*divisio*, Lat.] the act of dividing any thing into parts; the state of being separated; disunion; discord; distinction. In Arithmetic, one of the four fundamental rules, whereby we find how often a less number, called the divisor, is contained in a greater, called the dividend; the number of times which the divisor is contained in the dividend being termed the quotient. In Natural Philosophy, or Mechanics, the taking a thing to pieces in order to have a more complete conception of the whole. This is frequently necessary in very complex beings, or a piece of curious mechanism, the several parts of which cannot be surveyed at one view. In Music, the dividing the interval of an octave into a number of less intervals. In Rhetoric, the arrangement of a discourse into several heads. In War, the *divisions of a battalion* are the several parts into which it is divided in marching. At Sea, the third part of a fleet of men of war, and sometimes the ninth, which last happens when the fleet is divided into three squadrons, for then each squadron is distributed into three divisions. In an engagement, the order of battle is to place all the squadrons and all the divisions on each side in one line; and this order is kept as long as the wind and other circumstances will permit.

DIVISOR, *s.* [*divisor*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the dividing number, or that by which the dividend is divided, and which shews how many parts it is to be divided into.

DIVORCE, *s.* [*divortium*, Lat.] a breach or dissolution of the bond of marriage, or the legal separation of man and wife. The usual divorces among us are of two kinds, viz. *a mensâ & thoro*, from bed and board; and, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the bond or tie of marriage. The first does not dissolve the marriage, since the cause thereof is subsequent to it; and at the same time supposes the marriage to be lawful. This divorce may be on account of adultery in either of the parties, for the cruelty of the husband, &c. As this divorce dissolves not the marriage, so it does not debar the woman of her dower, nor bastardize her issue, or make void any estate for the life of the husband and wife. A divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, entirely dissolves the marriage, as the

cause is a pre-contract with some other persons, consanguinity or affinity within the Levitical degrees, impotency, impuberty, &c. In this case, the dower is gone, and the children begotten between the parties divorced are bastards. On this divorce the parties are at liberty to marry again; and in divorces for adultery, several acts of parliament have allowed the innocent party marriage with another person. Divorces are only to be had by consent of parliament.

To DIVO'RCE, *v. a.* to separate husband and wife from each other; to abolish and annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force asunder, or to separate by violence; to take away by force; to put away.

DIVO'RCEMENT, *s.* the abrogating, annulling, or setting aside, the marriage contract, and separating a man and wife from each other.

DIVO'RCER, *s.* the person who causes the legal separation of a man and his wife. A sectarian, so called.

DIURETIC, *a.* [διυρητικὸς, Gr.] having the power to provoke urine. Substantively, a medicine for that purpose.

DIU'RNAL, *a.* [*diurnus*, Lat. *diurnal*, Fr.] relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in the space of a day; daily; quotidian.

DIU'RNAL, *s.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] a journal, or day-book.

DIU'RNALLY, *ad.* daily, or every day.

DIUTU'RNITY, *s.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] length of duration; long continuance of any being.

To DIVU'LGE, *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.] to publish; to make known or publish; to proclaim or manifest; to reveal.

DIVU'LGER, *s.* a publisher; one who exposes to public view; one that reveals a secret.

DIVU'LSION, *s.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] the act of pulling away, plucking, or rending one thing from another; laceration.

DI'ZARD, or DI'SARD, *s.* [*dysig*, Sax.] a blockhead; a fool; a boasting talker; a prattler.

To DI'ZEN, *v. a.* [a corruption probably from To Dight] to dress, deck, or spruce up; to rig out. A low word.

DI'ZZINESS, *s.* giddiness, or swimming in the head.

DI'ZZY, *a.* [*disig*, Sax.] giddy, having a swimming in the head, or a sensation of turning round; whirling; vertiginous; rotatory. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless.

To DI'ZZY, *v. a.* to make giddy; to whirl round.

DNIE'PER, anciently *Boristhenes*, a large river of Europe, rising in the government of Tver, or Tweer, and falling into the Black Sea about 10 miles below Ockzakow. It flows entirely through the Russian dominions through its whole course of about 800 miles; during which its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for 40 miles. They are passed, however, without much hazard, even by loaded barks, except in seasons of great drought.

DNIE'STER, anciently *Tyras*, a fine river of Europe, which rises in Galicia, or Austrian Poland, and passing by Choczim, Bender, &c. falls into the Black Sea at Akerman, between the mouths of the Danube and Dnieper.

To DO, *v. a.* [preter. *did*, part. pass. *done; don*, Sax.] to perform, act, or practise. To execute or discharge, applied to a message; to cause; to transact; to have recourse to, used as a sudden and passionate question. To perform; to exert; to deal; to gain a point; to put; to finish; to conclude; to settle. *What to do with*, signifies to bestow, to employ, to dispose of, or what use to make of. "He knows not *what to do with* his money." Neuterly, to cease to be concerned with. "I have *done with* him." To fare; to be conditioned with respect to health or sickness. To be able to succeed, or perfect a design. "We shall *do* without him." *Addison.* Sometimes however it is used to save the repetition of another verb. "I shall *come*, but if I *do* not, go away;" *i. e.* if I *come* not. Sometimes it is used as a word of peremptory and positive command; as, "Help me, *do*." Or to increase the emphasis of the verb which follows it; "But I *do* love her." *Shak.* And sometimes by way of opposition; "I *did* love him, but scorn him now."

DO'CIBLE, *a.* [*docilis*, Lat.] submitting to instruction; easy to be taught; tractable; docile.

DO'CIBLENESS, *s.* teachableness; docility.

DO'CILE, *a.* [*docilis*, Lat.] teachable; easily taught; tractable.

DOCI'LITY, *s.* [*docilitas*, Lat.] aptness to receive instruction; readiness to be taught.

DOCK, *s.* in Law, an expedient for cutting off an estate-tail in lands or tenements, that the owner may be enabled to sell, give, or bequeath the same. In Maritime affairs, a pit, great pond, or creek, by the side of a harbour, made convenient either for the building or repairing of ships, from *dok*, Goth.; it is of two sorts; the dry-dock, where the water is kept out by great flood-gates; and a wet-dock, a place where a ship may be hauled into, out of the tide's way. Among sportsmen, the fleshy part of a beast's chine, between the middle and the buttocks. Also, the stump of a horse's tail after docking. In Botany, a plant of which there are 17 species, ten of which grow wild in England, from *docce*, Sax. the blood-wort, cuckoo-meat, and sorrel, belonging to this genus.

To DOCK, *v. a.* to cut a tail off, or short; to cut any thing short; to lay a ship in a dock. In Law, to cut off an entail; to lessen the charge of a bill.

DO'CKET, *s.* a direction tied or fastened to goods; a summary or abridgment of a larger writing.

To DO'CKET, *v. a.* to mark by a docket.

DO'CTOR, *s.* [*doctor*, Lat.] one so well versed in any science as to be able to teach it; a person who has taken the highest degree of music, law, physic, or divinity.

DO'CTORAL, *a.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] belonging to a doctor's degree.

DO'CTORALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a doctor.

DO'CTORSHIP, *s.* the office or rank of a doctor.

DO'CTRINAL, (sometimes accented on the second syllable) *a.* [from *doctrina*, Lat.] belonging to or containing doctrine or instruction formally taught.

DO'CTRINALLY, *ad.* positively; in the form of precepts or instruction; as necessary to be held.

DO'CTRINE, *s.* [*doctrina*, Lat.] the principles or positions of any sect or master; the thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse; any thing taught; the act of teaching.

DO'CUMENT, *s.* [*documentum*, Lat.] an instruction, admonition, precept, or direction; a precept of some dogmatical or positive person, or master; vouchers, or original writings, produced in support of any charge or accusation.

DO'DDER, *s.* [from *touteren*, Belg. to shoot up, according to Skinner] the name of a very singular plant; when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments, of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves. It is known in some parts of England by the names of hellweed and devil's guts.

DO'DDERED, *a.* overgrown with dodder; wasted, or decayed. "*Dodder'd* with age." *Dryd.*

DODE'CAGON, *s.* [δώδεκα and γωνία, Gr.] a figure having twelve sides.

DODECA'HEDRON, *s.* [δώδεκα and ἕδρα, Gr.] a figure with twelve equal sides, each of which is a pentagon.

DODECATEMO'RION, *s.* [*δωδεκατημόριον*, Gr.] the twelfth part.

To DODGE, (probably corrupted from *dog*) *v. a.* to use craft, evasions, or low shifts; to shift place as another approaches. Figuratively, to play fast and loose; to raise high expectations and baffle them; to shuffle, or baffle.

DO'DMAN, *s.* a kind of shell-fish, which casts its shell like the lobster, and is likewise called the *hodmandod*.

DOE, do, *s.* [*da*, Sax.] a she-deer, the female of a buck. A feat; what one can perform; pronounced *du*.

DO'ER, *s.* [from *To Do*] one who performs any thing, whether good or bad; a performer; one who practises.

To DOFF, *v. a.* [from *do off*] to strip; to put off dress; to put away, or get rid of; to delay or shift off. This word is obsolete in all its senses, and seldom used but by rustics.

DOG, *s.* [*dogghe*, Belg.] a domestic animal, the species of which are remarkably various, comprising the mastiff, spaniel, bull-dog, hound, greyhound, terrier, &c. the larger sort being used as guards, and the lesser for sports. In Astronomy, the name of a constellation, called likewise *Sirius*, or *Canicula*. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man. When added to the names of other animals, it signifies a male of the species, as a *dog*-fox, a *dog*-otter. Used as a particle, and added to another word, it signifies something worthless, as a *dog*-rose. *To send* or *give to the dogs*, is a phrase implying to be ruined, made away with by extravagance, or destroyed.

To DOG, *v. a.* to hunt, or pursue like a hound.

DO'GBANE, *s.* a plant.

DO'GBERRY-TREE, *s.* a species of cornel, called also gatter-tree; a kind of cherry.

DO'GBOLT, *a.* wretched; miserable.

DO'GBRIAR, *s.* the briar that bears the hip.

DO'GCHEAP, *a.* extremely cheap, as cheap as dog's-meat.

DO'G-DAYS, *s.* the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun; which, on account of their great heat, are supposed to be very unwholesome or unhealthy.

DOGE, *s.* [*doge*, Ital.] the ancient title of the supreme magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DO'GFISH, *s.* the same with the shark.

DO'GFLY, *s.* a voracious biting fly.

DO'GGED, *a.* sullen; sour; morose; or ill-humoured.

DO'GGEDLY, *ad.* in a sour, morose, or ill-humoured manner. With an obstinate resolution.

DO'GGEDNESS, *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person is not moved to pleasantry by any objects of mirth, or pleased by offices of kindness and civility; sullenness; moroseness.

DO'GGER, *s.* a small ship, or fishing-vessel, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, commonly but one mast, and a well in the middle for keeping fish alive: principally used in fishing on the Dogger Bank, from whence it derives its name.

DO'GGEREL, dog-grel, *s.* in Poetry, applied to such compositions as have neither accuracy with respect to their rhymes, harmony with regard to their metre, dignity of expression, fertility of invention, or elevation of sentiment.

DO'GGEREL, *a.* loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean; used of verses, "*Dogg'rel* rhymes." *Dryd.*

DO'GGISH, *a.* churlish; brutish.

DO'GHEARTED, *a.* cruel; pitiless; malicious.

DO'GMA, *s.* [Lat.] an established principle, axiom, or maxim; doctrinal notion.

DOGMA'TIC, or DOGMA'TICAL, *a.* positive; strongly attached to any particular notion or opinion; authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions as indubitable truths.

DOGMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in a positive, imperious, or peremptory manner; magisterially.

DOGMA'TICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being positive of the truth of one's own opinions, and endeavouring to force them magisterially or imperiously on others.

DO'GMATISM, *s.* positiveness in opinion.

DO'GMATIST, *s.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] one who advances his opinions as infallible, supports them with great obstinacy, and magisterially demands the assent of others to them.

To DO'GMATIZE, *v. n.* to advance any opinion positively, and endeavour to propagate it imperiously.

DOGMATIZER, *s.* one who advances opinions with an air of insolent confidence; a magisterial teacher.

DO'GROSE, *s.* the flower of the wild briar, or hip tree.

DO'GSLEEP, *s.* a pretended or dissembled sleep.

DO'G'S-MEAT, *s.* carrion, or horse-flesh, sold for the food of dogs; refuse; vile stuff.

DO'GSTAR, *s.* the star which rises and sets with the sun during the dog-days, also called *Sirius* and *Canicula*.

DO'G'STAIL, *s.* a plant found in pastures; a kind of grass.

DO'G'STOOTH, *s.* a plant.

DO'GTEETH, *s.* in Anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are situated between the *incisores* and the grinders; they are by some called the *eye-teeth*.

DO'GTRICK, *s.* an ill turn; surly and brutal treatment.

DO'GTROT, *s.* a gentle trot, resembling that of a dog.

DO'GWOOD, *s.* a species of cornelian cherry.

DO'ILY, *s.* a coarse woollen stuff, supposed to be so called from the name of the inventor. A small napkin, used at desserts, for placing the wine-glass upon.

DO'INGS, *s.* [plural, and seldom used in the singular, from *Do*, the verb] any thing performed, whether good or bad. Performances; exploits; behaviour; conduct; bustle; tumult; merriment. Seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

DOIT, *s.* [*duyt*, Belg. *doyght*, Erse] a small piece of money current in Holland.

To DOLE, *v. a.* [*dælan*, Sax.] to divide in portions or shares; to deal out, or distribute.

DOLE, *s.* [*deal*, Sax.] the act of dividing into shares or portions In Law, a portion or share. Portion, or condition, applied to the circumstances or incidents happening to a person. Grief, sorrow, misery, from *doleo*, Lat. to grieve. "In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*." *Shak.*

DOLE, *s.* in Husbandry, a void space left in tilling. See DALE.

DO'LEFUL, *a.* dismal; sorrowful; having the external appearance of sorrow; melancholy; afflicted; dolorific.

DO'LEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew or cause sorrow; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

DO'LEFULNESS, *s.* the quality which shews or expresses grief, or causes it in others; sorrow; melancholy; dismalness.

DOLEGE'LLY, a town of North Wales, the largest in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a population of about 4086 souls. It is seated on the river Wnion, in a vale so called, at the foot of the great rock Cader Idris, has a good manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, undyed, called webbing, and is 12 miles S. E. of Harlech, and 212 N. W. of London.

DO'LESOME, *a.* full of grief; extremely sorrowful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting a person with melancholy; dismal; gloomy; doleful.

DO'LESOMELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to affect a person with deep sorrow.

DO'LESOMENESS, *s.* the quality of affecting a person with extreme sorrow; dismalness; gloominess; melancholy.

DOLL, *s.* a contraction of DOROTHY; and applied to a puppet, used by children as a plaything.

DO'LLAR, *s.* [*daler*, Belg.] a silver coin, current in several parts of Germany and Holland, as well as in Spain and Portugal, of the value of from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. sterling. They also form the chief metallic currency in America and the West Indies. There are various species of them; as the rix-dollar, semi-dollar, quarter-dollar, &c. In 1797 Spanish dollars were stamped at the Tower, and issued as legal coin in Great Britain at the value of 4s. 9d. each, but were afterwards called in. In 1804 they were entirely re-coined, to pass current at 5s. each, under the donomination of Bank-of-England tokens; in 1811 their value was raised to 5s. 6d. and in 1817, on the issue of the new silver coinage, they were suppressed.

DOLORIFIC, *a.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] causing grief or pain.

DO'LOROUS, *a.* [from *dolor*, Lat.] mournful or sorrowful, applied to persons. Affecting with grief or pain, applied to things. Doleful; dismal; gloomy.

DO'LOUR, *s.* [*dolor*, Lat.] grief or sorrow; pain or pang.

DO'LPHIN, *s.* [*delphin*, Lat.] the name of a large sea-fish. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of eighteen stars.

DOLT, *s.* [*dol*, Teut.] a fool, or person of dull apprehension; a blockhead; a heavy stupid fellow.

DO'LTISH, *a.* stupid; like a fool or blockhead; dull.

DO'MABLE, *a.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] tameable.

DOMAIN, *s.* [*domaine*, Fr.] land possessed by one as a proprietor, heir, or governor. Dominion; empire.

DOME, *s.* [Fr. *domus*, Lat.] a house or building, generally applied to a stately building, or to one set apart for divine service. In Architecture, a roof of a hemispherical form, resembling the bell of a great clock, raised over the middle of a building; a cupola.

DO'MESDAY. See DOOMSDAY.

DOMESTIC, or DOMESTICAL, *a.* [*domesticus*, Lat.] belonging to a house, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a house, applied to animals. Private, not open. Inhabiting a house; not wild. Applied to wars, intestine, or civil; opposed to those carried on in a foreign country.

DOMESTIC, *s.* a servant who lives in the same house with his master; generally applied to the servants of persons of distinction.

To DOMESTICATE, *v. a.* to make domestic; to withdraw from the public.

DOMICILIARY, *a.* intruding into private houses.

To DO'MIFY, *v. a.* to tame.

DO'MINANT, *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] predominant; presiding; ascendant.

DOMINATION, *s.* [*dominatio*, Lat.] power; dominion; tyranny; one highly exalted in power, used of angelic beings.

To DO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] to prevail over others; to govern.

DO'MINATIVE, *a.* imperious; insolent; presiding.

DOMINATOR, *s.* [Lat.] the presiding, ruling, or governing power. An absolute ruler.

To DOMINEER, *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] to exert authority or power in an insolent, arbitrary, and tyrannical manner.

DOMINGO, St. or *Hispaniola*, or *Hayti*, i. e. High Land, the richest of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, 370 miles in length, and from 60 to 120 in breadth; divided at the W. end into two peninsulas, about 25 miles broad, that to the S. being the longest, and extending 150 miles. The climate, though hot, is healthy, except to new comers. The country is uncommonly fruitful, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, woods and rivers; it is also well stocked with fruit trees, and produces coffee, sugar, indigo, tobacco, salt, cotton, ginger, gums, wax, honey, and drugs. Its coasts and rivers are well supplied with fish and turtles; and the animals taken thither from Europe have multiplied prodigiously, supplying provisions, hides, and tallow. There are also mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The island was discovered by Columbus is 1492, and the Spaniards had full possession of it for 120 years, in the first 15 of which they reduced a million of inhabitants to 60,000. They were afterwards forced to divide the island with the French, who had the W. part till 1795, when the Spaniards ceded the whole to them. In 1791, an insurrection broke out in the French part, and in a short time 100,000 negroes were in arms; the manufactures and plantations appeared as one general conflagration, and the plains and mountains were covered with carnage. In 1797, the French directory invested Toussaint Louverture, an African by birth, with the office of commander in chief and governor general of the island. This man had made himself conspicuous by his abilities as a leader of the revolted negroes, and had gallantly defended the island against the British, who expected, from the prevailing anarchy, to have made an easy conquest of it. Toussaint was possessed of no ordinary talents; his administration was attended with the most happy effects in tranquillizing the island; and he gave it a constitution, on the model of a republic, acknowledging, indeed, a virtual dependence on France, but in reality operating on independent principles. In 1802, Napoleon Buonaparte, first consul of France, sent over an army of 25,000 men, to bring back St. Domingo to its former state. A sanguinary warfare of three months' continuance ensued, which was at last terminated by a proposal of terms, which Toussaint was willing to accede to. During the negotiation, however, he was decoyed on board a French ship, on an invitation to dine with the commander in chief, and was perfidiously put in irons, and conveyed to France, where he perished miserably. Two other black chiefs, Dessalines and Christophe, escaped the snare, and under them the negroes again flew to arms, and took a dreadful revenge on the French inhabitants, whom they indiscriminately massacred. Dessalines succeeded to the authority of Toussaint, and in 1804, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti. In 1806, the chiefs began to war against each other, and the black emperor was killed. Christophe was elected chief in his place, and in 1811 was crowned by the style and title of Henry king of Hayti. He reigned 10 years, the greater part of which was spent in war with other chiefs, particularly Pethion and his successor Boyer, who maintained the republican form of government, with the title of president The population, which, in 1802, did not amount to 500,000, is now, notwithstanding the internal wars, to which the island for 25 years was subjected, above a million. The exportation of coffee is very great, as is the cultivation of cotton and cocoa. Education is greatly encouraged, and the progress made by this negro republic, in all the most useful arts of civilization, is rapid. The commerce is well regulated, but it has hitherto been rather too much in the hands of the resident European agents. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the French formally ceded this island to Spain; but European sovereignty is merely nominal. It lies between Cuba and Jamaica to the W. and Porto Pico to the E. St. Domingo, the capital, contains a population of 25,000 souls; and is seated in lat. 18. 28. N. lon. 69. 50. W.

DOMI'NICA, *s.* Palm-Sunday.

DOMINICA, an English West-India island, about 28 miles in length and 13 in breadth. It yields coffee, indigo, ginger, and other articles of West-India produce; but the soil, being thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. In the woods are innumerable swarms of bees, which produce great quantities of wax and honey, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of water. It is divided

into ten parishes. The only towns of note are Charlotte Town, or Rousseau, on the S. W. side of the island, and Portsmouth, at the head of Prince Rupert's Bay. By recent accounts (1833) it is computed that the whole population is 840, while the free persons of colour are 3607 and the slaves are 15,392. It lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, in lat. 15. 32. N. lon. 61. 23. W.

DOMI'NICAL, *a.* noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The *dominical letter*, in Chronology, denotes the Sunday in almanacks, &c. throughout the year: of these letters there are seven, from A. to G. inclusive; and as in leap-years there is an intercalary day, two are then used, the first of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the second all the Sundays which follow after it. The dominical letter for any particular year being known, it may be readily found for any succeeding one, by observing that they move in a retrograde order, so that if in any given year the Sunday-letter was D, in the following year, (provided it was not leap-year,) it would be C, in the next year after that, B, and so on: but in leap-years there are two of them used, as for example, in the year 1819 the dominical letter was C, in 1820 (being leap-year) BA in 1821, G, &c.

DOMI'NICANS, a religious order, called in France Jacobins, and in England Black Friars, or Preaching Friars. This order, founded by St. Dominic, a native of Spain, was approved of by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by a bull of Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules, and the founder's particular constitutions.

DOMI'NION, *s.* [*dominium*, Lat.] sovereignty; the exercise of power and authority. The space of ground or territory subject to a person, applied to place. Predominancy; preference. An order of angels, between thrones and principalities.

DO'MINO, *s.* a hood worn by a canon of a cathedral. Also, a dress in form of a gown worn at masquerades.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which separates it on the S. E. from Asia. It rises near Epiphan, in the government of Tula, and falls by three streams into the Sea of Azof. Its whole course, including its numerous windings, is estimated at 700 miles. In the spring, it rises upwards of 16 feet, and overflows the neighbouring plains.

DON, *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] the Spanish title for a gentleman, as *Don* Quixotte. It is used with us ludicrously.

To DON, *v. a.* [a contraction of *do on*] to put on; to invest one with. Obsolete.

DONAGHADEE', a sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, about 20 miles W. S. W. of Port Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places are regular packet-boats. It is 15 miles E. by N. of Belfast, and 94 N. E. of Dublin. Population 3143.

DO'NARY, *s.* [*donarium*, Lat.] a thing given for sacred uses.

DONATION, *s.* [*donatio*, Lat.] the act of giving any thing voluntarily or unasked; the grant by which any thing is given.

DO'NATISTS, *s.* schismatics in the ancient church of Africa, who took their name from their leader *Donatus*. He taught that baptism administered by heretics was null; that every church but the African was become prostituted; and that he was to be the restorer of religion.

DO'NATIVE, *s.* [from *donatif*, Fr.] a gift, largess, or some considerable present. In the Canon Law, a benefice given by the patron to a priest without presentation to the ordinary, and without institution or induction. The king may found a church or chapel, and exempt it from the jurisdiction of the ordinary; or by letters patent he may license a common person to found such a church, and ordain it to be made a *donative*. There can be no lapse of such a benefice, though the bishop may compel such person to nominate a clerk by ecclesiastical censures, and the clerk must be qualified as other clerks of churches are.

DO'NCASTER, a spacious, populous town, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Don, in the great road between London and York, containing 1874 houses, and 8857 males and 4687 females. It is governed by a mayor, and is a considerable wool market, and has manufactures of stockings, petticoats, knit waistcoats, gloves, and leather caps. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 161 N. by W. of London.

DONE, participle of Do.

DONE, an interjection made use of by the party who accepts of, or agrees to, a proposed wager, implying, *it is as good as done*, or *let it be done*, or *let it be so*.

DONEE', *s.* one to whom a gift is given.

DO'NEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 miles in length, and about 44 in breadth, bounded on the W. and N. by the ocean; on the E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone; and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. It contains 42 parishes, about 25,000 houses, and 298,104 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The country is hilly and boggy, with rich valleys between the mountains, and has several excellent harbours. Its linen trade is pretty extensive. Its capital, Donegal, is situated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth the river Esk, 9 miles N. N. E. of Ballyshannon, 111 N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1045.

DO'NJON, *s.* in Fortification, a strong tower or redoubt of a fortress, whither the garrison may retreat in case of necessity, and capitulate with greater advantages. A tower or place in which prisoners were kept; now used of subteraneous prisons, and spelled *dungeon*.

DO'NNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 8 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and 106 N. of London. Much hemp is cultivated here. Population 1759.

DO'NOR, *s.* [from *dono*, Lat.] one who gives.

DOO'DLE, *s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*] a trifler; an idler.

To DOOM, *v. a.* [*deman*, Sax.] to judge; to pass sentence against; to condemn; to destine; to command judicially, or by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, *s.* [*dom*, Sax.] the sentence or condemnation of a judge; the great judgment at the last day; the state to which a person is destined; fate; ruin or destruction.

DOO'MSDAY, *s.* [*domdæg*, Sax.] the last day, when judgment is to be passed upon all mankind; the day of judgment. The day in which a person is condemned, or is to be executed. *Doomsday* or *domesday-book*, denominated *Liber Judiciarius, vel Censualis Angliæ;* that is, the judicial book, or book of the survey of *England*, composed in the time of *William* the Conqueror, from a survey of the several counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. The intent or design of this book was, to be a register, by which sentence may be given in the tenures of estates, and from which that noted question, whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is still decided. The book is still remaining in the Exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser; the greater comprehends all the counties of *England*, except *Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham*, and part of *Lancashire*, which were never surveyed, and except *Essex, Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, which are contained in the lesser volume.

DOOR, *s.* [*dor*, or *dure*, Sax.] a vacant place left in a building, through which persons may enter or go out. This is generally applied to private houses; but the entrance into cities, palaces, or the mansions of the nobility, is called a *gate*. Figuratively, a house, passage, avenue, inlet, or any means by which an approach or entrance may be made. *Out of doors*, is sometimes used for a thing abolished, laid

aside, quite gone, vanished, exploded, or sent away. *At the door*, implies something near, impendent, or imminent; as "Death is *at the door*." *At the door of a person*, signifies something that may be charged or imputed to a person; as "The fault lies wholly *at my door*." *Dryd.* *Next door to*, implies approaching to, bordering on.

DOO'RCASE, *s.* the frame in which doors are hung.

DOO'RKEEPER, *s.* a porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house or public building.

DO'QET, dok-et, *s.* a paper containing a warrant.

DOR, *s.* the English name for the black beetle; applied also to the dusty beetle that flies about hedges in the evening. See DORR.

DO'RCHESTER, a borough, and the capital town, of Dorsetshire, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a town of great antiquity, and was formerly a city, much larger than at present. The ruins of the walls are still visible in certain places; and the castle stood on the spot now occupied by the county gaol. The houses are well built; it has three handsome principal streets, besides back streets, three churches, and a fine terrace walk, planted with trees, almost surrounding the town. The county assises are held here; it sends two members to parliament, It has a population of 3023. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-council-men; has no manufactures; but is famous for its strong beer. In the neighbourhood are some curious remains of antiquity. It is seated on the river Frome, 53 miles E. of Exeter, and 120 W. by S. of London.

DO'RCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, once a Roman station, but ruined in the wars with the Danes. Its market is discontinued; but it is provided with some very good inns; and the church, formerly the cathedral, is a large handsome structure. It was a bishop's see till 1086, when William I. transferred it to Lincoln. It is seated on the Tame, 10 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of London.

DO'RIC ORDER, *s.* in Architecture, the second of the five orders, being that between the Tuscan and Ionic. The characters of the Doric order, as now managed, are, the height of its columns, eight diameters; the frieze, adorned with triglyphs, drops, and metopes; its capital, without volutes: and admitting of cimatiums.

DO'RMANT, *a.* [Fr.] sleeping; in a sleeping posture. Secret, or private, opposed to public. Leaning, not perpendicular; made in the roof of a house.

DO'RMITIVE, *s.* a medicine to promote sleep; an opiate.

DO'RMITORY, *s.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.] a place for sleeping in, used commonly for a chamber with a great many beds. In old records, a burial place.

DO'RMOUSE, *s.* [from *dormio*, Lat. and *mouse*] a mouse which passes a great part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, *s.* [from *dorn*, Teut.] in Natural History, a fish, perhaps the same as the thornback.

DO'RNICK, *s.* a species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table, first made at Deornick in Flanders. Also linsey-woolsey; and sometimes coarse damask.

DORR, *s.* [*tor*, Teut.] in Natural History, an insect probably so called from its sound, and named likewise the hedge-chafer.

DO'RSEL, or DO'RSER, *s.* [*dorsale*, Lat.] a pannier or bag hung on each side of a horse, for holding things of small bulk; sometimes spelled DOSSER.

DO'RSETSHIRE, a county of England, 50 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the British Channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 722,660 acres, divided into 9 hundreds and 465 parishes; has 24 market towns, and sends 3 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants, in 1831, was 159,252. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; besides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy; the northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, affords good pasturage for cattle, while the southern part consists of fine downs, which feed great numbers of sheep; and on the sea-coasts is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle. It gives the title of duke to the Sackville family. Dorchester is the county town; but Poole is the largest.

DORSI'FEROUS, or DORSI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *dorsum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Lat.] bearing or bringing forth on the back. In Botany, applied to plants of the capillary kind, without stalk, which bear their seeds on the back of their leaves; such as the fern, &c. In Natural History, applied to the American frog, which brings forth her young at her back.

DO'RTURE, *s.* [*dortoir*, Fr.] a place to sleep in; a bed-chamber; a dormitory.

DOSE, *s.* [δόσις, Gr.] in Medicine, as much of any medicament as is proper to be taken at one time. As much of any liquor as a person can bear: sometimes used for that quantity which intoxicates. Quantity, generally. Any thing nauseous.

To DOSE, *v. a.* to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to give physic, or any thing nauseous, to any man, in a ludicrous sense.

DO'SSIL, *s.* a pledget; or a small lump or quantity of lint to be laid on a sore.

DOST, the second person of *do*.

DOT, *s.* a small point or spot made to mark any thing, by pressing the tip of a pen on the paper in writing, and resembling the mark at the end of the sentence [.]

To DOT, *v. a.* to mark with specks. Neuterly, to make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE, *s.* want or weakness of understanding; imbecility of mind; excessive fondness for any person or thing: generally applied to persons in years.

DO'TAL, *a.* [*dotalis*, Lat.] relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her dowry.

DO'TARD, *s.* a person whose understanding is impaired by age; a man in his second childhood.

DOTATION, *s.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] the act of giving a dowry or portion; endowment.

To DOTE, *v. n.* [*doten*, Belg.] to have one's understanding impaired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity. Actively, to regard with excessive fondness.

DO'TER, *s.* one whose understanding is impaired by years; one who loves a person or thing with excessive fondness.

DO'TINGLY, *ad.* with an excessive love or fondness.

DO'TTARD, *s.* in Gardening, a tree kept from growing to its full height by cutting; also, a decayed tree.

DO'TTEREL, *s.* in Natural History, the name of a bird which mimicks gestures.

DO'UAY, a city of France, capital of the department of the North, with a fine arsenal, a foundery for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. It is seated on the Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

DO'UBLE, dub-ble, *a.* [*double*, Fr.] two things of the same sort, joined in pairs, and answering each other. Twice as much, applied to quantity; the same number repeated. Having twice the effect or influence, applied to power. Deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, and a different one in private. It is used in composition for two ways, as *double-edged*, having an edge on each side, or for twice the number or quantity; *double-dyed*, *i. e.* twice dyed.

To DOU'BLE, *v. n.* to increase to twice the quantity, number, value, or strength. To turn back, or wind, in running. To play tricks; to use sleights. Actively, among sailors, to pass round a cape or promontory. To fold; to repeat the same word; to increase by addition.

DOU'BLE, *s.* twofold; twice the quantity, number, value, or quality; strong beer, so called from its being twice as strong as the common sort. A trick; a shift; an artifice. In Hunting, a turning back or winding made by game.

DOU'BLE, *ad.* twice over: as, "I was *double* their age." *Swift.*

DOU'BLE-DEALER, *s.* a deceitful insidious fellow, who acts one way to a person's face, and another behind his back. One who says one thing and acts another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, *s.* artifice; dissimulation; duplicity; low or wicked cunning.

DOUBLE-HEADED, *a.* in Botany, having the flowers growing one to another.

DOUBLE-MINDED, *a.* deceitful; acting contrary parts.

DOU'BLENESS, *s.* the state of a thing repeated twice; the state of a thing folded, or made twice its natural size.

DOU'BLER, *s.* one who is guilty of deceit or dissimulation. One who increases by repetition, addition, or folding.

DOU'BLET, dub-let, *s.* an under or inner garment, so called from its affording double the warmth of another.

DOUBLE-TO'NGUED, *a.* giving contrary accounts of the same thing; deceitful; insidious; fraudulent.

DOU'BLE-TOOTH, *s.* a plant, the water hemp-agrimony.

DOUBLO'N, dub-loon, *s.* [Fr.] a Spanish coin, valued at two pistoles.

DOU'BLY, *ad.* in a twofold manner; in twice the quantity; to twice the degree. Deceitfully; insidiously.

To DOUBT, dout, *v. n.* [*doubter*, Fr.] to question; to be in uncertainty; to be unable to determine the reality, truth, or posibility of a thing, on account of the equality of the arguments on each side; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate; to desist or keep from action through suspense. Actively, to fear; to suspect; to distrust.

DOUBT, *s.* uncertainty; suspense; a state of the mind wherein it remains undetermined. Figuratively, a question or some point undetermined and unsettled; a scruple; perplexity; irresolution; suspicion; a difficulty proposed to the understanding. SYNON. We are in *uncertainty* with respect to the success of our proceedings; in *doubt* what step to take; in *suspense* when we are held from acting by a delay of certainty. *Uncertainty* requires caution; *doubt*, consideration; *suspense*, patience.

DOU'BTER, *s.* one who entertains scruples, or is not able to determine the truth or probability of a thing; one who is in an uncertain state of mind.

DOU'BTFUL, *a.* full of uncertainty; dubious; irresolute; not settled in opinion. Ambiguous, or not clear, applied to the meaning of words; not determined in the mind on account of the quality of the proofs *for* and *against*. Hazardous; not secure. Suspicious; timorous. Partaking of different qualities.

DOU'BTFULLY, *ad.* with uncertainty and irresolution; with ambiguity, or want of clearness; dubiously.

DOU'BTFULNESS, *s.* dubiousness; suspense; the state of the mind wherein it is unable to determine with certainty, reality, or truth, for want of preponderating proofs; uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary senses, applied to words.

DOU'BTINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be uncertain with respect to the reality or truth of a thing; in such a manner as to be fearful of some future ill; dubiously.

DOU'BTLESS, *a.* without any fear or apprehension of danger or ill; without doubt; positive; certain. Used adverbially, it implies without doubt, question, or uncertainty.

DOU'CKER, *s.* a bird that dips in the water.

DOVE, *s.* [*duco*, old Teut.] a wild pigeon, generally applied to the female of the species. The dove is the symbol of simplicity, innocence, and peace.

DO'VECOT, or DO'VEHOUSE, *s.* a small building in which pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

DO'VER, a sea-port of Kent, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is one of the cinque-ports, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor and 12 jurats; sends two members to parliament; and is the station of the packet boats, that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from whence it is distant only 21 miles. It is situated between two high hills. The castle is built on that to the E. of the town, and is very strong, containing barracks for 3000 men. On the W. is the cliff described by Shakspeare, and thence called Shakspeare's cliff. The houses, which are about 500, are low, some built with brick, and others with flint stone. The inhabitants, about 10,000, are chiefly supported by the shipping, and by ship-building, rope making, and a small manufacture of sacking. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 72 S. E. by E. of London.

DO'VETAIL, *s.* in Carpentry, a form or manner of joining boards, or timber, by letting one piece into another, in form of a wedge reversed, or a dove's tail. This one of the strongest kinds of joinings.

DOUGH, doe, *s.* [*dah*, Sax.] the paste made for bread or pies before it is baked.

DOUGHBA'KED, *a.* unfinished; soft; not hardened to perfection.

DO'UGHTY, dou-ty, *a.* [*dohtig*, Sax.] brave, noble, illustrious, in ancient authors. Obstinately brave; stiff. Used by moderns in a ludicrous or ironical sense.

DO'UGHY, do-ey, *a.* not baked; not baked enough. Figuratively, soft; unsound; not confirmed by years or education in the love of virtue.

DO'UGLAS, a sea-port of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scottish, and Irish shores, with the best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. The town rises near the S. point of the bay in a triangular form; and the residence of the English is chiefly confined to this spot. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Whitehaven. Near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort and a modern light-house. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 54. 5. N.

To DOUSE, *v. a.* [perhaps from δύσις, Gr.] to plunge suddenly over head in the water; to give a person a box on the ear. Neuterly, to fall suddenly into the water.

DOUSE, *s.* a box on the ear; a low cant word.

DO'WABLE, *a.* entitled to dower.

DO'WAGER, *s.* [*douairière*, Fr.] a widow who has a jointure; a title given to the widows of kings, or other nobility.

DO'WDY, *s.* an awkward, ill-dressed, and clownish woman. Adjectively, awkward; inelegant.

DO'WERY, *s.* [*douaire*, Fr.] that which the wife brings to her husband in marriage.

DO'WER, *s.* that portion which the law allows a widow out of the estates of her husband, after his decease.

DO'WERED, *part.* portioned; supplied with a portion.

DO'WERLESS, *a.* without a portion.

DO'WLAS, *s.* a coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, *s.* [formerly spelt *doun; duun*, Dan.] soft feathers, generally those which grow on the breasts of birds or fowls. Figuratively, that which softens or alleviates any uneasy sensation; soft wool, or tender hair.

DOWN, *s.* [*dun*, Sax.] a large open plain; a naked hill.

In the plural, used for a road near the coast of Deal in Kent, which is passed by shipping homeward and outward bound, and is a general place for men of war to rendezvous.

DOWN, *prep.* [*adun*, Sax.] from a higher to a lower situation; along a descent, from a rising ground to the plain on which it stands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river.

DOWN, *ad.* on the ground; from a higher to a lower situation; tending to the ground, or towards the centre. Out of sight, or below the horizon, applied to the situation of the sun, moon, &c. as, "The moon is *down*." *Shak.* *To boil down*, is to exhaust all its strength, or so as to macerate or boil to pieces. *Up and down*, every where, or without any confinement to place. *To go down*, to be digested; to be received; to descend.

To DOWN, *v. a.* to knock; to subdue; to suppress.

DOWN, *interject.* an exhortation to destruction, demolition, or abasement.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles long, and 34 broad; bounded on the N. by the Irish sea, W. by Armagh, N. W. by Antrim, E. and S. by Carlingford bay and the ocean. It contains 38 parishes, and 352,571 inhabitants, sends 2 members to parliament, and is generally fertile, though in some places encumbered by bogs. *Downpatrick*, the county town, is a bishop's see united with Connor, has a cathedral, sends one member to parliament, and stands on the S. W. branch of Lough Strangford, 74 miles N. by E. of Dublin.

DO'WNCAST, *a.* bent down; directed to the ground.

DOWNFAL, *s.* ruin, applied to buildings. Calamity, disgrace, or change, from a state of dignity, affluence, and power, to one of indigence, misery, and disgrace.

DO'WNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a bridge, and noted for the prodigious quantity of butter brought to it on Mondays, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, whence it is conveyed in waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 11 miles S. of Lynn, and 86 N. by E. of London. Population 2198.

DO'WNHILL, *s.* declivity; descent. Adjectively, declivous, descending.

DO'WNTON, or *Dunkton*, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, now disfranchised. Population 3562. 6 miles S. E. of Salisbury, and 88 W. S. W. of London.

DO'WNLOOKED, *a.* with the eyes cast down or looking towards the ground, the natural expression of sorrow.

DOWNLY'ING, *a.* about to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRI'GHT, *ad.* straight down; in a straight or perpendicular line; in plain terms; completely. Without any dissimulation, flattery, or ceremony.

DO'WNRIGHT, *a.* plain; open; professed; without disguise or dissimulation; directly tending to the point without circumlocution; artless; without ceremony; honestly; surlily.

DO'WNSITTING, *s.* the act of going to rest, alluding to the eastern custom of lying on the ground; rest; repose.

DO'WNWARD, or DO'WNWARDS, *ad.* [*duneweard*, Sax.] towards the centre, or towards the ground; from a higher to a lower situation. In a course of succession from father to son, &c. applied to descent or genealogy.

DO'WNWARD, *a.* moving from a higher to a lower situation; declining; bending, or sloping towards the ground.

DO'WNY, *a.* covered with soft and short feathers, or with a nap; made of soft feathers or down; soft; tender; soothing.

DO'WRY, or DO'WRE, *s.* [*douaire*, Fr.] the fortune which a wife brings to her husband in marriage. See Dower.

DOXO'LOGY, *s.* [δόξα and λόγος, Gr.] a short verse or sentence, including praise and thanksgiving to God; such as, "*Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.*"

DO'XY, *s.* a strumpet; a prostitute; a loose wench.

To DOZE, *v. n.* [*dwæs*, Sax.] to slumber; to be half asleep; or in a sleepy state. Actively, to stupify or make dull.

DOZE, *s.* a slumber, or imperfect sleep.

DO'ZEN, *s.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] the number of twelve.

DO'ZINESS, *s.* sleepiness, drowsiness; a strong inclination or propensity to sleep.

DO'ZY, *a.* inclined to sleep; drowsy; sleepy; sluggish.

DRAB, *s.* [*drabbe*, Sax.] a loose or unchaste woman. Thick cloth made of wool. A colour.

DRACHM, dram, *s.* [*drachma*, Lat.] an ancient silver coin worth about seven-pence three farthings sterling; the 16th part of an ounce Avoirdupois weight. Among Apothecaries, the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either 3 scruples or 60 grains. An ancient Jewish coin, having on one side a harp, and on the reverse a bunch of grapes, called by the Jews half a shekel, but by the Greeks a *drachm*.

DRACU'NCULUS, *s.* [Lat.] a worm breeding between the skin and the flesh in hot countries, and reported to grow to the length of several yards.

DRAFF, *s.* [*draf*, Belg.] refuse; lees; dregs; swill; scum of a pot; properly something fluid.

DRA'FFY, *a.* abounding in dregs or sediments. Figuratively, worthless, or only fit to be thrown away.

DRAFT, *s.* See Draught.

DRAFT, *a.* employed in drawing, as oxen: a corruption of Draught, which see.

To DRAG, *v. a.* [*dragan*, Sax.] to pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along; to draw along contemptuously, and as unworthy any notice; to pull along with violence. Neuterly, to hang so low as to trail upon the ground.

DRAG, *s.* [*drag*, Sax.] an instrument with hooks, used to catch hold of things under water; a net drawn along the bottom of the water. A kind of car, drawn by the hand; also called *a truck*.

To DRA'GGLE, or DA'GGLE, *v. a.* to make dirty by trailing along the ground. Neuterly, to grow or become dirty by drawing along the ground.

DRA'GNET, *s.* a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

DRA'GON, *s.* [*dragon*, Fr.] a serpent, whether real or imaginary, supposed to be furnished with wings, and to grow to an enormous size. Figuratively, one of a fierce and violent temper. A northern constellation.

DRAGONET, *s.* [diminutive of *dragon*] a little dragon.

DRA'GON'S-BLOOD, *s.* a moderately heavy resin, of which there are two kinds; the one firm and compact, brought to England in small tears, wrapped up in long and narrow leaves, and called the *Drops* or *Tears of Dragon's Blood*. The other is brought in larger masses or cakes of an irregular figure, less compact, less pure, and of much less value, than the other. The genuine *Dragon's Blood* is the fruit of a tall tree of the palm kind, common in the island of Java, and some other parts of the East Indies.

DRA'GONFLY, *s.* a fierce stinging fly.

DRA'GON'SHEAD, *s.* a plant.

DRA'GONTREE, *s.* a species of palm.

DRAGOO'N, *s.* [from *dragen*, Teut.] a soldier who serves both on foot and horseback.

To DRAGOO'N, *v. a.* to persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

To DRAIN, *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw off water or other fluids gradually; to empty a vessel by gradually drawing off what it contains; to dry by setting in such a posture or position as the fluid must naturally run out.

DRAIN, *s.* a channel through which waters are gradually exhausted or drawn; a water-course; a sluice.

DRAKE, *s.* [*dreck*, Belg.] a water fowl, the male of a duck. A small piece of cannon, from *draco*, Lat.

DRAM, *s.* in weight, the eighth part of an ounce, more properly *drachm*. Such a quantity of distilled or spirituous liquors as is usually drank at once.

DRA'MA, *s.* [δρᾶμα, Gr.] a poem accommodated to action; in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable. The principal species of the drama are two, comedy and tragedy. Some others there are of less note; as pastoral, satire, tragi-comedy, opera, &c.

DRAMA'TIC, or DRAMA'TICAL, *a.* represented by action, or on the stage.

DRAMA'TICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a poem acted on the stage; by representation.

DRA'MATIST, *s.* the author or composer of a dramatic piece acted on the stage.

DRANK, the preterit of DRINK.

To DRAPE, *v. a.* [from *drap*, Fr.] to make cloth. Figuratively, to jeer, to satirize.

DRA'PER, *s.* one who sells linen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, *s.* [*drapperie*, Fr.] the trade or art of making cloth; cloth made either of linen or woollen. In Painting and Sculpture, the clothing of a figure.

DRA'STIC, *a.* [δραστικὸς, Gr.] powerful, vigorous, efficacious. In Medicine, a remedy which operates speedily and powerfully, applied to the stronger cathartics.

DRAUGH, *s.* [pronounced and corruptly written *droff*] refuse; swill; scum of a pot; pot liquor.

DRAUGHT, draft, *s.* [*draght*, Belg.] the act of drinking. *A quantity of liquor drunk at once.* Liquor drunk for *pleasure. The action of moving or dragging carriages. The quality of being drawn or moved by pulling.* The re*presentation of a person or thing by painting. A sketch or plan of some building or picture. A picture. In Fishing, the act of catching fish by a drag-net. The act of drawing or shooting a bow. In War, forces drawn off from the main army. A sink or drain. The depth which a vessel sinks into the water. In Commerce, a bill drawn by one person on another for money. In the plural, a game played on a chequered table, with round pieces of box and ebony.

DRAUGHT-HOUSE, *s.* a depository for filth.

DRAVE, the preterit of DRIVE. *Drove* is more used.

To DRAW, *v. a.* [preter. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*; *dragan*, Sax.] to pull along upon the ground from one place to another. To pull up, or raise from a deep place. To drag. To suck. To attract; to draw towards itself. To breathe or inhale, applied to air. To take from a cask or vessel. To pull a sword out of the scabbard, to unsheath. To take bread out of an oven. To unclose, if close before, but to close together, if open, applied to curtains. To let out any liquid. To extract. To convey secretly. To protract or lengthen. To derive. To deduce as from postulates. In Painting, to represent the likeness of any person or thing, either by a pencil, pen, or colours. To imply, infer, or introduce a consequence. To induce or persuade. To win; to gain. To receive; to take up. To extort; to force. To wrest; do distort. To entice; to seduce, to inveigle; to prevail on by fondness, used with *in*. In Commerce, to address a bill for a sum of money to a person. In Military Affairs, to detach or separate from the main body; to prepare for action; to range in battle-array. *To draw up*, to form in writing; to compose. To contract or shrink. *To draw back*, to retreat or retire; to retract a design, or decline an undertaking. *To draw off*, to extract by distillation; to drain out by a vent; to decline an engagement, or make a retreat. In Cookery, to disembowel; to take out the guts of poultry.

DRAW, *s.* the act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK, *s.* money paid back or abated for ready payment. Figuratively, a deduction or diminution of the value or qualities of a thing. In Commerce, certain duties either of the customs or excise, allowed upon the exportation of some of our own manufactures, or on foreign merchandises that have paid a duty on importation.

DRA'WBRIDGE, *s.* a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains lifted up or let down at pleasure, in order to preserve or destroy the communication between two places, or a country and some fort.

DRAWEE', *s.* one on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

DRA'WER, *s.* applied to persons, one employed in fetching water from a well, &c. In public houses, one who draws liquors from casks; a waiter. One who forms the resemblance of a person on paper or canvass, with a pen, pencil, or brush; a draughtsman; a limner. Applied to things, that which has power of attracting towards itself. A box which slides in a groove or case. In Surgery, that which discharges humours. In the plural, under breeches.

DRA'WING, *s.* the act of taking or forming the likeness of a thing or person with a pen or pencil. A picture drawn with a pen or pencil; a delineation, or perspective representation.

DRA'WINGROOM, *s.* a room to which company retire after an entertainment; a room set apart for the reception of company at court. Figuratively, the persons or company assembled in a *drawing-room*.

To DRAWL, *v. n.* to speak with a slow, disagreeable whine. Actively, to consume in a drivelling way.

DRAWN, *part.* [from *draw*] collected; pulled; equal; where each party takes his own stake; with a sword drawn. Open; put aside, or unclosed. Eviscerated. Induced as from some motive.

DRA'WWELL, *s.* a well out of which water is raised by means of a bucket and rope.

DRAY, or DRA'Y-CART, *s.* [from *drag*, Sax.] a low cart, used by brewers to convey their beer; a cart with low wheels, and sometimes with none; a sledge.

DRA'YHORSE, *s.* a horse which draws a dray

DRA'YMAN, *s.* one who drives a dray.

DRA'YPLOUGH, *s.* a plow resembling a dray.

DRA'YTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Tern, 17 miles E. by N. of Shrewsbury, and 151 N. W. of London. Population 4613.

DRA'ZEL, or DRA'TCHEL, *s.* a mean, dirty woman.

DREAD, *s.* [*dræd*, Sax.] terror, or fear; the sensation occasioned by the sight of some terrible or dangerous object. Adjectively, awful or venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, *v. a.* [*drædan*, Sax.] to fear to an excessive degree. Neuterly, to be in fear.

DRE'ADER, *s.* one who lives in continual fear or apprehension of some danger.

DRE'ADFUL, *a.* causing excessive fear; frightful; formidable; terrible; awful; venerable.

DRE'ADFULLY, *ad.* so as to cause fear or terror.

DRE'ADFULNESS, *s.* that quality which causes excessive fear or terror.

DRE'ADLESS, *a.* void of fear; undaunted.

DRE'ADLESSNESS, *s.* a disposition of mind that is void of fear; intrepidity; undauntedness.

DREAM, *s.* [*droom*, Belg.] the images which appear to the mind during sleep. Figuratively, a chimera; a groundless fancy, or conceit, which has no existence but in the imagination. This word is derived by Meric Casaubon, with more ingenuity than truth, from *δρᾶμα τῆ βίῳ, the comedy of life;* dreams being, as plays are, a representation of something which does not really happen. Junius has quoted the following epigram in support of this derivation;

Σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παίγνιον· ἢ μάθε παίζειν,
Τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθεὶς· ἢ φέρε τὰς ὕδνας. *Anthol.*

To DREAM, *v. n.* to have ideas in the mind, while the outward senses are stopped during sleep, which are neither suggested by any external object or known occasion, nor are under the rule of the understanding; to think, to imagine, to fancy, without reason. To be sluggish; to idle.

DREAMER, *s.* one who perceives things during sleep, without the suggestion of external objects; a person fond of conceits; a fanciful man; an idler; a speculator.

DREAR, *a.* [*dreorig*, Sax.] affecting with melancholy; mournful; dismal; gloomy; sorrowful.

DREARY, *a.* [*dreorig*, Sax,] full of sorrow, or mournful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dismal, or affecting with melancholy, applied to places.

DREARILY, *ad.* dismally; terribly; dreadfully.

DREDGE, *s.* a thick, strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at a boat's stern, gathering whatever it meets with at the bottom of the water, used for catching oysters, and is a species of the drag-net. A provincial term for a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

To DREDGE, *v. a.* to fish with a dredge. In Cookery, to scatter flour over meat while roasting.

DREDGER, *s.* one who fishes with a dredge. A box with small holes at the top, used for scattering flour.

DREGGINESS, *s.* a fulness of lees or dregs. Foulness, applied to liquors; abounding with a ropy sediment.

DREGGISH, *a.* abounding with lees or sediment, feculent; foul; muddy.

DREGGY, *a.* muddy, foul, full of sediment; feculent.

DREGS, *s.* [it has no singular; *dregten*, Sax.] the bottom, lees, or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuse, sweepings, or worthless part of any thing; the dross or meanest part of a people.

To DRENCH, *v. a.* [*drencean*, Sax.] to soak or bathe; to plunge all over in some liquor; to wash; to steep; to moisten; to make very wet; to administer physic by violence.

DRENCH, *s.* a draught or swill, used by way of contempt; a potion or drink, prepared of several physical ingredients for a sick horse; physic which must be given by force. A channel of water.

DRENCHER, *s.* one who dips or soaks any thing; one who administers physic by force.

DRESDEN, a city of Germany, and capital of Saxony. It is divided by the river Elbe into the Old and New Town, which are joined together by a bridge 685 paces in length, and supported by nineteen piers. Both towns are surrounded by strong fortifications. All the houses are built of square free-stone, and are almost all of the same height; and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The population is nearly 70,000, including about 8000 Catholics and 1500 Jews. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewelry, porcelain, paper-hangings, and musical wind instruments. The situation of the city is low, yet has a fine prospect all around. It is 80 miles N. N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

To DRESS, *v. a.* [*dresser*, Fr.] to put on clothes; to adorn, deck, or set out with clothes. Figuratively, to clothe, or represent in a favourable light. To curry, or rub; to break, or teach, applied to horses. To rectify; to adjust. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating, applied to cookery. To curl, to comb out, or otherwise adorn hair or perukes. In Surgery, to apply a a plaster or other remedy to a wound.

DRESS, *s.* that which a person wears to cover his body from the inclemency of the weather; clothes in splendid attiring; the skill or taste in choosing or wearing clothes.

DRESSER, *s.* one employed in putting on a person's clothes; or in regulating or adjusting any thing. A broad and long kind of table or shelf, in a kitchen, used in preparing victuals.

DRESSING, *s.* attire; ornament; outward appearance. Manual labour upon ground. In Surgery, the plaster or other remedy applied to a sore.

DRESSY, *a.* showy in dress; distinguished by dress.

To DRIB, *v. a.* to crop; to cut off; to defalcate.

To DRIBBLE, *v. n.* [by successive alterations from *drip*, of *dripan*, Sax.] to fall in drops. To let the spittle fall from one's mouth; to slaver like an infant, or an idiot. Figuratively, to proceed slowly; to drivel. Actively, to throw down, or scatter in drops.

DRIBLET, *s.* a small sum of money; odd money.

DRIER, *s.* in Medicine, that which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

DRIFT, *s.* the force which impels or drives a person or thing; violence; course. A raft, or any thing driven at random, or in a body. A stratum, layer, or covering of any matter blown together by the wind; as a *snow drift*, *i. e.* a deep body of snow. The dust or mud scraped off public highways. The tendency or particular design of an action; the scope or tenor of a discourse.

To DRIFT, *v. a.* to drive or force along; to throw together on heaps. Neuterly, to amass, or form into heaps.

To DRILL, *v. a.* [*drillen*, Belg.] to make a hole with an augre, gimlet, or drill; to bore; to drain, or make its passage through small holes or interstices. To exercise soldiers, from the French *drille*, a raw soldier.

DRILL, *s.* an instrument used to bore holes in wood, iron, or brass. Military exercise. An ape, or baboon.

DRILL-SOWING, *s.* a method of sowing grain or seed of any kind, so that it may all be at a proper depth in the earth, which is necessary for its producing healthful and vigorous plants. A variety of drill ploughs have been invented for this purpose, but the practice has not yet been brought to great perfection.

To DRINK, *v. n.* [preter. *drank*, or *drunk*, part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken; drencan*, Sax.] to swallow liquors; to swallow an immoderate quantity of liquors. *To drink to*, to salute in drinking; to wish well in drinking. Figuratively, to suck up, or absorb. To hear; to see.

DRINK, *s.* liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat, or solid food; any particular kind of liquor.

DRINKABLE, *a.* that may be drunk.

DRINKER, *s.* one who drinks. One fond of swallowing quantities of intoxicating liquors; a drunkard.

To DRIP, *v. n.* [*drippen*, Belg.] to fall in drops. Actively, to let fall in drops, to drop as fat in roasting.

DRIP, *s.* that which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, *s.* the fat which drops from meat while roasting, called also kitchen-stuff.

DRIPPING-PAN, *s.* the pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, *v. a.* [preter. *drove*, part. pass. *driven*, or *drove; drifan*, Sax.] to make a person or thing move by violence; to send to any place by force; to convey animals; or make them walk from one place to another; to compel;

to enforce, or push home a proof or argument. To distress; to straiten. *To drive trade*, to carry it on. To conduct a carriage. *To let drive at*, to intend; to mean; to endeavour to accomplish; to aim, or strike at with fury. To purify by motion, as feathers.

To DRIVEL, *v. n.* [a corruption from *dribble*] to let the spittle fall out of one's mouth like an infant or idiot.

DRIVEL, *s.* slaver, spittle, or moisture dropped from the mouth. A fool; an idiot; a driveller.

DRIVELLER, *s.* a fool or idiot, so called from their letting the slaver drop from their mouths. A dotard.

DRIVELLING, *part.* weak in the understanding; foolish.

DRIVEN, the participle of *drive*.

DRIVER, *s.* the person or thing which communicates motion by force; one who guides and conveys beasts from one place to another; one who manages and guides the cattle drawing any carriage.

To DRIZZLE, *v. a.* [from *driselen*, Teut.] to shed or let fall in small drops, or wet mist, like dew. Neuterly, to fall in small slow drops.

DRIZZLY, *a.* descending in small slow drops; descending in a mist; resembling a mist, or moist vapour.

DROGHEDA, a sea-port and borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a strong place, surrounded by a wall with four gates, has an excellent harbour, carries on an extensive trade, particularly in corn and strong sheeting, and sends one member to parliament. It is seated on the Boyne, which divides it into two parishes, 5 miles W. of the Irish sea, and 26 N. of Dublin. Population, in 1831, 17,365.

DROIL, *s.* a drone; a sluggard. A slave; a drudge.

DROITWICH, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Salwarp, and of great note for its salt pits, from whence they make fine white salt. It sends one member to parliament, is 7 miles N. N. E. of Worcester, and 116 W. N. W. of London. Population 2487.

DROLE, *a.* [*drôle*, Fr.] comical; exciting laughter.

DROLE, or DROLL, *s.* [*drôle*, Fr.] a person whose business and employ is to raise mirth by antic gestures, or comical jests; a merry-andrew, or jack-pudding. A farce composed to excite laughter.

To DROLL, *v. n.* [from *drôler*, Fr.] to play the buffoon.

DRO'LLERY, *s.* jest; ridicule; or an endeavour to make a thing the object of mirth, ridicule, or laughter.

DRO'MEDARY, *s.* [*dromedare*, Ital.] in Natural History, a sort of camel, said to travel 100 miles a day. It is smaller, slenderer, and nimbler than the common camel, having either one or two hairy excrescences on its back, and is capable of great fatigue. Its hair is soft and short; it has no fangs or fore-teeth; and its feet, destitute of hoofs, are covered with a fleshy skin. It is about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of its head

DRONE, *s.* [*droen*, Sax.] the male bee, which hatches the young, makes no honey, has no sting, and is driven from the hive when the hatching time is over. Figuratively, an inactive, useless, or sluggish person; an idler. The bass note of a bag-pipe; the hum, or instrument of humming.

To DRONE, *v. n.* to live an inactive, useless, and dull life. To give a heavy dull tone.

DRONFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday. Population 3974. It has a free-school, and is 6 miles N. of Chesterfield, and 156 N. N. W. of London.

DRO'NISH, *a.* useless; sluggish and inactive.

To DROOP, *v. n.* [from *droef*, Belg.] to languish with sorrow; to hang down the head with sorrow. Figuratively, to grow faint, weak, or dispirited; to sink; to lean downwards; to decline, beautifully applied by Milton.

DROP, *s.* [*droppa*, Sax.] a small portion or particle of water, or other fluid, in a spherical form; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; a diamond hanging loose from the ear: so called from its resembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its descent. *Drops*, the plural, in Architecture, are ornaments, in the Doric entablature, representing *drops*, or little bells, immediately under the triglyphs. In Physic, any spirituous medicine to be taken in drops.

To DROP, *v. a.* [*dropan*, Sax.] to pour in small round particles; to let go; to let a thing fall from the hand; to utter slightly, or without caution; to insert or introduce by way of digression; to intermit, cease, or decline; to abandon a dependant; to lose in its progress; to bedrop, or speckle. Neuterly, to fall in separate particles of a roundish form; to let drops fall; to consume in drops; to fall, or come from a higher to a lower situation; to fall without violence; to die suddenly. *To drop in*, to come unexpectedly by.

DROPLET, *s.* a little drop.

DROPPING, *s.* any liquor which has fallen in drops.

DROP-SERENE, *s.* [*gutta-serena*, Lat.] in Physic, a disease of the eye, consisting of an entire loss of sight, without any apparent fault or disorder of the part.

DROPSICAL, *a.* diseased with the dropsy; hydropical; tending to a dropsy.

DROPSIED, *part.* affected with the dropsy.

DROPSTONE, *s.* a spar formed into the shape of a drop.

DROPSY, *s.* [anciently wrote *hydropisy*, whence *dropisy*, or *dropsy*; *hydrops*, Lat.] in Surgery, a preternatural collection or extravasation of aqueous serum or water in any part of the body, which greatly distends the vessels, is attended with a weakness of digestion, and a continual thirst.

DROPWORT, *s.* a genus of plants, called by Linnæus œnanthe, there are three British species, viz. the water, hemlock or deadtongue, and pimpernel dropwort; the first and last species are found in ponds and ditches, and the second on the banks of rivers.

DROSS, *s.* [*dros*, Sax.] the scum, sediment, or gross parts of any metal; the crust or rust of a metal. Figuratively, the refuse or most worthless part of any thing.

DROSSINESS, *s.* the impurity of metals; foulness; rust.

DROSSY, *a.* full of impurities, foulness, or impure particles. Figuratively, as worthless as dross.

DROVE, *s.* a number of cattle under the guidance of one or more persons; any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great crowd or multitude. A drift-way.

DROVER, *s.* one who drives cattle to market for sale.

DROUGHT, *s.* [*drugothe*, Sax.] dry weather; want of rain. Thirst; great want or desire of drink.

DROUGHTINESS, *s.* the state of a soil which wants rain; or of a person affected with thirst.

DROUGHTY, *a.* wanting rain; parched with heat. Thirsty, or wanting drink.

To DROWN, *v. a.* [*druncnian*, Sax.] to plunge and suffocate under water; to plunge or overwhelm in water; to overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerge, plunge in, or overwhelm with any thing. Neuterly, to die, or be suffocated under water.

To DROWSE, *v. a.* [*droosen*, Belg.] to make heavy with, or strongly incline to, sleep. Neuterly, to slumber.

DROWSILY, *ad.* sleepily; heavily; sluggishly, idly, slothfully, lazily; with an inclination to sleep.

DROWSINESS, *s.* a strong propensity and inclination to sleep. Figuratively, slothfulness, or inactivity.

DROWSY, *a.* strongly inclined to sleep; heavy with sleep. Figuratively, causing sleep; dull, or stupid.

To DRUB, *v. a.* [from *druber*, Dan.] to beat with a stick; to thresh, thump, or cudgel. A word of contempt.



DRUB, *s.* a thump, knock, or blow; a sound beating.

To DRUDGE, *v. n.* [from *draghen*, Belg.] to work hard at mean and servile employments; to slave.

DRUDGE, *s.* one employed in mean, hard, and fatiguing labour; a mere slave.

DRU'DGERY, *s.* low, mean, servile, and fatiguing labour.

DRU'DGINGBOX, *s.* the box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat; a dredger.

DRU'DGINGLY, *ad.* in a laborious, fatiguing, and toilsome manner.

DRUG, *s.* [*drogue*, Fr.] an ingredient used in physic or dying. Figuratively, any thing of small or no value.

To DRUG, *v. a.* to mix with physical ingredients; to taint with something disagreeable.

DRU'GGERMAN, *s.* [*drogueman*, Fr.] in Commerce, a name given in the Levant to the interpreters kept by the ambassadors of the Christian nations residing at the Porte, to assist them in their treaties.

DRU'GGET, *s.* in Commerce, a sort of thin stuff, of all wool; or half wool, half thread; sometimes corded, but usually plain, and wove on a worsted chain.

DRU'GGIST, *s.* one who sells physical ingredients.

DRU'GSTER, *s.* one who sells physical simples.

DRU'ID, *s.* [from *dera*, an oak, Celt.] the priests and ministers of religion amongst the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were in Britain the first and most distinguished order in the island, chosen out of the best families; and the honours of their birth, added to those of their function, procured them the highest veneration. They were versed in astronomy, geometry, natural philosophy, politics, and geography; had the administration of all sacred things; were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges in all causes, whether ecclesiastic or civil. From their determination was no appeal; and whoever refused to acquiesce in their decisions, were reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a single person, called an Archdruid, who presided in all their assemblies. Once a year they used to retire, or rather assemble in a wood, in the centre of the island, at which time they used to receive applications from all parts, and hear causes. Their peculiar opinions are not well ascertained by writers, though it is agreed by all, that they held the immortality of the soul, and its transmigration; that nothing could appease the gods more powerfully than human sacrifices; and that there was one supreme Deity, who presided over all others.

DRUM, *s.* [*drumme*, Erse] a warlike instrument made of thin pieces of oak, bent in a cylindrical form, covered at each end with vellum, or parchment, which stretches by means of braces running from one extremity to the other; and made to sound by beating one of the ends with sticks generally made of Brazil wood. A *kettle-drum* is made of brass or copper, in the form of a kettle, covered at the top with parchment. The *drum of the ear*, or tympanum, is a small membrane in the inner part of that organ, so stretched as to convey the sensation of sound, by the vibration which sounding bodies cause upon it. Formerly, a *drum* signified the same as a rout, in fashionable life.

To DRUM, *v. a.* to beat a tune on a drum with a stick. To beat, or vibrate, applied to the motion of the heart.

To DRU'MBLE, *v. n.* to drone; to be sluggish.

DRUMMA'JOR, *s.* the chief drummer of a regiment, who has the command over the other drums, and is distinguished from the soldiers by clothes of a different fashion: when the battalion is drawn up, his post is on the flanks; and on a march, between the divisions.

DRU'MMER, *s.* he that beats the drum; every company of foot has one, and sometimes two.

DRUNK, *a.* [from *drink*] intoxicated, or deprived of the use of the understanding by immoderate drinking. Figuratively, soaked, drenched, or saturated; beautifully applied to inanimate things. SYNON. Half a pint of wine will make some men *drunk*, when others shall drink a gallon without being the least *fuddled*. Good success will sometimes so *intoxicate* a person as to take him off from his business, and render him disagreeable to all his acquaintance.

DRU'NKARD, *s.* one given to the excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

DRU'NKEN, *part.* [from *drink*] intoxicated with liquor: given to habitual drunkenness. Saturated.

DRU'NKENLY, *ad.* in a drunken manner.

DRU'NKENNESS, *s.* intoxication, or ebriety; the habit of getting drunk. Figuratively, an intoxication or disorder of the mind. PROV. *What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals.- He that kills a man when he is drunk, must be hanged when he is sober.*

DRY, *a.* [*drig*, Sax.] without wet or moisture. Without rain, applied to the seasons. Thirsty, for want of drink. Figuratively, barren; jejune; plain; hard; arid; severe.

To DRY, *v. a.* to free from, or exhale moisture or wet; to exsiccate; to wipe away moisture, used with *up*; to drain; to exhaust; to drink up. Neuterly, to grow dry.

DRY'ADES, *s. pl.* [from δρὺς, *an oak*, Gr.] in the Heathen Mythology, a sort of deities or nymphs, supposed to inhabit groves or woods. They differed from the *Hamadryades*; these last being attached to some particular tree, wherewith they were born, and with which they died; whereas the *Dryades* were the goddesses of trees and woods in general.

DRY'ER, *s.* that which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRY'-EYED, *a.* without tears.

DRY'LY, *ad.* without moisture. Figuratively, in a cold or indifferent manner. With great reserve, applied to treatment or behaviour; in a sarcastical or ironical manner. Without any embellishment, applied to style; jejunely.

DRY'NESS, *s.* want of moisture; want of rain; want of juice. Figuratively, want of embellishment, or pathos, applied to style, or set discourses; barrenness; jejuneness.

DRY'NURSE, *s.* one who brings up and feeds an infant without sucking.

To DRY'NURSE, *v. a.* to bring up an infant without sucking.

To DRY'RUB, *v. a.* to rub clean without wetting.

DRY'SHOD, *a.* without wetting the feet; without treading in the water above the shoes.

DU'AL, *a.* [*dualis*, Lat.] expressing or including only two. In the Hebrew or Greek language, a variation of a noun which only signifies *two*, a distinction which the modern languages seem deficient in.

To DUB, *v. a.* [*addubba till riddara*, Islandic, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary signification, implies to strike, knights being made by a blow given with a sword] to make a man a knight; to confer any title or dignity.

DUB, *s.* a blow or knock.

DU'BIOUS, *a.* [*dubius*, Lat.] not settled in opinion, applied to persons. Not fully proved, or having equal probability on either side, applied to opinions. Not plain; not clear.

DU'BIOUSLY, *ad.* so as to admit of different senses.

DU'BIOUSNESS, *s.* uncertainty; doubtfulness.

DU'BITABLE, *a.* that may be questioned or doubted; that a person may decline assenting to; uncertain.

DUBITA'TION, *s.* [*dubitatio*, Lat.] the act of doubting or questioning the truth of a thing; doubt.

DU'BLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with an university. It is seated

on the river Liffey, or Anna Liffey, in form of a square, two miles and a half on each side. The population of the city is 203,652, and of the university 1514. The streets are spacious and regular, with magnificent squares, the largest of which, St. Stephen's Green, is near a mile in circuit. It has a cathedral and a collegiate church, 18 parish-churches, 8 chapels, 16 Roman Catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for dissenters, four foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal buildings are the castle (the residence of the viceroy), the national bank (formerly the parliament house), Trinity college, the four courts, the royal exchange, the new custom-house, the royal hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, the linen hall, the tolsey, and Carlisle, Essex, and Sarah bridges, (three of the seven bridges over the Liffey.) The hospitals and other charitable institutions are numerous; and it has two theatres. The Phœnix park, at the west end of the city, is a royal enclosure, seven miles in circuit; and, besides the Hibernian school, is adorned with the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also a salute battery of 22 pieces of cannon, and the ammunition magazine. About four miles N. W. of the city, is an observatory, erected on a rocky hill; and at about the same distance on the other side is a beautiful pharos, called the Caissoon, rising, like the Eddystone lighthouse, from the sea. On the opposite promontory, called the hill of Howth, is another lighthouse. The approach to Dublin from the sea affords a most enchanting prospect; but the harbour is incommoded with two sand-banks, called Dublin bar, which prevent vessels of great burden from passing over. Three miles below the city, at a place called the Pigeon-house, is a commodious dock, where the packets, which sail daily to and from Holyhead, receive and land their passengers; and here his Majesty George IV. landed on the 12th August, 1821, when he visited Ireland. From the Caissoon, a mole or pier, nearly four miles in length, extends to Ringsend, to which the city is united by buildings: on the north side of this mole is the harbour, and on the south, near the town, are wharfs, principally used for bathing; and between these and the opposite shore is an extensive and smooth strand, which is dry at low water: there is a wharf also on the north side of the river, for bathers; and elegant baths are on both sides of the water. From Ringsend upwards, through the whole city, the river is embanked, with quays on both sides, forming beautiful and extensive promenades. Two canals pass from the Liffey, on the north and south sides of the city. (See CANALS.) The civil government of Dublin is vested in a lord mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 96 common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. The city sends two members to parliament, as does the University. Besides the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried on in the suburbs, other branches of useful manufactures are establishing in various parts of the metropolis: and its foreign trade is considerable, though not so extensive as formerly. The city is supplied with water by means of pipes. A circular road about 10 or 11 miles in length encompasses it; and the surrounding country is pleasant. Dublin is seated at the head of a spacious bay, 7 miles from the Irish sea, 60 W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 300 W. N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 21. N. lon. 6. 15. W.

DU'CAL, *a.* belonging to a duke.

DU'CAT, *s.* [so called because struck in the dominions of a duke] a foreign coin, current on the continent; when of silver, valued at 4s. 6d. but when of gold, at 9s. 6d.

DUCATOON', *s.* a foreign coin, struck chiefly in Italy; when of silver, valued at 4s. 8d. sterling; and in gold, which is current in Holland, worth about £1. 19s. 2d.

DU'CHESS, *s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.] the wife of a duke.

DU'CHY, *s.* [*duché*, Fr.] a territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign. *Duchy-court*, is that wherein all matters pertaining to the duchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor.

DUCK, *s.* [from *ducken*, Belg.] a water-fowl, both wild and tame. Figuratively, used as a word of great fondness and endearment; as, "My dainty *duck*." *Shak.* A sudden bending down, or declining of the head.

To DUCK, *v. a.* to plunge one's head, or dive under water; to drop down one's head; to bow low; to cringe; to make obeisance. Actively, to plunge a person under water by way of punishment.

DU'CKING, *s.* the plunging or dipping a person in water; a punishment inflicted by the mob on a pickpocket. At sea, it is a way of punishing offenders, by binding the malefactor with a rope to the end of the yard, from whence he is violently let down into the sea, once, twice, or thrice, according to his offence, which, if it be very great, he is drawn underneath the keel of the ship, which they call *keel-hauling*.

DU'CKING, or CU'CKING-STOOL, *s.* a chair in which women used to be plunged under water for scolding; a tumbrel or tumbrella.

DU'CKLEGGED, *a.* having short legs, like a duck

DU'CKLING, *s.* a young duck.

DU'CKMEAT, *s.* a genus of plants, called by Linneus lemna. There are three British species, viz. the ivy-leaved, least, and greater. They flower in June and July, and are very acceptable food for ducks.

DU'CKSFOOT, *s.* black snake-root, or May-apple.

DUCT, *s.* [*ductus*, Lat.] guidance or direction. In Anatomy, any canal or tube in an animal body, through which the humours or fluids are conveyed.

DU'CTILE, *a.* [*ductilis*, Lat.] flexible; pliable; easy to be bent; easy to be drawn out in length. Tractable; obsequious; complying, or yielding, applied to the mind.

DU'CTILENESS, *s.* quality of being drawn out in length.

DUCTI'LITY, *s.* a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being pressed, beaten, stretched, or drawn out to a great length without breaking; flexibility. Tractableness; obsequiousness; compliance.

DU'DGEON, *s.* [*degen*, Teut.] a small dagger. "On the olade of thy *dudgeon*." *Shak.* Quarrel, ill-will, malice, jars, or commotions; from *dolg*, Sax. a wound.

DU'DLEY, a town of Worcestershire, insulated in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, and containing (1831) 23,042 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in the manufacture of nails and other iron wares. It is 10 miles W. by N. of Birmingham, 16 E. of Bridgenorth, and 126 N. W. of London. Sends one member to parliament.

DUE, [part. pass. of *owe*; *dû*, Fr.] owed; that which any one has a right to demand as a debt, as stipulated in a compact or otherwise; that which a person ought to pay, or which he might lay claim to. Proper; fit; appropriate; exact.

DUE, *ad.* among Sailors, directly, exactly; as, "*Due* east."

DUE, *s.* that which belongs to, or may be claimed by a person; right; just title to a thing. In the plural, custom, or taxes; legal or customary perquisites.

DU'EL, *s.* [*duellum*, Lat.] a single combat at a time and place appointed, in consequence of a challenge; it must be premeditated, otherwise it is called a *rencounter*.

To DU'EL, *v. n.* to fight in single combat. Actively, to attack, or fight with singly.

DU'ELLER, or DU'ELLIST, *s.* a single combatant.

DUE'NNA, *s.* [Span.] an old woman kept as a domestic in Spain, to take care of a young lady.

DUE'T, *s.* [from *due*, Ital.] a term in Music for a song, or air, composed for two voices or instruments.

DUG, *s.* [*deggia*, Isl.] a pap, nipple, or teat, generally applied to that of a beast; and to that of a human creature only by way of reproach and contempt; though formerly it was applied to a human creature in a good sense.

DUKE, *s.* [*dux*, Lat.] is either the title of a sovereign prince, as the *Duke* of Savoy, Parma, &c. the Grand *Duke* of Tuscany, Baden, &c. or it is the title of honour and nobility next below princes. The commanders of armies in time of war, the governors of provinces, and wardens of marches, in times of peace, were called *Dukes* under the latter emperors. In Great Britain, *Duke* is a mere title of dignity, without giving any domain or territory, or conferring jurisdiction over the place from whence the title is taken. He is created by patent, cincture of sword, mantle of state, imposition of a cap, and coronet of gold on his head, and a verge of gold put into his hand. His title is Grace; and, in the style of the heralds, most high, potent, high-born, and noble Prince. Their eldest sons are, by courtesy, styled marquises, and their youngest, lords, with the addition of their christian names, as Lord George, Lord Robert, &c. and they take place of viscounts, though not so privileged by the laws of the land.

DU'KEDOM, *s.* the dominion, title, or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED, *a.* slow of apprehension; stupid; foolish; unapt.

DU'LCET, *a.* [*dulcis*, Lat.] sweet to the taste or mind; agreeable to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

DULCIFICA'TION, *s.* in Pharmacy, the sweetening or rendering insipid any matter impregnated with salts, by washing it often in water. The act of rendering any thing which is acid, sweet, by mixing it with sugar.

To DU'LCIFY, *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] to sweeten, to free from salts, foulness, or acrimony of any sort.

DU'LCIMER, *s.* [*dolcimello*, Ital.] a musical instrument, strung with wires, resembling a harpsichord, and played on with iron, brass, or wooden rods.

To DU'LCORATE, *v. a.* [from *dulcor*, Lat.] to sweeten; to render less acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, *s.* the act of sweetening.

DULL, *a.* [*dwl*, Brit.] slow of apprehension, applied to the understanding. Blunt, applied to the edge of any instrument. Not quick, or not easily perceiving objects, applied to the senses. Slow, applied to motion. Not bright, or wanting. Drowsy, sleepy, or melancholy.

To DULL, *v. a.* to blunt the edge of an instrument; to sully the brightness of some shining body. To make a person sad or melancholy; to stupify; to damp vigour. To stop or retard motion. Neuterly, to become dull.

DU'LLARD, *s.* a person of slow apprehension; a dunce; a blockhead.

DU'LLY, *ad.* in a stupid or foolish manner; in a slow, sluggish, or melancholy manner.

DU'LNESS, *s.* weakness of understanding; slowness of apprehension; drowsiness, or strong propensity to sleep. Dimness, or want of lustre. Bluntness, or want of edge.

DU'LVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths and blankets. It is seated on the Dunsbrook, near its fall into the Exe, 24 miles S. E. of Barnstaple, and 165 W. by S. of London. Population 1285.

DU'LY, *ad.* in such a manner as a thing or person might claim; properly; fitly; regularly; punctually.

DUMB, dum, *a.* [from דם, Heb. *dumb*, Sax.] mute; not able to speak; deprived of speech; not using words; refusing to speak; silent.

DUMBA'RTONSHIRE, anciently *Lennox*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Argyleshire and Loch Loung; on the N. by Argyleshire and Perthshire; on the E. by Perthshire and Stirlingshire; and on the S. by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew. Its greatest length is 50 miles, its breadth from 6 to 12. It has 12 parishes; population 33,211; elects one county member. The W. part of this county abounds with morasses; in other parts it is fertile in corn and pastures; but the principal riches arise from the fisheries in the lochs in and about its coasts. The principal of these is Loch Lomond. *Dumbarton*, the capital of the county, is a large ancient town, containing about 3622 inhabitants. Its principal manufacture is crown and bottle glass, but many hands are employed in the weaving of cotton goods, and in the neighbouring print fields, on the banks of the Leven. Close to the river is a castle, built on a vast rock, formerly deemed impregnable. This town was erected into a royal burgh by king Alexander II. in 1221. About 2000 tons of shipping belong to this place, which has a harbour for large brigs, secure in all weathers. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N. W. of Glasgow, and 58 W. of Edinburgh.

DU'MBLY, *ad.* mutely; silently; without speaking.

DU'MBNESS, *s.* incapacity of speaking; silence.

DUMFE'RMLING, or *Dunfermlin*, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, once remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace, in which King Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be seen, and a part of it now serves for a parish church. It has a population of about 17,068, a good trade, and manufactures of linen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Votes in the Stirling District for one representative.

To DU'MFOUND, *v. a.* to confuse a person so as to render him unable to speak. A low word.

DUMFRI'ESSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the counties of Kircudbright and Ayr; on the N. by the shires of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the N. E. and E. by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh; and on the S. by Solway Frith and a part of Cumberland. It is about 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 26 broad, and comprehends the districts of Annandale, Nithsdale, and Eskdale, divided into 42 parishes, containing a population of 73,770. Elects one county member. It abounds in limestone, and mines of lead and coal. A great part of the county is mountainous and heathy; but the valleys are very fertile. *Dumfries*, the capital of the county, is a well-built town, surrounded on all sides, at the distance of a few miles, by a continued chain of hills, forming altogether one of the grandest natural amphitheatres in Britain. The inhabitants are about 11,606, and they have 8 or 10 coasting vessels, and 2 or 3 employed in the Baltic and wine trades. In conjunction with Sanquhar, &c. it sends one member to parliament; and is seated on the river Nith, 8 miles N. of Solway Frith, and 72 S. by W. of Edinburgh.

DUMP, *s.* [*dom*, Belg.] sullen and silent sorrow; melancholy; absence of mind. A piece of leaden coin or medal, with which children amuse themselves.

DU'MPISH, *a.* sad; sullenly sorrowful; melancholy.

DU'MPLING, *s.* a kind of small and coarse pudding.

DUN, *a.* [*dun*, Sax.] a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black. Dark; gloomy.

To DUN, *v. a.* [*dunan*, Sax.] to demand a debt with vehemence and frequent importunity.

DUN, *s.* one who asks a person for a debt with clamour, and incessant importunity. A bum-bailiff.

DUNBA'R, a well-built town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a small harbour, of difficult access, and about 18 vessels employed in the coasting and foreign trade, besides 12 fishing boats. Under the rock, on which are the ruins of a castle, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows:

It is 28 miles E. of Edinburgh. Population 4735. Votes in the Haddington district for one member.

DUNCE, *s.* one who has not a capacity for receiving instruction; a stupid fellow.

DUNDA'LK, a sea-port of Ireland, and the assize town of Louth county, in the province of Leinster. It consists of a wide street, nearly a mile long, and some cross lanes; has a good market-house, and carries on a manufacture of muslins, linens, and cambrics. The bay has good moorings, and abounds with fish. Dundalk sends one member to parliament, and is 22 miles N. of Drogheda, and 40 of Dublin. Population 10,750.

DUNDEE, a large and flourishing borough of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, with a population of about 45,359, and manufactures of glass, coarse linen, sail cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats; here is also a sugar-house. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high, and the four principal streets, with a number of the lesser, are paved in the best manner. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbour, which is safe and commodious, with broad extensive piers; and ship-building is carried on to a large extent. Dundee is situated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrew's, and 30 N. of Edinburgh. Elects one Representative.

DUNG, *s.* [*dung*, Sax.] the excrement of animals, used in manure, or in fattening ground.

To DUNG, *v. a.* to manure with dung.

DU'NGEON, *s.* [*donjon*, Fr.] a close prison, generally applied to a dark or subterraneous one. See DONJON.

DU'NGFORK, *s.* a fork to toss out dung from stables.

DU'NGHILL, *s.* a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean or vile abode; a situation of meanness; a man descended from mean parentage; a cock of a spurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting.

DU'NGHILL, *a.* sprung from the dunghill. Figuratively, mean, base, or worthless.

DU'NGY, *a.* abounding in dung, resembling dung.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situated amid romantic rocks and woods, under which rolls the majestic Tay, 12 miles N. by W. of Perth. It is much resorted to in the summer months, for the benefit of goat's whey. It is the market town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a beautiful modern seat here, skreened by the Grampian hills.

DU'NKIRK, a considerable and important maritime town of France, in the district of Bergues, and department of the North, containing nearly 35,000 inhabitants. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the bason within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. It is 22 miles S. W. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 2. N. lon. 2. 22. E.

DU'NNER, *s.* a person employed in collecting petty debts, and making use of vehement importunity.

DU'NMOW, GREAT, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of baize. Population 2562. 13 miles N. N. W. of Chelmsford, and 38 N. E. of London.

DU'NMOW, LITTLE, a village, two miles from Great Dunmow, remarkable for the tenure of its manor, instituted in the reign of Henry III. by the lord Fitzwalter, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage, or quarrel with his wife, in a year and a day afterwards, should go to the priory, and receive from the lord a gammon or flitch of bacon, provided he swore to the truth of it. Some old records mention several who have claimed and received this reward; and it has been received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeshall. It has been *demanded* more recently, but the demand is now evaded, from the ceremony being attended with considerable expense to the lord of the manor.

DUNSE, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, with a good market, and 4 considerable fairs for horses, sheep, and black cattle, in March, June, August, and November. It has a population of nearly 3500, and is situated between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, 14 miles W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

DU'NSTABLE, a populous town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable manufacture of elegant straw baskets, hats, &c. The larks taken hereabouts are said to be the largest and best in the kingdom. It is seated on a dry chalky eminence, near the Chiltern hills, 17 miles nearly S. of Bedford, and 33 N. N. W. of London. Population 2117.

DU'NSTER, a town of Somersetshire, consisting of about 400 houses, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of kersey. It stands on a low ground, 20 miles N. W. of Taunton, and 166 N. W. of London. Population 983.

DU'NWICH, an ancient town of Suffolk, seated on the top of a loose cliff, with a market on Saturday. It was once large and populous, and an episcopal see; but the population is reduced to 232, and it was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. All but two parishes have been swallowed up by the sea. The principal business is fishing for herrings, mackarel, &c. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 100 N. E. of London.

DUODE'CIMO, *s.* [Lat.] a thing divided into twelve parts; hence a book is said to be in *duodecimo* when twelve of its leaves make just a sheet of paper.

DUODE'CUPLE, *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] consisting of twelves.

DUPE, *s.* [from *duppe*, a foolish bird that suffers itself to be caught] a credulous person, easily imposed on.

To DU'PE, *v. a.* to cheat a person of too great credulity.

DU'PLE, *a.* [*duplus*, Lat.] double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE, *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.] to double; to increase, or enlarge by the repetition of the same number; to fold together.

DU'PLICATE, *a.* in Arithmetic, applied to proportion, indicates the ratio or proportion of squares to each other.

DU'PLICATE, *s.* the exact copy or counterpart of a letter, book, or deed; a thing of the same kind as another. A ticket of acknowledgment, given by a pawnbroker for a thing pledged.

DUPLICATION, *s.* the act of doubling.

DU'PLICATURE, *s.* a fold; any thing doubled.

DUPLI'CITY, *s.* [*duplicis*, Lat.] doubleness; the division of things or ideas into pairs; the quality of being twice as much as another. Deceit or double-dealing.

DURABI'LITY, *s.* [from *durabilis*, Lat.] the power of bearing the injuries of time and weather, without being destroyed; the property of lasting a long while.

DU'RABLE, *a.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] not easily destroyed by length of time, or violence of weather; lasting; permanent.

DU'RABLENESS, *s.* the property of lasting long.

DU'RABLY, *ad.* in a lasting manner; permanently.

DU'RANCE, *s.* [*duresse*, law Fr.] the state of a person confined in a prison; confinement; imprisonment; duration, or the length of time which any thing continues.

DURATION, *s.* [*duratio*, Lat.] distance or length, applied to time; power or length of continuance.

To DURE, *v. a.* [*duro*, Lat.] to continue; to endure.

DURE'SSE, du-ress, *s.* [Fr.] hardship; imprisonment; constraint; confinement. In Law, a plea used by way of exception to a bond sealed to a person by one cast in prison at his suit, or otherwise hardly used.

DU'RHAM, a county palatine of England, bounded on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the N. by Northumberland; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by Yorkshire. It is 47 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, containing 665,600 acres, divided into four wards, which contain 1 city, 8 market-towns, 113 parishes, and 253,827 inhabitants; it now elects four county members. Its western side is mountainous, while the eastern and southern are fruitful, and enjoy a milder air. Here are manufactures of tammies, carpets, sail-cloth, steel, glass, paper, iron founderies, and immense mines of coal, lead, grindstones, and iron. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent. *Durham*, the capital of the county, is an ancient city, situated on 7 hills, and surrounded by others more lofty, in a beautiful winding of the river Wear, along the banks of which are pleasant walks, covered with woods, and edged with lofty crags. Around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. It sends two members to parliament. The bishop is a temporal prince, being earl of Sadberg in this county, and sheriff paramount, also perpetual justice of peace within his territories. He sits as chief in the courts of judicature, those of assize not excepted, and even when judgment of blood is given. Durham is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 260 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Inhabitants, in 1831, males 4547, females 5588.

DU'RING, *part.* [from *dure*] for the time any thing lasts; while any thing continues unaltered.

DU'RSLEY, a capital town of Gloucestershire, with market on Thursday, and a considerable manufacture of broad cloth; population 3226. It is seated on a branch of the Severn, 13 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London.

DU'RITY, *s.* [*dureté*, Fr.] hardness; firmness.

DURST, the preterit of DARE.

DUSK, *a.* [*dwyster*, Teut.] want of day-light; approaching to darkness. Blackish; or of a dark colour.

DUSK, *s.* tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.

To DUSK, *v. a.* to make darkish. Neuterly, to grow dark; to have lustre diminished; to lose brightness.

DU'SKISH, *a.* inclining to darkness; cloudy; tending to blackness. Dark-coloured.

DU'SKISHLY, *ad.* darkly; obscurely; cloudily; in such a manner as to afford but little light.

DU'SKY, *a.* [*dwyster*, Teut.] tending to darkness; obscure; cloudy. Tending to blackness, applied to colour. Figuratively, gloomy, sad, melancholy, applied to the mind.

DU'SSELDORF, a city of Westphalia, and capital of the duchy of Berg, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Dussel, at its confluence with the Rhine, 20 miles N. N. W. of Cologn. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

DUST, *s.* [*dust*, Sax.] earth, or other matter reduced to small particles. Figuratively, the grave or state of dissolution to which bodies are reduced after being long buried. A mean, low, and dejected state, in allusion to the custom of the Jews, and other Eastern people, who, in the time of affliction, sat in the *dust*, and covered their heads with it likewise.

DU'STY, *a.* filled, coloured, covered, or spread with dust.

DU'TCHESS. See DU'CHESS.

DU'TEOUS, du-te-us, *a.* obedient; or performing those offices which parents or superiors can claim; obsequious, or complying; enjoined by, or arising from those relations a person stands in with respect to others.

DU'TIFUL, *a.* obedient; submissive to, or performing the offices due to parents or superiors; reverential.

DU'TIFULLY, *ad.* obediently; submissively; respectfully.

DU'TIFULNESS, *s.* obedience; submission to just authority; the act of performing the offices which flow from our relations as children or subjects; reverence; respect.

DU'TY, *s.* any actions, or course of actions, which flow from the relations we stand in to God or man: that which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. In Commerce, a tax or custom paid for any commodity, and levied by the government. SYNON. *Duty* means something conscientious, and springs from law; *obligation* something absolute in practice, and springs from custom. We are said to fail in our *duty*, and to dispense with an *obligation*.

DWARF, *s.* [*dwcorg*, Sax.] a man below the common size or stature. In Gardening, a low fruit-tree.

To DWARF, *v. a.* in Botany, to hinder from growing to its natural size, by pruning; to lessen; to shorten.

DWA'RFISH, *a.* below the natural size; very short.

DWA'RFISHLY, *ad.* like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS, *s.* extreme shortness of stature.

To DWELL, *v. n.* [preter. *dwelt*, or *dwelled*; *duala*, old Teut. is to stay or delay; *duelia*, Isl. to stay in a place] to remain; to inhabit or live in a place or house. Figuratively, to continue in a particular state or condition; to fix the eyes immoveably on an object. To treat of in a copious manner; to continue long, in speaking. SYNON. To *live*, relates to the particular place where we inhabit; *dwell*, to the building in which we reside. We *live* in London, Middlesex, or in the country; we *dwell* in a large house, a cottage, or a furnished lodging.

DWE'LLER, *s.* a person who resides constantly in a place; an inhabitant.

DWE'LLING, or DWE'LLING-PLACE, *s.* place of residence, or abode; an habitation.

To DWI'NDLE, *v. a* [*dwinan*, Sax.] to decrease, consume, or grow less by degrees; to shrink; to degenerate.

DYE, *s.* a colour given to a thing; a stain; a teint.

To DYE, *v. a.* [*deagan*, Sax.] to tinge or colour a thing.

DY'ER, *s.* one who follows the trade of dying.

DY'ING, *part.* [of *die*] expiring; giving up the ghost. Giving a new colour; tinging; teinting.

DY'NASTY, *s.* [δυναστεία, Gr.] in History, a race or succession of kings in the same line; government; sovereignty.

DY'SART, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with about 7101 inhabitants, and a very ancient church, said to have been built by the Picts. It employs 23 square-rigged vessels and 2 sloops, in carrying coals, and importing wood, to and from Dantzick, Denmark, Rotterdam, &c. It is situated on the north coast of the Forth, 14 miles N. by E. of Edinburgh, and sends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Kirkaldy, &c.

DY'SCRASY, *s.* [δυσκρασία, Gr.] an ill temperament, habit, mixture of the blood, or other fluids, in an animal body.

DYSE'NTERY, *s.* [δυσεντερία, Gr.] in Medicine, a looseness, wherein very ill humours are discharged by stool, attended with blood; the flux.

DYSPE'PSY, *s.* [δυσπεψία, Gr.] a bad digestion.

DY'SPHONY, *s.* [δυσφωνία, Gr.] a difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOE'A, *s.* [δύσπνοια, Gr.] a difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY, *s.* [δυσουρία, Gr.] difficulty in making water.

E.

E, The fifth letter of the alphabet, and the second vowel, has different pronunciations in most languages. In English it has two sounds; long, as *scēne*, and short, as *mĕn*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest, in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn, cāne; măn, mane; găp, gape; glăd, glāde; brĕd, brēde; chĭn, chine; whĭn, whine; thĭn, thine; nŏd, node; tŭn, tūne; plŭm, plūme.* Yet it sometimes occurs final, where the foregoing vowel is not lengthened, as *gŏne,*

knowlĕdge, ĕdge, gĭve. Anciently, almost every word ended with *e;* as for *can, canne;* for *year, yeare;* for *great, greate;* for *need, neede;* for *flock, flocke.* *Ea* has the sound of *e* long; the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word; as, *mēn, mēan; sell, sēal; mĕt, mēat; nĕt, nēat.* As a numeral, *E* stands for 250. In Music, it denotes the tone *e-la-mi.* In the Calendar, it is the fifth of the Dominical letters. On the Compass, it marks the east point, as E. S. E. *i. e.* East South East. Among Writers or Authors, it stands for *example,* or *exempli,* as *e. gr. exempli gratia,* or, *for example.*

EACH, *pron.* [*elc,* Sax.] either of two; every one of any number. *To each* the correspondent word is *other,* whether *it be used of two, or a greater number.*

EAD, or ED, [æd, Sax.] in compound words, and *eadig,* in the simple, denote happiness or blessedness. Thus *Eadward, Edward,* is a happy preserver; *Eadgar,* happy power.

EA'GER, *a.* [*eagor,* Sax.] earnest, ardent, longing; impetuous; hot, or vehement of disposition; quick, busy. Keen; severe; biting, applied to the air. Brittle; inflexible, not ductile, when used by artists. Sharp, or sour, applied to the taste.

EA'GERLY, *ad.* with great ardour of desire; hotly; impetuously; impatiently; sharply; keenly; quickly.

EA'GERNESS, *s.* warmth of desire; impetuosity; quickness; an extreme longing or impatience for enjoyment.

EA'GLE, *s.* [*aigle,* Fr.] a bird of prey, which builds on the tops of mountains; is remarkable for the strength of its sight; and reckoned to be the king of the feathered race. It is used in Heraldry, spread, to represent a prince of the Roman empire. The standard of the ancient Romans, and of the quondam French empire.

EA'GLE-EYED, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EA'GLE-STONE, *s.* a stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the nest from thunder.

EA'GLET, *s.* [diminutive of *eagle*] a young eagle.

EA'GRE, *s.* [probably from *æger,* Run. the ocean] a tide swelling above another tide, as observable in the river Severn, the same with the bore.

EA'LDERMAN, el-der-man, *s.* [Sax.] the name of a Saxon magistrate, the same as our ALDERMAN; which see.

EA'NLING, *s.* a lamb just dropped; a yeanling.

EAR, *s.* [*eare,* Sax.] the organ of hearing, or that part where animals receive the impression of sounds. In Music, a kind of peculiar and internal taste, whereby we are able to judge of the harmony of sounds. A short handle. Used plurally with *about,* it signifies the whole head or person, as, "The city beaten down *about their ears.*" *Knolles.* Joined to *up,* all over, or entirely; as, "*Up* to the *ears* in love." *L'Estrange.* *To lend an ear,* to listen to with attention; to regard or favour. In Botany, a long string or cluster of flowers or seeds produced by certain plants; as "An *ear* of corn." *To fall together by the ears,* to scuffle, to fight. *To set together by the ears,* to promote strife or quarrels.

To EAR, *v. a.* [*erian,* Sax.] to plow, or manure ground. Neuterly, to shoot into ears.

EA'RED, *part.* having ears, or organs of hearing; having short handles; having ears, or ripe corn. Plowed.

EARL, *s.* [*eorl,* Sax.] a title of the third rank among the nobility, though anciently the highest in the nation. *Earl marshal of England,* is a great officer, who anciently had several courts under his jurisdiction, as the court of chivalry, and the court of honour. Under him also is the herald's office, or college of arms. He has some pre-eminence in the court of Marshalsea, where he may sit in judgment against those who offend within the verge of the king's court. This office has for several ages been hereditary in the most noble family of Howard.

EA'RLDOM, *s.* the jurisdiction of an earl, or county from whence an earl receives his title.

EA'RLINESS, *s.* the being soon; or the priority of any action compared to something else, opposed to *later.*

EA'RLESS, *a.* without ears; deaf; inattentive.

EA'RLY, *a.* [from *ær,* Sax.] soon, in comparison with something else; as, in the morning, with respect to the sun rising; in time, with respect to creation; a period appointed, or the space of continuance; in the season, in comparison with other products.

EA'RLY, *ad.* soon, betimes. In youth, or infancy.

To EARN, *v. a.* [*earnian,* Sax.] to gain as the reward of wages or labour, or other performances; to deserve; to obtain. To curdle, as milk with rennet, from *gerinner,* Teut.

EA'RNEST, *a.* [*cornest,* Sax.] ardent; warm, or importunate in any application; intent; fixed; eager; serious.

EA'RNEST, *s.* seriousness; a serious affair, opposed to a jest; a reality, opposed to a fiction. Pledge; hansel; something given by way of security and obligation; a token or specimen of something future.

EA'RNESTLY, *ad.* with great importunity; warmly; affectionately; zealously; eagerly; desirously.

EA'RNESTNESS, *s.* eagerness; vehemence; warmth; solicitude; care; zeal; seriousness; intenseness

EAR-RING, *s.* a ring worn in the ear.

EA'R-SHOT, *s.* that space or distance within which any thing may be heard.

EARTH, *s.* [*earth,* Sax.] in Natural Philosophy, one of the four peripatetic elements, a simple, dry, and cold substance, and an ingredient in the composition of all natural bodies. In Chemistry, the fourth of the chemical elements, supposed to be the basis or substratum of all bodies. In Natural History, a fossil or terrestrial matter, whereof our globe consists, which is dissoluble by neither fire, water, nor air, is not transparent, and generally contains some degree of oil, or fatty substance. The terraqueous globe; this world, or present state of existence. The five genera of earths are, boles, clays, marls, ochres, and tripelas. Figuratively, the inhabitants of the *earth.* See TERRA.

To EARTH, *v. a.* [*earthian,* Sax.] to hide under ground; to cover with earth. Neuterly, to hide itself under ground.

EA'RTH-BORN, *a.* sprung from the earth. Figuratively, descended from mean parents.

EA'RTH-BOUND, *a.* fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EA'RTHEN, *a.* made of earth or clay.

EA'RTHFLAX, *s.* a kind of fibrous fossil.

EA'RTHLING, *s.* an inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature; a mortal.

EA'RTHLY, *a.* belonging to the earth; this present state of existence; gross, opposed to spiritual; corporeal, opposed to mental. Vile; mean; sordid.

EA'RTHNUT, *s.* the same with the pignut.

EA'RTHQUAKE, *s.* a tremor or shaking of the earth, caused by the explosion of subterraneous combustibles.

EA'RTHWORM, *s.* a worm bred under ground. Figuratively, a mean sordid wretch; a miser.

EA'RTHY, *a.* consisting, composed of, or inhabiting the earth. Gross, opposed to spiritual.

EA'R-WAX, *s.* the excrementitious or viscous substance with which the ear is filled.

EA'R-WIG, *s.* [*eruca,* Lat.] a sheath-winged insect, of a long body, having several legs, a fork at its tail, and of a dirty black colour, in gardens very prejudicial to carnations and fruit-trees.

EASE, *s.* [*aise*, Fr.] freedom from care and disturbance, applied to the mind. Freedom from pain, applied to the body. Rest, or cessation from labour, in order to recover from fatigue. An elegant negligence, applied to literary compositions. SYNON. We say a *ready* entrance, when no one stops the passage; an *easy* entrance, when the passage is large and commodious. For the same reason we say of a woman without reserve, that she is *easy* of access; and of a shoe that does not pinch, that it is *easy*.

To EASE, *v. a.* to free from pain; to release from labour; to free from any thing which causes a disagreeable sensation either in the body or mind.

EA'SEFUL, *a.* affording relaxation from toil or fatigue; alleviating, diminishing, or removing pain; fit for rest.

EA'SEL, *s.* an instrument used by painters to set their pictures on, for the more ready performance of their work.

EA'SEMENT, *s.* assistance; support; relief from expense or evil. In Law, a service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit, as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like.

EA'SILY, *ad.* without difficulty, labour, impediment, or pain; readily; without reluctance; in tranquillity.

EA'SINESS, *s.* a relative term, implying that a person's abilities are sufficient, or more than sufficient, to accomplish any undertaking, to solve any point in learning, or to prosecute any design proposed. Freedom from difficulty; flexibility; the quality of being soon persuaded to do or believe; compliance without opposition; credulity without suspicion or examination; freedom from constraint, disturbance, or from any painful sensation. Rest; ease; tranquillity.

EA'SINGWOLD, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, and a population of about 2400. It is 13 miles N. N. W. of York, and 208 N. by W. of London.

EAST, *s.* [*east*, Sax.] the quarter from whence the sun rises. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EA'STBOURN, a town of Sussex, noted for the plenty of birds, called wheat-ears, in its neighbourhood; and lately become a well-frequented place for sea-bathing. It is near Beachy Head, 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 65 S. S. E. of London. Population 2726.

EA'STER, *s.* [*eastre*, Sax.] the time when Christians celebrate the resurrection of Christ from the grave. The word has no relation to this solemnity, but took its rise from *Eastre*, or *Eostre*, the name of the Saxon deity or goddess, whose festival was celebrated about this time of the year; and after its abolishment by Christianity, the name was retained, and is to this day used to signify the festival of Christ's resurrection.

EA'STERLY, *a.* coming from, lying, or looking towards the east.

EA'STERN, *a.* situated, looking, or tending towards the east, or that point of the compass in which the sun rises.

EAST GRINSTEAD, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, and a handsome church. It was disfranchised by the Reform Bill in 1832. The number of inhabitants in 1831, was 3364. It is seated on a hill 20 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 S. by E. of London.

EAST-HA'RLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 89 N. E. of London.

EAST ILSLEY, a town in Berkshire, seated between two hills, among fruitful corn-fields, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It has a market every Wednesday in the summer, chiefly for sheep; and is 14 miles N. W. of Reading; and 54 W. of London. Population 738.

EAST-LOO'E, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, seated pretty commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which it has a large stone bridge, leading to West Looe, which stands between two hills. They are both disfranchised and their united population is 1363. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fishery. They are 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 231 W. by S. of London.

EA'STWARD, *a.* [*eastweard*, Sax.] towards the east, or that point of the compass where the sun rises when in the equinoctial points.

EA'SY, *a.* to be performed without fatigue, incumbrance, or difficulty; not difficult; free from disturbance or anxiety; quiet; unmolested; believing without inquiry or opposition; credulous; complying; free from bodily pain; unconstrained; without formality; ready; elegantly negligent.

To EAT, *v. a.* [preter. *ate* or *eat*, participle *eat* or *eaten*; *etan*, Sax.] to devour or consume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode or destroy, applied to the action of some corrosive substance; to consume prodigally; to retract or unsay a thing, when joined to *word*. Neuterly, to go to meals; to feed; to take food; to consume by corroding.

EA'TABLE, *a.* edible; fit for food, or capable of being chewed and swallowed; that may be eaten.

EA'TER, *s.* a person who chews and swallows any food; that which corrodes.

EA'TINGHOUSE, *s.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed; a cook's shop.

EAVES, *s.* [*efese*, Sax.] the edges of a roof which hang over a house.

To EA'VESDROP, *v. a.* to catch what drops from the eaves of a house. Figuratively, to listen under the windows of a person's house, in order to discover secrets.

EA'VESDROPPER, *s.* one who listens under a person's windows, in order to discover the secrets of a family.

EBB, *s.* [*ebba*, Sax.] the flowing back, or retreat of water towards the sea; a shrinking of water in a river, by the turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay; decline; waste; a low condition.

To EBB, *v. n.* to flow back towards the sea. Figuratively, to decline; to decay; to waste.

EBIONITES, a sect of heretics, who rose at the very beginning of the church: they are distinguished into two kinds: the one believed that Jesus Christ was born of a virgin, and all the other parts of the Christian religion, but added the *Jewish* ceremonies to it; and the others believed him to be born after the manner of other men, and denied his divinity.

E'BEN, E'BON, or E'BONY, *s.* [*ebenus*, Lat.] in Natural History, a kind of wood, brought from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy, susceptible of a very fine polish, and on that account used in Mosaic and inlaid works.

EBRI'ETY, *s.* [*ebrietas*, Lat.] intoxication occasioned by strong liquors; drunkenness.

EBRI'LLADE, *s.* [Fr.] a check of the bridle, which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY, *s.* [*ebriositas*, Lat.] habitual drunkenness.

E'BRO, a river of Spain, which rises in Asturias, among the mountains of Santillana, at the borders of Old Castile, and runs by Saragossa and Tortosa, into the Mediterranean.

EBULLI'TION, *s.* [*ebullitio*, Lat.] the act of boiling up with heat. Figuratively, an intestine motion of the particles of the body; the commotion, struggle, fermentation, or effervescence, occasioned by mingling together any alkaline and acid liquors.

ECCE'NTRIC, or ECCE'NTRICAL, *a.* [*eccentricus*, Lat.] departing or deviating from a centre; not having the same centre with another circle. Figuratively, not answering the

same design; not answering the end intended. Irregular; not consistent with any rule or established custom.

ECCENTRICITY, *s.* deviation from a centre; the state of a thing with a different centre from another; excursion from an employment, or proper sphere of action; an improper situation; deviation from established rules; peculiarity. In Astronomy, the distance between the focus and the centre of a planet's elliptic orbit.

ECCHYMO'SIS, ek-ke-mo-sis, *s.* [ἐκχύμωσις, Gr.] in Surgery, extravasation of blood from a vein in the arm between the flesh and skin.

E'CCLESFIELD, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles N. of Sheffield, containing about 7900 inhabitants.

E'CCLESHALL, a town in Staffordshire, noted for trading in pedlars' wares, with a market on Friday, and about 4471 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of the river Sow, 7 miles N. W. of Stafford, and 148 N. W. of London.

ECCLESIA'STES, *s.* [ἐκκλησιαστὴς, Gr.] a canonical book of the Old Testament, the design of which is to shew the vanity of sublunary things. A preacher; a churchman.

ECCLESIA'STIC, or ECCLESIA'STICAL, *a.* [*ecclesiasticus*, Lat.] relating or appropriated to the service of the church; not secular.

ECCLESIA'STIC, *s.* a person devoted to the service of the church; a clergyman.

E'CCLESTON, a town of Lancashire, 24 miles S. of Lancaster, communicating with all the inland navigations.

ECCOPROTICS, *s.* [ἐκ and κόπρος, Gr.] in Physic, medicines which purge gently.

E'CHINATE, or E'CHINATED, e-ki-nate, or e-ki-na-ted, *part.* or *a.* [from *echinus*, Lat.] bristled like a hedgehog; set with prickles.

ECHINUS, e-ki-nus, *s.* [Lat.] a hedgehog; a shell-fish set with prickles. In Botany, the prickly head or cover of the seed or top of any plant. In Architecture, a member or ornament near the bottom of the Ionic and other capitals, next to the abacus; taking its name from the roughness of its carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chesnut, or the prickly coat of a hedgehog; it is called *ovolo* by the Italians, and *eggs and anchors* by English workmen, because carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.

E'CHO, ek-ko, *s.* [ἦχω, Gr.] a sound reverberated, or reflected to the ear from some solid body. In Music, the repeating some parts of the strain in a very low or soft tone. By the Poets, *Echo* is supposed to be a nymph who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

To E'CHO, *v. n.* to resound; to be sounded back a second time. Actively, to multiply a sound.

ECCLAIRCI'SSEMENT, ek-lair-seez-mong, *s.* [Fr.] the act of clearing up, or explaining any affair by word of mouth.

ECLA'T, e-klaw, *s.* [Fr.] splendour; lustre, or glory.

ECLECTIC, *a.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς, Gr.] selecting; or having the power of choosing or preferring.

ECLE'GMA, *s.* [from ἐκ and λείχειν, Gr.] a form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick.

ECLI'PSE, *s.* [ἔκλειψις, Gr.] in Astronomy, the darkening of one of the luminaries, by the interposition of some opaque body between it and the eye, or between it and the moon. The sun is eclipsed by the moon's intervening between the earth and the sun. An eclipse of the moon is when the earth, being between the sun and moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon her: if the light of the sun be kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a *total eclipse;* if from a part only, it is a *partial* one. A state of darkness, or want of knowledge, applied to the mind.

To ECLI'PSE, *v. a.* to darken any luminary. Figuratively, to destroy any light; to drown a lesser light by superior splendour; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLI'PTIC, *s.* [from ἐκλειπτικὸς, Gr.] in Astronomy, a great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of about 23° 28′, which is the sun's greatest declination; or, more strictly speaking, it is the path or way, among the fixed stars, that the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. Some call it the way of the sun; because the sun, in his apparent annual motion, never deviates from it, as all the other planets do, more or less. It is called *ecliptic*, because eclipses of the sun and moon happen when they are in or near it. In Geography, it is a great circle on the terrestrial globe, not only answering to, but falling within, the plane of the celestial *ecliptic*.

E'CLOGUE, ek-log, *s.* [ἐκλογὴ, Gr.] a pastoral poem whose scenes are confined to rural life, and whose personages are shepherds, or goatherds.

ECO'NOMY, *s.* See OECONOMY.

ECPHRA'CTICS, ek-frak-tiks, *s.* [from ἐκ and φράττω, Gr.] such medicines as open the vessels through which the humours are to pass, or which render tough humours thin, and thereby promote their discharge.

E'CSTASY, *s.* [ἔκστασις, Gr.] any sudden passion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time absorbed; excessive joy or rapture, grief or anxiety; enthusiasm.

E'CSTASIED, *a.* enraptured; elevated; rapt; absorbed; filled with enthusiasm.

ECSTA'TIC, or ECSTA'TICAL, *a.* enraptured, or elevated to an ecstasy. Tending to external objects.

E'CTYPE, *s.* [ἔκτυπος, Gr.] a copy.

E'CURIE, *s.* [Fr.] a covered place wherein horses are housed; a stable.

EDA'CIOUS, *a.* [*edax*, Lat.] eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDA'CITY, *s.* [*edacitas*, Lat.] voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

To E'DDER, *v. a.* to bind or interweave a fence.

E'DDER, *s.* such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other.

E'DDY, *s.* [from *ed* and *ea*, Sax.] water which is beat and returns back again to the place from whence it flowed. Figuratively, a whirlpool; a circular motion; a whirlwind.

E'DDY, *a.* whirling, moving in a circular manner. *Eddy-water*, among mariners, implies dead water.

EDE'MATOSE, *a.* [from οἴδημα, Gr.] swelling; full of humours. See OEDEMATOUS.

EDE'NTATED, *a.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] deprived of teeth.

EDE'SSA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, once the residence of the Macedonian kings. It is seated near the Vistricza, 44 miles W. N. W. of Salonica. Lon. 22. 3. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

E'DGAR, (son of Edmund) succeeded his brother in 959, when he was 16 years of age. His reign was one continual calm, without any wars or commotions, which was owing to his vast preparations both by sea and land, so that none dared to attack him, and without striking a stroke, he obliged the kings of Wales, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, to acknowledge him for their sovereign; and it is said, that he was rowed down the river Dee by eight kings, his vassals, he himself sitting at the helm. There was another circumstance also which tended to keep things quiet during all Edgar's reign; and that was, his being the greatest patron of the monks, who had it in their power to preserve peace. He recalled Dunstan, and made him archbishop of Canterbury. The secular priests were expelled the monasteries,



and the regulars put in their room; these latter were also again put in possession of the ecclesiastical benefices, and the seculars ejected. He contrived a good expedient to clear the country of wolves, which were then very numerous, and made terrible havoc among the flocks. Instead of the tributes of gold, silver, and cattle, paid him by the Welsh, he ordered them, in 961, to bring him every year 300 wolves' heads; and published throughout England, a general pardon to all criminals, on condition they brought him, by such a time, a certain number of wolves' tongues, in proportion to their several crimes; so that in three years' time there was not one left. He also freed the nation from the worst kind of wolves, corrupt and unjust judges and magistrates. This king married Elfrida, the daughter of the earl of Devonshire; the story contains somewhat extraordinary. Edgar hearing that Ordgar earl of Devonshire had a daughter named Elfrida, esteemed the greatest beauty in England, he was resolved to make her his wife, if she answered the description; and sent earl Ethelwold, his favourite, to bring him an account. Ethelwold, upon seeing the young lady, fell desperately in love with her himself, and privately married her. Upon his return, he told the king there was nothing extraordinary in her; whereupon the king laid aside his design of marrying her. Ethelwold one day represented to the king, that, though Elfrida was not fit for a king, yet she was so great a fortune, that it would be a vast advantage to a subject, and so got the king's leave to marry her; upon which his marriage was solemnized publicly. However, Edgar was informed of Ethelwold's treachery; upon which he was resolved to see her himself; and going into those parts where Ethelwold kept her, upon some pretence or other, he told Ethelwold he desired to see his wife. Ethelwold was quite confounded at this, but he could not prevent it. As soon as the king saw her he was quite enamoured with her beauty, and was resolved to be revenged on the perfidious earl. Soon after, Ethelwold was found murdered in a wood. Edgar shortly after was married to Elfrida, by whom he left one son, Ethelred, who succeeded his brother Edward. Edgar died, 975, in the 32d year of his age, having reigned about 16 years after Edwy's death: he was buried at Glastonbury. Edgar was a prince of a very mixed character, in which the vicious passions very often predominated. Though we grant him to have been a sound politician, an excellent legislator, and a monarch whose abilities were employed for the benefit of his country, we must own at the same time that he ascended the throne of Mercia by the most flagrant injustice; that he was superstitious in his religion, lawless in his passions, and bloody in his revenge; for, exclusive of the vengeance upon Ethelwold, he destroyed the whole Isle of Thanet with fire and sword, because a few of the inhabitants had been concerned in plundering some merchants from York. He extended his liberality to men of learning and genius; his court was hospitable and magnificent, and generally filled with a concourse of foreigners, who were charmed with his elegance and politeness; and, from the tranquillity of his reign, he acquired the title of Edgar the Pacific.

EDGE, *s.* [*ecge*, Sax.] the sharp side of any cutting instrument; a narrow part arising from one which is broader; the extremity, border, or outside of a thing; intenseness of desire; keenness; acrimony of temper. *To set the teeth on edge*, means to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE, *v. a.* to sharpen, or make an instrument cut better; to border, or put something round the extremities of a thing; to exasperate; to excite; to put in such a position as to make way or give room; to advance beyond a line, or situation. Neuterly, to advance, or move forward against any obstacle, or body moving in an opposite direction; to go close upon a wind, and sail slow.

EDGED, *part.* sharp, opposed to blunt.

EDGELESS, *a.* not fit to cut with; unable to cut; blunt.

EDGETOOL, *s.* a tool made sharp to cut.

EDGEWARE, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, on the Roman road leading to St. Alban's, 8 miles N. W. of London.

EDGEWISE, *ad.* with the edge in a particular direction.

EDGING, *s.* something added by way of ornament; a narrow lace. In Gardening, rows of shrubs or plants, placed round the extremities of a bed instead of borders.

EDIBLE, *a.* [from *edo*, Lat.] fit to be eaten; fit for food.

EDICT, *s.* [*edictum*, Lat.] in matters of civil policy, an order or instrument, signed and sealed by a prince, to serve as a law to his subjects.

EDIFICATION, *s.* [*ædificatio*, Lat.] improvement; instruction; the act of advancing a person in religion.

EDIFICE, *s.* [*ædificium*, Lat.] a building or house, generally applied to signify some large or pompous building.

EDIFIER, *s.* one who improves another by instruction.

To EDIFY, *v. a.* [*ædifico*, Lat.] to build. To improve by instruction; to instruct, or teach.

EDILE, *s.* [*ædilis*, Lat.] the title of an officer among the Romans, who resembled in many particulars our justice of the peace, or the city-marshal in London.

EDINBURGH, a city, the capital of Scotland, situated in a county to which it gives name, on three hills. It may properly be divided into the Old and New Towns. The situation of the Old Town is singular and striking: it stands on the middle ridge, or hill, which is narrow and steep, and terminated abruptly on the W. by the castle, a very ancient building, accessible only by a drawbridge, and erected on a lofty precipitous rock. The High Street, a mile in length, and generally 90 feet broad, extends from the Castle to Holyrood House. On each side of this steep hill the houses form narrow lanes, which are called Closes, and extend N. and S. Many of them are lofty; but so piled, as it were, upon each other, that they are neither commodious nor elegant. The New Town is situated on the side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S. and N. with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of uniform streets and squares, including several public buildings, the whole built entirely of stone, with considerable taste and elegance. The buildings on the S. side of the Old Town, though inferior to those on the N. are extensive and stately. The most striking object here is the New College, built by public subscription, on the site of the old one, on a large and magnificent plan. The number of students in the university is estimated at 1000, of whom 400 study medicine. The University of Edinburgh is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. The High School of Edinburgh has also been long famous for the scholars it has produced. The city is governed by a lord provost, a guild council, and 25 common council, but, though the metropolis of Scotland, it sends but one representative to parliament. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden. Edinburgh has numerous manufactures, and particularly of fine linen and cambric. The principal public buildings are, the palace of Holyrood House, the Royal Exchange, built in 1753, the Post Office, the Register Office, the Physicians' Hall, Herriot's Hospital, founded in 1628, for the education of 140 poor boys, Watson's Hospital, for the sons of decayed merchants, an hospital for orphans, and a Royal Infirmary, in-

corporated by charter in 1736. Edinburgh contains, with Leith, about 162,156 inhabitants, and is supplied with water, conveyed in cast-iron pipes from Commiston, 4 miles to the W. A constant guard in uniform, are kept in the guard-house, who patrol the streets every night. It is two miles S. S. W. of Leith, which is its port, 54 W. N. W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 377 N. by W. of London. Lat. 55. 56. N. lon. 3. 12. W. Elects 2 representatives.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or *Mid Lothian*, a populous, well cultivated, fertile, and pleasant county of Scotland, 27 miles in length, and from 6 to 16 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, which separates it from Fifeshire; on the E. by the shires of Haddington and Berwick; on the S. by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk; and on the W. by the shire of Linlithgow. It is divided into 41 parishes, and in 1831 contained 219,592 inhabitants. The soil is fertile in corn and grass; and in the earth are found coals, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala. Elects one county member.

EDITION, *s.* [*editio*, Lat.] the publication or impression of a book; republication.

EDITOR, *s.* one who prepares a work for the press, and examines the proof-sheets while it is printing.

EDMONTON, a village 7 miles N. of London, containing about 8192 inhabitants.

EDMUND, *I.* the eldest of Edward the Elder's legitimate sons, was about 18 years of age when he came to the crown of England. No sooner had Edmund begun his reign, but the restless Danes prepared for a revolt; and Anlaff, who had fled to Ireland after his late defeat, returned; being furnished with troops from Olaus, king of Norway, he recovered Northumberland, and marched into Mercia; and by the assistance or his countrymen got possession of several places which Edward had taken from them. King Edmund marched towards the north, and engaged Anlaff near Chester; and was preparing to renew the fight next day; but the archbishops of Canterbury and York, who were in the two armies, obtained a treaty to be concluded by break of day, by which Edmund yielded up to the Danes all the country north of Watling-street. King Edmund did not like this treaty, but was forced by the nobles to comply with it. Some time after, Anlaff and Reginald, who had likewise been elected kings, the Mercians, Danes, and the king of Cumberland, with one consent, took up arms, in order to shake off the English yoke. As soon as Edmund had intelligence of these proceedings, he marched into Mercia, and took some towns, and put the Danes into such consternation, that the two kings fled out of the island. The Danes upon this threw down their arms, and swore allegiance to Edmund. Then he subdued Cumberland, and gave it to the king of Scotland to fix him in his interest; but reserved the sovereignty of it to himself, and obliged the Scottish king to do him homage for it. Edmund did not long enjoy the fruits of his victories; for as he was celebrating the festival of the conversion of the Saxons, at Pucklekirk, in Gloucestershire, one Leolf, a notorious robber, who had been banished for his crimes, impudently came and seated himself in the hall where the king was at dinner. Edmund, provoked at his insolence, ordered him to be seized; but perceiving he was drawing his dagger to defend himself, the king started up in a great rage, and taking hold of him by the hair, dragged him out of the hall; and whilst he was wholly engaged in venting his passion, Leolf stabbed him to the heart, so that he fell dead on the spot, in the 8th year of his reign, A. D. 948, leaving behind him two sons, Edwy and Edgar, by Elgiva his wife. Some of this king's laws, still in being, shew how much he regarded the good of his subjects. Among the rest, he ordered, that in gangs of robbers, the oldest of them should be hanged; which was the first law in England that punished robbery with death, the punishment before being only pecuniary. Though Edmund reigned but about eight years, yet in that short period he exhibited specimens of extraordinary courage, ability, and regard for the welfare of his subjects.

EDMUND, surnamed Ironside, succeeded Ethelred II. in 1016. Upon his father's death, the city of London, and all the lords that were there, proclaimed him king of England, whilst the Danes, and all the places in their possession, declared for Canute; but a great many of the English who were among them came over to Edmund. Canute's first attempt was upon London, as being Edmund's chief support, which he besieged three times, but without success. Before the last of these sieges, a great battle was fought, in which both kings eminently displayed their courage and conduct, and the two armies parted at last with equal loss on both sides; though the English were in danger of being worsted, by a stratagem of the false Edric, who was now on the side of the Danes: he cut off the head of a soldier who resembled Edmund, held it upon the top of his lance, in sight of the English, and cried, "Fly, fly, you scoundrels; behold the head of your king in whom you trust!" This would infallibly have occasioned their defeat, if Edmund had not shewed himself with his helmet off, and so revived the courage of his soldiers, which by Edric's artifice began to droop. The battle lasted till night, and Edmund prepared to renew it the next morning; but Canute marched off in the night, and went and besieged London a third time. Five pitched battles were fought with various success; in the last, Edric, who had reconciled himself to Edmund, went over to the Danes with the body of forces he commanded, which put the English into such consternation, that they threw down their arms and fled. Nevertheless, Edmund drew together a very powerful army, and marched towards Gloucester, in quest of the enemy; Canute advanced towards him, in order to give him battle. The two kings stood in view of each other, at the head of their respective armies. At last Edmund proposed to Canute, that in order to prevent the effusion of blood, they two should decide the quarrel by single combat. The circumstances relating to this affair are very uncertain. However, the result was, that a peace was concluded, by the partition of the kingdom: Edmund was to have Wessex, *i. e.* all south of the Thames, with London and a part of the ancient kingdom of Essex; and Canute to have Mercia, Northumberland, and East-Anglia. The valiant and generous king Edmund did not enjoy his share quite a year, being murdered by the procurement of the villain Edric, duke of Mercia, and his brother-in-law, who, being conscious what a false traitor he had been, feared the union of the two kings might be destructive to him; he immediately hastened to tell Canute what he had done, who had the greatest abhorrence of so barbarous an action, though he dissembled it for the present, and promised to advance Edric above all the peers of the realm. He was as good as his word; for, not long after, he ordered him to be beheaded, his body to be thrown into the Thames, and his head to be fixed on the highest gate in London. Edmund left two sons, Edmund and Edward, by his wife Algitha. He was buried at Glastonbury; and with him the Saxon monarchy in England in a manner ended, having lasted 190 years from Egbert's establishment; 432 from the foundation of the heptarchy; and 568 from the arrival of Hengist. This prince, during his short reign, exhibited proofs of the most undaunted courage, invincible fortitude, consummate prudence, and sublime generosity.

EDRED, succeeded Edmund *I.* in 948. The Danes, according to their usual custom upon the accession of a new king, began to revolt, and gained over to their side Malcolm, king of Scotland; but Edred marched into Northumberland, and obliged them to sue for peace; upon which Malcolm struck up a peace with Edred, and paid him the stipulated homage. But the Danes would not yet be quiet; he therefore marched into the north, made a terrible slaughter among the rebels, and laid waste the country for several miles. Edric fled into Scotland, and the Northumbrians threw themselves upon Edred for mercy; he generously replaced Edric on the throne, only imposing a tribute on him, and making him swear allegiance to him. But the perfidious Danes laid an ambush for him, as he was returning towards Wessex, and fell suddenly on his rear. Exasperated to the last degree, he returned, divested Northumberland of its royalty, and reduced it to a province; making earl Osulf, an Englishman, the first governor. Edred, now absolute lord of all England, governed his kingdom in perfect tranquillity, and turned his thoughts wholly to religion, wherein he was implicitly directed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, who had in every thing the ascendant over him: by his advice he rebuilt Glastonbury church and monastery; he also rebuilt Croyland and Abington monasteries. Edred died in the 10th year of his reign, in 958.

To E'DUCATE, *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] to bring up a person; to give instruction to a person during his minority.

EDUCATION, *s.* the care taken of a person in his younger years to adorn his mind with learning and morality; formation of manners in youth; nurture.

To EDUCE, *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] to bring out; to extract; to bring to light, or from a state of concealment.

EDU'CTION, *s.* the act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE, *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] to sweeten.

EDULCORATION, *s.* in Pharmacy, the sweetening of a thing by means of honey, sugar, or syrup. In Chemistry, the act of freshening or cleansing a thing from it salts by frequent washing in water.

EDWARD the Elder, succeeded Alfred, in the year 900. Ethelward, son to Alfred's elder brother Ethelbert, aimed at the crown; but meeting with no encouragement from the English, he applied himself to the Danes, who immediately proclaimed him king of England, pretending, as they were possessed of half the kingdom, they had as much right to make a king as the West-Saxons. Edward marched directly against them, and they were obliged to abandon their new made king Ethelward, and banish him out of their country. Ethelward went over to France, and in a short time returned with a large body of Normans, landed them in Essex, and soon made himself master of that province. This encouraged the Danes to take up arms again in his favour. Edward obtained many victories in this war. Ethelward was slain in battle in 905, in which battle (which was very obstinate and bloody on both sides) king Edward lost many of his nobles, and the Danes their king Eolrick. They continued the war two years after, yet they were constrained at last to sue for peace, which they obtained, on condition they would own Edward as their sovereign, and the Normans should return to France. In 910 the war broke out again, and Edward soon beat the Danes in two engagements, and at last quite expelled them out of the kingdom of Mercia. This war lasted, with some intervals of respite, 12 years, in which time a great number of battles were fought, and the Danes continually lost ground, till Edward obliged them to lay down their arms, and acknowledge him once more as their sovereign. After the peace was concluded with the Danes, A. D. 922, Edward marched against the Welsh, obtained a signal victory over them, and compelled the Welsh king Rees ap Madoc to sue for peace, promising to pay the usual tribute for the future. The Cumberland Britons likewise submitted to Edward. He died in the 25th year of his reign, A. D. 925, and was interred at Winchester.

EDWARD the Younger, succeeded Edgar in 974. There were great contentions about the succession. The monks and their party were for Edward, Edgar's eldest son, now about 14 years of age: and the nobles, who were uneasy at the power and great wealth heaped upon the monks, were for Ethelred. In the mean time, Dunstan, fearing to be outvoted, taking advantage of the favour of the people, who had an high opinion of his sanctity, rises on a sudden, and leads prince Edward by the hand towards the church, and there anoints him king. The nobles murmured at this; but seeing he had the people to back him, they were forced to acquiesce. Dunstan immediately assumed the regency. King Edward, after he had reigned little more than three years, came to a tragical end in 979. As he was one day returning from hunting, and came near Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, where his step-mother Elfrida and her son Ethelred resided, he rode off from his company to pay her a visit. Elfrida being informed the king was at the gate, ran to receive him, and pressed him to alight. As he only designed to pay his respects to her as he passed by, he desired a glass of wine to drink her health: which being brought to him as he sat on his horse, the unsuspecting king no sooner lifted the glass to his mouth, but a villain, at the private instigation of the cruel queen, stabbed him in the back with a dagger. He was succeeded by Ethelred, 12 years of age.

EDWARD, the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma, succeeded Hardicanute, June 8, 1041. He had spent great part of his life in Normandy. Godwin, who had made him swear that he would marry his daughter, convened a general assembly, and got Edward acknowledged and proclaimed king of England. Edward was a man of weak understanding, which gave Godwin an opportunity of rising to an exorbitant height of power. He bore a very great hatred against Godwin and his whole family in his heart, which was the reason of his deferring his marriage with his daughter Editha as long as possible; however, after a delay of two years, as he really stood in fear of her father, he espoused her, but never consummated the marriage. He went hastily to Windsor, where his mother's treasures lay, seized them all, and stript her of every thing, leaving her only a small pension for life, and had her confined ten years like a prisoner at Winchester, where she died 1052. Several circumstances concurring, the king and Godwin came at last to an open rupture; but what brought things to a crisis, was the following incident: Eustace, earl of Boloign, having paid a visit to king Edward, was returning to France, and at Dover, one of his people picked a quarrel with a townsman, and killed him. This occasioned a great insurrection of the inhabitants, in which 20 of the earl's people lost their lives. Upon this the king ordered Godwin to go with some troops, and chastise the rioters; but he absolutely refused, saying, justly, that it was not the custom of England to punish men unheard. Edward now came to a fixed resolution to punish the earl for this disobedience; Godwin, having intelligence of it, raised forces to defend himself. However, by the advice of a general assembly convened at Gloucester, a peace was patched up for the present; but it did not last long; for Godwin and his sons, refusing to appear before the general assembly, were banished the realm, and accordingly

they passed over sea. They returned in a hostile manner, and entered the Thames with a fleet of ships; but an accommodation was once more agreed on. A little after, William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, arrived in England, to pay a visit to king Edward. In 1051, Edward abolished for ever the tax called Danegeld, which amounted to 40,000l. a year, and had been paid for 38 years. In 1053 earl Godwin died. In 1054 the Welsh made an inroad into England, and plundered Hereford; but earl Harold, son of Godwin, marched against them with an army he had himself raised, put them to the rout, and drove them out of the country, which raised him very much in the esteem of the people, and they began to talk openly that no man was so worthy to succeed to the crown as Harold. The king, to defeat Harold's hopes, sent for his nephew Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, out of Hungary; he accordingly came over to England, with his son Edgar Atheling, and his two daughters, 1057; but died soon after his arrival. In 1063 the Welsh again renewed their incursions, and were again repulsed by Harold and his brother Toston, who obliged them to dethrone Griffin, and become tributary to England. The Northumbrians, being grievously oppressed by Toston their earl, rose up in arms, and expelled him their country. Harold was sent to chastise them, and restore his brother; but the people made such remonstrances to him of Toston's ill government, that he obtained their pardon, and procured another governor. This entirely gained him the affections of the whole people, for his equity and justice. Whilst Harold was using all the address he was master of to procure his succession to the crown, king Edward gave himself no trouble about it, but was wholly engaged in building the church and monastery of Westminster. He just lived to see them finished, and the ceremony of their dedication performed; and dying in the 24th year of his reign, A. D. 1065, was buried in the sepulchre he had provided for himself in Westminster-abbey; which he built. He was the last king of Egbert's race, though not the last Saxon king, since Harold was of that nation, though not of the blood royal. The mental qualities of Edward did not at all answer to the dignity of his person. He was weak, indolent, and irresolute, and the attachment to his own ease tended in a great measure to the tranquillity of his reign. He seems to have been void of natural affection, and indeed of every other passion that kindles any warm emotion in the human heart. He was equally free from pride and ostentation, moderate in his appetites, complacent in his deportment, charitable to the poor, and extremely punctual in the performance of all religious duties: so that he acquired among the vulgar the title of Saint and Confessor, by which epithet he was canonized by pope Alexander III. about 200 years after his death. His prophecies and revelations are no other than the dreams of superstition; and, as for his curing scrofulous ulcers and tumors by the touch, the sensible part of mankind is by this time very well convinced, that neither he who exercised this apostolic function, in imitation of the French kings, nor any of his successors, ever contributed to the recovery of one patient, by any inherent personal virtue derived from heaven. The passive humanity, or rather easiness of his temper, appears from some private incidents of his life, which are very often more characteristic than those transactions of importance which are the effects of counsel and deliberation. One day, while he reposed himself upon a couch, a page, who little dreamed that he was in the apartment, finding an iron chest open, filled his pockets with the silver it contained; but not satisfied with his booty, he had recourse to it again; when the king, thinking him perhaps too unconscionable, "Boy, (said he very deliberately,) you had better be satisfied with what you have got; for if Hugolin, my chamberlain, should come in, you will lose the whole, and be severely whipt into the bargain." Before the reign of Edward, the countries of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumberland, were governed by their own peculiar laws; but he reduced them all into one body, and ordained that they should be observed in common through the whole kingdom. These were called Edward's laws, in contradistinction to those of the Norman kings, which were introduced in the sequel.

EDWARD I. eldest son of Henry III. who succeeded to the crown of England upon the death of his father, Nov. 16, 1272, was at that time on his return from the Holy Land, and was crowned Aug. 19, 1274, with Eleanor his queen, sister to the queen of Castille, who had attended him in his expedition; Alexander III. king of Scotland, the duke of Bretagne, and all the lords of the realm, being present at the solemnity; on which occasion 500 horses were let loose about the country, for all that could catch them to keep them. The first thing he did after his coronation, was to rectify the abuses in the administration of justice, and the parliament enacted some good laws, which were called the statutes of Westminster. Afterwards he marched with a great army into Wales, and made Llewellyn their prince, who had attempted to throw off the yoke, sue for peace, which was granted on hard terms: but Edward afterwards generously relaxed them, being satisfied with thus mortifying his enemy. In 1279, the earldom of Ponthieu and Montreuil fell to Edward, in right of his queen, upon the death of the queen of Castille her mother. The coin having been very much adulterated, and information having been given that the Jews were chiefly concerned in it, the king caused all that were in the nation to be seized in one day, and 280 of them, being convicted of clipping and coining, received sentence of death, and were executed accordingly. About this time the statute of mortmain passed, to put a stop to the prevailing practice of persons alienating their lands to the church. In 1289 (though some say several years after) the statute of Quo Warranto was passed, occasioned by many persons, during the late troubles, appropriating lands to themselves to which they had no right, by which statute they were obliged to shew their claim; but the king, either through ill advice, or the desire of keeping up money, issued out a proclamation for all that held lands of the crown to lay their title before the judges. The earl of Warren appearing, and being required to shew his title to the lands, drew out an old rusty sword, and said, "It was by this my ancestors gained their estate, and by this I will keep it as long as I live." This brave and bold answer opened the king's eyes, and, thinking better of the matter, he recalled the proclamation. Llewellyn, having revolted, at the instigation of his brother David, committed great ravages on the borders, and defeated the king's generals; but Edward, marching with a numerous army into Wales, totally routed Llewellyn's forces in a great battle, in which Llewellyn himself was slain; and the king caused his head, crowned with ivy, to be exposed to view on the walls of the Tower of London. David his brother, the last of his race, was cruelly put to death as a traitor, and his head fixed up by his brother's, and his four quarters sent to York, Bristol, Northampton, and Winchester. After the defeat of Llewellyn, Edward with ease became master of the whole country, and Wales was united to the crown of England in 1283. The Queen lay in at Carnarvon, where she was brought to bed of a prince, named Edward, who, when he was 17 years of age, was invested with the principality of

Wales; and from that time the king's eldest son has been always Prince of Wales. In 1287, king Edward, leaving the regency to the earl of Pembroke, went over to France, where he staid three years. Being returned into England in 1289, he set about reforming abuses in the administration of justice, punished several judges who were found guilty of taking bribes, and obliged them to swear for the future they would take neither money nor presents, but a moderate breakfast. The next year the Jews were all banished the kingdom. Upon the death of Alexander III. there arose great disputes in Scotland about the succession. The chief of the claimants were John Baliol and Edward Bruce, who, in order to prevent a civil war, chose the king of England arbitrator of their differences; but, before he could proceed to a decision, he declared that he acted in this affair as sovereign lord of all Scotland, and required the states to own him as such, which, though they never expressly did, yet they did not directly oppose his pretensions: however, he was owned as sovereign by all the claimants, and decided in favour of Baliol, whom he declared king of Scotland; upon which he swore fealty, and did homage to king Edward. But Baliol, being afterwards absolved from his oath of fealty by the pope, upon the king of England's treating him in an imperious manner, was determined to throw off the yoke; and took the opportunity of Edward's being at war with France to send a letter to him, renouncing the homage he had paid him; which so exasperated him, that in 1296 he marched his army designed for France into Scotland, and made himself master of that kingdom, and Baliol came and resigned his crown to him. Edward returned to England, carrying with him the crown and sceptre of Scotland, with the rest of the regalia, and the famous stone of Scone, on which the inauguration of the kings was performed. Prince Edward, being left regent on the king's going to Flanders, having assembled the parliament, which granted him a large subsidy, confirmed king John's two charters by an authentic act, which the king put the great seal to in Flanders. While the king was abroad the Scots revolted, and drove the English out of all their strong places in Scotland, leaving them only the single town of Berwick upon Tweed. Edward, upon this, returned forthwith to England, and met the enemy at Falkirk, where he totally routed them, retook all the strong places he had lost, and returned to England. This was in 1298. The next year the whole kingdom rose, and drove the English once more out of Scotland. Edward, enraged at this, entered that kingdom a third time, in 1300, and entirely routed the Scotch army. Edward refusing to accept their offers of submission, the Scots, in despair, offered the sovereignty of their country to Boniface VIII. who readily accepted of it. But Edward had so little regard to the pope's pretensions, that he swore if he heard any more of them, he would destroy Scotland from sea to sea: however, at the instance of the king of France, he granted the Scots a truce; but, on the expiration of it, he sent an army into Scotland, which being divided into three parts to ravage the country, were all routed in one day. Having now concluded a peace with France, in 1303, by which Guienne was restored to Edward, he entered Scotland with so numerous an army, that he met with no resistance, and penetrated to the utmost bounds of the island, laying waste the country on all sides, and took Stirling castle. At his return into England he publicly imprisoned Prince Edward his son, for having committed some outrage against the bishop of Litchfield. The Scots, though often subdued, revolted again, and were again subdued. Edward, upon his return, banished Gaveston, as a corrupter of the Prince, and made the Prince swear never to recall him. The Scots again took up arms under Bruce, who attacked the earl of Pembroke, the king's general in Scotland, defeated him, and took the earl prisoner; after which he gained several other advantages. Edward was now so exasperated against the Scots, that he made vast preparations to destroy them; but he was seized with a distemper at Carlisle, and died at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, on July 7, 1307, aged 68 years, having reigned 34 years, 7 months, and 20 days. When he was near his end, he advised his son to carry his bones at the head of his army, assuring him the rebels could never withstand the sight of them. He ordered him to send his heart to the Holy Land, with 32,000l. for the maintenance of the holy sepulchre, and commanded him never to recall Gaveston. The constitution of parliament, such as it is at this day, was so well established in his reign, that an additional law was made to the great charter, which enacted that no tax should be levied on the people without the consent of the commons. He had, by Eleanor of Castille, four sons and nine daughters; but Edward his successor was the only one of his sons who survived him. By Margaret of France, his second wife, he had two sons and a daughter. Eleanor his queen died in 1297, in memory of whom he erected a cross wherever her corpse rested in the way from Lincolnshire to Westminster. Edward was tall, graceful, and majestic; his constitution was robust and vigorous; and his features were regular and elegant. He excelled in all those accomplishments which captivate the affections of the superficial admirers of exterior performances. He distinguished himself above most of his contemporaries, by his activity and skill in equestrian exercises, in the sports of the field, and in the manœuvres of chivalry. His address was engaging, and his elegance of manners attracted the admiration of those who enjoyed his society. In conversation he was affable, eloquent, and persuasive; mingling the effusions of pleasantry with the most pertinent observations. In private life, he was a strict observer of the laws of honour, and of the dictates of truth. He was a pattern of filial piety, a chaste and affectionate husband, a kind though vigilant parent, an humane and friendly master.—"By his ability and courage," says a moder writer, "he eminently contributed to the suppression of an alarming rebellion, which had shaken to the centre the throne of his imbecile father. By his policy and judgment, he had imparted strength to the government, and vigour to the execution of the laws, which, amidst the indolence and neglect of Henry, had been rarely enforced. To the laurels acquired in his native country, he had added the fame of gallant exploits in the plains of Asia; and had revived among the infidels in Palestine the memory of English valour." The same author pleasantly remarks, that the strength of his constitution appears from his procreative powers; for his last child was begotten after he had entered into his sixty-seventh year." He was celebrated for his judgment, penetration, prudence, and sagacity. He was so cautious and circumspect, that he never brought himself into any dilemma; and possessed such presence of mind, that, when by a concurrence of unavoidable and disastrous circumstances he was involved in any difficulty, he never failed to extricate himself with equal honour and address. His noble achievements in Palestine, France, Wales, and Scotland, pronounce him an accomplished general; nor was he less distinguished for his legislative capacity. His merit as a legislator procured him the appellation of the Justinian of England; for, not to mention the many excellent statutes which were promulgated during his reign, he reformed the administration of justice, and ascertained the proper limits between the different courts of judicature; introduced a new and easy

method of collecting the public taxes; reduced the extravagant power of the pope and clergy; and enacted many wise and salutary laws for preserving the peace of the kingdom, and maintaining order and regularity among his subjects. But, whatever his panegyrists may have said, Edward's character is far from being free from blemish or imperfection. There are some vices in the composition of this prince, which render his claim to extravagant commendation much weaker than that of many other princes. These were, disregard to justice where his own passions were concerned, an immoderate ambition, propensity to despotic acts, and an occasional adoption of sentiments of barbarity and revenge. These imputations on his memory are sufficiently proved by the genuine narrative of his reign.

EDWARD II. king of England, was about 22 years of age when he succeeded his father Edward I. and began his reign by recalling Gaveston, a native of Gascony, the debaucher of his youth, contrary to his father's last command, and his own oath; on whom he heaped numberless favours. He married Isabella of France, daughter of Philip the Fair, at Boulogne, and appointed Gaveston guardian of the realm during his absence; which so exasperated the barons, that they entered into a league to prevent his coronation upon his return; but, on his promising in the next parliament to grant them all they could desire, he was crowned by the bishop of Winchester, February 24, 1308, when he took an oath to preserve the laws, customs, and liberties granted to the clergy and people by St. Edward. However, Gaveston still governed with an absolute sway, and behaved with great insolence; which so provoked the lords, that they got the parliament to join with them to demand Gaveston's banishment, which the king finding he could not avoid, made him governor of Ireland. However, he was soon recalled; upon which the barons obliged the king to place the government in the hands of 21 lords (called ordainers) chosen by parliament, who banished Gaveston; but he was soon recalled, as before. And now several of the noblemen, entering into a confederacy, raised forces, and marched to York, where the king with his favourite were taking their diversions; but upon notice of their approach, he left the place. Gaveston was taken some days after in Scarborough castle, and, after a hasty trial, beheaded; and an accommodation was afterwards effected between the king and the barons, and peace restored in 1313. The same year the queen was delivered of a son, who was named Edward. The Scots taking advantage of the commotions in England, drove the English out of their country. On July 25, 1314, was fought the battle of Bannockburn, in which the English army was totally routed, with a dreadful slaughter; and the Scots made several incursions into England, and ravaged the borders in a terrible manner, till a truce was made for two years. Another war was upon the point of breaking out between the king and the barons, when matters were made up in 1321. In 1323 king Edward marched his army into Scotland; but was obliged to retreat for want of provisions, and the Scots pursued him, and ravaged the country to the very walls of York: at last a truce was agreed on for thirteen years. The lords, jealous of the king, placed a young gentleman, named Hugh Spencer, about him as a spy, and got him made high-chamberlain; but he had the art of insinuating himself so much into the king's favour, as to be made a confidant, and possessed the place of Gaveston in his heart; and he and his father, whom he made earl of Winchester, had the whole management of affairs in their hands: upon which the barons entered into a confederacy, levied troops, and then so vigorously petitioned for the removal of the Spencers, that the king durst not refuse their demands; and the parliament passed an act for their banishment, which was accordingly put into execution. But now affairs began to be in a flame again, by means of the queen, who having received some affront from the governor of Leeds, which belonged to one of the associated barons, she spurred the king to revenge against the whole body; who having taken the castle of Leeds, hanged the governor, and then turned his arms against the barons. He took Warwick castle, and some others; and then thinking himself strong enough to stand against all opposers, he recalled the two Spencers. Most of the confederate barons threw themselves upon the king's mercy: as to those who stood out, many of them were put to death, some fled the kingdom, and others were imprisoned, among whom was Mortimer, whom the Spencers confined in the Tower. The earl of Lancaster, with what troops he could raise, retired into the north, in order to join the Scots; he was taken and beheaded at Pontefract, 9 lords of his party were executed at York, and others in other parts of the kingdom. The Spencers now exercised their exorbitant power without control; and Mortimer, after having been twice condemned, and twice pardoned by the influence of the queen, made his escape to France, where the queen soon followed, under pretence of bringing about an accommodation between her brother and her husband, but with a full intention to be revenged on the Spencers, who had taken all occasions to mortify her; and afterwards got her son over, to do homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, which she had persuaded his father to resign to him. Edward sent letter after letter, commanding the queen to return with her son; but she always made some excuse or other, all the while plotting to dethrone her husband. All the English who had taken refuge in France, or had been banished, came in to her; among whom was Roger Mortimer, who became her chief counsellor. On Sept. 22, 1326, she embarked with a body of forces, though trusting more to her friends in the kingdom. Accordingly she was no sooner landed, than several lords joined her with a great number of forces; so that the king being deserted by all, concealed himself in the abbey of Neath. He had left Spencer the father in Bristol, which being soon taken, the old man was immediately hung up in his armour, without any formality. The city of London declared for the queen; and the bishop of Exeter, who endeavoured to keep it for the king, was beheaded by the populace. Prince Edward was now declared guardian of the realm; and search being made for the king, he was soon found where he lay concealed, having with him only young Spencer, Chancellor Baldock, Simon de Reading, and a few domestics, every body else having deserted him. With these the unhappy king was conducted to Monmouth castle, and the bishop of Hereford was sent to demand the great seal of him; which he delivered up for the queen and prince, to make use of as they thought proper. The queen, having got the great seal, called a parliament in the imprisoned king's name; but before it met, she caused Spencer to be hanged on a gibbet 50 feet high, and Simon de Reading on one 10 feet lower. The parliament being met, Jan. 1327, unanimously agreed that the king should be deposed, and Edward his son made king in his room. The substance of the charge exhibited against him was, that he had not governed according to the laws of the land; in short, that he was found incorrigible, and without hopes of amendment. Prince Edward was immediately proclaimed king in Westminster Hall, by the name of Edward III. But the generous young prince vowing he would not accept of the crown without his father's consent, it was thought necessary to send commissioners to oblige the king

to resign the crown to his son. The king came out in a mourning habit, and fainted away. On his coming to himself, they represented to him the ill consequence that might attend his refusal; upon which he delivered the crown, sceptre, and other ensigns of royalty, into their hands, and made a formal resignation of the regal authority; upon which Sir Thomas Blount, the high constable, broke his staff, and declared all the king's officers discharged. Thus ended the reign of Edward II. Jan. 20, 1327, in the 20th year, and 43d of his age. Besides Edward, who succeeded him, he had another son, called John of Eltham, and two daughters, Joanna, married to David king of Scots, and Eleanor, wife of the Duke of Guelder. Edward is said to have resembled his father in the accomplishments of his person as well as in his countenance; but in other respects he seems to have inherited only the defects of his character; for he was cruel and illiberal, without his valour or capacity. He had levity, indolence, and irresolution, in common with other weak princes; but the distinguishing foible of his character was that unaccountable passion for the reigning favourite, to which he sacrificed every other consideration of policy and convenience, and at last fell a miserable victim. In this reign there was the most terrible earthquake that had ever been felt in England, and a dreadful famine, which lasted three years, and destroyed a vast number of people. During this time, the brewing any sort of beer was prohibited on pain of death, that the corn which used to be consumed that way might be applied to the making of bread. This period is also remarkable for the total suppression of the Knights Templars, not only in England, but all over Christendom; and their estates were assigned to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, now called knights of Malta. This suppression was said to be owing to their enormous vices.

EDWARD III. was proclaimed king on Jan. 20, 1327, and was crowned on the 26th at Westminster, being then in the 14th year of his age. The beginning of his reign gave people room to think they had not changed for the better, which was owing to the bad administration of the queen, who was directed in every thing by Mortimer, who acted more like a sovereign than a subject; and though the parliament had appointed 12 regents during the king's minority, yet Isabella had seized the government into her own hands. King Robert Bruce, thinking to take the advantage of Edward's minority, broke the truce with the English, and sent an army of 20,000 men to ravage the country bordering on Scotland. Edward, exasperated at this, marched an army of 60,000 men, including the Hainaulters, lately brought over; but just as the king was going to head them at York, a quarrel arose between the English and Hainaulters, which came to blows, and a great deal of blood was spilt. This occasioned their stay at York longer than was convenient; and gave the Scots an opportunity of ravaging the country, and posting themselves so that the king could not come to give them battle. The late king was all this time a close prisoner in Kenilworth castle. His harsh treatment began to raise compassion in the people, and Henry of Lancaster entertained some thoughts of setting him at liberty. To prevent this, Lancaster was discharged, and Sir John Maltravers and Sir John Gurney, two men of a brutish disposition, were appointed in his room. They were ordered to remove him from Kenilworth to Berkeley castle, where they received orders to put him to death, which thy executed in a barbarous manner: they put a pillow on his face, to keep him from crying out, thrust a pipe up his fundament, that no scar might appear, and through it run a red-hot iron into his bowels; in which exquisite torture he expired, after he had been deposed about eight months. The wretches who perpetrated this horrid murder came to miserable ends; Gurney dying abroad by the hands of the executioner, and Maltravers perishing in exile. His body was buried in a private manner, in the abbey-church at Gloucester, and it was given out that he died a natural death. In 1328, the young king's marriage with Philippa of Hainault was solemnized, and the same year a treaty of peace was made with Scotland; king Edward renouncing all pretensions to that kingdom, and the princess Joanna, his sister, being given to prince David, the king of Scotland's son. Charles, the brother of queen Isabella, dying without male issue, Edward, as the next heir, sent to demand the crown of France; but Philip de Valois, cousin-german to the late king, causing himself to be crowned, Edward was obliged to let the matter lie dormant for the present, and went over to France in 1329, to pay homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, having privately protested beforehand against the homage he was going to pay. Upon his return to England in 1330, the conduct of the queen and Mortimer were represented to him in such a light, that he caused them both to be seized at Nottingham; then calling a parliament, he told them that, with the consent of his subjects, he intended to take upon himself the government, though he was not at the age prescribed by the law; to which the parliament readily assented. The first thing he did was to seize the extravagant dower of the queen, amounting to two-thirds of the revenue of the crown, and then confined her in the castle of Rising for the remainder of her life, which lasted 28 years; and Mortimer was hanged as a traitor, on the common gallows at Tyburn. The same year the king had a son born to him, who was named Edward. The art of weaving woollen cloth was about this time brought from Flanders into England, by John Kempe, to whom king Edward granted his protection, and invited over fullers, dyers, and other artificers belonging to the manufacture, which has since proved so advantageous to England. Edward now intended to break the dishonourable treaty that queen Isabella and Mortimer had drawn him in to make with Scotland. He set Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, whom Edward I. had made king of Scotland, upon the throne, and young king David was obliged to fly into France; soon after which Baliol was crowned at Scone, and did the same homage to king Edward for Scotland, as his father had done to Edward I. The king of England marched an army to lay siege to Berwick, which was still in king David's hands. The regent of Scotland marched with a great army to its relief, but Edward met him at Halydon-hill, and in a bloody battle, A. D. 1333, entirely routed him; after which Berwick surrendered, which Edward annexed for ever to the crown of England. However, the Scots drove Baliol out of the kingdom; upon which Edward marched with a numerous army in 1335, and attacked Scotland by sea and land; whereupon they submitted. Edward returned to England, leaving the earl of Athol to command in his absence; who, as he was besieging Kildrummy, was attacked, defeated, and slain, by Dunbar and Douglas, who marched to the relief of the place. This occasioned Edward once more to march into Scotland, where he ravaged the counties that had revolted. Then, leaving a small army under Baliol, he came back to England, being now bent upon putting his project against France into execution. He maintained that the Salic Law, in excluding females, did not exclude their male issue; and he was encouraged in his undertaking by Robert d'Artois, whom Philip had disgusted. In 1337 he called a parliament, chiefly to settle the business of the woollen manufacture. He now created his

eldest son duke of Cornwall, who was the first in England who had the title of Duke; and ever since the eldest son of the king of England is by birth duke of Cornwall. The first step Edward took was to order the duke of Brabant to demand the crown of France in his name; at the same time making him his lieutenant-general for that kingdom, and commanding the French, whom he styled his subjects, to obey him. In 1339 he set sail with a considerable fleet, and arrived at Antwerp, where he made a long stay, to settle some matters of importance. The first campaign was not opened till Sept. 1339, which ended without bloodshed. The next year Edward took the title of King of France, using it in all public acts, and quartered the arms of France with his own, adding this motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, God and my Right. He soon after obtained a great victory over the French at sea; for with a fleet of 300 sail, attacking the French fleet of 400, he took or sunk almost all of them. However, a truce was agreed on, by the mediation of the pope, for three years. Edward also made a truce with David for two years, who was returned into Scotland with troops from France. Whilst these truces subsisted, Edward called a parliament, in which he solemnly confirmed all the liberties contained in the great charter, and created his son Edward, Prince of Wales. In 1346, Edward landed in Normandy, with his son, the prince of Wales, who was now about 16 years of age; and after ravaging the country, encamped at Cressy; and on August 26, 1346, a very obstinate and bloody battle was fought, which proved fatal to the French. The prince of Wales, young as he was, performed wonders. To him the victory was chiefly owing, the king his father leaving him the honour of it. Philip was wounded in the neck and thigh, and being forced to retire, the victory was soon completed. There was slain in this battle, the king of Bohemia, who was blind; the earl of Alençon, Philip's brother; the duke of Lorrain; the earls of Flanders and Blois; 1500 other eminent noblemen, and 120 knights; and above 80 French standards taken. It is said, that in this famous battle the English first made use of cannon, then unknown to the French. After this, Edward besieged Calais, which held out a year; and he at last reduced it by famine, and then consented to a year's truce. During the siege of Calais, the king of Scots advanced as far as Durham at the head of a numerous army; but queen Philippa, marching against him, defeated him, and took him prisoner. King David remained a prisoner eleven years, and then was released upon giving 20 hostages to pay 100,000 marks, at 10,000 a year, till all was paid. A ten years' truce was at this time agreed upon between the two kingdoms. David died in 1368, and left his crown to Robert Stuart his nephew. Not long after the taking of Calais, Edward instituted the most famous order of knighthood in the world, viz. that of the Garter. About the same time, the merchants having complained of the depredations committed by some Spanish ships on the English coast, Edward did not disdain to go in person with some ships, and give chase to these corsairs. He took 26 of their large ships, sunk some, and dispersed the rest. Philip de Valois dying in 1350, left his son his successor, who prolonged the truce to 1354, and then to the year following; but it was ill observed on both sides. When it was near expiring, Edward invested the prince of Wales with the duchy of Guienne, and sent him thither to prosecute the war; who having advanced to the gates of Bourges, upon his return was met by the king of France with an army of 66,000 men, near Poictiers; and here a memorable battle was fought, on September 19, 1356, in which the prince of Wales, notwithstanding the vast superiority of the French, gained a complete victory, and took king John prisoner, with Philip, his fourth son. The duke of Bourbon, the constable of France, the marshal de Nelse, about 50 other great lords, and 800 gentlemen, were slain. A truce for two years was soon after agreed on; and the prince came over to England, bringing the captive king along with him, who was treated with the greatest respect by all the royal family. King John agreed upon a treaty with the king of England, in order to recover his liberty; but the states of France refused to ratify it: upon which Edward, in 1360, went over to France with an army of 100,000 men, with an intent to subdue the kingdom: but he did not carry his point; for though he ravaged the country to the very gates of Paris, yet he could by no means draw the dauphin and the regent out to an engagement; so that his army mouldering away with sickness, and tired with fruitless attempts, he consented to a treaty of peace, which was signed May 8, 1360, whereby the king of France was to pay three millions of crowns of gold for his ransom, and the king of England was to hold Guienne, Calais town, castles, and territories, and several other places; and king John was set at liberty, returned to France, and fulfilled the treaty. In 1363, king John came over to England again, about some matters of importance, and was very honourably received by king Edward. The kings of Scotland and Cyprus being in England at the same time, Sir Henry Picard, citizen and wine merchant of London, entertained the four kings and their retinues with a magnificent feast at his own house. King John died in England, April 8, following. In 1366, pope Urban V. in a haughty manner, demanded the tribute which king John of England obliged himself and his successors to pay to the holy see, of which there were 30 years due. But both king and parliament so vigorously opposed this imposition, declaring king John's engagement to be null, as without consent of parliament, and contrary to his coronation oath, that the pope thought fit to drop it; and neither Edward nor his successors had any more trouble on that head. In 1368, Edward lost his second son, Lionel, duke of Clarence. The year following, Charles V. of France broke the treaty of Bretagne, and declared war against Edward; and the English were so unfortunate as to be deprived of all their late acquisitions in France, except Calais. However, a truce was concluded between the two crowns in 1374. At the beginning of this war queen Philippa died. King Edward, now in his old age, fell in love with Alice Perrers, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to queen Philippa, of whom he was so fond as to squander the public money on her. The parliament obliged him to send her away, but he soon recalled her. On June 8, 1376, died Edward prince of Wales, the delight of the nation, in the 46th year of his age. He was called the Black Prince, from his wearing black armour. The parliament attended his corpse to Canterbury, where he was interred. He had married Joanna, daughter to Edmund earl of Kent, who was beheaded by the intrigues of Isabella and Mortimer, at the beginning of this reign. By her he left one son, Richard, about ten years old, whom the king his grandfather created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, designing him for his successor. King Edward died at Sheen, June 21, 1377, in the 65th year of his age, and 51st of his reign, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. This great prince, when he drew near his end, saw himself deserted by every body. Alice, his favourite, when she saw him dying, seized upon every thing that was valuable, even to the ring on his finger. He had, besides his two sons already mentioned, William, who died an infant; John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; Edmund, surnamed of Langley, earl of Cambridge, and duke of York; William of Windsor, who died young; and

Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. He had also five daughters. Edward III. was undoubtedly one of the greatest of England's princes, either as a warrior, a law-giver, a monarch, or a man. He possessed the courage and romantic spirit of Alexander; the penetration, the fortitude, the polished manners, of Julius; the magnificence, the liberality, the wisdom, of Augustus Cesar. He was tall, majestic, finely shaped, with a piercing eye, and aquiline visage. He excelled all his contemporaries in feats of arms and personal address; and was courteous, affable, and eloquent. He was a constitutional knight-errant; and his example diffused the spirit of chivalry through the whole nation. In imitation of the youthful monarch, who delighted in tilts and tournaments, every individual betook himself to the exercise of arms, every breast glowed with emulation, every heart panted with the thirst of glory; and when he took the field, there was not a soldier in his army who did not serve from sentiment, and fight for reputation. The love of glory was certainly the predominant passion of Edward, to the gratification of which he did not scruple to sacrifice the feelings of humanity, the lives of his subjects, and the interests of his country; and nothing could have induced or enabled the people to bear the load of taxes with which they were encumbered in this reign, but the love and admiration of his person, the fame of his victories, and the excellent laws and regulations which the parliament enacted with his advice and concurrence. In this reign lived the famous Dr. John Wickliff, the first celebrated English reformer.

EDWARD IV. earl of March, son of Richard duke of York, who was slain in the battle of Wakefield, was about 19 years of age when he was proclaimed king on March 5, 1461, in the room of Henry VI. by virtue of an extraordinary kind of election; for the earl of Warwick having drawn up his troops in St. John's Fields, and caused the people who came out to see them to form a ring, he stood in the middle, and asked them with a loud voice, first, whether they would have Henry of Lancaster for king? They all cried, "No, no." Then he demanded of them, whether they would have Edward, son of the late duke of York, for their king? To which the whole multitude answered with loud acclamations, expressing their assent. This done, he assembled a great council of the nobles and magistrates, in and about London, who declared the crown was devolved on Edward, and accordingly made him an offer of it, which, with a great show of modesty, he accepted. In the beginning of his reign he caused a tradesman of London to be executed, for saying he would make his son heir to the crown; meaning, as he said, his own house, which had that sign. A few days after his proclamation, he put himself at the head of an army of 40,000 men, in order to march against queen Margaret, whose army was increased to 60,000, and gained a complete victory over the queen's army, in a great battle between Caxton and Tewton, in Yorkshire, which was fought on Palm Sunday, and continued from morning to night, in which it is said near 37,000 lost their lives. He then returned to London, where he arrived on June 8, and was crowned the 29th. Shortly after, king Edward called a parliament, which approved of his coronation, confirmed his title, and repealed all the acts which had been made against the house of York. Queen Margaret having received succours from France, entered Northumberland, with Henry and the prince her son, in 1463: but her army was defeated; and Henry, Margaret, and her son, escaped and fled into Scotland. Soon after Edward concluded a truce with France, with the duke of Burgundy, and with Scotland. Henry came privately into England, hoping to conceal himself there, till he should have an opportunity of escaping by sea; but unhappily, being discovered, and seized at Waddington-hall, in Lancashire, whilst he was at dinner, he was, in an ignominious manner, conducted to London, and confined in the Tower. Margaret went over, with the young prince, to René of Anjou, her father. King Edward granted pardon to all Henry's friends, excepting only Ralph Grey and Humphrey Nevil. In 1464 the king fell desperately in love with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey. He made her his wife, and immediately created Sir Richard Woodville, the queen's father, earl of Rivers, who soon after was made treasurer and high constable of England; and Anthony Woodville, his son, was married to the richest heiress in England. This marriage displeased the nation, particularly the earl of Warwick, who had just concluded a match for the king with the queen of France's sister, and who was resolved to use his utmost efforts to depose him. In 1469 he fomented an insurrection in Yorkshire, and the malecontents met the earl of Pembroke with the king's forces, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where a battle was fought, in which Pembroke was defeated, and being taken, was beheaded by the rebels, with Sir Richard Herbert his brother. In Northamptonshire the rebels went in a tumultuous manner to a mansion house of the earl of Rivers, the queen's father, seized him, and beheaded him at Northampton. The king, no way suspecting Warwick, granted him and his brother a commission to raise troops; which they did, and declared for the rebels. The king hereupon marched against them in person; and whilst a negociation was on foot, in order to an accommodation, the earl of Warwick attacked the king's camp in the night, put them in the utmost confusion, and took the king prisoner, who was conducted to Middleham castle, in Yorkshire: this was in 1470. Edward found means to make his escape, by bribing his guard, and went to London; and now both sides prepared for war. Sir Robert Wells went to raise forces in Lincolnshire, and was met by the king at Stamford, who routed his whole army, and Wells himself was taken and beheaded. Warwick and Clarence retired into France, to concert new measures. Lewis having furnished the earl of Warwick with money and troops, he set sail with the duke of Clarence, landed at Dartmouth, and his army was soon increased to 60,000. He forthwith proclaimed Henry VI. and marched in pursuit of Edward, who fled, and took refuge in Holland; and then, in Oct. 1470, the earl of Warwick released king Henry out of the Tower, after a six years' imprisonment, who was solemnly proclaimed on the 14th, as again ascending the throne. A parliament was now called, which met on November 20, and voted Edward a traitor and usurper, confiscated all his estates, annulled all the acts made in his reign, and declared all those to be rebels who had borne arms in defence of Edward's pretended right. The duke of Burgundy, to whom Edward had fled for protection, having furnished him with some money, ships, and men, he landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, 1471; and, having gained over the duke of Clarence, marched to London, and entered the city amidst the acclamations of the people. Henry, after a seven months' phantom of sovereignty, was sent again to the Tower. On April 14, a fierce battle was fought between the king and the earl of Warwick at Barnet, which began early in the morning, and continued till noon; but Warwick's army being overpowered, was put to the rout, great numbers being slain on the spot, with the earl himself, and the marquis of Montague, his brother. Queen Margaret, who, with prince Edward her son, was just arrived from France, was very much shocked with the news; and, abandoning herself to grief and despair, took sanctuary at

the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire. But the duke of Somerset, the earl of Pembroke, and the other lords, persuading her to try her fortune once more, by putting the prince of Wales, her son, at the head of an army, she consented, and those lords, in a very short time, got together a great number of troops. The king marched against them; and, coming up with them at Tewkesbury, where they entrenched themselves, eight days after the battle of Barnet, entered their camp, and entirely routed them with a terrible slaughter. The queen, the prince of Wales, and the duke of Somerset, were taken: the last was beheaded; the prince, then 18 years old, was stabbed to death in cold blood; and queen Margaret was imprisoned in the Tower, where she remained till 1475, and was ransomed by Lewis XI. for 50,000 crowns. As to Henry VI. he was murdered in the Tower, in the 50th year of his age. The king, not content with the severity he had exercised against the Lancastrian party, completed the tragedy in 1478, by the death of his own brother, the duke of Clarence; being instigated thereto by the queen, the duke of Gloucester, and the rest of Clarence's enemies. And now Edward gave himself up to his pleasures, in which he was extravagantly profuse, which put him upon extorting money from his subjects by very cruel methods. He was seized with a violent fever, which carried him off on April 9, 1483, in the 42d year of his age, and 23d of his reign. He had a great many mistresses, among whom was Jane Shore, wife to a citizen of London. By his queen Elizabeth he had Edward prince of Wales, who succeeded him; Richard, duke of York; Elizabeth, who was married to king Henry VII.; Cicely, married to lord Wells; Anne, married to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk; Bridget, who was a nun; Mary, who died unmarried; and Catharine, whose husband was William Courtney, lord of Devonshire. Edward was a prince of the most elegant person and insinuating address; endowed with the utmost fortitude and intrepidity; possessed of uncommon sagacity and penetration; but, like all his ancestors, was brutally cruel and vindictive, perfidious, lewd, perjured, and rapacious, without one liberal thought, without one sentiment of humanity.

EDWARD V. then about 12 years old, was proclaimed immediately after the death of his father, though he was never crowned; being deposed by his uncle Richard duke of Gloucester, who got himself to be proclaimed king, June 20, 1483, and afterwards procured the murder of his nephews, Edward V. and Richard duke of York, by two ruffians, who rushing into their chamber in the Tower, stifled them in their beds, and then buried them under the staircase. This, sir James Tyrrel, whom Richard had made governor of the Tower for this purpose, confessed at his execution in the next reign. However, as it was an opinion implicitly received, that the bodies had been removed, by Richard's orders, to consecrated ground, their bones lay undiscovered till the reign of Charles II. by whose orders they were put into a marble urn, and deposited among the monuments of the royal family, in the chapel of Henry VII. with a Latin monumental inscription on it, of which the following is a translation: "Here lie the remains of Edward V. king of England, and of Richard duke of York. These unhappy brothers, who were shut up in the Tower, and there smothered with pillows, by order of their perfidious uncle, Richard, the usurper of the throne, were privately and indecently buried. Their much-desired bones, diligently and often sought for in vain, (July 17, 1674, one hundred and ninety-one years after their death,) were dug up in the ruins of a staircase, which formerly led to the chapel of the White Tower, and known by most undoubted tokens. The most compassionate king Charles II. pitying their severe fate, thought fit to order these most unfortunate princes this place among the monuments of their forefathers; in the year of our Lord 1678, and the 30th of his reign." Edward V. reigned 2 months and 12 days.

EDWARD VI. the only son of Henry VIII. by his queen Jane Seymour, succeeded his father at the age of nine years and three months, and was a prince of excellent qualities. He was proclaimed January 31, 1547, by the name of Edward VI. and was crowned Feb. 20. The late king had appointed a regency during his minority, which was fixed to his 18th year. The regency being met, thought proper to choose a president, with the title of Protector of the Realm, and Governor to the King, who was to do nothing without the consent of the majority. The choice fell upon the earl of Hertford, the king's uncle, who was afterwards made duke of Somerset. In this reign many learned reformers took refuge in England, on whom king Edward bestowed pensions. In 1553, the young king fell into a consumption, and died July 6, being in the 16th year of his age, having reigned six years, five months, and nine days. He was a prince of fine accomplishments. He kept a journal, which is preserved in the British Museum, in which he regularly entered all the important transactions of his reign. He was remarkably pious, and continued firmly attached to those principles of the Reformation which he had imbibed while young, and which made a great progress in his reign. He confirmed his father's grants of Christ's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals, and founded Bridewell and St. Thomas's hospitals. He also founded several schools, which were mostly endowed out of the church lands. Edward is celebrated by historians for the beauty of his person, the sweetness of his disposition, and the extent of his knowledge. By the time he had attained his 16th year he understood the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages; he was versed in the sciences of logic, music, natural philosophy, and master of all the theological disputes; insomuch that the famous Hieronymus Cardamus, in his return from Scotland, visiting the English court, was astonished at the progress he had made in learning, and afterwards extolled him in his works as a prodigy of nature. Notwithstanding these encomiums, he seems to have had an ingredient of bigotry in his disposition, which would have rendered him very troublesome to those of tender consciences, who might have happened to differ from him on religious principles: nor can we reconcile either to his boasted humanity or penetration, his consenting to the death of his uncle, who had served him faithfully, unless we suppose he wanted resolution to withstand the importunities of his minister, and was deficient in that vigour of mind, which often exists independent of learning and culture.

EDWY succeeded Edred in 958, and was no sooner on the throne than he commanded Dunstan, who had been treasurer to the late king, to give an account of the money entrusted to him. Dunstan refused to obey, alleging the money had been expended for pious uses. The king's council were not for pushing this affair any farther, for fear of the people, who had a high notion of Dunstan's sanctity, and an extravagant veneration for the monks and their religious houses; so that they branded every one who spoke against them as impious and profane. However, to mortify the abbot, the monks were turned out of the benefices they had invaded, and the secular priests restored. Upon this the monks vented the most bitter invectives imaginable. Dunstan, who was supposed to be the chief author of these clamours, was banished, or, as some say, voluntarily retired to a monastery in Flanders. And now the monks with all their might cried down the government of the young king,

and represented him as the most impious of men. This soon occasioned an insurrection in Mercia; and Edgar, the king's brother, headed the revolters; and, having secured that part of the country, he marched into Northumberland and East Anglia, where the Danes (always glad of a disturbance among the English) joined them. Edwy was unprepared to quell this rebellion, not imagining it was in the power of the monks to do so much mischief, and knowing that neither the people nor his brother had any just cause of complaint. Such, however, was the event, that he could only keep Wessex, which preserved its fidelity to him, and was forced to deliver up all the rest, of which Edgar was at length chosen the head, with the title of king of Mercia. Edwy did not long survive this partition; for being vexed at being deprived of his dominions, and that the monks had thus got the better of him, he fell into a deep melancholy, which put an end to his life, after he had reigned a little above four years. He was buried at Winchester.

E'DYSTONE, or *Eddystone Rocks*, in the English Channel, so called from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current which prevail near them. They are situated nearly S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, distant from the port about 14 miles. As they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, they were very dangerous, and ships were sometimes wrecked on them, before the lighthouse was established here. They are so exposed to the swells of the ocean, from all the south-western points of the compass, that the heavy seas break on them with inconceivable fury. Sometimes, after a storm, when the sea is to all appearance perfectly smooth, the under current meeting the slope of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a terrific and magnificent manner, and even rises above the light-house, overtopping it, for the instant, with a canopy of frothy wave. The present lighthouse is nearly 80 feet high, and has withstood the most violent storms, without sustaining the smallest injury. It was completed by Mr. Smeaton in 1774. The building, to the height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid mass of stones, ingrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 miles. Lon. 4. 24. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

To EEK, *v. a.* [*eacan*, Sax.] to make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency, sometimes including the idea of botching; used with the particle *out*.

EEL, *s.* [*œl*, Sax.] in Natural History, a fish of the serpentine kind, which lives in muddy places.

E'FFABLE, *a.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] expressive; utterable; that may be spoken.

To EFFA'CE, *v. a.* [*effacer*, Fr.] to destroy any painting; to spoil the form of any piece of carving; to blot out; to destroy all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFE'CT, *s.* [*effectus*, Lat.] that which is produced by an operative cause; a consequence; advantage; profit or service. In the plural, goods, furniture, or moveables.

To EFFE'CT, *v. a.* [*efficio*, Lat.] to bring to pass; to attempt with success; to produce as a cause, or by the application of power; to achieve; to accomplish.

EFFE'CTIBLE, *a.* that may be produced, done, or performed; practicable; feasible.

EFFE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power to produce an effect; proper for action; efficacious; effectual; operative; active.

EFFE'CTIVELY, *ad.* with power; powerfully; really; entirely; efficiently; actively; efficaciously; effectually.

EFFE'CTLESS, *a.* without effect; without causing any change or alteration by the application of power; without producing any effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

EFFE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who produces any effect; one who is the cause of a thing; a maker; a creator.

EFFE'CTUAL, *a.* [*effectuel*, Fr.] producing the object, end, or design for which it is intended; powerful; operative; efficacious. SYNON. With respect to these two words, that of *efficacious* seems not so powerful as that of *effectual*. The first gets the better of most obstacles; the last, of all. By an *efficacious* remedy we put an *effectual* stop.

EFFE'CTUALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to produce the end for which it is applied; effectually; actively.

To EFFE'CTUATE, *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] to bring to pass; to accomplish; to fulfil; to achieve.

EFFE'MINACY, *s.* the acting like a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; or want of those qualities which distinguish and become a man. Lasciviousness.

EFFE'MINATE, *a.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.] void of the qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex; acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous, or luxurious.

To EFFE'MINATE, *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] to make womanish; to emasculate; to weaken. Neuterly, to grow womanish.

EFFE'MINATELY, *ad.* in an effeminate manner; voluptuously. Weakly; softly. By womanish arts.

EFFEMINA'TION, *s.* the quality or cause of rendering a person womanish; the state of one emasculated.

To EFFERVE'SCE, ef-fer-vess, *v. a.* [*efferesco*, Lat.] to grow warm, to produce heat by fermentation, or the motion of the particles of a body among themselves.

EFFERVE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *efferco*, Lat.] the production of heat by intestine motion. Among Chemists, it is that intestine motion, excited in various fluids, either by the mixture of fluids with others of a different nature, or by dropping salts or powders of various kinds into fluids.

EFFE'TE, *a.* [*effœtus*, Lat.] barren; worn out with age.

EFFICA'CIOUS, *a.* [*efficax*, Lat.] producing the effect or end intended; powerful to produce consequences.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to produce the effect or end intended; effectually; powerfully.

E'FFICACY, *s.* [from *efficax*, Lat.] the power of producing the end or effect intended; production of intended consequences. Applied to speech, persuasion.

EFFI'CIENCE, or EFFI'CIENCY, *s.* [from *efficio*, Lat.] the act of producing effects in things or persons; agency.

EFFI'CIENT, *s.* [from *efficiens*, Lat.] a cause; one that makes or causes things to be what they are; one who effects.

EFFI'CIENT, *a.* [*efficiens*, Lat.] having the power to produce or cause alteration or change in things, either by altering the qualities, or introducing new ones; causing effects.

To EFFI'GIATE, *v. a.* [*effigio*, Lat.] to form in semblance; to image.

E'FFIGY, *s.* [*effigies*, Lat.] the resemblance or representation of any thing drawn, painted, or carved. An idea, applied to the mind.

E'FFINGHAM, a village in Surrey, 12 miles N. E. of Guildford. It was once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. There are proofs of its having been a much larger place; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and in the church are some ancient stalls and monuments.

EFFLORE'SCENCE, or EFFLORE'SCENCY, *s.* [from *effloresco*, Lat.] in Botany, a production of flowers. In Natural History, an excrescence in form of flowers. In Medicine, a breaking out of some humours, &c. in the skin; as in the measles, and the like.

EFFLORE'SCENT, *a.* [*efflorescens*, Lat.] shooting out in the shape of flowers. In Medicine, appearing in pimples, or other eruptions on the skin.

EFFLU'ENCE, *s.* [from *effluo*, Lat.] that which flows from some other principle.

EFFLU'VIA, or EFFLU'VIUM, *s.* [from *effluo*, Lat.] the small particles continually emitted by, or flowing from, a body, which though they do not sensibly decrease the body itself, have perceptible effects on the senses.

EFFLUX, *s.* [*effluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing out; effusion; spreading; or the visible effect of some cause; that which flows from something else; an emanation.

To EFFLU'X, *v. a.* [*effluo*, Lat.] to flow from; to move in succession.

EFFLU'XION, *s.* [*effluxum*, Lat.] that which flows out; effluvium; emanation. The action of flowing out.

To EFFO'RCE, *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.] to force; to break through by violence; to violate by force; to strain.

EFFORMA'TION, *s.* [from *efformo*, Lat.] the act of giving form to, or making.

EFFORT, *s.* [*effort*, Fr.] a struggle; a laborious or vehement exertion of power; a strain.

EFFO'SSION, *s.* [from *effodio*, Lat.] the act of digging from the ground; deterration.

EFFRO'NTERY, *s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] an immodest and undaunted boldness, by which a person is capable of undertaking any action, including the idea of impudence and daring. Shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

To EFFU'LGE, *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] to send forth lustre or effulgence.

EFFU'LGENCE, *s.* [from *effulgeo*, Lat.] splendour, or a glorious degree of light; lustre; brightness; clarity.

EFFU'LGENT, *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] shining with a superlative degree of light or splendour; luminous; bright.

EFFUMABI'LITY, *s.* [from *fumus*, Lat.] the quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes.

To EFFU'SE, *v. a.* [from *effusus*, Lat.] to pour out; to spill; to shed.

EFFU'SION, *s.* [*effusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring out, spilling, or shedding; waste; the act of uttering or pronouncing with fluency; profusion, or generous giving. Figuratively, the thing poured out.

EFFU'SIVE, *a.* pouring out; dispersing.

EFT, *s.* [*efeta*, Sax.] called likewise evet and newt; a small kind of animal, having four feet and a long tail, resembling the lizard, or crocodile, and to be found in watery places.

EFTSOO'NS, *ad.* [*eft* and *soon*, Sax.] soon afterward; in a short time; again. Obsolete.

EGBERT, king of Wessex, became monarch of England by the conquest of the other kingdoms, in the year 827 or 828. Before the reduction of the heptarchy, he subdued the Britons in Cornwall, and also those of Vendosia, which was one of the three kingdoms into which Wales was divided. After he was crowned king of England, (being the first) he reigned in peace for some time. In 833, the Danes arrived at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, with 35 vessels, and, meeting with no opposition, furiously ravaged the country. Egbert marched against them, and was entirely defeated, after a long and bloody battle; and Egbert himself narrowly escaped, by the favour of a dark night. In 835, another body of Danish pirates landed near Hengston-hill, in Cornwall, over whom Egbert gained an entire victory. Egbert reigned in all 37 years as king of Wessex only; 7 years as monarch, or chief of the seven kingdoms; and 10 years as real monarch, or king of all England. He died in 838, and was buried at Winchester.

To EGE'ST, *v. a.* [*egero*, Lat.] to throw out food at the natural vents.

EGE'STION, *s.* [*egestus*, Lat.] the act of throwing out digested food at the natural vents.

EGG, *s.* [*æg*, Sax.] in Natural History, a part formed in the females of certain animals, which under a shell, more or less spherical, includes the young of the same species.

To EGG, *v. a.* [*eggian*, Sax.] to incite; to instigate; to induce a person to prosecute an action with vigour.

E'GLANTINE, *s.* [*esglantier*, Fr.] a kind of rose; the brier, and more especially the sweetbrier.

E'GOTISM, *s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] a fault committed in writing or discourse, including too frequent and ostentatious an use of the pronoun *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a person's self in writing or conversation.

E'GOTIST, *s.* [from *ego*, Lat. *I*] one who often repeats the word *I*; a person who mentions himself too frequently, and with ostentation.

To E'GOTIZE, *v. n.* to mention one's self too frequently and too ostentatiously.

EGRE'GIOUS, *a.* [*egregius*, Lat.] somewhat above the common or ordinary run; remarkable; worthy of notice, or extraordinary either in a good or bad sense, but generally in a bad one.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, *ad.* better or worse than ordinary; uncommonly better or worse; prodigiously; extremely.

E'GREMONT, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Eben, 5 miles S. S. E. of Whitehaven, and 289 N. W. of London. Population 1741.

E'GRESS, *s.* [*egressus*, Lat.] passage out of a place; liberty to go out. In Astronomy, the passage of the inferior planet Mercury or Venus, from off the Sun's disk. When the planet begins to leave the disk, it is called *the beginning of the egress*; when its centre is going off, *the central egress*; and when it leaves the sun entirely, the *total egress*.

EGRE'SSION, *s.* [*egressio*, Lat.] the act of coming out.

E'GRET, *s.* a fowl of the heron kind, with red legs.

EGRETTE, *s.* [Fr.] an ornament of ribbons, worn by ladies on the front of their hair.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, about 500 miles in length, and from 160 to 250 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by Nubia; on the W. by the Deserts of Barca, Fezzan, &c. on the N. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. This country, so famous in history, seems not to have an extent proportionable to the pompous description which the ancients have given of its having contained 20,000 towns, or cities, and several millions of inhabitants, and of its ancient kings keeping armies of 300,000 men, and executing those prodigious works, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of Thebais; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the Lake Mœris, and the vast canals, &c.; but when we consider the amazing fertility of the soil, enriched, as it has always been, by the overflowing of the Nile, and its high state of cultivation, these accounts seem more probable. Egypt has been ever noted for its plenty of corn; and when the dearth was in all lands, in the days of Jacob, in the land of Egypt there was bread; and all countries came thither to buy corn. Except in our winter months, the heat is oppressive to all who are not accustomed to it, and they are generally visited by the plague about once in seven years. The winds are sometimes of such extreme heat and aridity, that their influence proves mortal. During the time they last, the streets are deserted, and the inhabitants are almost blinded by drifts of sand, which are so subtile, that they insinuate themselves into the closets and cabinets. No country in the world is better furnished with corn, rice, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and vegetables, than Egypt. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower; the last comprehends the Delta, which produces oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The animals found

in Egypt are hyenas, antelopes, apes with the head like a dog's, camels, black cattle, fine horses, and large asses, crocodiles, the cameleon, the ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, and water-fowl of various kinds. The ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects, is not now found here. They have a serpent here, called the cerastes, or horned viper, the bite of which is mortal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it. The practice of charming, alluded to in Psalm lviii. 4, 5. Eccles. x. 11. and Jerem. viii. 17. appears still to prevail here. Egypt was long, and is still, nominally, under the dominion of the Porte, but the present pacha, Mehemet Ali, governs as an independent sovereign, and has even levied war against the Grand Seignior, whom he compelled to cede to him, Syria, provinces in Asia Minor, and Crete. Under him are inferior governors in the several parts of the country. Those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Signor, and make presents to the pacha, who has greatly lessened their power, having introduced European arts, and particularly the European military discipline into his extensive dominions. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,500,000. The inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, the Arabs, the Cophts, who are descended from the first Egyptians, which became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian and Mingrelian slaves, but being the only military force, were the real masters of the country, till 1811, when the race was nearly extirpated by assassination, by the contrivance of the pacha. The governors of the country are Mohammedans; but the Cophts, Greeks, and Latins, are Christians of different sects; and in the great towns are numbers of Jews. A considerable trade was carried on here in East-India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way to Asia round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and, from other parts, the natives get elephants' teeth, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, in caravans, over immense deserts. The commodities which the merchants purchase here are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, salt-petre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal-wood, dates, cotton cloth, &c. The largest of the pyramids takes up eleven acres of ground; and is, as well as the others, built upon a rock. The external part is chiefly of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and its perpendicular height is 461 feet. In their vicinity, are catacombs, wherein are mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are three or four thousand years old. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the farther south the darker, insomuch that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are mostly an indolent people, especially the richer sort, who spend much of the day in drinking coffee, smoking tobacco, and sleeping; and these are said to be ignorant, proud, and ridiculously vain. M. Denon says, "The houses of Upper Egypt are vast dove-cots, in which the owner reserves only a chamber for himself, and there he lodges with the hens, chickens, &c. exposed to all the devouring insects which beset those animals. To catch these insects occupies his day; and the texture of his skin braves their bite at night." In 1798, the French, with an army of 40,000 men, under Bonaparte, took possession of this country, after a feeble resistance from the natives; but, on the 8th of March, 1801, a British army effected a landing, and after some sharp conflicts, (especially the battle of the 21st of March, in which the brave Abercrombie was mortally wounded,) succeeded in bringing the French, under general Menou, to capitulate for the evacuation of the country. The commerce of the country is rapidly increasing. Cairo is the capital.

EI'DER-DOWN, *s.* the down of the Gothland duck, called *eider*, which is remarkably fine, and in such high esteem for its warmth when used in the lining of certain apparel, as to be sold at a very high price.

EIGH, *interj.* a sudden expression of delight.

EIGHT, *a.* [this word and its componnds is pronounced like *ait; cahta*, Sax.] a number consisting of twice four.

EIGHTEE'N, *a.* a number consisting of ten and eight units added together; twice nine, or thrice six.

EIGHTEE'NTH, *s.* the ordinal of eighteen.

EI'GHTFOLD, *a.* eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTH, *a.* the ordinal of eight.

EI'GHTHLY, *ad.* in the eighth place.

EI'GHTIETH, *a.* the ordinal of eighty.

EI'GHTSCORE, *a.* eight times twenty, or 160.

EI'GHTY, *s.* a number consisting of eight times ten.

EIGNE, aine, *a.* [*aisne*, Fr.] in Law, the elder, or first-born. Not alienable; entailed.

EI'SEL, *s.* [*eisil*, Sax.] vinegar; verjuice; any acid. An old word.

EI'THER, *pron.* [*æghther*, Sax.] one or other of two persons indifferently; both, or each. Any one of a certain or indefinite number. Adverbially, and in distribution, to distinguish between two or more things, with *or*; sometimes it stands for *or*.

To EJA'CULATE, *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] to dart out; to shoot. Neuterly, to breathe a short occasional prayer.

EJACULA'TION, *s.* in its primary sense, the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occasional, extemporary, short, and pious prayer.

EJA'CULATORY, *a.* suddenly darted out; expressed in short, abrupt, or unconnected sentences.

To EJE'CT, *v. a.* [*ejicio*, Lat.] to throw, cast, or dart out with force. Figuratively, to expel or drive from a place or possession; to drive away with hatred; to exclude, fling away, or reject.

EJE'CTION, *s.* [*ejectio*, Lat.] the act of expelling or driving from a place or possession. In Medicine, a discharge made by vomit, stool, or any emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT, *s.* expulsion. In Law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EJULA'TION, *s.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] an outcry of affecting and penetrating grief; lamentation; moan; wailing.

EKE, *ad.* [*eac*, Sax.] likewise; also; besides. Obsolete.

To ELA'BORATE, *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.] to produce with difficulty and labour. To exalt or improve the nature of a thing by successive changes or improvements.

ELA'BORATE, *a.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] finished with great elegance and labour; performed with much patience and diligence.

ELA'BORATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to bespeak elegance, owing to pains and diligence; la'oriously.

ELABORA'TION, *s.* the improving or exalting the nature of a thing by successive changes and alterations; the producing with great care and industry.

To ELA'NCE, *v. a.* [*élancer*, Fr.] to dart; to throw out.

To ELA'PSE, *v. n.* [from *elapsus*, Lat.] to slip; or pass without notice or improvement, applied to time.

ELA'STIC, or ELA'STICAL, *a.* [from ἐλάω, Gr.] having the property of returning to its own form or shape, after having lost it by some external force; springing.

ELASTI'CITY, *s.* a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the same dimensions or form they were of before compression.

ELATE, *a.* [*elatus*, Lat.] flushed, puffed up, or haughty, on account of success.

To ELATE, *v. a.* to puff up, or make one proud with praise, prosperity, or success; to exalt or heighten.

ELATE'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Pharmacy, an inspissated juice, violently purgative, procured from the wild cucumber. Also any purging medicine, but particularly one which operates by violence.

ELATION, *s.* haughtiness, or pride, occasioned by success.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the S. E. part of Jauer, in Silesia, takes a southerly course through part of Bohemia, and turning N. W. it enters Saxony and Brandenburgh, passing by Pernau, Dresden, Magdeburgh, &c. and divides Lunenburgh from Mecklenburgh, and Bremen from Holstein. It then passes on to Hamburgh and Gluckstadt, and falls into the German Ocean at Cuxhaven, in about lat. 54. 3. N.

E'LBOW, *s.* [*elboga*, Sax.] the joint or bending of the arm next below the shoulder. Figuratively, any bending or angle. *To be at the elbow*, to be near.

To E'LBOW, *v. a.* to push with the elbow. Figuratively, to struggle for room; to encroach upon. Neuterly, to jut out in angles. To clash; to justle.

E'LBOWCHAIR, *s.* a chair with arms to support the elbows.

E'LBOWROOM, *s.* room to stretch out the elbows. Figuratively, freedom from restraint or confinement.

ELD, *s.* [*eald*, Sax.] old age; decrepitude.

E'LDER, [the comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old*] *a.* one who surpasses another in years; one who is born before, or who survives, another.

E'LDER, *s.* [*ellasa*, Sax.] in Botany, the name of a tree. The inner bark is by some esteemed good for dropsies; the leaves are outwardly used for the piles and inflammations, and form an ointment. The flowers are inwardly used to expel wind; and, when made into an ointment, used outwardly as a cooler. The berries are esteemed cordial, and useful in hysteric disorders.

E'LDERLY, *a.* bearing the marks of old age; advanced in years, yet short of positive old age.

E'LDERS, *s.* (plural) persons whose age gives them a claim to honour and respect; those who are born before others; ancestors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people; answering to the word senator among the Romans. In the New Testament, such of the clergy as had some authority in the church on account of their years.

E'LDERSHIP, *s.* a claim founded on being born before another; seniority; primogeniture. A presbytery.

E'LDEST, *a.* [the superlative of *old*, which is compared thus, *old*, *elder*, *eldest*] exceeding others in years; born before others; the oldest; having right of primogeniture.

ELECAMPA'NE, *s.* a plant which Botanists rank among the star-worts. It is reckoned a stomachic, alexipharmic, and sudorific; and therefore prescribed in crudities of the stomach, the cough, asthma, plague, and other contagious diseases. Externally, it is recommended against the itch, convulsions, and rheumatism.

To ELE'CT, *v. a.* [from *electus*, Lat.] to choose a person for the discharge of some post or office; to take in preference to others. In Divinity, applied by some divines to signify choice made of some persons by the Deity as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELE'CT, *a.* [*electus*, Lat.] chosen; taken by preference from other things proposed as objects of choice; chosen to supply an office or place, but not yet in possession.

ELE'CTION, *s.* [*electio*, Lat.] the act of choosing a person from other competitors, to discharge any office or employ; choice. Figuratively, the power of choosing; the privilege of electing a person to discharge an employ; the ceremony of a public choosing of a person to discharge an employ.

ELE'CTIVE, *a.* exerting the power of choice; regulated, bestowed, or conferred, by free choice, or votes.

ELE'CTIVELY, *ad.* by choice; with preference of one to another.

ELE'CTOR, *s.* one who has a vote in the choice of an officer; a prince who had a vote in the choice of the emperor of Germany.

ELE'CTORAL, *a.* having the title, dignity, and privilege of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, *s.* the territory, dominion, or government of an elector.

ELE'CTRE, or ELE'CTRUM, *s.* [*electrum*, Lat.] amber; which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract, the epithet of *electric*. A mixed metal.

ELE'CTRIC, or ELE'CTRICAL, *a.* attractive without magnetism; produced by an electric body.

ELECTRI'CITY, *s.* in Physiology, is that property of certain bodies, whereby, after being rubbed, excited, or heated in some particular degree, they acquire the power of attracting and repelling other remote bodies; and frequently of emitting sparks and streams of light.

To ELE'CTRIFY, *v. a.* to communicate or endue with electric virtue.

ELE'CTUARY, *s.* [*electuarium*, Lat.] a medicinal composition made to the consistence of a conserve.

ELEEMO'SYNARY, *a.* [from ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.] living upon alms; depending upon charity. Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE, or E'LEGANCY, *s.* [*elegantia*, Lat.] a symmetry of parts, which rather soothes than pleases, and carries with it rather the idea of neatness than beauty.

E'LEGANT, *a.* [*elegans*, Lat.] pleasing or causing pleasure by meaner beauties; neat; nice. SYNON. *Genteel*, implies something above the common run; *elegant* means beautiful without grandeur. By a house *genteelly* furnished is understood a house containing every necessary, good and creditable; by *elegantly* furnished is meant *genteelly*, and in such a manner as to please without elevation.

E'LEGANTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to please by neatness and exactness.

ELEGIAC, *a.* [*elegiacus*, Lat.] used in elegies; mournful; sorrowful; lamenting.

E'LEGY, *s.* [*elegia*, Lat.] a poem written on some mournful subject; a funeral song; a short poem without points or affected elegancies.

E'LEMENT, *s.* [*elementum*, Lat.] the first or constituent principle into which any thing is resolved, and which will not admit of any farther resolution. Figuratively, the letter of any language; the lowest or first rudiments or grounds of any art or science. The proper habitation, sphere, or occupation of any person or thing.

To E'LEMENT, *v. a.* to compound of elements.

ELEME'NTAL, *a.* composed of, or produced by, some of the elements; arising from some first principle.

ELEMENTA'RITY, *s.* the simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; the state of being uncompounded.

ELEME'NTARY, *a.* uncompounded; simple; without mixture; having for essence only one principle or element.

E'LEMI, *s.* a drug, improperly called gum *Elemi*, being

a resin. The genuine *Elemi* is brought from Ethiopia, and is very rare in Europe. The spurious, or American *Elemi*, almost the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree.

ELE'NCH, *s.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] an argument; a sophism.

E'LEPHANT, *s.* [*elephas*, Lat.] the largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; is naturally gentle; and said to be very long-lived. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which proceeds from his nose, and serves him for hands. His tusks are the ivory so well known in Europe.

ELEPHA'NTA, or *Gali Pouri*, a small island on the W. coast of Hindoostan, about 5 miles E. of Bombay, and inhabited by about 100 poor Indian families. It contains one of the most stupendous antiquities in the world. A colossal figure of an elephant, cut coarsely in black stone, but cracked and decayed, appears in an open plain, on the landing-place, near the foot of a hill, from which an easy slope leads to an immense subterranean temple, excavated in the solid rock, 80 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, about 18 feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions. The sides, formed into compartments, contain a great variety of carved figures; but that at the end of the temple, opposite to the entrance, is the most remarkable: it includes, with many subordinate figures, a gigantic Trimurti, or three-formed deity. The figures and pillars have been defaced and mutilated by visitors, particularly by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. In 1814, the head and neck of the elephant dropped off; and the body has since sunk, and threatens to fall. Mr. Grose judges this immense excavation to be a bolder work than that of the pyramids of Egypt; and Major Rennel thinks this, and a subterranean temple in the adjacent isle of Salsette, to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. This island now belongs to the English.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, a species of leprosy, so called from its covering the skin with incrustations, like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE, *a.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] pertaining to an elephant; partaking of the qualities of an elephant. Likewise a title given to certain books among the Romans, which contained an account of the actions of the emperors, and the laws made by the senate; supposed to be so called from their vast size, or their being composed of ivory.

To EL'EVATE, *v. a.* [*elevo*, Lat.] to raise aloft, on high, or at a distance from the ground; to exalt or dignify; to raise the mind with great and sublime ideas; to elate.

E'LEVATE, *part.* or *a.* raised or situated on high.

ELEVA'TION, *s.* [*elevatio*, Lat.] the act of raising on high. Exaltation, applied to dignity or preferment. The raising the thoughts to contemplate lofty and sublime subjects. In Astronomy and Geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In Architecture, a draught of the principal side or face of a building, called its *upright*. In Perspective, a draught or representation of the whole body of a building. In Gunnery, the angle which the chase of a piece of ordnance, or the axis of its hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a raiser or lifter up.

ELE'VE, el-áve, *s.* [Fr.] a disciple or scholar; one bred up under any one; a foster-child.

ELE'VENTH, *a.* [*ændlefta*, Sax.] the ordinal of eleven.

ELF, *s.* [plural *elves; elf*, Brit.] a wandering spirit, supposed to frequent solitary places; a fairy, an evil spirit or devil. A dwarf.

E'LFIN, *a.* relating to fairies; belonging to elves.

E'LFLOCK, *s.* knots of hair supposed to be twisted by elves.

E'LGIN, formerly Moray, or Murray, the county-town of Elgin or Murrayshire, in Scotland. Here are many large old buildings, erected over piazzas, and the ruins of its old cathedral shew it to have been once a magnificent structure. The population is about 6130; and it sends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Banff, &c. It is situated near the river Lossie, 5 miles from the mouth of Murray Frith, and 163 N. of Edinburgh.

E'LGINSHIRE. See MURRAYSHIRE.

E'LHAM, a small town in Kent, with a market on Monday, situated on the Lesser Stour, 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 67 E. S. E. of London. Population 1302.

To ELI'CIT, *v. a.* [*elicio*, Lat.] to strike, find out, or discover by dint of labour and art.

ELI'CIT, *a.* [*elicitus*, Lat.] brought from a state of bare possibility to that of real existence; brought into action.

ELICITA'TION, *s.* [from *elicio*, Lat.] excitement of will into action.

To ELI'DE, *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.] to cut or break in pieces.

ELIGIBI'LITY, *s.* worthiness of being chosen.

E'LIGIBLE, *a.* [*eligibilis*, Lat.] fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; possessing all those qualities and excellencies which are sufficient to set a thing above others, and recommend it.

E'LIGIBLENESS, *s.* worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINA'TION, *s.* [*eliminatio*, Lat.] banishment; rejection; the act of banishing or turning out of doors.

ELI'SION, *s.* [*elisio*, Lat.] in Grammar, the cutting off a vowel or syllable in a word, as in "*th' attempt*," where *e* is cut off, because coming before a vowel. This is called synalæpha, frequently practised in English poetry, and always observed in Latin verse. A division, cutting, dividing, attenuating, or a separation of parts.

ELIXA'TION, *s.* [from *elixus*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, the extracting the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing.

ELI'XIR, *s.* [Arab.] a medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. The extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial or invigorating fluid or substance.

ELI'ZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, ascended the throne Nov. 17, 1558, being then 25 years old, pursuant to the order of succession settled by that king's will, authorised by act of parliament, and was crowned January 15, 1559. As there were many troubles then in foreign states, chiefly on account of religion, she assisted the protestants in Scotland, France, and the Low Countries, against their respective sovereigns, or the governing party, by whom they were cruelly oppressed and persecuted. The queen of Scots, and the dauphin her husband, had, by order of Henry II. of France, taken the arms of England, with the titles of sovereigns of that kingdom: this made Elizabeth look on Mary as a dangerous rival; whereupon she entered, 1560, into a treaty with the Scotch malecontents, in pursuance of which she sent an army into Scotland to break the measures of her enemies, which had the desired success. Some time after she assisted the Hugonots in France. By these means queen Elizabeth kept both France and Scotland so employed, that they could find no opportunity to put their schemes in execution of dethroning her. The pope was desirous of sending a nuncio to England, who was arrived in Flanders, and demanded permission to continue his journey to England, but could

never obtain it; the queen saying she had nothing to do with the pope, who had no more authority than other bishops; and, as a security against the disturbance the pope might cause to be given from any quarter, she always kept a good fleet in readiness against any invasion, and secured more and more the affections of her subjects, which she looked upon as her only support. The queen of Scots, being defeated in 1568 by the forces raised by the malecontents in that kingdom, was obliged to fly into England, where the queen kept her prisoner many years. The persecution of the protestants in the Low Countries occasioning several Flemish families to fly for refuge to England, the queen settled them at Norwich, Colchester, Sandwich, and several other places, which turned greatly to the advantage of the nation, they being the first who brought hither the art of making bays and says, and other linen and woollen cloths of the like sort. A rebellion broke out in the North, under the earl of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and Dacres, a northern gentleman, who intended to have set Mary Queen of Scots on the throne, and to have restored the popish religion. This rebellion queen Elizabeth suppressed, and the earl of Northumberland was beheaded; as was also the duke of Norfolk in 1572, who had been released out of the Tower, and engaged again in a conspiracy against the queen. The year 1571 passed chiefly in a negociation for a marriage between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou, second son to Catharine de Medicis, and brother to Charles IX. of France. Both Charles and Elizabeth found their account in this negociation, though neither of them intended it should take effect. Charles's design was to amuse the protestants, particularly the Hugonots, with whom he had made a perfidious peace, till he had drawn them into the snare, in order to destroy them by treachery, when he found it difficult to do it by open force. Queen Elizabeth entered into the negociation of the match to please her ministers, who were continually pressing her to marry, in order to cut off all hopes from the queen of Scots, and to dishearten her enemies. However, a defensive alliance was concluded between the two crowns. Charles died, and was succeeded by the duke of Anjou, by the name of Henry III. with whom queen Elizabeth renewed the league between the two crowns, but under-hand supplied the prince of Condé with money for the Hugonots; so that she might justly be called the support of the protestant religion both abroad and at home, having in the beginning of her reign removed all the zealous catholics from the councils, and from all posts of authority, put protestants in their room, and published a proclamation allowing divine service to be performed, and the holy Scriptures to be read, in the vulgar tongue. Some time after, another negociation was carried on for a marriage between her and the duke of Alençon, now duke of Anjou, Henry's brother, even to the signing of the marriage articles, and the duke came over in person; but it was all broke off on a sudden. One Stubbs had his right hand cut off on a scaffold for writing against the marriage; when he pulled off his hat with his left, and cried, God save the queen! In 1577 she assisted the people of the Low Countries, who were grievously oppressed by the duke of Alva, the king of Spain's general, and who was endeavouring to extirpate the protestants; she lent them 100,000l. sterling to enable them to carry on the war. Some years after she sent a good body of forces under the earl of Leicester; but he, not being agreeable to the States, was recalled, and lord Willoughby was appointed general of the English forces in his room. This war at last concluded in the total revolt of seven of these provinces from the dominion of Spain, which since made the most considerable republic in the world. The pope excommunicated the queen; and the king of Spain and the duke of Guise were in a league with the pope to invade England, dethrone Elizabeth, and set up the queen of Scots in her room. In the mean time, several plots were set on foot by the popish emissaries to take away her life; for which several priests, Jesuits, and others, were executed. A general association was also formed in England to prosecute to death such as should attempt any thing against her person or government. The parliament approved and confirmed this association, and passed a severe act against popish priests and Jesuits, whereby they were required to depart the kingdom, and, if any returned, they were to be guilty of high-treason, and those who harboured them, of felony. A little after the queen made an alliance with the king of Scotland for their mutual defence, and the security of the protestant religion. In 1585, she sent sir Francis Drake to America, who took several places in the Spanish West Indies. This year died the learned and ingenious sir Philip Sidney, of a wound he received in a battle in the Low Countries. In 1586, Babington's conspiracy, in which were engaged several popish priests from the seminaries abroad, was discovered; and they were, to the number of 14, arraigned, condemned, and executed. It was laid for an invasion, to kill the queen, free the queen of Scots, and set her on the throne. As the queen of Scots appeared by letters and otherwise to have a hand in this conspiracy, it was resolved now to prosecute her on an act of parliament made the preceding year, whereby the person for whom, or by whom, any thing should be attempted against the queen, was liable to death. Commissioners were accordingly sent to try her at Fotheringham Castle in Northamptonshire, where she was then in custody, who in the end passed sentence upon her on the 25th of Oct. Four days after it was approved and confirmed by parliament. On Dec. 6th, it was proclaimed in London, and then throughout the kingdom; and in February following the sentence was executed in the hall of the said castle, by severing her head from her body, which she suffered with great calmness and resignation. Queen Elizabeth endeavoured by all methods to prevent the odium of this action falling upon her, fining secretary Davyson, with whom the warrant was lodged, 10,000l. (and he was also imprisoned during her pleasure,) and ordering her privy-counsellors to be examined in the star-chamber. In 1588, the king of Spain, encouraged by pope Sextus V. sent a great fleet, to which they had given the title of the Invincible Armada, to invade England. It consisted of 130 great ships, 20 caravels, and 10 salves, having above 20,000 soldiers on board, with seamen, ammunition, and provision, in proportion; to oppose which, 20,000 men were dispersed along the southern coasts, an army of 22,000 foot and 1000 horse was encamped at Tilbury, where the queen reviewed them, and made a very engaging speech to them; there was another army of 34,000 foot and 2000 horse, to guard the queen's person. Her subjects shewed the utmost readiness to stand in her defence; and she fitted out a considerable fleet, under the command of lord Howard as admiral; Drake, Hawkins, and Forbisher, vice admirals; and sent Seymour with 40 English and Dutch ships to the coast of Flanders, to hinder the prince of Parma from joining the Spanish fleet. On the 19th of July, the Spanish fleet, commanded by the duke of Medina Celi, entered the Channel, when the English fleet kept close to them, and soon took some of their ships. On July 24th, there was a brisk engagement. On the 27th, the Spanish fleet came to an anchor off Calais, expecting in vain the prince of Parma to put to sea with his army, and make a descent on England, as it had been agreed. The English fleet, now consisting of 140 ships, several of which

were fitted out by private persons, followed them; and the English admiral in the night sent 8 fire-ships among them, which so terrified them that they cut their cables, and put to sea in the utmost confusion; the English admiral took the Galleas, and the commander of it was slain. In short, the whole fleet was dispersed, and the Spaniards resolved to make the best of their way home. Of this prodigious armament only 60 ships returned home, and those in a shattered condition. Queen Elizabeth went in state to St. Paul's, to return Almighty God thanks for this great victory. In 1590, sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, departed this life; he died so poor, that he was buried privately to save expense. Sir Robert Cecil, son to the lord treasurer Burleigh, succeeded him as secretary of state. In 1594, Roderigo Lopez, a Jew, who was the queen's physician, two Portuguese, and Patrick Cullen, an Irishman, were bribed by the Spanish governors of the Netherlands to take her away by poison, or otherwise; but the plot being discovered, the conspirators were seized and executed; as were Edmund York and Richard Williams, the next year, for undertaking to commit the same crime, on the promise of 40,000 crowns from the said Spanish governors. In 1596, the queen sent a fleet and army, under Howard, the earl of Essex, and Ralegh, to the coast of Spain, which plundered Cadiz, and burnt the merchant ships at Port Real, and took and destroyed 13 Spanish men of war, and did them other considerable damage. In 1598, Henry IV. of France, having made a separate peace with the king of Spain, queen Elizabeth and the States entered into a new treaty to carry on the war against that monarch by themselves. Lord Burleigh died this year, as did Spenser the poet. On Feb. 25, 1601, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, was beheaded. Towards the end of the year, complaints having been brought before the commons of certain monopolies authorized by letters patent, as soon as the queen understood that the parliament deemed them so many infringements of the people's privileges, without staying to be addressed, she annulled most of them, and left the rest to the laws, upon which the commons waited upon her with an address of thanks. This year the earl of Tyrone, who had raised a rebellion in Ireland, was defeated, and obliged to cast himself upon the queen's mercy. In the beginning of the year 1603, queen Elizabeth falling sick, and her illness increasing every day; when she was near her end, the council sent some of their body to desire her to name her successor: when she named the king of Scots. She died the 24th of March, in the 70th year of her age, after a reign of 44 years, 4 months, and 8 days. She was buried in Westminster-abbey. Elizabeth in her person was masculine, tall, straight, and strong-limbed, with a high round forehead, brown eyes, fair complexion, fine white teeth, and yellow hair. She danced with great agility; her voice was strong and shrill; she understood music, and played upon several instruments. She possessed an excellent memory, understood the dead and living languages, had made good proficiency in the sciences, and was well read in history. Her conversation was sprightly and agreeable, her judgment solid, her apprehension acute, her application indefatigable, and her courage invincible. She was the great bulwark of the protestant religion; she was highly commendable for her general regard to the impartial administration of justice, and even for her rigid economy, which saved the public money, and evinced that love for her people which she so warmly professed; yet she deviated from justice in some instances, when her interests or passions were concerned; and, notwithstanding all her great qualities, she was vain, capricious, proud, imperious, and in some cases cruel. Her predominant passions were jealousy and avarice; though she was also subject to such violent gusts of anger, as overwhelmed all regard to the dignity of her station, and even hurried her beyond the bounds of common decency. She was wise and steady in her principles of government; and, above all princes, fortunate in a ministry. She established the protestant religion in her dominions, notwithstanding all the endeavours used to prevent it; and caused trade and commerce, which always met with her protection, to flourish. The Royal Exchange was built in her time by Sir Thomas Gresham; and the present method of maintaining the poor, and choosing overseers in every parish, was established in her reign.

ELK, *s.* [*elc*, Sax.] an animal of the deer kind, with the horns palmated, and without a stem. It is a native of the northern parts of Europe; and is a strong animal, equal in size to a horse, but much less beautiful.

ELL, *s.* [*eln*, Sax.] a measure of length varying in different countries; but those mostly used in England are the English and Flemish ells; the former of which is 3 feet 9 inches, or one yard and a quarter; the latter only 27 inches, or three quarters of a yard; in France, one yard and a half; and in Scotland 37 two-tenths English inches.

ELLESDON, a small town of Northumberland, 28 miles N. W. of Newcastle. Market neglected. Population 1724.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has a canal from Shrewsbury, which passes hence by Wrexham and Chester, to the river Mersey. It has a considerable trade in malt, and is situated on a large mere, famous for fish, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 178 N. W. of London. Population 7057.

ELLI'PSIS, or ELLEI'PSIS, *s.* [ἔλλειψις, Gr.] in Grammar, or Rhetoric, a figure by which something left out in a sentence is to be supplied by the reader or hearer. In Geometry, a regular continued curve line, including a space which is longer than broad, vulgarly called *oval.*

ELLI'PTIC, or ELLI'PTICAL, *a.* [from ἔλλειψις, Gr.] having the form of an ellipsis; of an oval form.

ELM, *s.* [*elm*, Sax.] a timber very serviceable in places where it may lie continually dry, or wet, in extremes.

ELOCU'TION, *s.* [*elocutio*, Lat.] the power of expressing one's ideas with fluency of speech; eloquence; the power of expression or diction; the choosing and adapting words to the things or sentiments to be expressed.

E'LOGY, *s.* [*éloge*, Fr.] praise; encomium; panegyric.

To ELO'IGNE, *v. a.* [*éloigner*, Fr.] to put at a distance; to remove one far from another.

ELOHI', or ELOI', *pl.* ELOHI'M, [Heb.] one of the names of God in Scripture; but sometimes applied to princes, angels, and even false gods, and then used in the plural.

To ELO'NGATE, *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.] to stretch; to lengthen or draw out, applied to the surface or dimensions of a thing; to put farther off. Neuterly, to go farther off from a thing or place.

ELONGA'TION, *s.* the act of stretching or lengthening; the state of a thing stretched. In Astronomy, the digression or recess of a planet from the sun, with respect to an eye placed on the earth. Also, distance; departure; removal.

To ELO'PE, *v. a.* [from *loopen*, Belg.] to run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint. In Law, to quit or leave a husband.

ELO'PEMENT, *s.* departure, or withdrawing from just restraint, or lawful power. In Law, the voluntary departure of a wife from a husband.

E'LOPS, *s.* [Gr.] a fish; reckoned however by Milton among serpents, in which he follows Pliny and Nicander.

E'LOQUENCE, *s.* [*eloquentia*, Lat.] the art of speaking

with elegance, so as to move the affections; the power of speaking with fluency. A figured or elegant style of diction.

E'LOQUENT, *a.* [*eloquens*, Lat.] having the power of speaking with elegance, fluency, and in such a manner as to move the passions; oratorical.

ELSE, *pron.* [*elles*, Sax.] other; one besides.

ELSE, *ad.* otherwise; besides; excepting the person or place mentioned.

E'LSEWHERE, *ad.* in some other place; in any other place; in other places.

E'LSINORE, a sea-port town of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the island of Zealand. It is the most commercial port in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and many foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations which trade to the Baltic, reside here. Vessels passing through the Sound pay a toll to the king of Denmark, which, with those of the two Belts, supply an annual revenue of above 100,000l.; and in return, he takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals, to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Cattegat to the entrance into the Baltic. Lat. 56. 0. N. lon. 12. 35. E.

E'LTHAM, a town of Kent, with a market on Monday, 8 miles S. E. of London. Here king Edward I. built a palace, very little of which now remains in a farm house; and the stately hall is converted into a barn. Population 2129.

To ELU'CIDATE, *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] to cast light upon a difficult or intricate subject; to explain; to clear; to make clear or plain. To make bright.

ELUCIDA'TION, *s.* the act of rendering difficult subjects plain; an explanation, or exposition; a commentary.

ELUCIDA'TOR, *s.* a person who explains difficulties; an explainer; a commentator.

To ELU'DE, *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.] to escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice; to mock or disappoint the expectation by any unforeseen escape.

ELU'DIBLE, *a.* possible to escape by artifice; possible to be defeated or disappointed.

E'LVELOCKS, or E'LFLOCKS, *s.* knots in the hair, superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies.

E'LVERS, *s.* small sea eels, or young congers, which get up into rivers, and are caught, particularly near Gloucester and Tewksbury, in great quantities.

ELU'MBATED, *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION, *s.* [*elusio*, Lat.] an artifice; a fraud; an escape from inquiry or examination.

ELU'SIVE, *a.* using artifice to escape or avoid; fallacious.

ELU'SORY, *a.* fraudulent; tending to elude or deceive.

To ELU'TE, *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] to wash off.

To ELU'TRIATE, *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] to strain off.

E'LY, an ancient city of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, but neither populous nor beautiful, and chiefly noted for its minster, or cathedral, which has a stately lantern, seen at a vast distance, but which seems to totter with every blast of wind. The bishops have all the rights of Counts Palatine, which also they had through the whole Isle of Ely, till the reign of Henry VIII. Ely is completely governed by the bishop. Population 6189. It is the only city in England unrepresented in parliament. It is seated on a rising ground, near the Ouse, which is navigable to Lynn, and by which it carries on a pretty good trade, in a soil famous for producing strawberries, greens, &c. 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 67 N. by E. of London.

ELY'SIAN, *a.* [*elysius*, Lat.] pertaining to Elysium; pleasant; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELY'SIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in the ancient Mythology, the place assigned to happy souls in the lower world, furnished with pleasant fields; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To EMA'CIATE, *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] to make a thing waste, to grow lean. Neuterly, to grow lean; to waste away.

EMACIA'TION, *s.* [*emaciatio*, Lat.] the act of making lean; the state of a person grown lean, wasted away, or in a consumption.

EMACULA'TION, *s.* [from *emaculo*, Lat.] the act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

E'MANANT, *a.* [*emanans*, Lat.] issuing or flowing from.

To E'MANATE, *v. n.* [*emano*, Lat.] to issue or flow from something else.

EMANA'TION, *s.* [*emanatio*, Lat.] the act of proceeding or flowing from something else; that which flows from any substance like effluvia; an efflux; effluvium.

EMANA'TIVE, *a.* [from *emano*, Lat.] issuing, or flowing from.

To EMA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] to set free from slavery of any sort; to restore to liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, *s.* the act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

To EMA'RGINATE, *v. a.* [from *margo*, Lat.] to take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE, *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.] to castrate; to render soft, effeminate, or womanish.

EMASCULA'TION, *s.* castration; effeminacy; a soft and luxurious habit; womanish qualities.

To EMBA'LE, *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.] to make up into a bundle; to bind up; to inclose.

To EMBA'LM, *v. a.* [*embaumer*, Fr.] to impregnate a dead body with gums and spices to prevent its putrefying. To fill with sweet scent.

EMBA'LMER, *s.* one who preserves the bodies of the dead in such a manner as to prevent their putrefying.

EMBA'LMING, *s.* the preparing the bodies of the dead so as to prevent their putrefaction.

To EMBA'R, *v. a.* to shut, inclose, stop, or block up.

EMBA'RGO, *s.* [Span.] a prohibition or restraint laid upon vessels by a sovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out of, or from entering into, a port, for a certain time. A stop put to trade.

To EMBA'RK, *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.] to put on board or into a ship. Figuratively, to engage another in any affair. Neuterly, to go on ship-board. Figuratively, to engage as a party in an affair.

EMBARKA'TION, *s.* the act of putting or going on board a ship.

To EMBA'RRASS, *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] to distress, perplex, or confound with difficulty and trouble.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, *s.* perplexity or confusion, arising from some difficult affair, subject, or undertaking.

To EMBA'SE, *v. a.* to deprave, or lessen the worth or quality of a thing; to degrade or vilify; to vitiate; to impair.

EMBA'SSADOR, or EMBA'SSADOUR, *s.* one sent on a public message. See AMBASSADOR.

EMBA'SSADRESS, *s.* a woman sent on a public message; the wife of an embassador.

E'MBASSAGE, or E'MBASSY, *s.* [It may be observed, that though our authors write indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage*, *or ambassage*, yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*] a mission of a person from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their respective states. A public message by an ambassador. Figuratively, any solemn message; an errand or message, in an ironical sense.

To EMBA'TTLE, *v. a.* to range in battle array.

To EMBA'Y, *v. a.* [from *bay*] to inclose in a bay or port. To bathe; to wet; to wash.

E'MBDEN, a large, strong, commercial town of West-

phalia, with a good harbour, capital of the principality of East Friesland. It is divided into the Old and New Town, with the two suburbs; and is seated on the Dollart, near its entrance into the estuary of the Embs, 28 miles E. N. E. of Groningen, and 47 W. N.W. of Oldenburgh. Lat. 53. 20. N. lon. 7. 8. E.

To EMBE'LLISH, *v. n.* [*embellir*, Fr.] to adorn; to beautify; to grace or set out with ornaments; to decorate.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, *s.* ornament; any thing which gives a grace to the person or mind; adventitious beauty.

E'MBERS, *s.* [plural; not used in the singular; *æmyria*, Sax.] wood or coals half burnt, and not extinguished; ashes which retain fire, though not visible on their surface.

E'MBERWEEK, *s.* [probably from *ymbren*, Sax.] the time set apart by the church for fasting and for public ordinations, at the four seasons of the year, wherein some *ember*-day falls, viz. the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent; the feast of Pentecost; September the 14th, and December the 13th.

To EMBE'ZZLE, *v. a.* [*embesler*, old Fr.] to turn to one's own use what belongs to, and is entrusted by, another. Figuratively, to waste; to consume in riot; to squander.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, *s.* the act of making use of what belongs to, and is entrusted by, another; breach of trust. Figuratively, the thing dishonestly made use of.

To EMBLA'ZE, *v. n.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] to adorn with glittering ornaments. In Heraldry, to paint a coat of armour.

To EMBLA'ZON, *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] to adorn with bearings in Heraldry. Figuratively, to deck in gaudy colours; to display with pomp and ostentation.

EMBLA'ZONRY, *s.* pictures upon shields.

E'MBLEM, *s.* [ἔμβλημα, Gr.] inlay; enamel; any thing inserted in another; an hieroglyphical device or picture, representing some history or moral instruction; a symbol.

EMBLEMA'TIC, or EMBLEMA'TICAL, *a.* containing an emblem, or conveying some truth under an hieroglyphical or pictural description; allusive; symbolical.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* after the form of an emblem, riddle, or hieroglyphic; in a figurative or allegorical manner; symbolically; with occult representation.

EMBLE'MATIST, *s.* a writer or maker of emblems.

E'MBLEMENTS, *s.* in Law, the profits of land sowed.

E'MBOLISM, [ἐμβολισμὸς, Gr.] in Chronology, the addition of a certain number of days to make the lunar year, which is but 354 days, equal to the solar, which is 365.

E'MBOLUS, *s.* [ἔμβολος, Gr.] the moveable part of a pump or syringe, named likewise the piston, and by the vulgar, the *sucker*.

To EMBO'SS, *v. a.* [from *bosse*, Fr.] to form into knobs, protuberances, or unevenness of surface. Figuratively, to adorn with embroidery, or other raised work. To inclose; to cover. In Carving, to form in relievo. In Hunting, to inclose in a thicket, from *emboscare*, Ital.

EMBO'SSMENT, *s.* any thing jutting or standing out. In Carving, relievo, or figures which stand out beyond the ground, and swell to the sight.

To EMBO'TTLE, *v. a.* to inclose in a bottle; to bottle.

To EMBO'WEL, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *now*) *v. a.* to take out the bowels or entrails of any creature.

To EMBRA'CE, *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] to hold or clasp fondly in the arms. Figuratively, to seize on eagerly; to make use of, and accept willingly. To admit; to receive, or assent to, as truth, applied to the mind; to comprise.

EMBRA'CE, a fond clasp or hug. A hostile squeeze.

EMBRA'CEMENT, *s.* the act of encircling and fondly pressing a person with one's arms. A hostile hug, or grapple. Figuratively, the state of a thing contained or encompassed by another; comprehension; enclosure. Conjugal caress. Admission.

EMBRA'CER, *s.* the person embracing.

EMBRA'CERY, *s.* in Law, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly.

EMBRA'SURE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, the hole or aperture through which cannon are pointed, either in casemates, batteries, or in the parapets of walls. In Architecture, the enlargement made of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall; its use being to give the greater play for the opening of the door or casement, to admit the more light.

To E'MBROCATE, *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω, Gr.] to rub any diseased part with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCA'TION, *s.* the act of rubbing any diseased part with medicinal liquor; the lotion with which any diseased part is rubbed.

To EMBROI'DER, *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] to border with ornaments; to adorn silk, velvet, or other stuff, with ornaments wrought with a needle, either in gold, silver, silk, or thread of the same or of a different colour.

EMBROI'DERER, *s.* one who works a thing with flowers, or other ornaments of raised needle-work.

EMBROI'DERY, *s.* the enriching with figures wrought with the needle; figures raised or wrought on a ground with a needle. Figuratively, the different figures which adorn the fields in summer. Variegation of colours.

To EMBROI'L, *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] to disturb; to set persons at variance; to excite quarrels; to involve in confusion and trouble by civil discord and commotion.

E'MBRYO, or E'MBRYON, *s.* [ἔμβρυων, Gr.] the first rudiments of an animal which is not come to its state of perfection. In Botany, the grain or seed of a plant; or the germ or first sprout appearing out of the seed. Figuratively, the state of a thing not finished or come to maturity.

EME'NDABLE, *a.* [from *emendo*, Lat.] capable of being made better by change or alteration; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION, *s.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] the act of making a thing better by alteration, change, or correction; an alteration made by the reading of an author by a critic.

E'MENDATOR, *s.* [from *emendo*, Lat.] one who improves or renders a thing better, by alteration or correction; a corrector; an improver.

E'MERALD, *s.* [*emeraude*, Fr.] in Natural History, a precious stone, usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, always of a pure and beautiful green, without admixture of any other colour, and of all the various shades, from the deepest to the palest.

To EME'RGE, *v. a.* [*emergo*, Lat.] to rise out of any thing with which it is covered or depressed; to issue, or proceed; to rise from a state of obscurity, distress, or ignorance.

EME'RGENCE, or EME'RGENCY, *s.* the act of rising from any thing which covers; the act of rising from a state of obscurity and distress. Any pressing necessity; a sudden occasion; an unexpected incident or casualty.

EME'RGENT, *part.* [*emergens*, Lat.] rising from that which covers, conceals, obscures, or depresses. Proceeding or issuing from, used with *from*. Sudden, or pressing, joined to *occasion*; unexpectedly; casual.

E'MERODS, or E'MEROIDS, *s.* [corrupted from *hemorrhoids*; αἱμορῥοίδες, Gr.] the piles.

EME'RSION, *s.* [*emersio*, Lat.] in Physics, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid into which it is violently thrust. In Astronomy, the re-appearance of a star or planet from behind the moon, after having been hid for some time. Applied also to the moon or any satellite, when coming out of the shadow of its primary.

E'MERY, *s.* [*smyris*, Lat. *esmeril*, Fr.] in Natural History, an iron ore, of a dusky brownish red on the surface, used in cleaning and polishing steel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut stones with.

EME'TIC, *s.* [from *ἐμέω*, Gr.] a medicine which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, or EME'TICAL, *a.* having the quality of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICA'TION, *s.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.

EMI'CTION, *s.* [from *emictum*, Lat.] urine.

E'MIGRANT, *s.* [from *emigro*, Lat.] a person who removes from his own place or country into another.

To E'MIGRATE, *v. n.* [*emigratus*, Lat.] to remove from one place to another; to wander; to rove; to migrate.

EMIGRA'TION, *s.* the act of removing from one place or country into another; migration.

E'MINENCE, or E'MINENCY, *s.* [*eminentia*, Lat.] loftiness; height from the ground upwards. The summit, or highest part of a thing. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; celebrity; fame; or the state of being exposed to public view and notice; distinction; a supreme or superior degree. The title assumed by cardinals.

E'MINENT, *a.* [*eminens*, Lat.] high, lofty, applied to situation. Figuratively, exalted, dignified; preferred; remarkable; or conspicuous on account of place, rank, or merit.

E'MINENTLY, *ad.* conspicuously; in such a manner as to attract notice; in a high degree.

E'MIR, *s.* among the Turks, a title given to those who claim to be of the race of Mohammed.

E'MISSARY, *s.* [*emissarius*, low lat.] one sent out on private messages; a spy, or secret agent. In Anatomy, that which emits, or sends out; the same as *excretory*.

EMI'SSION, *s.* [*emissio*, Lat.] the act of sending out; vent; the act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within outwards.

To EMI'T, *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.] to drive outwards; to dart; to let fly; to send forth; to let go; to give vent to. In Law, to issue out according to the form prescribed.

EMME'NAGOGUES, e-men-a-gogz, *s.* [from *ἔμμηνια* and *ἄγω*, Gr.] medicines to promote the menses.

E'MMET, *s.* [*æmette*, Sax.] See ANT.

To EMME'W, *v. a.* to mew or coop up.

EMO'LLIENT, *part.* or *a.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] softening, or rendering pliable; suppling.

EMO'LLIENTS, *s.* [from *emolliens*, Lat.] in Medicine, such remedies as sheathe the acrimony of humours, and at the same time relax and supple the solids.

EMOLLI'TION, *s.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] the act of softening.

EMO'LUMENT, *s.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] profit arising from an office or employ; gain, or advantage. SYNON. Many will idly call that *profit* which has accrued by illicit means. We do not always find the greastest honour in offices where there are the greatest *emoluments*.

EMO'TION, *s.* [*émotion*, Fr.] a violent struggle or disturbance in the mind; a strong and vehement sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing or a painful object.

To EMPA'LE, *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.] to fence with pales; to fortify, enclose, or shut in. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPA'LEMENT, *s.* the punishment of empaling; an enclosure with pales, or the pales used in such enclosure. In Botany, the cup, or outmost part of a flower, which encompasses the petals, or the foliation of the attire. In Heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms palewise.

EMPA'NNEL, *s.* [from *panne*, Fr. a skin or parchment] the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, *v. a.* to summon to serve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, *s.* [from *parler*, Fr.] in Law, a motion or desire for a day of respite, to consider what is best to be done in a cause; the conference of a jury in a cause committed to them.

EMPA'SM, *s.* [from *ἐμπάσσω*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill smell.

To EMPA'SSION, *v. a.* to move with a strong affection or passion; to excite the passions vehemently.

EMPA'SSIONATE, *a.* strongly affected.

To EMPE'OPLE, *v. a.* to from into a community.

E'MPEROR, *s.* [*empereur*, Fr.] a title of honour among the ancient Romans, conferred on a general who had been victorious, and now made to signify a sovereign prince, or supreme ruler of an empire. The title adds nothing to the rights of sovereignty; it only gives pre-eminence over all other sovereigns. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by pope Leo III. on Christmas-day 800.

E'MPERY, *s.* [*imperium*, Lat.] the command of an emperor; sovereign command; empire; dominion. Obsolete.

E'MPHASIS, em-fa-sis, *s.* [*ἔμφασις*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In Grammar, a remarkable stress of the voice placed on any word or syllable.

EMPHA'TIC, or EMPHA'TICAL, em-fat-ik, or em-fat-i-kal, *a.* forcible, strong, striking, or of great energy; striking the sight.

EMPHA'TICALLY, *ad.* strongly, forcibly; full of energy, power, or significancy; spoken with a great stress of voice.

EMPHYSE'MA, *s.* [*ἐμφύσημα*, Gr.] a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, but rising again the instant the pressure is removed.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, *a.* [from *ἐμφύσημα*, Gr.] bloated; swelled; puffed up.

E'MPIRE, *s.* [Fr.] the territory or extent of land under the jurisdiction or command of an emperor; imperial power; sovereign authority or command; command over any thing.

EMPI'RIC, *s.* [from *ἐμπειρικὸς*, Gr.] one whose skill in medicine depends purely on practice and experiment, without any deduction of reason from the mechanical operation of medicines, or the nature, cause, and effects of diseases; a quack; a schemer; an experimenter.

EMPI'RIC, or EMPI'RICAL, *a.* [from *ἐμπειρικὸς*, Gr.] dealing or versed in experiments; known only by experience. Belonging to, or resembling a quack.

EMPI'RICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a quack, or one not regularly bred to physic. Experimentally.

EMPI'RICISM, *s.* depending on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER, *s.* (generally written *plaster*) [*ἔμπλαστρον*, Gr.] in Surgery, a medicine of a stiff, glutinous consistence, composed of several ingredients, spread on paper, linen, or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLA'STER, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster.

EMPLA'STIC, *a.* [*ἐμπλάστικος*, Gr.] viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

To EMPLE'AD, *v. a.* in Law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against.

To EMPLOY', *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.] to set a person about a thing; to keep at work or exercise; to use as an instrument, or means, or materials; to commission, or entrust with the management of an affair; to fill up time with study or business.

EMPLOY', *s.* the object which engages the mind, or is the subject of action; a person's trade; business; a public office.

EMPLOY'ABLE, *a.* capable of being used; fit to be applied or used.

EMPLOY'ER, *s.* a person who sets one about any undertaking; one who uses, or causes a thing to be used.

EMPLOY'MENT, *s.* business; the object of labour or industry; a person's trade, office, or post; an affair entrusted to the management of another.

To EMPOI'SON, *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] to destroy by poison, venom, or any deadly or mortal drug; to taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the ideas or principles of a person by bad advice or seditious counsels.

EMPORE'TIC, *a.* [ἐμπορητικὸς, Gr.] that is sold at common markets; belonging to goods, commodities, or merchandise.

EMPO'RIUM, *s.* [ἐμπόριον, Gr.] a place of merchandise; a mart; a great city or market town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

To EMPO'VERISH, *v a.* [from *pauvre*, Fr.] to make poor. Figuratively, to render a soil unfertile or barren.

EMPO'VERISHMENT, *s.* the act of exhausting money; the cause of poverty; drain of wealth. The lessening riches or fertility, when applied to ground or vegetables.

To EMPO'WER, *v. a.* to give authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking; to give natural force.

E'MPRESS, *s.* the wife of an emperor; a female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

EMPRI'SE, *s.* [*emprise*, Fr.] an undertaking which is attended with hazard and danger, and shews boldness.

E'MPTIER, *s.* one who makes any place or thing void by taking away that which was in it.

E'MPTINESS, *s.* without having any thing in it, applied to space or vessels. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding; incapacity to satisfy one's wishes; want of substance.

E'MPTION, *s.* [*emptio*, Lat.] the act of buying; a purchase.

E'MPTY, *a.* [*emtig*, Sax.] having nothing in it. Void of body, applied to space, place, or any vessel. Evacuated; no longer full. Not possessing, furnished with, or using; devoid. Void of judgment or understanding; void of substance, solidity, or real existence; unsatisfactory; vain

To E'MPTY, *v. a.* to exhaust, drink up, take, or pour out whatever is contained in a vessel or receptacle.

To EMPU'RPLE, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour.

To EMPU'ZZLE, *v. a.* to perplex and confound the mind with a difficulty which it cannot solve or explain.

EMPYE'MA, *s.* [ἐμπύημα, Gr.] in Medicine, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast, which is discharged therein on the bursting of some abscess or ulcer in the lungs, or membranes that inclose the breast.

EMPY'REAL, *a.* [ἔμπυρος, Gr.] formed of ether, or pure and celestial fire; belonging to the highest region of heaven.

EMPYRE'AN, *s.* [from ἔμπυρος, Gr.] the highest heaven; the scene of the beatific vision, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is supposed to exist.

EMPYRE'UM, or EMPYREU'MA, *s.* [ἐμπύρευμα, Gr.] in Chemistry, used when, in boiling or distilling, any thing burns in the bottom of the vessel or alembic; a smell or taste of burning. In Medicine, the heat remaining upon the declension of a fever.

EMPYRO'SIS, *s.* [from ἐμπυρόω, Gr.] conflagration; general fire.

To E'MULATE, *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Lat.] to rival or propose as an object for imitation; to imitate with an endeavour to surpass. Figuratively, to copy; to resemble; to rise to an equality with.

EMULA'TION, *s.* [*æmulatio*, Lat.] a noble jealousy between persons, whereby they endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence. Envy; contention; discord.

E'MULATIVE, *a.* inclined to contest superiority with another, either from a love of excellence, or a principle of envy; rivalling; disposed to competition.

E'MULATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who endeavours to surpass another in good qualities; one who envies another's success or reputation; a rival; a competitor.

To EMU'LGE, *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] to milk out.

EMU'LGENT, *part.* or *a.* [*emulgens*, Lat.] milking out. Used substantively in Anatomy, applied to those arteries which bring the blood to the kidneys, and to those veins which carry what is superfluous to the vena cava.

E'MULOUS, *a.* [*æmulus*, Lat.] rivalling; contending with another for superiority in fame, riches, interest, or virtue.

E'MULOUSLY, *ad.* in the manner of a rival or competitor; with a desire of surpassing another.

EMU'LSION, *s.* [*emulsio*, Lat.] a soft liquid medicine, of the colour and consistence of milk.

EMU'NCTORIES, *s.* [plural; *emunctoria*, Lat.] in Medicine and Anatomy, a part of the body wherein some humour, which is useless or noxious, is separated or collected in readiness for ejection or expulsion.

EN, an inseparable particle at the beginning of words derived from the French, who borrowed it of the Latin *in;* hence words are indifferently written with either, as they are supposed to be derived from each of those languages.

To ENA'BLE, *v. a.* to make able, or give power sufficient for the performance of a thing.

To ENA'CT, *v. a.* to make a law; to establish by law.

ENA'CTOR, *s.* one who forms decrees; one who founds or establishes laws. A performer of any thing.

ENA'LLAGE, *s.* [ἐναλλαγὴ, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the order of words in a sentence is inverted. In Grammar, a figure whereby one part of speech, or accident of a word, is put for another; as when a pronoun possessive is put for a relative, or one mood or tense of a verb for another.

ENA'MEL, or A'MEL, *s.* [*émail*, Fr.] a kind of metalline colour, by the Latins called *encaustum*, consisting of the finest crystal glass, made of the best kali from Alicant, and sand, vitrified together; to which are added tin and lead in equal quantities, calcined by a reverberatory fire, besides other metallic or mineral substances, intended to give them the colour required. Any thing covered with enamel.

To ENA'MEL, *v. a.* to paint or adorn a thing with amel, or enamel. Figuratively, to variegate with colours.

ENA'MELLER, *s.* one who paints in enamel.

ENA'MELLING, *s.* the art of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c. either after the manner of painting, or by the lamp; called likewise the encaustic art, or encaustic painting.

To ENA'MOUR, *v. a.* [from *amour*, Fr.] to raise the affections or love of a person; to make a person fond.

ENARRA'TION, *s.* [*enarro*, Lat.] explanation; exposition.

ENARTHRO'SIS, *s.* [from ἐν and ἄρθρον, Gr.] the insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATA'TION, *s.* [*enato*, Lat.] the act of swimming out; escape by swimming.

To ENCA'GE, *v. a.* to shut up, or confine in a cage.

To ENCA'MP, *v. n.* to pitch tents, or settle in a place for a time, applied to an army. Actively, to form a regular camp; to order to encamp.

ENCA'MPMENT, *s.* the act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, or tents pitched in proper order.

To ENCA'VE, *v. a.* to conceal, or hide as in a cave.

ENCAU'STICE, *s.* the same with enamelling, which see.

ENCE'INTE, *s.* [Fr.] an enclosure, or ground enclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'FE, *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, old Fr.] to enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

To ENCHA'IN, *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.] to fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to link together; to concatenate. Figuratively, to confine, or keep in bondage or confinement.

To ENCHA'NT, *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.] to subdue or influence by magic or sorcery; to delight irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTER, *s.* one who practises magic, or other spells; one who delights or pleases irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTINGLY, *ad.* with the force of enchantment; in such a manner as to attract love irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTMENT. *s.* magical charms or spells; irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

ENCHA'NTRESS, *s.* [*enchanteresse*, Fr.] a woman who exercises magic or spells. Figuratively, a woman whose beauty or excellencies cannot be resisted.

To ENCHA'SE, *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.] to set jewels in gold, silver, &c. Figuratively, to adorn; to engrave.

To ENCI'RCLE, *v. a.* to surround, encompass, or enclose in a ring or circle; to environ.

ENCI'RCLET, *s.* a circle; a ring. "In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze." *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICS, *s.* [from ἐγκλιτικὸς, Gr.] in Greek and Latin Grammar, certain particles or syllables joined to words, which, when united, seem to form but one word. and on that account remove or throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable, as *ve* in Latin, *decusve.*

To ENCLO'SE, *v. a.* [from *enclos*, Fr.] to part or surround common ground by a fence; to encompass on all sides.

ENCLO'SER, *s.* one who encloses or parts off any parcel of common ground by pales or other fences; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE, *s.* the act of encompassing common ground with a fence; the appropriation of things which have been common; the space contained within any fence or limits; ground enclosed.

ENCO'MIAST, *s.* [ἐγκωμιαστὴς, Gr.] one who bestows praise on another; one who speaks in praise of another.

ENCOMIA'STIC, or ENCOMIA'STICAL, *a.* [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς, Gr.] containing or bestowing praise; laudatory.

ENCO'MIUM, *s.* [ἐγκώμιον, Gr.] an advantageous representation of the virtues and excellencies of another; praise; panegyric; eulogy.

To ENCO'MPASS, *v. a.* to enclose; to surround on all sides; to shut in; to environ; to encircle. To go round.

ENCO'RE, ong-kore, *ad.* [Fr.] again; over again. A word used at public shows to testify the highest approbation, and to desire the person to repeat the part.

ENCOU'NTER, *s.* [*encontre*, Fr.] in its primary sense, a combat or fight between two persons only; a duel; a conflict. Figuratively, a battle, or attack, wherein enemies rush with violence against each other. Sudden meeting.

To ENCOU'NTER, *v. a.* to go to meet; to meet face to face; to front; to meet hostilely; to attack an enemy; to meet with proofs. To oppose, or engage with. To meet accidentally.

ENCOU'NTERER, *s.* an enemy, or antagonist in war. Figuratively, an adversary, or opponent, with respect to opinions.

To ENCOU'RAGE, *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.] to animate, or reciprocally exhort to a practice; to animate, or support the spirit and courage of a person to undertake and accomplish an affair; to countenance; to make confident.

ENCOU'RAGEMENT, *s.* an excitement to any action or practice. Figuratively, favour, countenance; support.

ENCOU'RAGER, *s.* one who incites a person to do a thing; one who favours or gives countenance to a person or an undertaking; a supporter.

To ENCROA'CH, *v. a.* to invade the right and property of another; to advance gradually by stealth to that which a person has no right to.

ENCROA'CHER, *s.* one who gradually seizes upon the possession of another.

ENCROA'CHMENT, *s.* in Law, an unlawful trespass upon a man's grounds, or the act of enclosing the ground of another to one's own use; extortion, or the insisting upon payment of more than is due.

To ENCU'MBER, *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] to load; to hinder or clog by any weight from action, or from the free use of one's limbs. Figuratively, to embarrass and distract the mind by variety of difficulties; to load with or bring to great difficulties by debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE, *s.* any thing which is troublesome by its weight; an useless addition and burden; a burden upon an estate; that which abates from the profits of an estate, generally applied to debts and mortgages.

ENCY'CLICAL, *a.* [ἐγκυκλικὸς, Gr.] circular; sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, or ENCYCLOPE'DY, *s.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, Gr.] the circle of the sciences; applied by the Greeks to the seven liberal arts, and all the sciences.

ENCY'STED, *a.* [from κύστις, Gr.] enclosed in a bag. *Encysted tumors*, in Anatomy, borrow their name from a bag in which they are confined.

END, *s.* [*end*, Sax.] the extremity of any thing which is extended in length; the last period or moment of time. The conclusion, or last part, applied to action or writing, cessation; period. A final determination; conclusion of a debate. Death; final doom. Abolition; total loss; consequence. The cause of a person's death. A piece or fragment. Design; purpose; intention; or the object of a person's designs and actions. *An end* is used instead of *on end*, and signifies upright, perpendicular, or erect.

To END, *v. a.* to perfect or finish an undertaking; to destroy, or put to death. Neuterly, to come to a conclusion; to cease; to conclude; to terminate; to die.

To ENDA'MAGE, *v. a.* to prejudice; to lessen the value of a thing; to affect with loss; to spoil, mischief, or do hazard; to harm.

To ENDA'NGER, *v. a.* to expose to danger, risk, or hazard; to bring into peril; to incur danger.

To ENDE'AR, *v. a.* to make dear or beloved.

ENDEA'RMENT, *s.* any thing which causes love; the state of a person or thing which is beloved.

ENDEA'VOUR, *s.* an attempt, trial, or exertion of power to perform any thing; effort to obtain, or to avoid.

To ENDEA'VOUR, *v. a.* to exert power, in order to gain some end; to make an attempt; to try; to essay.

ENDEA'VOURER, *s.* one who exerts power to attain some end.

ENDE'CAGON, *s.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία, Gr.] a figure having eleven sides.

ENDE'MIAL, ENDE'MIC, ENDE'MICAL, *a.* [ἐνδήμιος, Gr.] peculiar to a country, used of diseases.

To ENDITE, or INDI'TE, *v. a.* to draw up, compose, or relate, applied to history; to write.

E'NDIVE, *s.* [*endive*, Fr.] in Botany, a species of succory.

E'NDLESS, *a.* [*endeleas*, Sax.] without coming to a con-

clusion. Without bounds, applied to extent, or space. Without ceasing, applied to action; incessant. Continual, or eternal, applied to duration; perpetual.

ENDLESSLY, *ad.* without ceasing; without limit.

ENDLESSNESS, *s.* want of bounds or limits; perpetuity.

ENDLONG, *a.* with the end or point foremost; in a straight line; lengthwise.

ENDMOST, *a.* farthest off; at the farthest end.

To ENDO'RSE, *v. a.* [*endorsser*, old Fr.] in Commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, in order to negociate it, or to discharge the person who pays it from any future claim on account of it. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

ENDO'RSEMENT, *s.* in Commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, to signify that the contents are received, or to direct it to be paid to a person mentioned. Superscription; writing on the back.

To ENDO'SS, *v. a.* to mark by incision; to engrave.

To ENDO'W, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *cow*) *v. a.* [*endouairer*, Fr.] to give a portion to a person; to assign, or alienate any estate or sum of money to the support or maintenance of any charity, or any almshouse.

ENDO'WMENT, *s.* wealth bestowed on a person, or devoted to any particular use; the setting apart or securing a sum of money for the perpetual support of a vicar, or almshouse. In the plural, gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E, *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.] to supply or furnish with internal gifts, virtues, or excellencies. To give as a portion or dowry.

ENDU'RANCE, *s.* continuance; lastingness. The act of supporting or bearing troubles without complaint or dejection; patience; sufferance; state of suffering.

To ENDU'RE, *v. a.* [*durare*, Lat.] to suffer, undergo, bear, or support. Neuterly, to last, remain, or continue. To bear patiently, or without resentment; to brook; to admit.

ENDU'RER, *s.* one that hath strength to support any fatigue or hardship; one who is unaffected with any hardship.

ENDWISE, *ad.* on end; upright, or perpendicular.

To E'NECATE, *v. a.* [*enico*, Lat.] to kill; to destroy.

E'NEMY, *s.* [*enemi*, Fr.] one who is of an opposite side in war; one who opposes the interests or welfare of another; one who has a strong dislike to a person or thing. In Divinity, the foe of mankind; the devil.

ENERGE'TIC, *a.* [ἐνεργητικὸς, Gr.] acting so as to perform or produce. Active, operative, or working.

E'NERGY, *s.* [ἐνέργεια, Gr.] power in the abstract, or considered without being exerted or brought into action; vigour, force, or efficacy. Strength, or force of expression, applied to language; spirit; life. Faculty; operation.

To ENE'RVATE, *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] to weaken; to deprive of strength; to render effeminate.

ENERVA'TION, *s.* the act of weakening, or rendering effeminate; the state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE, *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] to weaken; to lessen force or strength; to render effeminate; to crush.

To ENFEE'BLE, *v. a.* to weaken or deprive of strength.

To ENFE'OFF, *v. a.* [from *feoffamentum*, low Lat.] in Law, to invest with any title or possession. To surrender.

ENFE'OFFMENT, *s.* in Law, the act whereby a person is invested with any dignity or possession; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

E'NFIELD, (called, in old records, *Enfen*, or *Infen*, from some part of the parish being fenny, till drained) a town in Middlesex, formerly noted for the tanning of hides, 9 miles N. of London. Its once royal chase was disforested by an act of parliament in 1779. It has a market on Saturday, and (1831) 8812 inhabitants.

ENFILA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a series or collection of things disposed as it were in a straight line. In War, applied to those trenches, &c. which are ranged in a right line, and may be swept or scoured by the cannon lengthwise, or in the direction of a line, and rendered defenceless.

To ENFILA'DE, *v. a.* to pierce or sweep in a right line.

To ENFO'RCE, *v. a.* [*enforcir*, Fr.] to give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to make or gain by force; to sling with strength, violence, or force. To animate; to incite to action; to urge an argument strongly; to compel to do a thing against one's will; to constrain; to press with a charge or accusation. Neuterly, to prove; to evince.

ENFO'RCEDLY, *ad.* by violence, constraint, or compulsion, opposed to *voluntarily*.

ENFO'RCEMENT, *s.* an act of violence; force offered; compulsion. A sanction, or that which gives force, applied to laws; urgent evidence. A pressing occasion or exigence.

ENFO'RCER, *s.* one who causes any thing by force, strength, or violence; a compeller; one who constrains.

ENFOU'LDRED, *a.* [from *foudre*, Fr.] mixed with lightning; as, "With foul *enfouldred* smoke." *Spenser.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* to incorporate a person into a body politic; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to endenizen; to free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to naturalize or adopt a foreign word.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, *s.* the act of incorporating a person into any society or body politic; a release from imprisonment or slavery.

To ENGA'GE, *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.] to give as a security for, or be liable to make good, a debt; to stake, or hazard. To bind a person by any obligation to espouse the cause of a party; to bring into a party; to embark or take part in an affair; to employ one's self in an attempt; to unite by some attraction or amiable quality. Neuterly, to encounter; to fight. Synon. To *oblige*, implies rather something of force; to *engage*, rather something agreeable. Duty and necessity *oblige* us; promises and good manners *engage* us.

ENGA'GEMENT, *s.* the act of giving security, or making a person liable to discharge a debt; an obligation by promise, appointment, or contract. Affection or adherence to any party; partiality. Employment of the attention. Fight, conflict, or battle. A strong motive, argument, inducement, or obligation.

To ENGA'OL, *v. a.* to imprison; to confine; as, "You have *engaol'd* my tongue." *Shak.*

To ENGA'RRISON, *v. a.* to protect or defend as by a garrison.

To ENGE'NDER, *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget between different sexes. Figuratively, to form or produce; to excite; to cause; to bring forth. Neuterly, to be caused or produced.

E'NGINE, *s.* [*engin*, Fr.] a compound instrument consisting of a complication of mechanic powers, such as wheels, screws, levers, &c. united and conspiring together to effect the same end; a military machine; an instrument for casting water to great heights, in order to extinguish fires.

ENGINEE'R, *s.* [*enginier*, Fr.] one who makes or works at engines. An officer in the army, whose employ is to inspect the works, attacks, defences, &c. to point and discharge the great artillery.

E'NGINERY, *s.* the art of managing artillery. Engines of war; artillery, or ordnance. Any device.

To ENGI'RD, *v. a.* [preter. and part. passive, *engirt*] to surround or encompass; to environ, or encircle.

E'NGLAND, [so called from the Angles, who settled here in the year 449, and came from the continent, where they had dwelt between the Saxons and Jutes] the southern, and

most considerable part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N. by Scotland; on the E. and N. E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the British Channel; and on the W. by the principality of Wales, and the Irish Sea. It lies between 2 degrees E. and 6 W. longitude, and between 50 and 56 N. latitude; and is of a triangular form. From the Land's End in Cornwall to Berwick upon Tweed, it is about 425 miles; from Berwick to the S. Foreland in Kent, its length is about 345 miles; and thence to the Land's End, its greatest breadth is 340. The country exhibits a variety of prospects, varying from the extensive plain, and gently-rising uplands, with the intervening vales, and gently-flowing rivers, to the lofty mountains, craggy hills, deep dells, and tumbling torrents. Though in some parts there are large barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths, on the whole, few countries have a larger proportion of land under cultivation, and there is none where it is more necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants. All the valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported at different periods from the continent; and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Overrun with woods, like the wilds of America, nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, formed the only vegetable food which this country formerly afforded. The bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated, roamed at large in the forests, large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls ranged in the marshy pastures. By degrees the woods were destroyed, the marshes drained, and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England now possesses no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds, such as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marten, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, the hedge-hog, the hare, and rabbit; the squirrel, dormouse, mole, and several species of the rat and mouse. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is, the bull dog; for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But what is more strange, when any of them are transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. It must, however, be confessed, that the use which is made of the courage of these creatures, (especially the latter,) by men too from whose rank and talents better things might be expected, deservedly fix a stigma on the national character. On the other hand, the various kinds of domestic animals, imported from abroad, have been reared to the greatest perfection; and the improvements in the vegetable products of this island have been no less considerable. It must be acknowledged there are no vines that are so fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes, that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cider, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer or ale. The rigours of winter, as well as the parching heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent, as the breezes from the sea temper the severities of the opposite seasons; but the changes of weather are generally more frequent and sudden, while few countries are clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure. Its situation, however, so far north, is less favourable to the ripening than to the growth of vegetable productions. The winters indeed are sometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is subject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accustomed thereto; for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent instances of people who have lived to a very great age, particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshireman, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, had he not been sent for to court as a curiosity. The harvests, especially in the northern parts, often suffer from the rains, and the fruits fall short of perfect maturity. The richest parts of the land are, in general, the middle and southern; extensive tracts in the northern parts are rather sterile, and on the eastern coasts, in many parts, the ground is sandy and marshy. In the north the country is mountainous, and Cornwall and the adjacent counties contain many rough hilly tracts; but in these parts, a variety of rich and valuable minerals and metals are found. Considered as a *corn country*, the east coast, from its superior dryness, is favourable to the growth of grain; and the west coast, from the wetness of the climate, is better calculated for pasturage. The most considerable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, Derwent, &c. The lakes are chiefly in the N. W. counties; and those of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit varieties of romantic, picturesque, and grand scenery. The river fish, from the populousness of the country, and the number of fisheries, are, in many parts, much diminished; but the sea is an inexhaustible source of wealth, and the coasts are enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep. The manufactures and commerce of this country are prodigious, and absorb almost the whole attention of many classes of the people. The government is a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy: the legislative power residing in the king, the house of lords, and the house of commons; but the executive power is vested solely in the king, who appoints the great officers of state, the judges, and many even of the inferior gradations of magistracy. The national church establishment is episcopal; the 39 articles are interpreted by the clergy, in general, according to the liberal principles of Arminius, although the 17th article strongly favours the Calvinistic creed. The dissenters are numerous, and of different descriptions; most of the rigorous penal laws, which were long in force against them, having been repealed. England contains 32,094,400 acres, or 50,210 square miles, with a population, in 1831, independent of the army and navy, of 13,089,338; being an increase, during the preceding ten years, of 1,827,091 or 16 per cent.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of North America, bounded on the W. by New York; on the N. by Canada; on the E. by Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. by the same ocean and Long Island Sound. It is in many parts hilly; but the country is, notwithstanding, fertile, well cultivated, and populous. It was first settled by the Puritans, who were driven from England, at different times, by persecution; and contains five states, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusets, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. The Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobscot, and Piscataway, are the principal rivers.

ENGLISH, *a.* [*Englise*, Sax.] belonging to England. Substantively, the language spoken by the people of England; the natives of England.

To ENGLISH, *v. a.* to translate into English.

To ENGLUT, *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] to swallow up. To glut; to fill; to pamper.

To ENGO'RGE, *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.] to swallow; to devour; to gorge.

To ENGRA'FT, *v. a.* [from *greffer*, Fr.] in Gardening, to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, in such a manner as both shall unite, and grow together.

ENGRA'FTING, *s.* in Gardening, the act of taking a shoot from one tree, and inserting it into the stock of another, so as both shall unite, grow together, and bear fruit.

To ENGRA'IL, *v. a.* [from *grêle*, Fr.] in Heraldry, to represent a thing with its edges ragged or notched circularly, as if something had fallen on and broken it; it differs from *indented* because the edges are in that in a straight line, but in this semicircular.

To ENGRAI'N, *v. a.* to dye deep; to dye in grain.

To ENGRA'SP, *v. a.* to seize; to hold fast in the hand.

To ENGRA'VE, *v. a.* [*engraver*, Fr.] to cut copper, iron, or other metals, or stone, or wood, so as to represent figures thereon. Figuratively, to make a deep impression on the mind. To lay in a grave; to bury; to inter; to inhume.

ENGRA'VER, *s.* one who cuts figures on metals, marble, stone, or wood.

ENGRA'VING, *s.* the art or act of cutting metals and precious stones with a tool called the graver, in order to represent figures or other ornaments thereon. The work of an engraver; the picture or mark engraved.

To ENGRO'SS, *v. a.* [*grossir*, Fr.] to thicken or increase in bulk. To seize upon the whole of any thing; to purchase or buy up any commodity, in order to sell it again at an advanced price. In Law, to copy writings, in a large hand, on parchment.

ENGRO'SSER, *s.* he who purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price; one who seizes or appropriates the whole of any thing to himself.

ENGRO'SSMENT, *s.* an exorbitant acquisition; the act of encroaching or seizing upon the whole of any thing. Copy of a written instrument.

To ENHA'NCE, *v. a.* [*enhausser*, Fr.] to raise the value or price of a thing; to heighten the esteem or degree of any quality; to aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

ENHA'NCEMENT, *s.* increase of esteem, of value, or of degree; augmentation; aggravation.

ENI'GMA, *s.* [*ænigma*, Lat.] a proposition delivered in obscure, remote, and ambiguous terms, to exercise the wit.

ENIGMA'TICAL, *a.* of the nature of an enigma; obscurely, darkly, or ambiguously expressed; obscurely or imperfectly received or apprehended.

ENIGMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in a sense different from that which the words in their peculiar acceptation imply.

ENI'GMATIST, *s.* a maker of riddles.

To ENJOI'N, *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] to order; to prescribe. It implies something more authoritative than *direct*, somewhat less than *command*, and includes the idea of superiority in the person requiring any thing to be done.

ENJOI'NER, *s.* a person who gives directions, including the idea of superior rank or authority.

ENJOI'NMENT, *s.* the order of a person of superior rank or authority; command; direction.

To ENJO'Y, *v. a.* [*enjouir*, Fr.] to feel a flow of joy in the fruition of a thing; to be delighted with; to obtain possession of; to gladden, to delight, to please, to exhilarate; used with the reciprocal pronouns, *himself*, &c. Neuterly, to be in fruition or possession; to live happily.

ENJO'YER, *s.* one who has a thing in his possession; one who makes use of or receives satisfaction from the consciousness of using or possessing a thing.

ENJO'YMENT, *s.* pleasure arising from possession or fruition; possession, use, or fruition; happiness.

To ENKI'NDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire; to inflame; to rouse or inflame the passions; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLA'RGE, *v. a.* [*enlargir*, Fr.] to make greater in quantity, dimensions, quality, or appearance. Figuratively, to make a thing appear greater than it is, by representation or discourse; to aggrandize; to magnify; to extend the capacity of the mind; to be very minute in a description, or copious in speaking on a subject; to amplify; to free from confinement or constraint. Neuterly, to expatiate or speak much on any subject. SYNON. The word *enlarge* is properly used to signify an addition of extent. *Increase* is critically applicable only to number, height, and quantity. We *enlarge* a town, a field, a garden. We *increase* the inhabitants of a town, our expenses, our revenues.

ENLA'RGEMENT, *s.* increase of dimension, quality, or degree; augmentation. Release from confinement. A representation of a thing beyond what it really is. A minute, long, and copious discourse on a subject; expatiation.

ENLA'RGER, *s.* one who increases any thing; one who magnifies a thing in discourse; an expatiator; an amplifier.

To ENLI'GHT, *v. a.* to communicate light or knowledge; to illuminate; to enlighten; to make perspicuous.

To ENLI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to supply with light; to illuminate. Figuratively, to instruct; to supply with knowledge not before acquired, and sufficient to clear up some was difficulty which previously inexplicable. To cheer; to gladden. To supply with a greater perfection of sight.

ENLI'GHTENER, *s.* one who gives light; an illuminator. Figuratively, an instructor.

To ENLI'NK, *v. a.* to join or connect, as the links of a chain are fastened to each other; to chain to.

To ENLI'ST, *v. a.* to enter into military service; to enrol.

To ENLI'VEN, *v. a.* to make alive. Figuratively, to inspire with new vigour; to animate; to make sprightly or gay; to give a thing a gay and cheerful appearance.

ENLI'VENER, *s.* that which gives motion or communicates action, spirit, or vigour, to a person or thing.

To ENME'SH, *v. a.* to net; to entangle, to entrap.

E'NMITY, *s.* [from *enemy*, as if *enemity*] a disposition of mind which excites a person to contradict and oppose the interests, inclinations, or sentiments, of another; a state of irreconcileable opposition; aversion; malice.

ENNE'AGON, *s.* [*ἐννέα* and *γωνία*, Gr.] a figure having nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL, *a.* [from *ἐννέα*, Gr.] in Medicine, *enneatical days* are every *ninth* day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every *ninth* year of a person's life. See CLIMACTERIC.

E'NNIS, a large, populous borough, in Ireland, capital of the county of Clare, or Thomond. It is situated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats to the Shannon, The number of inhabitants is 9727. It is 22 miles W. N. W. of Limerick, and 118 W. S. W. of Dublin. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 9. 22. W. lat. 52. 44. N.

To ENNO'BLE, *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, Fr.] to raise a person to a higher rank, or from being a commoner to be a peer. Figutively, to communicate worth; to dignify; to aggrandize; to raise, exalt, or elevate; to magnify.

ENNO'BLEMENT, *s.* the act of raising to the degree of a peer or nobleman; a quality which dignifies and exalts our nature; elevation, exaltation, dignity.

ENODATION, *s.* [*enodatio*, Lat.] the act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY, *s.* departure from any rule or standard; an irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, used for great crimes, or such as shew a great degree of villany and guilt.

ENO'RMOUS, *a.* [*enormis*, Lat.] irregular; not confined

to any stated rule; disordered; confused; without restraint; as, "Wild, above rule or art, *enormous* bliss." *Par. Lost.* Exceedingly wicked. Exceeding the common bulk, applied to size, including the ideas of dislike, horror, or wonder.

ENO'RMOUSLY, *ad.* prodigiously, beyond measure.

ENO'RMOUSNESS, *s.* excess of guilt or wickedness.

ENOU'GH, e-nuff, *a.* [*genoh*, Sax.] sufficient; that will answer any purpose, wish, or design. It should be observed, that though other adjectives are placed in English before their substantives, yet this always follows it. SYNON. The object of the words *sufficient* and *enough* is quantity; but with this difference, that *enough* relates more to the quantity one desires to have, and *sufficient* to that quantity one really wants to employ. Thus the avaricious man never has *enough;* let him accumulate ever so much, he still desires more: and the prodigal never has *sufficient;* he is still wanting to extend more than he has. See ENOW.

ENOU'GH, *s.* that which is sufficient to answer a person's expectations or wishes; a quantity answerable to any design, or proportionable to a person's qualities and abilities.

ENOU'GH, *ad.* in such a manner as to give content or satisfaction. When used for an adjective, it denotes a diminution, or that a thing is not perfectly so, and is used to express great indifference, or slight; as, "The song was *well enough;*" *i. e.* not so well as it ought to be, or as it might be expected. When repeated, it is used as an interjection, implying that there is already more than a sufficiency, and that a person is desired to desist; as, "Henceforth I'll bear affliction, till it do cry itself—*enough, enough!*"

To ENOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] to declare.

ENO'W, e-new, *a.* [the plural of *enough*, according to Johnson] a sufficient number. In this manner it is used before its substantive; but in the singular after it.

EN-PA'SSANT, ong-pass-ong, *ad.* [Fr.] by the way.

To ENRA'GE, *v. a.* [*enrager*, Fr.] to put a person in a violent passion of anger; to exasperate; to provoke.

To ENRA'NGE, *v. a.* to place regularly; to put in order.

To ENRA'NK, *v. a.* to place in orderly ranks.

To ENRA'PT, *v. a.* to transport to a great degree of ecstasy or enthusiasm.

To ENRA'PTURE, *v. a.* to transport and affect with the highest degree of delight and pleasure.

To ENRA'VISH, *v. a.* to throw into an ecstasy; or to affect with the most exalted degree of joy.

ENRA'VISHMENT, *s.* ecstasy of delight.

To ENRHE'UM, *v. n.* [*enrhumer*, Fr.] to have rheum through cold.

To ENRI'CH, *v. a.* [*enricher*, Fr.] to give riches or money to a person; to make wealthy. Figuratively, to make fat or render fruitful; to fertilize, applied to ground. To adorn or improve the mind with new ideas of knowledge.

ENRI'CHMENT, *s.* an augmentation or increase of wealth. Amplification or improvement, applied to soil, books, or the understanding.

To ENRI'DGE, *v. a.* to form with long eminences or ridges.

To ENRI'NG, *v. a.* to bind round; to surround as with a ring; to encircle.

To ENRI'PEN, *v. a.* to make ripe; to mature.

To ENRO'BE, *v. a.* to dress; to clothe; to invest.

To ENRO'L, *v. a.* [*enroller*, Fr.] to enter in a list, or roll; to record or commit to writing; to register. To involve; to inwrap.

ENRO'LMENT, *s.* a writing in which any thing is recorded; a register; a record; the act of registering.

To ENROO'T, *v. a.* to fix by the root. Figuratively, to fasten or implant deeply.

ENS, *s.* [Lat.] in Metaphysics, any thing which the mind apprehends, and of which it affirms, denies, proves, or disproves; something that is, and exists, some way farther than barely in conception; that to which there are real attributes belonging; or that which has a reality, not only out of the intellect, but likewise in itself. In Chemistry, the most efficacious part of any natural mixed body, containing or comprehending all its qualities or virtues in a small compass.

ENSA'MPLE, *s.* [*essempio*, Ital.] example; pattern; copy; subject of imitation.

To ENSA'NGUINE, *v. a.* [from *sanguis*, Lat.] to smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCHE'DULE, en-sed-dule, *v. a.* to insert in a writing or schedule.

To ENSCO'NCE, *v. a.* to cover as with a fort; to secure.

To ENSE'AM, *v. a.* to sew up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework. To fructify, from *ensemencer*, Fr.

To ENSEA'R, *v. a.* to cauterize; to staunch or stop with fire.

To ENSHIE'LD, *v. a.* to shield; to cover or protect.

To ENSHRI'NE, *v. a.* to preserve in a sacred or hallowed place; to enclose in a chest or cabinet.

E'NSIFORM, *a.* [*ensiformis*, Lat.] having the shape of a sword.

E'NSIGN, *s.* [*enseigne*, Fr.] the flag or standard of a regiment; a signal to assemble; a mark or badge of distinction and authority. The officer among the foot who carries the flag or ensign, formerly written *ancient.*

To ENSLA'VE, *v. a.* to deprive of liberty. Figuratively, to betray to another as a slave; to bring into bondage.

ENSLA'VEMENT, *s.* the state of a slave; slavery; abject subjection. Figuratively, a state of mean and sordid obedience to the violence of any passion.

ENSLA'VER, *s.* one who deprives of liberty.

To ENSU'E, *v. a.* [*ensuivre*, Fr.] to follow; to pursue; to practise for a continuance. Neuterly, to succeed.

ENTA'BLATURE, or ENTA'BLEMENT, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, that part of an order of a column which is over the capital, and comprehends the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

ENTA'IL, *s.* [from *entaillé*, Fr.] in Law, a fee estate entailed, *i. e.* abridged and limited to certain conditions, at the will of the donor. Rule of descent for an estate.

To ENTA'IL, *v. a.* [*entailler*, Fr.] in Law, to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by the person who succeeds to it.

To ENTA'ME, *v. a.* to tame; to conquer, or subdue.

To ENTA'NGLE, *v. a.* to ensnare, or involve in something which is not easily got clear from, as briars; and not easily extricated from, as a net; to twist or knot in such a perplexed manner, as cannot be easily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuse with difficulties; to ensnare by captious questions; to distract with a variety of affairs, which a person cannot easily free himself from.

ENTA'NGLEMENT, *s.* that which involves a thing in intricacies, or with such things as are not easily got rid of; the confused state of thread, which requires great patience to unravel and undo; involution of any thing intricate; an obscurity, difficulty, or ensnaring argument, which involves the mind in confusion and perplexity.

ENTA'NGLER, *s.* one that ensnares or involves in perplexity.

To E'NTER, *v. n.* [*entrer*, Fr.] to make one's appearance, or go into any place. In Commerce, to set down, or write

any article in a book; to give notice to the Custom-house, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity; to begin or engage in, used with *on* or *upon*.

E'NTERING, *s.* an avenue by which a person may go into a place; passage; entrance. The act or motion by which a person goes into a place.

To ENTERLA'CE, *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] to interweave; to intermix.

ENTERO'CELE, *s.* [ἐντεροκήλη, Gr.] in Medicine, a rupture, wherein the intestines, and particularly the ilium, fall into the groin.

ENTERO'LOGY, *s.* [ἔντερον and λόγος, Gr.] a treatise on the bowels, or an anatomical description of all the internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS, *s.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλὸς, Gr.] a disorder wherein the intestines having fallen out of their place, occasion a tumor in the navel; an umbilical rupture.

E'NTERPRISE, *s.* [*entreprise*, Fr.] an undertaking attended with danger; an arduous attempt.

To E'NTERPRISE, *v. a.* to attempt; to undertake; or to try to perform; to essay; including an idea of difficulty.

E'NTERPRISER, *s.* one who undertakes or engages himself in important, dangerous, and hazardous designs.

To ENTERTA'IN, *v. n.* [*entretenir*, Fr.] to converse with; to communicate improvement, or employ a person's time in agreeable discourse. To treat at table; to receive hospitably. To retain or keep a person as a servant. To reserve or conceive, applied to the mind. To please, amuse, or give pleasure. To admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTA'INER, *s.* one who keeps others as servants; he that treats others with food, or at his table; he that amuses, diverts, and communicates pleasure.

ENTERTAI'NMENT, *s.* a conversation wherein time is spent agreeably; a feast; hospitable reception. The state of being hired or in pay, applied to soldiers and servants. Amusement, or diversion; dramatic performance; a farce; a low species of comedy, or a pantomime.

ENTERTI'SSUED, *a.* interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to place on a throne, or the seat of a sovereign. Figuratively, to invest with the dignity or authority of a king.

ENTHU'SIASM, *s.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς, Gr.] a transport of the mind, whereby it is led to imagine things in a sublime, surprising, yet probable manner. This is the *enthusiasm* felt in poetry, oratory, music, painting, sculpture, &c. In a religious sense, a transport of the mind, whereby it fancies itself inspired with some revelation, impulse, &c. from Heaven.

ENTHU'SIAST, *s.* [ἐνθουσιαστὴς, Gr.] in Divinity, one who vainly imagines he is immediately inspired by God; one of a warm imagination, or violent passions; also one of an elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIA'STIC, or ENTHUSIA'STICAL, *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς, Gr.] strongly, but vainly persuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity; violent in any cause; of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

E'NTHYMEM, en-the-meme, *s.* [ἐνθύμημα, Gr.] in Logic, an argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

To ENTI'CE, *v. a.* [*enticer*, Fr.] to seduce, allure, or draw by blandishments or hopes, to something bad.

ENTI'CEMENT, *s.* the act or practice of drawing or alluring a person to do ill; the alluring means by which a person is drawn to commit something ill; blandishment.

ENTI'CER, *s.* one who allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY, *ad.* so as to charm or allure.

ENTI'RE, *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; having all its parts; full; firm; fixed; solid; sure; unmingled; honest; faithful; sincere; hearty.

ENTI'RELY, *ad.* wholly; without exception, reserve, or abatement; completely; fully; faithfully; firmly.

ENTI'RENESS, *s.* the state of a thing which has all its parts; completeness; fulness; totallity; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE, *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.] to grace a person with a title of honour; to call by a particular name; to give a claim or right; to superscribe; to prefix as a title; to make use of the name of a person or thing as a sanction. To grant as claimed by a title; to give a claim to.

E'NTITY, *s.* [*entitas*, low Lat.] the being, or rather actual existence of any thinking thing; a particular collection of qualities which constitute the species of a thing.

To ENTO'IL, *v. a.* to ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTO'MB, *v. a.* to shut up in a tomb; to bury.

ENTOMO'LOGY, *s.* [ἔντομον and λόγος, Gr.] the natural history of insects.

To ENTRA'IL, *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Ital.] to mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

E'NTRAILS, *s.* [has no singular; *entrailles*, Fr.] the intestines, guts, or inward parts of an animal.

E'NTRANCE, *s.* [from *entrant*, Fr.] the passage or avenue by which a person may go into a place. Figuratively, the power, act, or liberty of going in. The beginning or first rudiments of a science or art; initiation.

To ENTRA'NCE, *v. n.* [from *transe*, Fr. *transeo*, Lat.] to reduce to such a state that the soul seems to be absent from the body, while the latter has no apparent signs of life; to hurry away, or exalt to such a pitch of ecstasy as to be insensible to external objects.

To ENTRA'P, *v. a.* [*entraper*, Fr.] to catch in a trap, or snare. Figuratively, to betray, or subject insidiously to danger and difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTRE'AT, *v. a* [from *traiter*, Fr.] to ask with humility and earnestness; to solicit. To treat or use well or ill. Neuterly, to make a petition or request for a person in a humble manner. To entertain; to amuse.

ENTRE'ATANCE, *s.* petition; entreaty; solicitation.

ENTRE'ATY, *s.* [in the plural *entreaties*, nouns ending in *y* in the singular making *ies* in the plural] a request made for some favour in a humble manner.

E'NTRY, *s.* [*entrée*, Fr.] the passage or avenue by which a person goes into a house; the act of going in. A public or solemn procession to a place. In Law, the taking possession of an estate. In Commerce, the act of writing or registering an article in a book. *Double entry* is the entering an article on different sides in different accounts.

To ENU'BILATE, *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Lat.] to clear from clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE, *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] to solve; to clear; to disentangle.

To ENVE'LOP, *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.] to inwrap; to cover or inclose in a covering. Figuratively, to surround or hide from the sight.

ENVELO'PE, *s.* [Fr.] a wrapper; a cover; an integument; an outward case of a letter, &c.

To ENVE'NOM, *v. a.* to mix with poison; to make poisonous. To render odious. To enrage, or exasperate.

E'NVIABLE, *a.* deserving envy; that may excite envy.

E'NVIER, *s.* one who is affected with grief at the prosperity of another; one who desires the downfall of another.

E'NVIOUS, *a.* affected with envy; malignant.

E'NVIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew displea-

sure or ill-will, on account of the happiness or excellence of another.

To ENVI'RON, *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr.] to surround; to encompass; to envelope; to involve. Figuratively, to hem in, or surround in a hostile manner; to enclose; to invest.

ENVI'RONS, *s.* [*environs*, Fr.] the neighbourhood, or places situated round about any town or city.

To ENU'MERATE, *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] to reckon up, or count over singly and distinctly; to give a minute account of all the circumstances of a thing.

ENUMERA'TION, *s.* [*enumeratio*, Lat.] the act of numbering, or counting over singly, and distinctly; a minute detail. The number told out.

To ENU'NCIATE, *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] to declare; to proclaim; to express; to relate.

ENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [*enunciatio*, Lat.] a simple expression, or declaration of a thing, either in affirmative or negative words, without any application. A declaration, proclamation, or public attestation. Manner of utterance.

ENU'NCIATIVE, *a.* declarative, expressing either affirmatively or negatively.

ENU'NCIATIVELY, *ad.* declaratively.

E'NVOY, *s.* [*envoye*, Fr.] a person deputed to negociate an affair with some foreign prince or state. Those sent from Britain, France, Spain, &c. to any petty prince or state, go in quality of envoys, not ambassadors, to whom they are inferior in dignity, though they have the same right to protection, and enjoy the same privileges with ambassadors, except in ceremonies.

To E'NVY, *v. n.* [*envier*, Fr.] to grieve at the excellencies, prosperity, or happiness of another; to hate another for excellence, prosperity, or happiness; to grudge.

E'NVY, *s.* that pain which arises in the mind from observing the prosperity of those especially with whom a person has had a rivalship; anger and displeasure at seeing another possessed of any good we want; invidiousness.

EO'LIPILE, *s.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*, Lat.] a hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

E'PACT, *s.* [*ἐπακτὴ*, Gr.] a number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, and the lunar of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and, having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards, the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second, 22 days; the third, 33 days; but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact; and so on, adding yearly 11 days; excepting when the epact is 18, in which case 12 must be added.

EPAU'LE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, the shoulder of the bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPAU'LEMENT, or EPAU'LMENT, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a side-work of earth, hastily thrown up, of bags filled with sand, or of gabions, fascines, &c. with earth, to cover the men or cannon; likewise a demi-bastion, or little flank, placed at the point of a horn or crown work.

E'PAULETTE, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of shoulder-knot worn by officers of the army.

EPE'NTHESIS, *s.* [Gr.] in Grammar, the interposition or insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as *Relligio* for *Religio*; or *Induperator* for *Imperator*.

E'PHA, e-fa, *s.* a Hebrew measure containing fifteen solid inches.

EPHE'MERA, *s.* [from *ἐφημέρη*, Gr.] a fever that terminates in one day. In Natural History, an insect which lives only a single day. In Botany, such flowers as open and expand at sun-rise, and shut and wither at sun-setting.

EPHE'MERAL, EPHE'MERIC, *a.* [*ἐφημέριος*, Gr.] diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.

EPHE'MERIS, *s.* [*ἐφημερὶς*, Gr.] a journal, or account of daily transactions. In Astronomy, a table, calculated to shew the state of the heaven, or the place of the planets at noon for every day in the year.

EPHE'MERIST, *s.* one whose knowledge of the places of the planets does not flow from his own observations, but is entirely taken from an ephemeris: a word of reproach.

E'PHESUS, anciently a celebrated city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, and the capital of the Roman dominions in Asia. Here was the famous temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians afterwards converted into a place of public worship; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is difficult to find the ground plot; however, there are some ruins of the walls, and five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is now called Ajasalouc, and has still some magnificent and curious remains of its former splendour. The fortress seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The only inhabitants are a few Greek families, who have reared huts among the ruins, to shelter themselves from the weather, and who are so illiterate, as to be unable to read, in its original language, the Epistle of Paul to their ancestors, the Ephesians. It is seated at the mouth of the Caystrus, and has still a good harbour, 30 miles nearly S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 52. N. lon. 27. 42. E.

E'PHOD, *s.* [Heb.] an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewish priests, when they attended at the temple; it was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders; and then hanging down before, was crossed over the stomach, and thence carried round the waist twice, like a girdle, having its two ends brought before, which hung down to the ground. That of the high priest was embroidered with blue, purple, crimson, twisted cotton, and gold. Upon that part which came over the two shoulders were two large precious stones, on each of which were engraven the names of six tribes; where it crossed the priest's breast was a square ornament, called the breast-plate, set with twelve precious stones, on each of which was engraven the name of a different tribe. That of the other priests consisted of linen only.

E'PIC, *a.* [*epicus*, Lat.] narrative, or consisting of relation, in opposition to *dramatic*, which consists in action. An *Epic poem* is an heroic poem, or discourse delivered in verse, invented with art to form the manners by instruction, disguised under the allegory of an important action, in a probable, entertaining, and surprising manner.

EPICE'DIUM, *s.* [*ἐπικήδειον*, Gr.] among the Greeks and Latins, a poem rehearsed during the funeral solemnity of persons of distinction; an elegy; a funeral song.

E'PICURE, *s.* [*epicurus*, Lat.] a person abandoned, or given wholly, to luxury; a follower of Epicurus.

EPICURE'AN, *s.* a disciple of Epicurus, who held that pleasure was the summum bonum, or chief good, of man. The word is used at present for a luxurious, indolent, effeminate, and voluptuous person, who only consults his private and particular pleasure.

EPICURE'AN, *a.* luxurious in eating and drinking; contributing to luxury. Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus.

EPICURISM, *s.* the sentiments, doctrine, or tenets of Epicurus. Figuratively, luxury of eating, voluptuousness; sensual enjoyments, or gross pleasures. Modern deism.

EPICY'CLE, *s.* [*ἐπὶ* and *κύκλος*, Gr.] in Astronomy, a little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, which, being carried along with it, is called its *deferent*.

EPICY'CLOID, *s.* [*ἐπὶ*, *κύκλος*, and *εἶδος*, Gr.] in Geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIC, or EPIDE'MICAL, *a.* [*ἐπὶ* and *δῆμος*, Gr.] that affects a great number of people at the same time, applied to diseases, and especially the plague.

EPIDE'RMIS, *s.* [*ἐπιδερμὶς*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the cuticle, or scarf-skin. It receives its name from its covering the *derma*, or true skin; is insensible, and has neither veins, arteries, nor nerves.

EPIGLO'TTIS, *s.* [*ἐπιγλωττὶς*, from *επὶ*, upon, and *γλωττις*, the tongue, Gr.] the thin moveable cartilage, resembling a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the windpipe.

E'PIGRAM, *s.* [*epigramma*, Lat.] in Poetry, a short poem, susceptible of all kinds of subjects, and ending with a lively, just, and unexpected thought.

EPIGRAMMA'TIC, or EPIGRAMMA'TICAL, *a.* [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.] having the nature or properties of an epigram; dealing in, or writing, epigrams.

EPIGRA'MMATIST, *s.* one who writes epigrams.

E'PIGRAPH, or EPI'GRAPHE, *s.* [*ἐπιγραφὴ*, Gr.] a title; an inscription on a statue.

E'PILEPSY, *s.* [*ἐπίληψις*, Gr.] in Medicine, a convulsion either of the whole body or some of its parts, attended with a loss of sense and understanding, and returning from time to time in fits and paroxysms. The English call it the falling-sickness, because persons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

EPILE'PTIC, *a.* [*ἐπιληπτικὸς*, Gr.] affected with an epilepsy, or the falling-sickness; convulsed.

E'PILOGUE, ep-i-log, *s.* [*epilogus*, Lat.] a poem, or speech, pronounced after a play.

EPINY'CTIS, *s.* [*ἐπινυκτὶς*, Gr.] in Surgery, a sore at the corner of the eye.

EPI'PHANY, e-pif-fa-ne, *s.* [*ἐπιφάνεια*, Gr.] a festival celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the Gentile world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, or meteor, which directed the Magi to the place of his birth.

EPIPHONE'MA, *s.* [*ἐπιφώνημα*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a sententious exclamation, frequently added after a narrative, or relation of any thing remarkable, containing an useful and spirited reflection on the subject to which it is subjoined.

EPI'PHORA, *s.* [*ἐπιφορὰ*, Gr.] a preternatural defluxion of the eyes; an inflammation of any part.

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS, *a.* [from *ἐπὶ*, *φύλλον*, and *σπέρμα*, Gr.] in Botany, applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

EPI'PHYSIS, e-pif-e-sis, *s.* [*ἐπίφυσις*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a bony substance, or as it were a lesser bone, affixed to a larger or principal bone, by the intervention of a cartilage.

EPI'PLOCE, e-pip-lo-ke, *s.* [*ἐπιπλοκὴ*, Gr.] a figure of Rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPI'SCOPACY, *s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] the government of the church by bishops.

EPI'SCOPAL, *a.* [*episcopalis*, Lat.] belonging to, or vested in a bishop.

EPI'SCOPATE, *s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] the government, office, or dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.

E'PISODE, *s.* [*ἐπίσωδη*, Gr.] a separate incident, story, or action, which an historian or poet inserts and connects with his principal action, to furnish the work with a greater variety of events.

EPISO'DIC, or EPISO'DICAL, *a.* contained in, or partaking of, the nature of an episode; swelled with unnecessary incidents, or episodes, which are not connected with the main action.

EPISPA'STIC, *s.* [*ἐπισπαστικὸς*, Gr.] in Medicine, a topical remedy, which, being applied to the external part of the body, attracts the humours to that part.

EPI'STLE, *s.* [*epistola*, Lat.] a letter, applied generally to the letters of the ancients, and particularly those of the inspired writers. SYNON. Custom has made the word *letter* of more general use than *epistle; letter* being quite familiar, *epistle* rather pedantic. *Letter* appears more proper when the matter relates to private correspondence; *epistle*, when the business is public.

EPI'STOLARY, *a.* [*epistolaris*, Lat.] relating, suitable to, or transacted by, letters.

E'PITAPH, *s.* [*ἐπιτάφιον*, Gr.] an inscription on a tomb or gravestone.

EPITHALA'MIUM, *s.* [*ἐπιθαλάμιον*, Gr.] a nuptial song, or poem of compliment on the marriage of a person.

E'PITHEM, *s.* [*ἐπίθημα*, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a kind of fomentation, or remedy of a spirituous or aromatic kind, applied externally to the regions of the heart, liver, &c. to strengthen and comfort them, or to correct some intemperature in those parts.

E'PITHET, *s.* [*ἐπίθετον*, Gr.] an adjective, denoting the quality of the word to which it is joined; a title or surname; a phrase or expression.

EPI'TOME, e-pit-o-me, *s.* [*ἐπιτομὴ*, Gr.] an abridgment, or reduction of the substance of a book into fewer words and less compass; a compendium; an abstract.

To EPI'TOMISE, *v. a.* to abridge; to reduce the substance of a book or writing; to cut short or curtail.

EPI'TOMISER, or EPI'TOMIST, *s.* one who abridges a work; the first word is the most proper.

E'POCH, or EPO'CHA, ep-ok, or ep-o-ka, *s.* [*ἐποχὴ*, Gr.] in Chronology, a fixed point or period of time, from whence the preceding or succeeding years are counted.

EPO'DE, *s.* [*ἐπωδὴ*, Gr.] in Lyric Poetry, the third or last part of the ode; the ancient lyric poem being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. The latter was sung by the priests standing still before the altar.

EPOPEE', *s.* [*ἐποποία*, Gr.] the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

E'PPING, a town of Essex, 17 miles N. N. E. of London, with markets on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions. Great quantities of excellent butter are made in its neighbourhood. Its forest, which is a royal chase, and reaches from the town almost to London, was anciently called the Forest of Essex, and afterwards of Waltham. Population 2313.

E'PSOM, a town of Surrey, celebrated for its mineral waters, of a purgative quality, and the salts produced from them. The orchards, gardens, &c. in and about it, give it a charming rural appearance. It is 15 miles S. S. W. of London. The market was originally on Friday, but from the number of opulent people residing in and near the town, it is now held daily. Population 3231.

EPULA'TION, *s.* [*epulatio*, Lat.] a feast, or banquet.

EPULO'TIC, *a.* [*ἐπουλώτικος*, Gr.] in Medicine, applied to drying, astringent remedies.

EPWORTH, a town in Lincolnshire, in the isle of Axholm, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of sacking, 11 miles N. of Gainsborough; and 160 N. N. W. of London. It was the birth-place of the Rev. John Wesley, founder of the Armenian Methodists. Population 1827.

EQUABI'LITY, *s.* equality to itself; uniformity.

E'QUABLE, *a.* [*æquabilis*, Lat.] even; alike; consistent with itself; uniform in respect to form, motion, &c.

E'QUABLY, *ad.* uniformly; in the same proportion.

E'QUAL, *a.* [*æqualis*, Lat.] resembling or like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality which admits a comparison; adequate to any purpose; even; uniform. In proportion; impartial; indifferent; upon the same terms.

E'QUAL, *s.* one neither inferior nor superior to another in any circumstance, excellence, title, or other quality.

To E'QUAL, *v. a.* to make one thing or person like another. Neuterly, to resemble; to be equal; to answer; to recompense.

To E'QUALISE, or E'QUALIZE, *v. a.* to make even or equal. Neuterly, to be equal to, or in the same proportion.

EQUA'LITY, *s.* likeness with respect to any quality; the same degree of quality; uniformity; evenness.

E'QUALLY, *ad.* in the same degree with any other person or thing; alike; impartially; equably; uniformly.

EQUA'NGULAR, *a.* [*æquus* and *angulus*, Lat.] having equal angles; consisting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY, *s.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] a state of mind which is neither elated nor depressed; evenness of mind.

EQUA'NIMOUS, *s.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] even; neither elated nor dejected.

EQUA'TION, *s.* [*æquare*, Lat.] the act of making one thing equal to another. In Algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar but equal terms; as, *e. g.* $5-3=36-34$; $5b=25c-8$. In Astronomy, the reducing the apparent unequal times or motion of the heavenly bodies to equable or mean time.

EQUA'TOR, *s.* [*æquator*, Lat.] a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres; passes through the E. and W. points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised above the horizon as many degrees as the complement of the latitude of any given place. When the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUATO'RIAL, *a.* belonging to, taken at, or measured on, the equator.

E'QUERY, *s.* [*écurie*, Fr.] a stable for horses; one who has the care of horses; an officer of state under the master of the horse.

EQUE'STRIAN, *a.* [*equestris*, Lat.] appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship. Belonging to the second rank of dignity, or that of knights, in ancient Rome.

EQUICRU'RE, or EQUICRU'RAL, *a.* [from *æquus* and *crus*, Lat.] having legs of equal length; having the legs of equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles.

EQUIDI'STANT, *a.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *distant*] at the same or an equal distance.

EQUIDI'STANTLY, *ad.* at the same distance.

EQUIFO'RMITY, *s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Lat.] equality or uniformity.

EQUILA'TERAL, *a.* [from *æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] having all sides equal.

To EQUILI'BRATE, *v. a.* to balance equally; to keep even with equal weights on each side.

EQUILIBRA'TION, *s.* equipoise; the act of keeping a balance even.

EQUILI'BRIUM, *s.* [*æquilibrium*, Lat.] equipoise; equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any sort.

EQUINO'CTIAL, *s.* a great circle on the celestial globe, the same as the equator on the terrestrial; to which when the sun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe; the same with the equator.

EQUINO'CTIAL, *a.* [*æquinoctialis*, Lat.] pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line, or subject to the inconveniences of those parts which lie near the equator.

EQUINO'CTIALLY, *ad.* in the direction of the equinox.

E'QUINOX, *s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the precise time when the sun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra: the former being on the 21st of March, is called the vernal equinox; and the latter, on the 23d of September, the autumnal equinox.

EQUINU'MERANT, *a.* [from *æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] having an equal, or the same number; consisting of an equal number.

To EQUI'P, *v. a.* [*équipper*, Fr.] to fit a ship for sea; to furnish a horseman with furniture for riding. Figuratively, to furnish, accoutre, or dress out.

E'QUIPAGE, *s.* [*équipage*, Fr.] furniture for a horse; a carriage of state; a vehicle. A set of China; as, "Tea *equipage*." Attendants or retinue. Furniture, accoutrements.

EQUIPE'NDENCY, *s.* [from *æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] freedom from any bias, applied to the will or mind.

EQUI'PMENT, *s.* the act of accoutring or dressing; accoutrement or equipage.

E'QUIPOISE, *s.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] equality or evenness of weight; equality of force; equilibration; that state of a balance wherein the weights on each side are so equal that neither scale will descend.

EQUIPO'LLENCE, or EQUIPO'LLENCY, *s.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Lat.] equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT, *a.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] having equal power or force. Having the same signification, applied to words; synonymous; equivalent.

EQUIPO'NDERANCE, or EQUIPO'NDERANCY, *s.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPO'NDERANT, *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Lat.] being of equal or the same weight.

E'QUITABLE, *a.* [*equitable*, Fr.] just; candid; impartial; mitigating the rigour of a law, so as to be consistent with justice.

E'QUITABLENESS, *s.* justness; impartiality.

E'QUITABLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with justice and mercy; impartially.

E'QUITY, *s.* [*æquitas*, Lat.] justice; right; honesty; a correction or abatement of the severity of some law; a temperament which, without being unjust, abates the rigour of the law. Impartiality, applied to opinions, or private determinations. Also, the rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE, or EQUI'VALENCY, *s.* [from *æquus* and *valeo*, Lat.] equality of power or worth.

EQUI'VALENT, *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.] equal in value, force, power, importance, weight, dignity, or value.

EQUI'VALENT, *s.* a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value; equal in excellence, force, or power.

EQUI'VOCAL, *a.* [*æquivocus*, Lat.] of doubtful signification; having different senses or meanings; uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

EQUI'VOCAL, *s.* ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

EQUI'VOCALLY, *ad.* ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense, applied to words. By spontaneous, equivocal, or irregular birth.

EQUI'VOCALNESS, *s.* the ambiguity or double meaning of a word.

To EQUI'VOCATE, *v. n.* [*équivoquer*, Fr.] to use words of a doubtful or double meaning, with an intention to deceive or impose on another; to quibble.

EQUIVOCA'TION, *s.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] the using a term or word which has a double signification; ambiguity of speech: used generally in a bad sense.

EQUIVOCA'TOR, *s.* one who uses words in doubtful or double meanings, in order to conceal the truth, and impose on another.

ER, in the middle or end of words, especially those which signify the names of places, comes from *wer* or *wara*, Sax. a man, and signifies, when joined to common nouns, an agent, or when joined to appellatives, or the names of places, an inhabitant. Thus *singer*, from *sing* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, denotes a singing man. *Londoner*, from *London* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, signifies a London man, or a native and inhabitant of London.

E'RA, *s.* [*æra*, Lat.] an account of time reckoned from any particular period, term, or epoch. See Æra.

ERADIA'TION, *s.* [*e* and *radius*, Lat.] emission of radiance; irradiation; illumination.

To ERA'DICATE, *v. a.* [*eradico*, Lat.] to pull or pluck up by the roots. Figuratively, to extirpate, or destroy entirely; to end; to cut off.

ERADICA'TION, *s.* the act of pulling or plucking up by the roots; extirpation; total destruction.

ERA'DICATIVE, *a.* [from *eradico*, Lat.] in Medicine, that expels a disease to the very root; that cures radically; that drives entirely away.

To ERA'SE, *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] to scratch out any thing written; to expunge; to destroy; to exscind.

ERA'SEMENT, *s.* applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition; devastation. Applied to writings, an entire blotting or scratching out; expunction.

ERA'TO, *s.* one of the nine Muses, that presides over love poems; she is generally represented like a young maiden of a gay humour, crowned with myrtle and roses, holding a harp in the right hand, and a bow in the other, with a little winged Cupid placed by her.

ERE, *ad.* [*ær*, Sax. *eer*, Belg.—English writers unacquainted with its etymology, write *e'er*, as if a contraction of *ever*, which is a mistake; before *ever* it is written either *ere* or *or* promiscuously; *or* and *ær*, in Sax. being used promiscuously] before; sooner than.

E'REBUS, *s.* in Mythology, an infernal deity, the reputed offspring of Chaos and Tenebræ. It is likewise the name of one of the infernal rivers.

To ERE'CT, *v. a.* [*erigo*, Lat.] to raise in a straight line; to place perpendicular to the horizon. In Geometry, to *erect a perpendicular*, is to raise a right line upon another, so as they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build; to exalt; or assume an office without being authorized, used with *into*. To assume a principle, or found a doctrine; to raise from a state of dejection.

ERE'CT, *a.* [*erectus*, Lat.] upright, opposed to leaning, or looking downwards; lifted, or directed upwards; vigorous; bold; unshaken; confident.

ERE'CTION, *s.* [*erectio*, Lat.] the art of raising, or the state of a thing raised upwards; the act of building or raising houses. Establishment. Elevation. Any thing raised.

ERE'CTNESS, *s.* uprightness of posture or form.

ERELO'NG, *ad.* before a long time had elapsed.

E'REMITE, *s.* [*eremita*, Lat.] the same as Hermit.

EREMI'TICAL, *a.* leading the life of a hermit.

ERENO'W, *ad.* before this time.

EREPTA'TION, *s.* [*erepto*, Lat.] a creeping forth.

ERE'PTION, *s.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] a snatching or taking away by force.

EREWHI'LE, EREWHI'LES, *ad.* some time ago; before a little while.

E'RGOT, *s.* in Farriery, a sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.

E'RIE, a lake of North America, situated between 41. and 43. deg. N. lat. and between 79. and 84. W. lon. It is about 280 miles long from E. to W. 40. to 60 broad, and 685 in circumference. It communicates at its N. E. end with Lake Ontario by the Strait of Niagara. The islands and banks towards its W. end are much infested with rattlesnakes; and, on the leaves of the large water-lily, which grows here, covering the surface of the water to an extent of many acres, and other aquatic plants, myriads of water-snakes lie basking in the sun in summer. The line of demarcation between the British colony of Canada and the United States runs through this lake. Canals connect its waters with the Hudson and the Ohio. This lake at its N. W. end receives the waters of several other lakes by the river Détroit, and discharges them by the Niagara into Lake Ontario.

ERI'NGO, *s.* sea-holly, a plant. See Eryngo.

ERI'STICAL, *ad.* [ἐρις, Gr.] controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

ERKE, *ad.* [Sax.] idle; lazy; slothful. An old word; whence we now say *irksome*.

E'RMINE, *s.* [*Armenius*, Lat. from the place whence it is brought, *i. e.* Armenia] in Natural History, an animal found in cold countries, which nearly resembles the weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of its tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. Though this, in Heraldry, is represented as having black spots, yet it is confidently asserted that the skin of the animal has none, and that it is so much an enemy to the least mixture of that kind, that it would die if its skin were soiled ever so little. In Heraldry, a white field, or fur, powdered or interspersed with black spots.

E'RMINED, *a.* clothed in ermine.

ERNE, or E'RON, at the end of words which signify a repository or receptacle, is derived from *earn*, Sax. a place of retirement, or a cottage.

To ERO'DE, *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] to canker or corrode.

EROGA'TION, *s.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] the act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

ERO'SION, *s.* [*erosio*, Lat.] the act of eating away; the state of being eaten away or corroded; canker; corrosion.

To ERR, *v n.* [*erro*, Lat.] to wander or move without any certain direction; to stray, or miss the right way; to ramble. To commit an error, or mistake.

E'RRABLE, *ad.* liable to error or mistake.

E'RRAND, *s.* [*ærenth*, Sax.] a message; something to be done or told by a person sent from one man to another.

E'RRANT, *a.* [*errans*, Lat.] wandering without any certain direction; roving; rambling, applied to a particular order of knights, celebrated in romance, who went about in search of adventures. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See Arrant. In law, itinerant.

E'RRANTRY, *s.* the condition of a wanderer. The profession of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA, *s.* [*erratum* in the sing.; Lat.] the faults of the printer, inserted in the beginning or end of a book.

ERRA'TIC, *a.* [*erraticus*, Lat.] keeping no certain order of motion; holding no established course; irregular.

ERRA'TICALLY, *ad.* without rules, or without any established method or order.

ERRA'TUM, *s.* the singular of *errata*.

ERRHI'NE, *s.* [ἐρρινα, Gr.] something snuffed up the nose, causing sneezing; a sternutatory.

ERRO'NEOUS, *a.* [*erroneus*, Lat.] wandering, or going without any particular direction; unsettled; irregular, or leaving the right way or road; mistaken, or mistaking.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to err or mistake; by mistake; not rightly.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, *s.* mistake; want of conformity to truth; physical falsehood.

ERROR, *s.* [*error*, Lat.] a mistake of the judgment in giving assent to that which is not true; an act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not; a blunder; a roving excursion; a wandering beyond bounds. In Theology, sin. In Common Law, a fault or oversight, either in pleading or in process. *A writ of error* is that which is brought to remedy either of these faults, or to reverse a false judgment.

ERS, *s.* a plant, the same as the bitter vetch.

ERST, *ad.* [*erst*, Teut.] first; at first. Once; formerly; long ago; till now. Used at present only in poetry.

ERUBE'SCENCE, or ERUBE'SCENCY, *s.* [*erubescentia*, Lat.] redness; blushing; the act of becoming red.

To ERU'CT, or ERU'CTATE, *v. a.* [*eructo*, Lat.] to belch, to break wind upwards.

ERUCTA'TION, *s.* [*eructatio*, Lat.] the act of breaking wind upwards; the wind broken from the stomach by the mouth; any sudden burst of wind or matter cast upwards.

ERUDI'TION, *s.* [*eruditio*, Lat.] learning, or knowledge acquired from reading, especially that which is acquired from studying the ancients. Synon. *Learning* implies simply that knowledge which we acquire by our common study at school; *Literature* denotes polite learning, or an acquaintance with the Belles Lettres, and is rather practical; but *Erudition* signifies great depth of knowledge, with a particular relation to that which is speculative.

ERU'GINOUS, *a.* [*æruginosus*, Lat.] partaking of the substance or qualities of copper.

ERU'PTION, *s.* [*eruptio*, Lat.] the act of breaking or bursting from any confinement; burst; emission. A burst of combustible matter, or gunpowder. A sudden excursion of an enemy. A violent exclamation, applied to the voice. A breaking out of pimples on the skin; efflorescence.

ERU'PTIVE, *a.* bursting with force and violence from an enclosure or confinement. Efflorescent.

ERY'NGO, *s.* a plant, called also sea-holly.

ERYSI'PELAS, *s.* [ἐρυσίπελας, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder generated by hot serum in the blood affecting the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed swelling, and spreading from one place to another; generally called St. Anthony's Fire.

ESCALA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a furious attack on a wall or fort, by means of scaling ladders, without breaking ground, or carrying on regular works to secure the men.

ESCA'LOP, *s.* [*escalope*, Fr.] a fish whose shell is somewhat of the cockle kind, but rather flatter, and considerably larger, and irregularly indented. An inequality of margin; indenture. See Scallop.

To ESCA'LOP, *v. a.* See Scalop, which is the most common, but least proper way of spelling.

To ESCA'PE, *v. a.* [*échapper*, Fr.] to avoid any inconvenience which surrounds a person; to fly from; to pass unobserved or unnoticed; to obtain exemption from.

ESCA'PE, *s.* an avoiding or flight from danger, pursuit, or confinement; subterfuge, or evasion; a sally, or irregular start of passion or genius. In Law, a violent, or private evasion from some lawful restraint, confinement, or custody.

ESCHALO'T, shal-lot, *s.* [Fr.] a plant, having a tunicated bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is increased after the same manner as garlick, but set earlier, because it springs sooner, and is taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither. It gives a fine relish to most sauces, and though strongly aromatic, does not make the breath so offensive after eating, as onions do.

E'SCHAR, es-kar, *s.* [ἐσχάρα, Gr.] in Surgery, a hard crust or scab formed on the surface of the flesh by means of a burning hot iron, or caustic medicine, or some sharp corrosive humour within.

ESCHARO'TIC, *a.* [ἐσχαρωτικὸς, Gr.] having the power to produce a scab by its caustic quality, applied to medicines. Caustic.

ESCHEAT, *s.* [from *escheoir*, old Fr.] in Law, any lands or other profits that fall to a lord of the manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, without heir general or especial; the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants; a writ which lies, where the tenant dies as above, without heir general or special, against him that possesses the lands of the deceased.

To ESCHEAT, *v. n.* in Law, to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

ESCHEATOR, *s.* in Law, an officer that takes notice of the escheats of the king in the county to which he belongs, and certifies them to the Exchequer.

To ESCHE'W, *v. a.* [*eschecir*, old Fr.] to fly, avoid, shun, or decline. A word almost obsolete.

E'SCORT, *s.* [*escorte*, Fr.] a company of soldiers, or ships of war, attending others, to keep them from falling into the hands of an enemy; a convoy. The party, person, or thing escorted. The act of escorting.

To ESCO'RT, *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] to guard or convoy by sea or land with an armed force, to prevent a person or thing from falling into the hands of an enemy.

ESCO'T, *s.* [Fr.] a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, called vulgarly *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T, *v. a.* to pay a man's reckoning; to support.

ESCRITOI'R, (commonly pronounced *scrutóre*) *s.* [Fr.] a kind of bureau, or chest of drawers, the top of which is furnished with conveniences for writing.

E'SCUAGE, *s.* [from *escu*, old Fr.] in ancient Customs, a kind of knight's service, called service of the shield, by which the tenant was bound to follow his lord to the war at his own charge; also, a sum of money paid to a lord in lieu of such service.

E'SCULENT, *a.* [*esculentus*, Lat.] eatable; edible.

E'SCULENTS, *s.* such plants or roots as may be eaten; as beets, carrots, leeks, onions, parsneps, potatoes, &c.

ESCU'RIAL, a village of Spain, in New Castille, celebrated for its palace and convent, built by Philip II. of Spain, in 1563, in memory of the victory which he gained over the French, near St. Quentin, in 1557. It consists of a royal mansion, a church built after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, cloisters, a college, a library, containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of families, an extensive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood. This structure, built in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, on whose festival the victory was gained, and to whom it was dedicated, was broiled on such an instrument, was 22 years in building, and cost 6,000,000 crowns. It is said to contain 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. In the vaulted chapel, is a magnificent mausoleum, called the Pantheon, built in imitation of that

at Rome, and the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain. It is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid.

ESCUTCHEON, *s.* [from *scutum*, Lat.] in Heraldry, the shield whereon coats of arms are represented: taken from a custom of the ancients, who were wont to have their shields painted with some particular device of fancy; which was a token of honour, some not being permitted to have them till they had performed some honourable action.

ESDRAS, *s.* the name of two apocryphal books, usually bound up with the Scriptures. They were always excluded the Jewish Canon, and are too absurd to be admitted as canonical even by the papists themselves.

ESQUIMAUX, a people of North America, differing from the other native Americans, in having bushy beards, and eating their food raw. They inhabit a tract of country called *Labrador*, which see.

ESPALIER, *s.* [Fr.] in Gardening, rows of trees planted round a garden, plantation, or in hedges, for the defence of tender plants against violence and injury of wind and weather: commonly applied to hedges of fruit trees, which are trained up regularly to a lattice work of wood, formed of ash-poles, or square long timbers of fir, &c. The trees chiefly planted for *espaliers* are apples, pears, and sometimes plums.

ESPECIAL, *a.* [*specialis*, Lat.] principal; chief; eminently serviceable in effecting any end.

ESPECIALLY, *ad.* principally; chiefly; particularly.

ESPLANADE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of a town.

ESPOUSAL, *a.* used in, or belonging to, the ceremony of betrothing.

ESPOUSALS, *s.* [it has no singular: *sponsalia*, Lat. *espousailles*, Fr.] the act of affiancing or contracting a man and woman to each other. Figuratively, a wedding.

To ESPOUSE, *v. a.* [*épouser*, Fr.] to contract in marriage, or to betroth to another; to wed; to marry. To adopt, or engage in a thing as a principal; to defend or maintain an opinion, cause, or party.

To ESPY', *v. a.* [*épier*, Fr.] to see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be concealed; to see unexpectedly; to discover, or make discoveries, as a spy.

ESQUIRE, *s.* [*écuyer*, Fr.] the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. A title of dignity next to that of knight. The title is now given to all the sons of noblemen and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of baronets, and of knights of the Bath, and their heirs male in the right line; to those that serve the king in any worshipful employment, &c. and to such as his majesty gives arms, and creates esquires, with a collar of SS. of silver, who were formerly called *white 'squires*. The chief of some families enjoy this title by prescription; and those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county; and he who is justice of the peace; together with under-barristers, and graduates of the university during their residence at college.

To ESSAY, *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.] to attempt, try, or endeavour; to make an experiment. To try the purity of metals. This latter sense is now confined to, and spelt, *assay*.

ESSAY, (the accent is used on either syllable) *s.* an attempt, endeavour, or trial. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular piece, wherein the thoughts are set down as they occur to the mind, without any regard to method.

ESSENCE, *s.* [*essentia*, Lat.] in Logic, the very nature of any being, whether it be existing or no; that which determines and constitutes the nature of a thing, or which is absolutely necessary to its being what it is. Figuratively, being, or a person which has existence. In Medicine and Chemistry, the chief properties or virtues extracted from any simple, reduced to a narrow compass. A perfume, scent, or odour.

To ESSENCE, *v. a.* to scent with any perfume.

ESSENES, or ESSENIANS, in Jewish antiquity, one of the three ancient sects among that people. They outdid the Pharisees in their most rigorous observances; and allowed a future state, but denied a resurrection from the dead. Their way of life was very singular: they did not marry, but adopted the children of others, whom they bred up in the institutions of their sect; they despised riches, and had all things in common; and never changed their clothes till they were entirely worn out.

ESSENTIAL, *a.* [*essentialis*, Lat.] necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Principal. Important in the highest degree. Pure; highly rectified.

ESSENTIAL, *s.* being or existence. Nature; first or constituent principles. A chief or principal point.

ESSENTIALLY, *ad.* principally; really.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Middlesex and Herts; on the N. by part of Cambridgeshire and the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S by the Thames, which divides it from Kent. It is about 54 miles long from E. to W. and 18 broad from N. to S. and is divided in 20 hundreds, which contain 27 market-towns, 406 parishes, 976,000 acres, and 317,237 inhabitants. and sends 4 county members to parliament. The soil is various, and the face of country generally fertile. Its S. W. part is occupied principally by the forests of Epping and Hainault, and is noted for its butter. The N. W. part, from Saffron Waldon to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. What are called the hundreds of Essex, (though included in the hundreds of Barnstable, Rochford, and Dengy) bordering on the Thames and the sea, consist chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome; but more inland they are dry, elevated, and healthy; and even the worst parts of them have been rendered much healthier than formerly, by clearing the woods and draining the stagnant waters. Great numbers of calves are sent from hence to the London market, with other cattle; also fowls, wild and tame, and the oysters, known by the name of Colchester oysters. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Stour, which falls into the German Ocean at Harwich; the Lea, Chelmer, Blackwater, Coln, Crouch, and Roding. Chelmsford is the county-town; but Colchester is the largest.

ESSOIGN, or ESSOIN, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, an excuse allowed for the absence of a person who is summoned to appear in a court of justice; the person who is excused for absence from a court of justice. Excuse; exemption.

To ESTABLISH, *v. a.* [*établir*, Fr.] to settle firmly; to fix unalterably; to ratify; to settle, fix, or confirm in any privilege; to fix or settle in an opinion; to make firm, or ratify a law; to found, build, or place in such a manner, as not to be subject to fall or move. SYNON. To *institute*, is to create and form things, having some relation to the author, or him who first contrived, or laid down a plan. To *found*, is to give birth to such plan. To *establish*, is to fix that plan upon a lasting basis. To *endow*, is to provide the necessaries for its subsistence.

ESTABLISHER, *s.* one who establishes.

ESTA'BLISHMENT, *s.* [*établissement*, Fr.] a confirmation or ratification of something already done; a settled form of regulation, or management of a government or family; a fundamental principle, or settled law; allowance, salary.

ESTA'TE, *s.* [*état*, Fr. formerly applied to the general interest or business of a government, which is now written *state*] condition, circumstance, or rank of life, with regard to prosperity, affluence, nobility, wealth, or their contraries; fortune, generally applied to a person's possessions in land, rank, or quality.

To ESTEE'M, *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Lat.] to set a value on a thing; to compare, or fix the value of a thing by comparison; to prize; to value, or regard as an object of worth and reverence; to respect, or account. To hold in opinion; to imagine; to think. SYNON. When we entertain a good opinion of a man, we are said to *regard* him; when that regard increases, we call it *esteem*; we testify that esteem by *veneration*, and prove it by submission through *respect*.

ESTEE'M, *s.* the act of respect paid to a person or thing on account of real or supposed worth; the value, respect, or reputation of a person or thing. Estimate; account.

ESTEE'MER, *s.* one who regards a person or thing as an object of worth, and claiming respect.

ES'THER, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the history of a Jewish virgin, dwelling with her uncle Mordecai, at Shushan, till she became the wife of Ahasuerus, one of the kings of Persia.

ESTHO'NIA, or *Revel*, a considerable government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, on the S. by the government of Riga, and on the W. by the Baltic. It was long a bone of contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, but was finally ceded to Russia in 1721. Revel is the capital.

ESTHWAITE WATER, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkshead and Windermere Water, about two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. Around it are villages and scattered houses, situated under woods and hanging grounds, clothed with the richest verdure, heightened by the deep shade of the woods, and the strong back ground of rocky mountains. No char is found in this lake, though it is connected with that of Windermere.

E'STIMABLE, *a.* [*estimable*, Fr.] valuable; worthy of honour, respect, or esteem.

E'STIMABLENESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing worthy of regard and respect.

To E'STIMATE, *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Lat.] to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to judge of a thing by comparing it with something else; to calculate or compute.

E'STIMATE, *s.* a calculation or computation; value; the act of valuing, or valuation; the assignment of proportion; a judgment formed from comparing one thing with another.

ESTIMA'TION, *s.* [*æstimatio*, Lat.] the assigning the proper proportion or share of a thing; a calculation or computation, regarding value or number; judgment, or opinion formed on comparing; that degree of value or respect paid a person or thing, which arises from considering their merits. Esteem; regard; honour.

E'STIMATIVE, *a.* having the power of making a comparison or calculation, and thereby determining the surplus or preference between two or more things; imaginative.

ESTIMA'TOR, *s.* [*æstimator*, Lat.] a person who from considering the nature of things, settles their respective importance, worth, preference, or value; a computer.

E'STIVAL, *a.* [*æstivus*, Lat.] belonging to the summer.

ESTO'PEL, *s.* in Law, an act that bars any legal process.

ESTO'VERS, *s.* necessaries allowed by law.

ESTRA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] an alcove or bed-room; an even or level place; a public road or highway.

ESTRAMADU'RA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Portugal; on the N. by Leon and Old Castille; on the E. by New Castille; and on the S. by Andalusia. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is often hot and sultry. A part of this province has been mostly annexed to New Castille, and a part to Old Castille; but there is yet a captain-general, who commands the troops, and superintends the police.—Also, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Beira, and on the E. and S. by Alentejo. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, oranges, and salt. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, known still by the name of China oranges. Its capital is Lisbon.

To ESTRA'NGE, *v. a.* [*étranger*, Fr.] to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate or divert a thing from its original use. To alienate from affection; to change from kindness to coolness and indifference, applied to the affections. To withdraw; to withhold.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, *s.* disuse; removal; the act of considering a thing with indifference or coolness.

ESTRAPA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] the defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and jerks furiously with his hind legs.

ESTRA'Y. See STRAY.

ESTRE'AT, *s.* [*extractum*, Lat.] in Law, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing or record, especially fines, amerciaments, penalties, &c. set down and imposed on the rolls of a court, to be levied by a bailiff, or other officer.

ESTREPEMENT, *s.* [from *estrépier*, Fr.] in Law, any waste or spoil made upon lands by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of a person who has them in reversion.

E'STUARY, *s.* [*æstuarium*, Lat.] an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, which communicates with the sea; a frith. See ÆSTUARY.

To E'STUATE, *v. a.* [*æstuo*, Lat.] to swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion.

ESTUA'TION, *s.* [from *æstuo*, Lat.] the state of boiling; agitation; commotion; reciprocation of rise and fall.

ESU'RIENT, *a.* [*esuriens*, Lat.] hungry; voracious.

E'SURINE, *a.* [from *esurio*, Lat.] corroding; sharp; eating.

ETA'PE, *s.* [Fr.] in War, the provisions and forage allowed an army in their route through a country.

ETC. a contraction of *et cetera*, Lat. implying, and so on; and the like; and the rest; or, and others of the same kind.

To ETCH, *v. a.* [*etizen*, Teut.] a way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a composition of wax, mixed with other ingredients, and called *etching-ground*, and well blacked with the smoke of a wax taper, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its back rubbed over with red chalk, will, by running over the strucken outlines with a blunt point, impress the exact figure on the etching ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well-tempered *aqua-fortis*, which insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in a few minutes, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate.

ETCH, *s.* in Husbandry, a first crop, or a crop taken off

ground which is fallow. Ground from which a crop has been taken; an eddish.

ETE'RNAL, *a.* [*æternus*, Lat.] applied to the existence of the Deity, without beginning or end; endless; immortal. Figuratively, perpetual; constant; without intermission. That has been and always will be unchangeably the same.

ETE'RNAL, *s.* [*éternel*, Fr.] one of the appellations of God, implying his necessary existence, or his existence before all time. That which is endless and immortal.

ETE'RNALIST, *s.* [from *æternus*, Lat.] one who holds that the world was never created, but existed from eternity.

To ETE'RNALIZE, *v. a.* to make eternal, immortal, or to exist without end.

ETE'RNALLY, *ad.* without beginning or end; without change; from eternity to eternity; perpetually; constantly; or without intermission.

ETE'RNE, *a.* [*æternus*, Lat.] eternal; perpetual; endless.

ETE'RNITY, *s.* [*æternitas*, Lat.] duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETE'RNIZE, *v. a.* [*éterniser*, Fr.] to render perpetual or endless; to render immortal; to immortalize.

ETHELBALD, had reigned two years as king of Wessex during his father's life, continued to possess that throne after his decease, and reigned but about two years and a half after his father's death: no remarkable event happened in his reign. He is handed down to us as a luxurious, debauched prince. He died in 860.

ETHELBERT, already in possession of the kingdom of Kent, succeeded to the whole monarchy, according to Ethelwulph's will. His reign of about six years is remarkable for nothing but the incursions of the Danes. He died in 866; and was buried at Sherborn.

ETHELRED I. succeeded Ethelbert in the kingdom of Kent, 866. In this reign the Danes became masters of Northumberland and East-Anglia, and resolved to push their conquests further, hoping in the end to subdue all England. With this view, Ivar, king of Denmark, turned his arms against Wessex, and resolved to attack Ethelred; he landed his troops in that county, and advanced as far as Reading. Ethelred marched that way with his army; a war hereupon ensued, and Ethelred, within the space of one year, fought nine pitched battles with the Danes, in some of which he was victorious, in others not, but in all gave signal proofs of his courage and conduct; but unhappily in the last, which was fought near Whittingham, he received a mortal wound, of which he died, in 872, in the 6th year of his reign. Ethelred has the character of a good prince.

ETHELRED II. succeeded Edward the Younger in 979; he was then about 12 years of age. In 981 the piratical Danes landed at Southampton; and, in short, for ten years together, with now and then a little intermission, there was nothing to be seen but plunderings, conflagrations, murders, and all the miseries imaginable. During this time the credit of the monks went down apace; the people began to wonder, that they, who could do so many miracles (as they pretended) on their own account, could not, by their merits and prayers, prevent the calamities of the nation. Ethelred shewed them no manner of respect. In 990, Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, died. The Danes continually ravaged the kingdom, and Ethelred always bought them off when his forces had been defeated The last money he paid them was 30,000l. which was levied by way of a tax called Danegeld, and was the first land-tax in England. Upon this the Danes ceased their ravages, and most of them returned home; but as a great many of them, liking the country, staid behind, and England was well stocked with them before, they began now to take upon themselves to domineer over the English, who were perpetually in dread of new invasions. They lived in ease and pleasure, while the English were forced to labour and toil to satisfy their demands. Hence they gave them the name of Lord Danes; and to this day, in some parts of England, a rich, idle, imperious man is called in derision a Lurdane. Ethelred, having married Emma, sister to the duke of Normandy, and depending on his assistance when required, resolved on a general massacre of the Danes. He privately sent orders to all parts of the kingdom for this purpose, which were executed with such fury, that in one day, viz. Nov. 13, 1002, all the Danes were slain; though some think, that by *all* the Danes are meant only those lately settled in England, and dispersed in Wessex and Mercia. King Sweyn's sister, who was a Christian, and married to a noble Dane, who had been settled some time in England, fell among the rest. Ethelred was so cruel as to have her beheaded, after he had ordered her children to be killed before her face. Sweyn, king of Denmark, no sooner heard of this bloody tragedy, and the cruel murder of his sister, but he swore he would never rest till he had revenged so monstrous an outrage. He therefore equipped a fleet of 300 sail, and came not for plunder as before, but to destroy the country with fire and sword. He landed in Cornwall with a powerful army, marched to Exeter, and having put the inhabitants to the sword, reduced it to ashes. Ethelred, who was betrayed on all hands, imprudently trusted the command of the army to the duke of Mercia, whom he had formerly banished, and whose son's eyes he had ordered to be put out; and he, in revenge, betrayed it to the Danes, as soon as he came in sight of them. The following spring Sweyn landed, and burnt Norwich and Thetford; soon after he engaged Ulfkettle, duke of East-Anglia, the bravest of all Ethelred's subjects, and entirely defeated him. In 1005 there was a famine in England, which obliged the Danes to return home for want of subsistence; but they returned again. In short, the Danes, in 1013, made themselves masters of the whole kingdom, and Ethelred returned into Normandy with his whole family. Sweyn being now proclaimed king of England without any opposition, he laid a most heavy tax on the nation, for paying the Danish troops. He died suddenly in 1014. Upon Sweyn's death, the Danes proclaimed his son Canute king of England; but the English recalled Ethelred, and flocked to him from all parts, so that he soon found himself at the head of a numerous army. Canute on a sudden embarked his troops, to assert his right to that crown. In the mean time Ethelred governed as bad as ever. Canute having settled affairs in Denmark, returned in about a year, and landed with a numerous army at Sandwich. Edmund, tke king's eldest son, and his brother-in-law Edric, commanded the army against him; but Edric, in a little time, openly declared for Canute, and carried off with him a considerable body of troops, and 40 ships; after which Canute became master of several counties in Wessex, and Edmund marched into the north to join Uthred, earl of Northumberland. Canute followed him; and upon his coming, Uthred submitted to him; but Canute, thinking him not to be trusted who changed sides by compulsion, caused him to be put to death Ethelred died in 1016, in the 50th year of his age, after a most inglorious reign of 37 years.

ETHELSTAN, or *Athelstan*, succeeded Edward the elder, being his natural son, in 925; but the illegitimacy of his birth was not then deemed a sufficient obstacle to his inheriting the crown. However, Alfred, a nobleman of his kindred, is said to have entered into a conspiracy against him,

in favour of the legitimate sons of the deceased king, who were yet too young to be capable of governing themselves; which he effectually crushed. This monarch received also some disturbance from the Northumbrian Danes, whom he compelled to surrender; and resenting the conduct of Constantine, king of Scotland, who had given them assistance, he ravaged that country with impunity, till at length he was appeased by the humble submissions of that monarch. These submissions, however, being extorted, were insincere. Soon after Ethelstan had evacuated that kingdom, Constantine entered into a confederacy with a body of Danish pirates and some Welsh princes, who were jealous of Ethelstan's growing greatness. A bloody battle was fought near Brunsburg, in Northumberland, in which the English monarch was again victorious. After this success Ethelstan enjoyed his crown in tranquillity, and he is regarded as one of the ablest and most active of the Saxon kings. During his reign, the Bible was translated into the Saxon language; and some alliances also were formed by him with the princes on the continent. In his reign he enacted a law, that a merchant who had made three long voyages on his own account, should be admitted to the rank of thane, or gentleman. He died at Gloucester, in 941, after a reign of sixteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Edmund.

ETHELWULPH, Egbert's only surviving son, succeeded his father in 838. In 840 a body of Danes landed on the coast of Wessex. Ethelwulph, notwithstanding he was averse to fighting, marched against them in person, but was defeated. About this time the nation of the Picts, so formidable heretofore to the southern Britons, were entirely extirpated by their neighbours the Scots, after a long war between them. Ethelwulph, wearied with the repeated incursions of the Danes, delivered up to Ethelstan, his natural son, Kent, Essex, and Sussex, with the title of king of Kent, contenting himself with the kingdom of Wessex, and the sovereignty of all England. In 852 the Danes came up the Thames, with a fleet of 300 ships, and pillaged London and other places; but Ethelwulph and Ethelstan engaged them near Oakley, in Surrey, in which the English gained the day, and made such a terrible slaughter of the Danes, that but few escaped. The victory of Oakley having delivered him from the fear of the Danes, he now had an opportunity of indulging his natural bent to devotion; and by the advice of Swithin, bishop of Winchester, who had always a great ascendency over him, he is said to have granted to the church, the tithes of all his dominions. In 855 he paid a visit to the pope in person, to receive his benediction; and extended the tax of Peter-pence all over his dominions, till then levied only in Wessex and Mercia. Having staid a year at Rome, he returned home through France, where he married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, not above 12 years old. Whilst Ethelwulph was at Rome, Ethelbald entered into a conspiracy to dethrone his father, and to seize the kingdom; and made so great a party, that Ethelwulph was obliged to give up to him the kingdom of Wessex, and to rest contented with that of Kent for himself: Ethelwulph lived but about two years after this. He died in 857, after a reign of 20 years, and was buried at Winchester. He left by will his dominions to his second son Ethelbert, after him to his third son Ethelred, and then to Alfred his youngest, who all in their turn succeeded to the crown.

ETHER, *s.* [*æther*, Lat.] a thin, subtile matter or medium, much finer and rarer than air, which commences from the limits of our atmosphere, and possesses the whole heavenly space.

ETHE'REAL, or ETHE'REOUS, *a.* [*æthereus*, Lat.] formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly, celestial.

ETHIC, *a.* [*ἠθικὸς*, Gr.] moral; containing precepts of morality. See ETHICS.

ETHICAL, *a.* [*ἠθικὸς*, Gr.] moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

ETHICS, *s.* [without any singular; from *ἠθικὴ*, Gr.] the doctrine of morality; that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as it concerns us, either as members of society, or as men.

ETHNIC, or ETHNICAL, *a.* [*ἐθνικὸς*, Gr.] heathen; pagan; not enlightened with the knowledge of the one living and true God: opposed to Jewish or Christian.

ETHNICS, *s.* [from *ἐθνικὸς*, Gr.] heathens; idolaters, opposed to Jews or Christians.

ETHOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *ἦθος* and *λόγος*, Gr.] treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY, *s.* [*ἀιτιολογία*, Gr.] an account of the causes of any thing, generally applied to distempers.

ETIQUE'TTE, et-e-ket, *s.* a French word, primarily denoting a ticket or title affixed to a bag or bundle of papers, expressing its contents. At present it is used to denote those forms that regulate the decorum of conduct towards persons of various ranks and stations in life.

ETON, a town of Bucks, separated from Windsor by the Thames, over which it has a bridge. Here is a school and college, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provost and fellows, and the instruction of 70 scholars; in addition to which it has seldom less than 300 pupils who pay for their education. The revenue is about 5000l. a year. King's college, Cambridge, admits no other students for fellows. Population 3232.

ETRU'RIA, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made. Josia Wedgwood was the founder, who died here in 1795.

ETYMOLO'GICAL, *a.* relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGIST, *s.* one who searches out the original, or shews the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGY, *s.* [*ἔτυμος* and *λόγος*, Gr.] that part of Grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary or first signification; the derivation of a word, or the original word from whence another is derived; the analysis of compound words into primitives. That part of Grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON, *s.* [*ἔτυμον*, Gr.] the primitive or original word from whence another is derived; origin.

To EVA'CATE, *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.] to empty or throw out.

EVA'CUANT, *s.* [from *evacuans*, Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant, or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper outlets.

To EVA'CUATE, *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.] to empty or clear a thing of its contents; to throw out as noxious and offensive; to void by stool, or through any of the excretory passages. To make void, or annul. To quit, or withdraw from a place. Neuterly, to let blood.

EVACUA'TION, *s.* [*evacuatio*, Lat.] a withdrawing, emission, or discharge, which renders a decrease of men sensible; abolition, or annulling; the quitting of a country or place. A discharge from the body, naturally, or procured by medicines.

To EVA'DE, *v. a.* [*evado*, Lat.] to escape, elude, or avoid by artifice or stratagem; to decline by subterfuge; to escape or elude by sophistry.

EVAGA'TION, *s.* [*evagatio*, Lat.] the leaving off, or wandering from a direct course or line; excursion.

EVANE'SCENT, *a.* [*evanescens*, Lat.] vanishing; lessening beyond the perception of the senses; imperceptible.

EVANGE'LICAL, *a.* [*evangelicus*, Lat.] agreeable to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines of Christianity, as revealed in the gospel; contained in the gospel.

EVA'NGELISM, *s.* the act of preaching the gospel.

EVA'NGELIST, *s.* [ἐναγγελος, Gr.] a writer of the gospel. The word is of Greek origin, and signifies one who publishes glad tidings, or is the messenger of good news.

To EVA'NGELIZE, *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Lat.] to instruct in the doctrines of Christianity; to convert to Christianity.

EVA'NID, *a.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] faint; weak; vanishing, or growing imperceptible to the sight; evanescent.

EVA'PORABLE, *a.* [from *evaporo*, Lat.] easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

To EVA'PORATE, *v. a.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] to exhale, drive away, or dissipate moisture into fumes, steam, and vapours. Figuratively, to give vent to a sudden sally of the mind.

EVAPORA'TION, *s.* [*evaporatio*, Lat.] the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In Pharmacy, the act of exhaling the moisture of a body, or of dissipating it in fumes and vapours. It differs from *exhalation*, because that is practised on dry, and this on moist things. Figuratively, vent or discharge.

EVAPORA'TOR, *s.* a contrivance calculated for expediting the process of evaporation, invented by Mr. Brown, of Derby.

EVA'SION, *s.* [*evasum*, Lat.] a stratagem, artifice, or sophistry, made use of as an excuse, or a means of freeing a person from a difficulty.

EVA'SIVE, *a.* practising artifices, sophistry, or stratagems, in order to extricate from a difficulty, or avoid coming to the point. Containing an evasion; sophistical.

EVA'SIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be guilty of sophistry, subterfuge, or artifice; elusively; by evasion.

EU'CHARIST, *s.* [ἐυχαριστία, Gr.] the act of giving thanks. Applied by Divines to signify the thankful remembrance of the death of Christ in the Communion, or Lord's Supper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, *a.* contining acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EUCHO'LOGY, *s.* [ἐυχολόγιον, Gr.] a formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY, *s.* [ἐυκρασία, Gr.] an agreeable or good mixture of qualities and fluids in a human body, which denominates it healthy.

EUDIO'METER, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the purity of the atmospherical air, or the quantity of oxygenous gas or vital air contained in it, chiefly by means of its diminution on a mixture with nitrous air.

EVE, or E'VEN, *s.* [*æfen*, Sax.] the latter part or close of the day; the interval between broad light and darkness. The vigil, or fast, to be observed in the church the day before a holiday. In the latter sense, *eve* is only used; in the other, *even* or *eve* indifferently.

E'VEN, *a.* [*efen*, Sax.] smooth; level; capable of being divided into equal parts. Calm, applied to the passions.

To E'VEN, *v. a.* to make the height of two bodies, or the quantity of two numbers, the same, or parallel; to make level. Neuterly, to become even, or out of debt.

E'VEN, *ad.* [contracted in common conversation and poetry to *ev'n* or *e'en*] a word of strong assertion, implying that a thing is true in a sense which is the most dubious; verily. So much as, when used as a diminutive. When used as an exaggeration or heightening phrase, it implies a tacit comparison, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common discourse, pronounced *e'en*, and used as a word of concession; as, "I shall *e'en* let it pass." *Collier.*

EVENHA'NDED, *a.* impartial; equitable; unbiassed; as, "*Even-handed* justice." *Shak.*

E'VENING, *s.* the close of the day.

E'VENLY, *ad.* equally, uniformly; levelly; horizontally; in an impartial manner; without elation or dejection.

E'VENNESS, *s.* applied to surface, the state of being free from ruggedness; smoothness; levelness; the state of a thing when it inclines not more on one side than another; impartiality, or freedom from bias. Calmness, or freedom from any violent perturbation, applied to the mind.

E'VENSONG, *s.* a song sung at the close of day.

EVE'NT, *s.* [*eventus*, Lat.] an incident, or action, or any thing which happens either good or bad; the result or consequence of any action; the conclusion or upshot.

To EVE'NTERATE, *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] to rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

EVE'NTFUL, *a.* full of incidents; abounding in variety of actions or incidents; full of changes of fortune.

E'VENTIDE, *s.* the time of evening.

To EVE'NTILATE, *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Lat.] to winnow; to sift out. To examine; to discuss.

EVE'NTUAL, *a.* happening in consequence of any action; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY, *ad.* in the event, result, or consequence; consequentially.

E'VER, *ad.* [*æfer*, Sax.] at any time, when preceeded by *if*. Always; at all times past, and at all times to come; to all eternity; without end. In any degree. *Evergreen* signifies *always green*, or green throughout the year.

E'VERGREEN, *s.* a plant which retains its leaves and green colour through all the seasons.

EVERLA'STING, *a.* lasting and enduring for ever, or without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal. Used to imply time past, as well as time to come, but improperly.

EVERLA'STING, *s.* eternity; eternal duration, whether past or future. In Botany, a plant, called also blite.

EVERLA'STINGLY, *ad.* eternally; without end.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, *s.* eternity; indefinite duration.

EVERLI'VING, *a.* eternal; immortal; incessant.

EVERMO'RE, *ad.* always; incessantly; eternally.

To EVE'RSE, *v. a.* [*everto*, Lat.] to overthrow, subvert, or destroy. To confute, or explode, applied to argument.

E'VERSHOT, a town of Dorsetshire, situated on the borders of Somersetshire, near the rise of the Frome, 12 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 129 W. by S. of London.

To EVE'RT, *v. a.* [*everto*, Lat.] to destroy; to overthrow.

E'VERY, *a.* [*æfereale*, Sax.] each individual or single person composing any collection of men; each one of all. *Every where*, in all places; in each place.

E'VESDROPPER. See EAVES-DROPPER.

E'VESHAM, a borough of Worcestershire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated near the banks of the Avon, 14 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 100 N. W. of London. Population 3991.

To EVE'STIGATE, *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Lat.] to search out.

To EVI'CT, *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] in Law, to cast out of a possession, or to dispossess by due course of law. To prove.

EVI'CTION, *s.* dispossession or deprivation by sentence at law; proof, evidence, or certain testimony.

E'VIDENCE, *s.* [Fr.] the state of being clear with respect to proof; undoubted certainty; testimony; proof. A witness; one who is summoned to prove any point or fact. Used sometimes in the plural without the *s* final.

To E'VIDENCE, *v. a.* to prove; to evince; to discover, or shew; to make discovery of.

EVIDENT, *a.* plain; proved beyond doubt; notorious.

EVIDENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to appear plain and indubitable; undeniably; apparently; certainly.

EVIL, *a.* [*yfel*, Sax.] having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, corrupt, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous, or miserable, applied to condition or circumstances. Mischievous, destructive, applied to animals.

EVIL, *s.* wickedness, a crime; injury, mischief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease, as, the *king's evil*. In Scripture, the consequence of sin; an evil angel, or devil. "Deliver us from *evil*."

EVIL, *ad.* not well, in whatever respect. Not virtuously; not happily. Injuriously; not kindly.

To EVI'NCE, *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] to prove; to shew; to manifest; make evident; or establish by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLE, *a.* capable of being proved or established by arguments; demonstrable; manifest.

EVI'NCIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to force assent or conviction; demonstrably; manifestly.

To EVI'RATE, *v. a.* [*eviro*, Lat.] to deprive of manhood; to emasculate.

To EVI'SCERATE, *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Lat.] to embowel; to draw, or take out the entrails.

E'VITABLE, *a.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] that may be surmounted or avoided.

To E'VITATE, *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] to avoid; to shun; to escape.

EVITA'TION, *s.* the act of avoiding.

EU'LOGY, *s.* [*εὖ* and *λόγος*, Gr.] praise, encomium, or panegyric; a display or discourse in praise of the virtues of a person.

EUNO'MIANS, heretics in the fourth century, whose doctrines were the same with those of the Arians.

EU'NUCH, eu-nuk, *s.* [*ἐυνῆχος*, Gr.] a person who has been castrated. In Italy, they made great numbers of infants *Eunuchs*, every year, to supply Europe with singers; but this shameful practice is now interdicted and entirely disused. In the eastern parts of the world, they make *Eunuchs* to be guards and attendants on their women. The seraglios of the eastern emperors are chiefly served and guarded by Eunuchs.

EVOCA'TION, *s.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling out.

EVOLA'TION, *s.* [*evolo*, Lat.] the act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE, *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] to enrol; to unfold; to disentangle.

EVOLU'TION, *s.* [*evolutio*, Lat.] the act of enrolling or unfolding. In Geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle, whereby the circumference gradually approaches to a right line. In Algebra, the extraction of roots from any given power. In Tactics, the divers figures, turns, and motions, made by a body of soldiers, either in ranging themselves in form of battle, or in changing their form, whether by way of exercise, or during an engagement.

EUPHO'NICAL, *a.* [from *ἐυφωνία*, Gr.] sounding agreeably; giving pleasure by the sound.

EU'PHONY, *s.* [*ἐυφωνία*, Gr.] in Grammar, an easiness, smoothness, and elegance of pronunciation; an agreeable sound.

EUPHO'RBIUM, *s.* in Botany, the burning thorny plant. A gum drawn from the plant is imported from the Canary islands, and the remoter parts of Africa, and is used in medicine in sinapisms.

EU'PHRASY, *s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] in Botany, the herb called *eyebright*, from its supposed virtue in clearing the sight.

EU'PHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Asiatic Turkey. It has one source about a day's journey, and another two days' journey, from Erzerum, in Armenia. The plain of Erzerum is enclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, form what is called the Euphrates, or the Phrat. After their junction, about three days' journey from Erzerum, the united stream begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. In its course it separates Aladulia and Syria from Diabeker, and Diabeker from Arabia, after which it runs through the Irak-Arabi, till it receives the Tigris, and falls into the Persian Gulf about 35 miles below Bussorah.

EURO'CLYDON, *s.* [*εὐροκλύδων*, Gr.] a wind which blows between the east and north in the Mediterranean, and is very dangerous. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which when it falls suddenly on ships, causes them sometimes to founder.

EU'ROPE, the least of the four general parts or quarters of the world, is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by Asia, and on the S. by the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It is about 3400 miles in length, and about 2300 in breadth, and is situated between 10 deg. W. and 60 E. lon. and between 36 and 72 deg. N. lat. The superficial extent has been calculated at 2¾ millions of square miles, while the inhabitants are estimated at about 230 millions. This is supposed to be more than a quarter of the whole human race. Though on an average its productions are less rich, it is generally much more populous and better cultivated, in proportion to its extent, than the other quarters of the globe. The wild animals are but few, except in the woods, rocks, and mountains of the north, and of the Alps; but the domesticated are very numerous. The chief mountains are the Alps, Apenines, and Pyrenées. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Rhône, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tajo or Tagus, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. Europe contains the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, Russia, Greece, and Turkey, besides some islands in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. There are three empires, namely, those of Russia, Turkey, and Austria. The kingdoms are those of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Hanover, Würtemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, Holland, Belgium, Bohemia, Hungary, Naples, or the Two Sicilies, Sardinia, and Greece, together with the ecclesiastical state of Rome, or of the Pope, and numerous principalities, dukedoms, and other minor states. The languages are the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Besides these, there are the Greek, and several others. The prevailing religious profession is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches. Mohammedism is the established faith of the Turks; and numberless Jews are dispersed in the different countries.

EUROPE'AN, *a.* [*Europæus*, Lat. Some moderns accent it on the second syllable, but the authority of all the great poets is against them] belonging to Europe. Substantively, a native of Europe.

EU'RUS, *s.* [Lat.] the east wind.

EU'RYTHMY, *s.* [εὐρυθμος, Gr.] harmony of verse or pronunciation; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUSTA'TIA, ST. one of the least of the Caribbee Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, about 10 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. It is properly a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf; or it may be termed, a huge pyramidical rock, whose top is hollow or concave, and serves as a large den for wild animals. It is strong by situation, having but one landing-place, which is difficult of access, and fortified with all the art imaginable, by its masters the Dutch. Tobacco is its chief production. Not less than 5000 white inhabitants, and about 15,000 negroes, subsist upon this island, and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and poultry, in such abundance, that they can afford to supply their neighbours, after having served themselves. In general, it serves as a storehouse for all kinds of European commodities. It was taken by the British in 1781, and again in 1810, but restored to the Dutch at the peace. Lat. 17. 31. N. lon. 63. 5. W.

EUTE'RPE, one of the nine Muses, to whom the invention of the Mathematics, and playing on the pipe, is ascribed.

EUTHANA'SY, *s.* [εὐθανασία, Gr.] easy death.

EUTY'CHIANS, in Church History, heretics in the fifth century, who embraced the errors of the monk Eutyches, maintaining that there was only one nature in Jesus Christ. The divine nature, according to them, had so entirely swallowed up the human, that the latter could not be distinguished; insomuch that Jesus Christ was merely God, and had nothing of humanity but the appearance.

EVULGA'TION, *s.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] the act of divulging; publication; disclosure.

EVU'LSION, *s.* [*evulsio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off.

EWE, *s.* [*cowe*, Sax.] a female sheep.

E'WEL, a town of Surrey, with a market on Thursday, 10 miles N. E. by N. of Dorking, and 13 S. S. W. of London.

E'WER, *s.* [from *ewe*, old Fr. and Sax.] a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

E'WRY, *s.* an office in the king's household, to which belongs the care of the table-linen, of laying the cloth, and serving up water in silver ewers after dinner.

EX, a Latin preposition often prefixed to compound words, sometimes signifying, as in the original, *out*, as, to *exhaust*, to *draw out*; sometimes it only enforces the meaning of the word to which it is joined, and sometimes produces a small alteration in the sense. It is also often prefixed to words, in the sense of *out*, i. e. out of office; or *late*, as *ex*-emperor, *ex*-general, *ex*-minister.

To EXACE'RBATE, *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] to make rougher; to exasperate; to heighten any disagreeable quality.

EXACERBA'TION, *s.* increase of malignity, or any bad quality. In Medicine, the height of a disease; a paroxysm.

EXACERVA'TION, *s.* [from *acervus*, Lat.] the act of heaping up.

EXA'CT, (the *ex* in this word and its derivatives is commonly pronounced like *egz*; as *eg-záct*, *eg-zák-shon*, &c.) *a.* [*exactus*, Lat.] without the least deviation from any rule or standard; accurate; honest; punctual; methodical.

To EXA'CT, *v. a.* [*exigo*, Lat.] to require or demand with rigour and authority; to demand as due; to enjoin or insist upon. Neuterly, to require more than is the worth of a thing, in sales; to require more than is due, in debts or contracts; to be guilty of extortion.

EXA'CTER, *s.* one that claims more than is his due, or demands his due with outrage and rigour; an extortioner.

EXA'CTION, *s.* the act of making a demand with authority; the demanding more than is due, or more than a thing is worth; extortion; a toll; a heavy tax.

EXA'CTLY, *ad.* with accuracy; perfectly; thoroughly; with great nicety.

EXA'CTNESS, *s.* a strict conformity to a rule or standard; a conduct regulated with the greatest strictness according to some rule; accuracy; nicety.

To EXA'GGERATE, *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.] to heighten by description; to represent the good or ill qualities of a thing to be greater than they really are; to hyperbolize.

EXAGGERA'TION, *s.* the act of heaping together. A representation wherein the good or ill qualities of a thing or person are described to be greater than they really are.

To EXA'GITATE, *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.] to put in motion.

To EXA'LT, *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr.] to raise on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raise to power, wealth, or dignity; to elate with joy or confidence; to magnify with praise. To raise or make louder, applied to the voice. In Chemistry, to sublime, refine, or heighten the qualities of a thing by fire

EXALTA'TION, *s.* [*exaltatio*, Lat.] the act of raising on high; preferment or advancement; a state of grandeur or dignity. In Astrology, a dignity which a planet is supposed to acquire in certain parts or signs of the zodiac, which is imagined to give it an extraordinary power or influence.

EXA'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] an exact and careful search or inquiry, in order to discover the truth or falsehood of a thing.

EXA'MINATE, *s.* [from *examinatus*, Lat.] an evidence, or person examined upon a trial.

EXAMINA'TION, *s.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] a search into the truth of any fact or the veracity of any evidence, by questions; an accurate, nice, and scrupulous inquiry after truth; the act of examining by experiments.

EXAMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] an examiner; an inquirer.

To EXA'MINE, *v. a.* [*examino*, Lat.] to try a person suspected of any crime by questions; to ask a witness questions on a trial; to make inquiry into; to try by experiment, observation, or the deductions of reason.

EXA'MINER, *s.* one who searches into the veracity of an evidence, by proposing such questions as shall be suitable to that purpose; one who scrutinizes.

EXA'MPLARY, or EXE'MPLARY, *a.* serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

EXA'MPLE, *s.* [*exemplum*, Lat.] any thing proposed to be copied or imitated; a precedent, or something of the same kind which has happened before; a rule of conduct or action worthy of the imitation of others; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern for others to imitate; a person punished for the admonition of others, or to deter them from being guilty of the same crimes; an instance, or something produced as an illustration or confirmation of what has been asserted, or wherein a rule is explained by an application.

EXA'NGUIOUS, *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] having no blood; having only animal juices, in opposition to *sanguineous*.

EXA'NIMATE, *a.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.] deprived of life. Figuratively, spiritless; dejected; disheartened.

EXANIMA'TION, *s.* death; or deprivation of life.

EXA'NIMOUS, *a.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA, *s.* [ἐξανθήματα, Gr.] in Medicine, efflorescences, or breakings-out on the skin; eruptions.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, *a.* [from ἐξάνθημα, Gr.] in Medicine, pustulous; eruptive; efflorescent; discolouring, or forming pustules on the skin.

To EXA'NTLATE, *v. n.* [*exantlo*, Lat.] to draw out; to exhaust; to waste away.

EXARA'TION, *s.* [from *exaro*, Lat.] the manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing.

EXA'RCH, *s.* [ἔξαρχος, Gr.] a viceroy.

EXARTICULA'TION, *s.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] the dislocation of a joint; the putting a bone out of joint.

To EXA'SPERATE, *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.] to provo e a person to anger by some disagreeable and offensive action; to heighten or aggravate a difference; to heighten or increase the inflammation of a wound or disorder.

EXASPERA'TER, *s.* one who heightens or increases the anger of a person; a provoker

EXASPERA'TION, *s.* a representation of a thing in such a light as to occasion great offence and provocation.

To EXAU'CTORATE, *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Lat.] to dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXCANDE'SCENCE, EXCANDE'SCENCY, *s.* [*excandesco*, Lat.] heat; the state of growing hot. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION, *s.* [*excanto*, Lat.] disenchantment by a counter-charm.

To EXCA'RNATE, *v. a.* [from *ex* and *carnes*, Lat.] to strip off flesh; to clear from flesh.

To EXCAVATE, *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] to hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, *s.* the act of scooping out, or cutting any surface into hollows; a hollow or cavity.

To EXCEE'D, *v. a.* [*excedo*, Lat.] to go beyond any limit, measure, or standard; to outgo; to excel or surpass another in any quality. Neuterly, to go too far; to be guilty of excess; to go beyond the bounds of fitness or duty; to surpass in quality or quantity.

EXCEE'DING, *part.* or *a.* surpassing, or going beyond in dimensions, time, extent, or any other quality. Sometimes used adverbially for a great or remarkable degree.

EXCEE'DINGLY, *ad.* greatly; very much.

To EXCE'L, *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] to surpass another. Synon. To *excel*, supposes a comparison; its being superior to all of the like kind, excludes equals, and is applied to all sorts of objects. To be *excellent*, is being in the highest degree without any sort of comparison; it admits of no equals, and agrees best with things of taste. Thus we say that Titian *excelled* in colouring; Michael Angelo, in design; and that Garrick was an *excellent* actor.

E'XCELLENCE, or E'XCELLENCY, *s.* [*excellentia*, Lat.] the possessing any good quality to a greater degree than another on a comparison; purity; goodness; dignity; the state of excelling. A title of honour usually given to generals in an army, ambassadors, and governors.

E'XCELLENT, *a.* [*excellens*, Lat.] possessed of great talents or virtues; eminent, or superior to others.

E'XCELLENTLY, *ad.* very well. To an eminent or remarkable degree, applied both to good and bad qualities.

EXCE'NTRIC. See Eccentric.

To EXCE'PT, *v. a.* [*excipio*, Lat.] to leave out; to mention as not included. Neuterly, to object to.

EXCE'PT, *prep.* excluding; not including. Unless.

EXCE'PTING, *prep.* not including or taking a thing into an account. An improper word.

EXCE'PTION, *s.* [*exceptio*, Lat.] the exclusion from, or not including a person or thing in, a precept, position, or general law. Objection; cavil. A dislike, or offence.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, *a.* liable to objection.

EXCE'PTIOUS, *a.* fond of making objections; peevish; easily offended; froward; perverse.

EXCE'PTIVE, *a.* including an exception.

EXCE'PTLESS, *a.* without exception; without raising any objection; general; universal. Not in use.

EXCE'PTOR, or EXCE'PTIONER, *s.* one who raises objections, or makes exceptions

To EXCE'RN, *v. a.* [*excerno*, Lat.] to strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

EXCE'RPTION, *s.* [*excerptio*, Lat.] the act of gleaning or selecting; the thing selected or gleaned; a selection.

EXCE'SS, *s.* [*excessus*, Lat.] exuberance: superfluity; that which is beyond the bounds of moderation, or those limits in which virtue consists. A relative term, implying the quantity or degree which one thing or quality has more than another. Applied to passion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reason. Intemperance.

EXCE'SSIVE, *s.* [*excessif*, Lat.] beyond any limit or common standard, with respect to quantity, quality, or bulk; vehement, or beyond the just bounds prescribed by reason.

EXCE'SSIVELY, *ad.* in a great or immoderate degree.

To EXCHA'NGE, *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.] to change or give one thing for another; to give and take reciprocally. In Commerce, to give money for a bill, or to settle the *exchange* with different countries.

EXCHA'NGE, *s.* the act of giving or receiving one thing for another; the thing given or received in lieu of another. In Commerce, the fixing of the actual momentary value o money between different countries; the place where merchants meet to negociate their affairs. *A bill of exchange* is that which is drawn by a person in one kingdom on one residing in another, for such a sum there as is equivalent to a sum paid or estimated here.

EXCHA'NGER, *s.* a person who remits money to foreign parts, or practises exchange; one who practises exchange.

EXCHE'QUER, *s.* [*eschequeir*, Norman Fr.] in the British Jurisprudence, an ancient court of record, in which all causes concerning the revenues and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues are received. It took its name from the cloth which covered the tables of the court, which was party-coloured or chequered. This court is said to have been erected by William the Conqueror, its model being taken from a like court established in Normandy long before that time. Anciently its authority was so great, that it was held in the king's palace, and the acts thereof were not to be examined or controlled in any other of the king's courts; but at present it is the least of the four courts of Westminster.

EXCI'SE, *s.* [*accijs*, Belg.] a certain duty or impost charged upon liquors, as beer, ale, cider, &c. also on several other commodities, within the kingdom of Great Britain; and is one of the most considerable branches of the king's revenue. In England, the commissioners are nine, each of whom has a salary of 1000l. per annum. This duty was first granted to king Charles II. in 1660, for his life, in England and Wales, and has been continued in several parliaments since, and extended to Scotland.

To EXCI'SE, *v. a.* to levy a tax on a person or thing.

EXCI'SEMAN, *s.* an officer who is employed in the inspection of goods which are exciseable.

EXCI'SION, *s.* [*excisio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, or entirely destroying, a nation, or the inhabitants of some place; extirpation; ruin; destruction.

EXCITA'TION, *s.* [from *excito*, Lat.] the act of putting into motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

To EXCI'TE, *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.] to rouse from a state of inactivity and indolence to one of action; or from a state of dejection and despair to one of courage and vigour; to put into motion; to awaken; to rouse.

EXCI'TEMENT, *s.* the motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

EXCI'TER, *s.* one who stirs up to action; the cause by which any dormant virtue is put in action, or any thing is put in motion.

To EXCLA'IM, *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Lat.] to cry out with vehemence and an exalted voice, sometimes occasioned by sudden grief, or excessive pain; to speak against, or decry.

EXCLA'IMER, *s.* one that makes use of frequent excla-

mations; one that runs down, raises objections, and rails against a person or thing with vehemence and passion.

EXCLAMA'TION, *s.* [*exclamatio*, Lat.] a vehement outcry; a railing, or outrageous reproach of a person or thing; an emphatical utterance. In Printing and Grammar, a point placed after an *exclamation*, and marked thus (!)

EXCLA'MATORY, *a.* practising, or consisting of exclamations.

To EXCLU'DE, *v. a.* [*excludo*, Lat.] to shut out, or hinder from entrance; to debar of any privilege, or hinder a person from partaking with another; to except to any doctrine, or in any position; to prohibit.

EXCLU'SION, *s.* [*exclusio*, Lat.] the act of shutting out, or denying admission; rejection, or not admitting a principle; an exception. Ejection; emission. In Natural History, the hatching or letting the young out of the egg.

EXCLU'SIVE, *a.* having the power to deny or hinder the entrance or admission; debarring from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant; not taking into an account, computation, or calculation; excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

To EXCO'CT, *v. a.* [from *excoctus*, Lat.] to boil up; to make by boiling.

To EXCO'GITATE, *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] to find out or discover by thought, or intense thinking; to invent.

EXCOMMU'NICABLE, *a.* liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

To EXCOMMU'NICATE, *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Lat.] to exclude or debar a person from partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, *s.* [*excommunicatio*, Lat.] an ecclesiastical penalty or censure, whereby persons who are guilty of any notorious crime or offence are separated from the communion of the church, and deprived of all spiritual advantages. In the ancient Christian church, the power of *Excommunication* was lodged in the hands of the clergy, who distinguished it into the greater and less. The less consisted in excluding persons from the participation of the eucharist, and the prayers of the faithful; but they were not expelled the church. The greater *Excommunication* consisted in absolute and entire exclusion from the church, and the participation of all its rights; notice of which was given by circular letters to the most eminent churches all over the world, that they might all confirm this act of discipline, by refusing to admit the delinquent to their communion. The consequences were very terrible. The person so excommunicated was avoided in all civil commerce and outward conversation. No one was to receive him into his house, nor eat at the same table with him; and when dead, he was denied the solemn rites of burial. The papal *Excommunications* have been famous, or rather infamous, throughout the world; but at present they are formidable to none but a few petty states of Italy. *Excommunication* disables a person from doing any judicial act, as suing in an action at law, being a witness, &c.

To EXCO'RIATE, *v. a.* [*excorio*, Lat.] to flay, or strip off the skin.

EXCORIA'TION, *s.* the loss of skin; the act of flaying, or stripping off the skin. Plunder; spoil; spoliation.

EXCORTICA'TION, *s.* [from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat.] in Botany, the pulling or peeling off the bark of trees.

To E'XCREATE, *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] to eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

E'XCREMENT, *s.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] that which is discharged at the natural passage of the body.

EXCREME'NTAL, *a.* that is of the nature of, or voided as, excrement.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* containing excrement, offensive or useless to the body.

EXCRE'SCENCE, or EXCRE'SCENCY, *s.* [from *excresco*, Lat.] a superfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the original form of a thing, or the common production of nature. In Surgery, superfluous and luxuriant flesh growing on the parts or bodies of animals.

EXCRE'SCENT, *a.* [*excrescens*, Lat.] superfluously or luxuriantly growing out of a thing.

EXCRE'TION, *s.* [*excretio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act of separating excrements and excrementitious humours from the aliments or blood, and expelling or ejecting them from the body; the thing excerned.

EXCRE'TIVE, *a.* [*excretus*, Lat.] having the power of separating or ejecting excrements or excrementitious humours from the body.

EXCRE'TORY, *a.* in Anatomy, a term applied to certain little ducts or vessels, destined for the reception of a fluid, secreted in certain glandules, and other viscera, for the excretion of it in the appropriated place.

EXCRU'CIABLE, *a.* liable to torment.

To EXCRU'CIATE, *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] to torture or torment.

EXCUBA'TION, *s.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] the act of watching all night.

To EXCU'LPATE, *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] to clear from any accusation, or from a charge of a crime or fault.

EXCU'RSION, *s.* [*excursio*, Lat.] an attempt to leave a settled path; a ramble; an expedition into distant parts; a progress beyond the common limits and boundaries. Applied to the mind, a digression, or departure from the subject a person is treating of. SYNON. *Excursion*, supposes a pleasurable expedition to some distant place, determined on some time before. *Ramble* implies an irregular roving in places unthought of till the time we arrive there. By *jaunt* is understood a walk or journey agreeable to the person who takes it, but held in contempt by others, or considered as an act of levity.

EXCU'RSIVE, *a.* rambling; wandering or deviating.

EXCU'SABLE, *a.* that for which an apology may be made and admitted; pardonable.

EXCU'SABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing a fit object of being pardoned.

EXCU'SATORY, *a.* pleading excuse; apologetical; making apologies.

To EXCU'SE, *v. a.* [*excuso*, Lat.] to lessen guilt, by assigning some circumstance which may render the commission of a fault less blameable; to discharge a person from a duty or obligation; to pass by without blame; to make an apology, defence, or vindication, in order to wipe off any aspersion, or clear from any imputation. SYNON. We may *excuse* for an apparent fault, or slight offence. We ask *pardon* for a real fault, or when the offence is greater. We implore *forgiveness* of our sins.

EXCU'SE, *s.* an apology or plea offered in a person's vindication; a reason or motive assigned to justify from accusation or guilt; the act of excusing.

EXCU'SELESS, *a.* without any motive or reason to free from blame or punishment.

EXCU'SER, *s.* one who pleads for, or one who forgives or passes by, the faults of another.

To EXCU'SS, *v. a.* [from *excussus*, Lat.] in Law, to seize and detain a person's property. To shake off.

EXCU'SSION, *s.* [*excussio*, Lat.] seizure by law.

E'XECRABLE, *a.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] so detestable, abo-

minable, or wicked, as to deserve to be accursed. Figuratively, very bad.

E'XECRABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve to be accursed. Figuratively, abominably; in a very bad manner.

To E'XECRATE, *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] to curse as an object containing the most abominable, detestable, and wicked qualities. Figuratively, to detest; to abominate.

EXECRA'TION, *s.* [*execratio*, Lat.] a curse; an imprecation; or wishing some evil to a person or thing.

To E'XECUTE, *v. a.* [*exequor*, Lat.] to discharge or perform a commission or duty; to put a law, or any thing planned, in practice; to put to death, according to the sentence of the law.

E'XECUTER, *s.* he that performs any thing planned; he that executes a design; a person who inflicts the punishment sentenced by the law; an executioner.

EXECU'TION, *s.* [*executio*, Lat.] performance; practice. In Law, the last act in causes of debt, wherein power is given to the plaintiff to seize the defendant's goods and body; death inflicted by law; death; slaughter.

EXECU'TIONER, *s.* he that puts in act; he that inflicts punishment on an offender; a hangman.

EXE'CUTIVE, *a.* having the quality of executing or performing. Active, or putting into execution, opposed to *legislative*.

EXE'CUTOR, *s.* [*executor*, Lat.] one who is nominated by a testator to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXE'CUTORSHIP, *s.* the office of a person appointed executor by a testator.

EXE'CUTRIX, *s.* a woman intrusted with the performance of the will of a testator.

EXEGE'SIS, *s.* [ἐξήγησις, Gr.] a word used as an explication of another: thus in the words, "*Abba, Father*," used in Scripture, the word *father* is the *exegesis*, or explanation, of the Syriac word *abba*.

EXEGE'TICAL, *a.* [ἐξηγήτικος, Gr.] explaining; by way of explanation; expository.

EXE'MPLAR, *s.* [Lat.] a model or pattern to be imitated.

EXE'MPLARILY, *ad.* in such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others

EXE'MPLARINESS, *s.* the state of being proposed as a pattern, and worthy of imitation.

EXE'MPLARY, *a.* worthy of being proposed as a pattern for the imitation of others, applied both to persons and things. Such as may deter and give warning to others, applied to punishments. Remarkable; illustrious.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, *s.* a giving an example. In Law, the giving a copy or draught of an original record.

To EXE'MPLIFY, *v. a.* [*exemplum* and *fio*, Lat.] to illustrate, or enforce by an example or instance. In Law, to transcribe, or copy.

To EXE'MPT, *v. a.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] to free from any obligation or duty; to privilege.

EXE'MPT, *a.* [*exemptus*, Lat.] freed from service, office, obligation, duty, or tax, by privilege. Clear; not included.

EXE'MPTION, *s.* [*exemptio*, Lat.] freedom from any service, obligation, tax, burdensome employment, or law. Thus barons and peers of the realm are, on account of their dignity, exempted from being sworn upon inquests; and knights, clergymen, and others, from appearing at the sheriff's court. Persons of seventy years of age, apothecaries, &c. are also by law exempted from serving on juries; and justices of the peace, attorneys, &c. from parish offices.

EXEMPTITIOUS, *a.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] separable; that may be taken from another.

To EXE'NTERATE, *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.] to embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

EXENTERA'TION, *s.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] the act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

EXE'QUIAL, *a.* [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] funereal.

E'XEQUIES, *s.* [it has no singular; *exequiæ*, Lat.] funeral rites or ceremonies; the procession of a burial.

EXE'RCENT, *a.* [*exercens*, Lat.] practising; following any trade, employment, or vocation.

E'XERCISE, *s.* [*exercitium*, Lat.] a motion of the limbs, or action of the body, considered as conducive and necessary to health; something done by way of amusement; an action by which the body is formed to gracefulness and strength; any practice by which a person is rendered skilful in the performance of a duty or discipline. Use or actual application and practice of a thing; employment; any thing required to be performed as a task; an application of the mind to study. *Exercises* are also understood of what young gentlemen perform in colleges, academies, and riding-schools, in literature, dancing, fencing, &c.

To E'XERCISE, *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.] to employ the mind in considering an object; to use such action of the body as is necessary to keep the fluids in motion, and preserve health; to train or teach a person any discipline by frequent practice; to task, employ, or keep busy; to practise; to exert, or put in practice. To practise the different evolutions of an army, in order to obtain skill in military discipline.

E'XERCISER, *s.* one who acts, performs, or practises.

EXERCITA'TION, *s.* [*exercitatio*, Lat.] exercise; use; practice; a frequent repetition of the same action.

EX'ERGUE, [from ἐξ and ἔργα, Gr.] among Antiquarians, a little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

To EXE'RT, *v. a.* [*exero*, Lat.] to use with an application of force, vehemence, or vigour; to put forth or perform. To enforce; to push to an effort. To apply strength, force, or vigour. used with a reciprocal pronoun.

EXE'RTION, *s.* the act of bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, strength, or vigour.

EXE'SION, *s.* [from *exesus*, Lat.] the act of eating out, or eating a way through; as, "Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* of vipers through the belly of the dam." *Brown*.

EXESTULA'TION, *s.* [from *exæstuo*, Lat.] a fermentation or violent internal commotion of the particles of a body.

E'XETER, the *Isca* of Ptolemy and Antoninus, an ancient city of Devonshire, one of the principal in the kingdom for buildings, wealth, &c. The environs of the city are hilly, and afford a variety of delightful prospects. The town, with its suburbs, is about 3 miles in circumference; its port is properly at Topsham, 5 miles below, but vessels of 150 tons come up to the quay here, by means of a canal. Exeter, which sends two members to parliament, has 13 incorporate companies; and, with its suburbs, 15 parish churches and 4 chapels of ease, besides the cathedral. It has flourishing manufactories of serges and other woollen goods, a large cotton manufacture, and an extensive foreign and domestic commerce; and is seated on the river Exe, over which it has a long stone bridge, with houses on both sides, 78 miles S. W. of Bristol, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, and 172 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesdays and Fridays: number of inhabitants, in 1831,—28,201.

To EXFO'LIATE, *v. a.* [from *ex* and *folium*, Lat.] to shell off, or separate. In Surgery, to scale a bone.

EXFOLIA'TION, *s.* the act of scaling a bone; or the state of a bone which breaks off in scales.

EXFO'LIATIVE, *a.* that has the power of scaling a bone, or of producing exfoliation.

EXHA'LABLE, *a.* that may be raised, consumed, or dispersed in fumes, or exhalations.

EXHALA'TION, *s.* [*exhalatio*, Lat.] a fume, consisting of dry, subtile corpuscles, or effluvia, loosened from hard terrestrial bodies, either by the heat of the sun, agitation of the air, the electricity of the atmosphere, or some other cause, ascending by the laws of hydrostatics, or the repulsive or electrical quality of the air, to a certain height in the atmosphere, where they mix with other vapours, and form clouds, &c. The act of exhaling or sending forth effluvia or exhalations. The state of exhaling or evaporating

To EXHA'LE, *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.] to draw forth or emit effluvia or exhalations.

EXHA'LEMENT, *s.* an effluvium; a vapour; an exhalation; matter exhaled.

To EXHAU'ST, *v. a.* [from *exhaustus*, Lat.] to drain any fluid or liquor; to draw out till nothing remains.

EXHAU'STION, *s.* the act of draining or drawing dry. Figuratively, an entire waste, or consumption.

EXHAU'STLESS, *a.* not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry, or totally consumed; inexhaustible.

To EXHI'BIT, *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Lat.] to offer to view or use; to propose in a full assembly or public manner.

EXHI'BIT, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, is where a deed or other writing, being produced in a chancery suit, to be proved by witnesses, the examiner, after examination, certifies on the back of the deed, or writing, that the same was shewn to the witness at the time of his examination, and by him sworn.

EXHI'BITER, *s* he that offers any thing as a charge or accusation in a public manner; he that exposes any curiosity, natural or artificial, to public view.

EXHIBI'TION, *s.* [*exhibitio*, Lat.] the act of displaying, explaining, or rendering visible and sensible; the act of exposing to public view. In Law, the bringing a charge or accusation against a person in a public or open court. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in universities, who are not upon the foundation.

EXHI'BITIVE, *a.* representative, or displaying.

To EXHI'LARATE, *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] to cheer, comfort, and inspire with gaiety; to fill with mirth.

EXHILARA'TION, *s.* [*exhilaratio*, Lat.] the act of inspiring with cheerfulness or joy; the state of a person inspired with joy or gaiety, applied to a sensation of pleasure which is less than joy, but of some affinity with it.

To EXHO'RT, eg-zort, *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] to induce a person to the performance of a duty, by laying the motive of it, and its consequences, before him; to call upon a person to perform, or remind him of, his duty.

EXHORTA'TION, *s.* [*exhortatio*, Lat.] the motive which can induce a person to perform any duty; the act of laying such motives before a person as may incite him to perform a duty. Words used in exhorting.

EXHO'RTATORY, *a.* containing motives to incite a person to perform a duty; tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER, *s.* one who endeavours to persuade or incite a person to perform a duty.

EXHUMA'TION, *s.* [*exhumatio*, low Lat.] the digging up of a body interred in holy ground, by the authority of a judge, for some particular reason.

EXICCA'TION, *s.* See EXSICCATION.

E'XIGENCE, or E'XIGENCY, *s.* [from *exigens*, Lat.] want, necessity, or distress, which demands immediate assistance and relief; any pressing want, or sudden occasion.

E'XIGENT, *s.* [from *exigens*, Lat.] a pressing business or an affair which requires immediate assistance and relief. In Law, a writ which lies where a defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any of his effects, within the county, by which he may be attached or distrained.

E'XIGENTERS, *s.* four officers in the court of Common Pleas, who make all exigents and proclamations in all actions where process of outlawry lies.

EXIGU'ITY, *s.* [*exiguitas*, Lat.] smallness; diminutiveness; littleness; minuteness; slenderness.

EXI'GUOUS, *a.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] small, minute, applied to size. Not in use.

E'XILE, *a.* [*exilis*, Lat.] small, thin, slender; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

E'XILE, *s.* [*exilium*, Lat.] banishment; the state of a person who is driven from his country. The person banished.

To E'XILE, *v. a.* to banish; to expel or drive a person from a country, with a strict prohibition not to return during life, or within a certain time; to transport. Figuratively, to expel or banish any bad or good quality from the mind.

EXI'LEMENT, *s.* exile; the state of a person banished his country; transportation; deportation; banishment.

EXILI'TION, *s.* [*exilitio*, Lat.] the act of springing and stretching out with vehemence and suddenness; explosion.

EXI'LITY, *s.* [*exilitas*, Lat.] slenderness; smallness.

EXI'MIOUS, *a.* [*eximius*, Lat.] famous; eminent; curious; rare; excellent; conspicuous.

EXINANI'TION, *s.* [*exinanitio*, Lat.] privation; loss.

To EXI'ST, *v. n.* [*existo*, Lat.] to be; to have actual being or existence; to live.

EXI'STENCE, or EXI'STENCY, *s.* [*existentia*, Lat.] that whereby any thing has an actual existence, or is said to be; state of being; life. A being.

EXI'STENT, *a.* [*existens*, Lat.] in being; in actual fruition of being.

EXISTIMA'TION, *s.* [*existimatio*, Lat.] opinion, esteem, reputation, or the opinion the public has of a man's abilities and virtues; estimation.

E'XIT, *s.* [Lat.] in Theatrical Writings, implies that a person is gone out of sight, or off the stage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death; or passage out of any place.

EXI'TIAL, or EXI'TIOUS, *a.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] destructive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not now in use.

E'XMOUTH, a village in Devonshire, enclosed and sheltered from the bleak north-east, between cliffs, on the E. side of the bay, which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S. by E. of Exeter, and 182 W. by S. of London. It is the oldest and best frequented watering place in Devonshire. The population is 2874.

E'XODUS, or E'XODY, *s.* [Ἔξοδος, Gr.] a canonical book of the Old Testament, so called because the principal subject of it relates to the going out or departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt. It is the second book of the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses; and comprehends the transactions of about 145 years, from the death of Joseph, in the year of the world 2369, to the building of the tabernacle, in the year 2514.

EXOLE'TE, *a.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] out of use; obsolete.

To EXO'LVE, *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Lat.] to loose; to pay.

EXOLU'TION, *s.* [*exolutio*, Lat.] laxation of the nerves.

EXO'MPHALOS, *s.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς, Gr.] in Surgery, a rupture in the navel.

To EXO'NERATE, *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] to disburden; to unload; to free from any thing which is troublesome on account of its weight; to free from any heavy charge.

EXONERA'TION, *s.* the act of disburdening, or getting rid of a thing which oppresses by its weight.

EXO'PTABLE, *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

E'XORABLE, *a.* [*exorabilis*, Lat.] to be moved by prayer or entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE, or EXO'RBITANCY, *s.* [from *exor-*

bitant, Fr.] the act of going out of the common track or road; a gross or enormous deviation from the rules of virtue; boundless depravity. The quality of being in excess.

EXO'RBITANT, *a.* [from *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] leaving or quitting any rules prescribed, but more especially those of virtue and morality; not comprehended in any law. Enormous; immoderate; excessive; beyond bounds.

To EX'ORBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] to deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

To E'XORCISE, *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω, Gr.] to adjure by some holy name; to drive away, or purify from the influence of evil spirits, by using some holy name.

E'XORCISER, *s.* [from ἐξορκίζω, Gr.] one who practises to drive away evil spirits; an exorcist.

E'XORCISM, *s.* [ἐξορκισμὸς, Gr.] the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies, made use of to free a person from the influence of evil spirits.

E'XORCIST, *s.* [ἐξορκιστὴς, Gr.] one who, by adjurations, prayers, &c. pretends to drive away evil spirits.

EXO'RDIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Oratory, the beginning or opening of a speech, in which the audience is prepared to hear with attention what follows.

EXORNA'TION, *s.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] ornament; decoration; embellishment.

EXO'SSATED, *a.* [*exossatus*, Lat.] deprived of bones.

EXO'SSEOUS, *a.* [from *ex* and *ossa*, Lat.] wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

EXOSTO'SIS, *s.* [from ἐξ and ὀστέον, Gr.] any unnatural protuberance of a bone, as often happens in venereal cases.

EXO'TERIC, and ESO'TERIC, *a.* [ἐξωτερικὸς, ἔσω, Gr.] terms denoting external and internal, and applied to the twofold doctrine of the ancient philosophers; one part of which was public or *exoteric*, the other secret or *esoteric*.

EXO'TIC, *a.* [ἐξωτικὸς, Gr.] foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestic.

EXO'TIC, *s.* [from ἐξωτικὸς, Gr.] a foreign plant, or a plant growing or imported from abroad.

To EXPA'ND, *v. a.* [*expando*, Lat.] to spread or lay open like a net or cloth; to dilate; to diffuse.

EXPA'NSE, *s.* [*expansum*, Lat.] a body widely extended, and having no inequalities on its surface; a surface; extent.

EXPANSIBI'LITY, *s.* capableness of being expanded or stretched out to greater dimensions.

EXPA'NSIBLE, *a.* [from *expansus*, Lat.] capable to be stretched to a large extent.

EXPA'NSION, *s.* [*expansio*, Lat.] distance or space abstractedly considered, and distinguished from *extension*, which implies, according to Locke, "distance only when applied to the solid parts of matter." In Metaphysics, the idea of lasting and persevering distance, all the parts whereof exist together. In Physics, the act of dilating, stretching, or spreading out a body, whereby its bulk and dimension is increased, whether internally by elasticity, or externally by rarefaction. Figuratively, the state of a thing which takes up more space than it used to do; the act of spreading out a thing; extent; or space to which any thing is spread or extended.

EXPA'NSIVE, *a.* having the power to spread or extend to a larger space.

EX PARTE, [Lat.] of the one part: a Law term.

To EXPA'TIATE, *v. n.* [*expatior*, Lat.] to rove or range without confinement or regard to prescribed limits; to enlarge upon, or treat of in a copious manner.

To EXPE'CT, *v. a.* [*expecto*. Lat.] to look out after; to have an apprehension of future good or evil; to wait for a person's coming.

EXPE'CTABLE, *a.* that may be imagined to be produced by, or to come from; to be expected, hoped, or feared.

EXPE'CTANCE, or EXPE'CTANCY, *s.* [from *expectant*, Fr.] the act or state of a person who waits for the coming of another; something waited for; hope; or that which a person had formed vast hopes from.

EXPE'CTANT, *a.* [*expectant*, Fr.] waiting in hopes of the arrival of a person, time, or thing, or of succeeding another in any office; waiting in expectation.

EXPE'CTANT, *s.* one who waits for the arrival of a period of time, person, or thing, or the succession to any place; or is dependent on the promises and favours of another.

EXPECTA'TION, *s.* [*expectatio*, Lat.] the act of the mind, whereby it has knowledge of something not present, but waits in hopes of its arrival; the state of a person who waits for the arrival of any person, period, or thing; dependence on the promises and favours of another for future good. The object which people form great hopes of. The Messiah.

EXPE'CTER, *s.* one who waits for, or has hopes of, preferment in a state; one who waits for the arrival of a person, thing, or period.

To EXPE'CTORATE, *v. a.* [from *ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] to void phlegm, or other matter which obstructs the vessels of the lungs, by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, *s.* the act of discharging any excrementitious matter from the breast. The discharge itself.

EXPE'CTORATIVE, *a.* having the quality to promote the cleansing the breast or lungs of phlegm, or other viscid matter, which obstructs the vessels of the lungs.

EXPE'DIENCE, or EXPE'DIENCY, *s.* the fitness or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end. It is used by Shakspeare for an expedition; adventure; an attempt; also for expedition, haste, dispatch.

EXPE'DIENT, *a.* [*expédient*, Fr.] proper to attain any particular end; fit; convenient; suitable.

EXPE'DIENT, *s.* [from *expédient*, Fr.] a means proper to promote or forward an end; a shift, or means hit upon on a sudden to ward off any calamity or distress, or elude any punishment.

EXPE'DIENTLY, *ad.* fitly; suitably; conveniently.

EXPEDITA'TION, *s.* in the forest laws, signifies a cutting out the balls of a dog's fore-feet, for the preservation of the king's game. Every one that keeps a great dog, not expeditated, forfeits 3s. 4d. to the king.

To E'XPEDITE, *v. a.* [*expedio*, Lat.] to free from any obstruction or impediment; to facilitate; to hasten or quicken; to dispatch or issue from a public office.

E'XPEDITE, *a.* [*expeditus*, Lat.] quick; performed soon; nimble; active; hasty; easy; disencumbered; agile.

E'XPEDITELY, *ad.* with quickness, readiness, or haste.

EXPEDI'TION, *s.* [*expeditio*, Lat.] haste, speed, activity, quickness, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage, with intent to attack an enemy.

EXPEDI'TIOUS, *a.* speedy, quick; nimble, swift; soon done; acting with celerity.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY, *ad.* speedily; nimbly.

To EXPE'L, *v. a.* [*expello*, Lat.] to drive out, or make a person quit a place by force; to banish; to exclude. To eject or throw out, applied to the animal functions.

EXPE'LLER, *s.* one that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND, *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] to lay out or spend money.

EXPE'NSE, *s.* [*expensum*, Lat.] cost; charges; money laid out for any use.

EXPE'NSELESS, *a.* without cost or charge.

EXPE'NSIVE, *a.* given to spend money; prodigal; ex-

travagant, applied to a person. Costly, requiring money, applied to things.

EXPE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as requires the spending much money; with great expense.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, *s.* the act of profuseness, or spending money immoderately; dearness; costliness.

EXPE'RIENCE, *s.* [*experientia*, Lat.] a knowledge gained by long use, without a teacher; practice; frequent trial.

To EXPE'RIENCE, *v. a.* to try or practise; to know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, *part.* skilful or wise by frequent practice or experience.

EXPE'RIENCER, *s.* one who makes frequent trials, or experiments; an experimenter.

EXPE'RIMENT, *s.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] a trial of any thing; a trial made of the result of certain applications and motions of bodies, in order to discover their effects, their laws, and relations, or to be able to arrive at the true cause of the phenomenon occasioned thereby.

To EXPE'RIMENT, *v. a.* to try; to discover by trial.

EXPERIME'NTAL, *a.* pertaining to, or built upon, experiments; known by trial and experiment. *Experimental philosophy*, is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies, and their actions on each other, by sensible experiments and trials.

EXPERIME'NTALLY, *ad.* by experience; by trial; by having been sensible; by observation.

EXPE'RIMENTER, *s.* one who makes experiments.

EXPE'RT, *a.* [*expertus*, Lat.] skilful, ready, or knowing, in any particular office, art, or business; dexterous.

EXPE'RTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as discovers skill.

EXPE'RTNESS, *s.* skill, or knowledge, in any affair or undertaking; readiness; dexterity.

E'XPIABLE, *a.* capable of being atoned, rendered kind or propitious, by suffering or punishment.

To E'XPIATE, *v. a.* [*expio*, Lat.] to make satisfaction or atonement for sins, by suffering the punishment due to them, or by substituting something equivalent to or instead of them; to avert the threats of an omen or prodigy.

EXPIA'TION, *s.* [*expiatio*, Lat.] any suffering endured, or equivalent made, or sacrifice offered, to avert the punishment due to sin, and render the Deity propitious to the offender; atonement.

E'XPIATORY, *a.* having the power to avert the divine wrath from punishing sins; atoning; propitiatory.

EXPILA'TION, *s.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] robbery. In Law, the act of committing waste upon lands, to the loss and prejudice of the heir. Pillage.

EXPIRA'TION, *s.* [*expiratio*, Lat.] in Medicine, that act by which the breath is forced out of the lungs; the last gasp of breath; vapour, breath, or the matter expired; the cessation or end of any period of time.

To EXPI'RE, *v. a.* [*expiro*, Lat.] to breathe out; to send out fumes, vapours, or exhalations; to close, conclude, or bring to an end; to perish; to fly out with a blast. Neuterly, to conclude, finish, or terminate, applied to time, or any period.

To EXPLA'IN, *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] to clear up any difficulty in a book or expression; to illustrate.

EXPLA'INABLE, *a.* that may be rendered more easy or plain to the understanding; capable of illustration.

EXPLA'INER, *s.* one who clears up any difficulty, or renders a thing more easy to be understood; a commentator.

EXPLANA'TION, *s.* [*explanatio*, Lat.] an illustration or comment, whereby a passage is rendered more easy to be understood; the art of explaining.

EXPLA'NATORY, *a.* containing an illustration, or such remarks as render a thing easy to be understood.

EXPLETIVE, *s.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] a word which is used merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verse.

E'XPLICABLE, *a.* [*explicabilis*, Lat.] that may be explained, understood, or rendered intelligible.

To E'XPLICATE, *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.] to unfold; to expand. Figuratively, to unfold, or render any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLICA'TION, *s.* [*explicatio*, Lat.] the act of opening, expanding, or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of explaining, or rendering any difficult passage or doctrine plainer, or more easy to be understood; the sense given by an explainer; an interpretation; a comment; an exposition.

E'XPLICATIVE, *a.* having a tendency to explain, or render a thing more easy to be understood.

E'XPLICATOR, *a.* [*explicator*, Lat.] one who renders any difficulty more easy to be understood; an expositor.

EXPLI'CIT, *a.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] unfolded. Figuratively, plain, easy, obvious, opposed to *obscure*, or *implicit*.

EXPLI'CITLY, *ad.* plainly; directly; without implication or inference.

To EXPLO'DE, *v. a.* [*explodo*, Lat.] to drive out with contempt, clamour, and disgrace. Figuratively, to reject with scorn. To burst with noise and violence.

EXPLO'DER, *s.* a person who rejects an opinion with detestation or contempt; a hisser; an exsibilator.

EXPLO'IT, *s.* [*exploit*, Fr.] a design accomplished; a successful and remarkable achievement in war.

To EXPLO'RATE, *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] to search out; to try by searching; to explore.

EXPLORA'TION, *s.* [*exploratio*, Lat.] search; disquisition; examination.

EXPLO'RATORY, *a.* [*exploratorius*, Lat.] searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE, *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] to make trial of; to search into by trials; to discover by examination; to try, in order to make discoveries.

EXPLO'SION, *s.* [*explosio*, Lat.] the act of exploding, or driving out any thing with noise and violence; the noise made by the bursting or firing of gunpowder.

EXPLO'SIVE, *a.* driving out with noise and violence.

EXPO'NENT, *s.* [from *exponens*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number which expresses how often a given power is to be divided by its root, before it be brought to unity.

EXPONE'NTIAL, *a.* in Geometry, applied to curves which partake of the nature both of algebraic and transcendental curves.

To EXPO'RT, *v. a.* [*exporto*, Lat.] to send goods to foreign countries for sale.

E'XPORT, *s.* a commodity sent out of the kingdom to foreign parts for sale.

EXPORTA'TION, *s.* [*exportatio*, Lat.] the act or practice of sending goods to foreign markets for sale.

EXPO'RTER, *s.* he that sends or carries commodities to foreign countries.

To EXPO'SE, *v. a.* [*exposer*, Fr.] to lay open, subject, or make liable, applied to ridicule, censure, examination, punishment, calamity, or danger.

EXPOSI'TION, *s.* [*expositio*, Lat.] the situation in which a thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. An interpretation, comment, or treatise, to render the sense of a writer more plain and intelligible.

EXPO'SITOR, *s.* [Lat.] an explainer; an interpreter.

To EXPO'STULATE, *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Lat.] to debate, reason, or argue with a person by way of complaint against something.

EXPOSTULA'TION, *s.* [*expostulatio*, Lat.] the act of

reasoning or representing a thing to another by way of complaint; altercation; debate; accusation.

EXPOSTULA'TOR, *s.* a person who argues with, or brings a complaint to another.

EXPO'STULATORY, *a.* containing the representation of a complaint; containing expostulation.

EXPO'SURE, *s.* the act of laying open to public view and observation; the state of being subject or liable to blame, punishment, ridicule, or danger; a situation in which a thing lies open to the sun and air.

To EXPOU'ND, *v. a.* [*expono*, Lat.] to interpret or explain any difficult passage.

EXPOU'NDER, *s.* one who explains; an interpreter.

To EXPRE'SS, *v. a.* [*exprimo*, Lat.] to represent in words, or by any of the imitative arts of poetry, sculpture, or painting. To utter, applied solely to language. To declare one's sentiments. To squeeze out; to force out by pressure. To extort by violence; a Latinism.

EXPRE'SS, *a.* copied, or bearing a near resemblance, applied to the imitative arts of painting, drawing, sculpture, and poetry. In direct terms; plain; apparent; applied to language. Clear, or without any ambiguity. On purpose; for a particular end.

EXPRE'SS, *s.* a messenger sent with expedition, on purpose to deliver a particular message; the message sent; a declaration in plain and direct terms.

EXPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* that may be uttered, or communicated by words; that may be forced out by squeezing.

EXPRE'SSION, *s.* [*expressio*, Lat.] the act of communicating an idea by language; the particular form, manner, or style, used in communicating one's thoughts; a phrase. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by pressure.

EXPRE'SSIVE, *a.* having the power of uttering or representing.

EXPRE'SSIVELY, *ad.* in a clear and direct manner, applied to language.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS, *s.* the power of representing, or conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRE'SSLY, *ad.* in direct terms; plainly; positively.

EXPRE'SSURE, *s.* [from *expressus*, Lat.] expression, utterance, or the conveying ideas by language. The form or likeness described. The mark; the impression.

To EXPRO'BRATE, *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] to charge with a thing by way of reproach; to upbraid.

EXPROBRA'TION, *s.* [*exprobratio*, Lat.] a reproachful accusation; scornful charge; act of upbraiding.

To EXPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* [from *ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] to make a thing no longer one's own. Not in use.

To EXPU'GN, ex-pune, *v. a.* [*expugno*, Lat.] to take by assault; to conquer; to subjugate.

EXPUGNA'TION, ex-pug-na-shon, *s.* [*expugnatio*, Lat.] conquest; the taking a town by assault.

EXPUI'TION, *s.* [*expuo*, Lat.] a discharge of saliva by spitting.

EXPU'LSION, *s.* [*expulsio*, Lat.] the act of driving out; the state of a person driven from a place.

EXPU'LSIVE, *a.* having the power of driving out.

EXPU'NCTION, *s.* abolition; the act of effacing.

To EXPU'NGE, *v. a.* [*expungo*, Lat.] to blot or rub out. Figuratively, to efface or annihilate.

EXPURGA'TION, *s.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.] the act of purging or cleansing. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error and falsehood.

EXPU'RGATOR, *s.* [*expurgator*, Lat.] one who corrects by expunging.

EXPU'RGATORY, *a.* employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiss.

E'XQUISITE, *a.* [*exquisitus*, Lat.] searched out with care; so excellent, perfect, or completely bad, as to shew great care in the search, or great exactness and labour in the production. Consummately bad.

E'XQUISITELY, (Johnson accents this and the next word on the second syllable) *ad.* perfectly; accurately; completely; in such a manner as shews no small pains in the discovery or production.

E'XQUISITENESS, *s.* nicety, perfection, owing to great care and pains.

E'XSCRIPT, *s.* [*exscriptum*, Lat.] a writing copied from some other; a copy.

To EXSI'CCATE, *v. a.* to dry; to dry up.

EXSI'CCANT, or EXSI'CCATIVE, *a.* drying.

EXSICCA'TION, *s.* [from *exsicco*, Lat.] the act of drying.

EXSU'CTION, *s.* [from *exugo*, Lat.] the act of draining or drawing out by sucking.

EXSUDA'TION, *s.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] the act of discharging by sweat.

To EXSU'DE, *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] to discharge by sweat; to distil, or exhale.

EXSUFFLA'TION, *v. a.* [from *ex* and *suffio*, Lat.] a blast working underneath. A kind of exorcism.

EXSU'FFLICATE, *a.* [from *exsufflare*, low Lat. to spit down upon] contemptible; despicable. The word is peculiar to Shakspeare, in some editions of whose works, it has been printed *exsuffolate*, and as such has been given by Sir T. Hanmer and Dr. Johnson.

To EXSU'FFOLATE, *v. a.* [from *ex* and *suffolar*, Ital.] to whisper or buzz in the ear. See EXSUFFLICATE.

To EXSU'SCITATE, *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Lat.] to rouse up; to stir up.

E'XTACY. See ECSTASY.

E'XTANT, *a.* [*extans*, Lat.] standing out to view, or above the other parts of the surface. Public; not suppressed; still to be met with, applied to books.

EXTA'TIC, or EXTA'TICAL, *a.* See ECSTATIC.

EXTE'MPORAL, *a.* [*extemporalis*, Lat.] sudden; without any premeditation; quick; ready.

EXTE'MPORALLY, *ad.* quickly; without any preceding study or preparation; without premeditation.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] sudden not allowing or giving time for premeditation.

EXTE'MPORARY, *a.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] sudden; quick; uttered or performed without study, preparation, or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORE, *ad.* [Lat.] suddenly; without thought or study. It is also used as a noun, in both kinds.

To EXTE'MPORIZE, *v. n.* to speak without premeditation, or previous study.

To EXTE'ND, *v. n.* [*extendo*, Lat.] to stretch out towards any part; to spread; to diffuse; to enlarge the surface of a thing. To increase, applied to force, strength, or duration. To communicate or impart. In Law, to seize.

EXTE'NDER, *s.* the person or means by which any thing is stretched.

EXTE'NDIBLE, *a.* capable of being made wider or longer.

EXTE'NDLESSNESS, *s.* unbounded extension.

EXTENSIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being extensible.

EXTE'NSIBLE, *a.* capable of being stretched wider or longer; capable of including or comprehending more ideas.

EXTE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION, *s.* [*extensio*, Lat.] the act of increasing the length or breadth of a thing; the state of a thing where length or breadth is increased. In Physics, the distance between the extremes of a solid body.

EXTE'NSIONAL, *a.* long drawn out; having great extent.

EXTE'NSIVE, *a.* [*extensivus*, Lat.] wide; large.

EXTE'NSIVELY, *ad.* widely; largely.

EXTE'NSIVENESS, *s.* largeness; wideness; diffusiveness.

EXTE'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, a muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTE'NT, *s.* [from *extentus*, Lat.] the distance between the extremities of a thing; the space filled; size; bulk; compass; communication; distribution. In Law, an execution or seizure of a person's goods.

To EXTE'NUATE, *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.] to make small, narrow, or slender; to lessen; to make lean. To palliate.

EXTENUA'TION, *s.* [*extenuatio*, Lat.] the act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation. Mitigation or alleviation, applied to punishment. In Medicine, a loss of flesh, or decay of the body.

EXTE'RIOR, *a.* [Lat.] outward; external; not essential.

EXTE'RIORLY, *ad.* outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

To EXTE'RMINATE, *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly; to abolish; to eradicate.

EXTERMINA'TION, *s.* [*exterminatio*, Lat.] total destruction; excision; the act of rooting out.

EXTERMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] the instrument or person by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE, *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] to exterminate; to destroy; to put an end to. Not now used.

EXTE'RN, *a.* [*externus*, Lat.] external; outward; visible. Without itself; not inherent; not depending on itself.

EXTE'RNAL, *a.* [*externus*, Lat.] outward; from without; outward appearance; or that which appears to the sight; opposite to *internal*.

EXTE'RNALLY, *ad.* outwardly.

EXTILLA'TION, *s.* [from *ex* and *stillo*, Lat.] the act of falling in drops.

To EXTI'MULATE, *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] to prick, or incite by stimulation.

EXTIMULA'TION, *s.* [*extimulatio*, Lat.] pungency; or the power of exciting motion, sensation, or action.

EXTI'NCT, *a.* [*extinctus*, Lat.] quenched, or put out, applied to fire. At a stop, without any survivors, applied to succession. Abolished, or out of force, applied to law.

EXTI'NCTION, *s.* [*extinctio*, Lat.] the act of quenching, or putting out, applied to fire. The state of a thing quenched. Utter destruction; excision. Suppression.

To EXTI'NGUISH, *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.] to put out, or quench, applied to fire. To suppress or destroy, applied to the passions. To cloud or obscure by superior splendour.

EXTI'NGUISHABLE, *a.* that may be put out, quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER, *s.* a hollow cone, which is put on a candle to quench it. That which quenches, or puts out.

EXTI'NGUISHMENT, *s.* the act of suppressing or putting an end to a thing; extinction; suppression; destruction. Abolition, applied to laws. The act of taking away all the descendants or survivors of a family.

To EXTI'RPATE, *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly; to eradicate; to exscind.

EXTIRPA'TION, *s.* [*extirpatio*, Lat.] the act of rooting out; or utterly destroying; excision; eradication.

EXTIRPA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS, *a.* [from *extispicium*, Lat.] augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails, in order to prognostication.

To EXTO'L, *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] to praise, to magnify with praise; to laud; to celebrate.

EXTO'LLER, *s.* one who praises, or magnifies with praise.

EXTO'RSIVE, *a.* drawing by violence.

EXTO'RSIVELY, *ad.* by violence.

To EXTO'RT, *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, Lat.] to draw by force, or wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression.

EXTO'RTER, *s.* a person who makes use of oppression, or violent or indirect means.

EXTO'RTION, *s.* the act or practice of gaining or acquiring by force and rapacity; the force or violence made use of to gain a thing.

EXTO'RTIONER, *s.* one who grows rich by violence.

To EXTRA'CT, *v. a.* [*extractum*, Lat.] to draw or take one thing from another; to draw by chemistry. In Arithmetic, to find the root of any number. To abridge or transcribe any passage from a book or writing.

EXTRACT, *s.* [*extractum*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, the purest and finest part of any substance, separated by dissolution or digestion in a proper menstruum, and afterwards into a thick, moist consistence, by distillation, or evaporation over fire. In Literature, an abridgment of a book, or a transcript of some passage.

EXTRA'CTION, *s.* [*extractio*, Lat.] in Chemistry and Pharmacy, an operation whereby essences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In Surgery, an operation by which any foreign matter lodged in the body is taken out. In Genealogy, the stock or family from which a person is descended. In Arithmetic, *extraction of roots*, is the method of finding the roots of given numbers or quantities.

EXTRA'CTOR, *s.* a person or instrument by which any thing is taken out, or extracted.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, *a.* [from *extra* and *judicium*, Lat.] out of the regular course of proceeding in law.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, *ad.* in a manner different from the common or stated course of procedure at law.

EXTRAMI'SSION, *s.* [*extra* and *missio*, Lat.] the act of emitting outward: opposite to *intromission*.

EXTRAMU'NDANE, *a.* [*extra* and *mundanus*, Lat.] beyond the bounds of this material system.

EXTRA'NEOUS, *a.* [*extraneus*, Lat.] not intrinsic or essential to a thing; foreign, or of a different substance.

EXTRAO'RDINARILY, *ad.* in a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly; eminently; remarkably; particularly.

EXTRAO'RDINARY, *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat.] different from, or out of the common course or order..

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, ex-tra-pa-ro-ki-al, *a.* [from *extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] not included or comprehended in any parish; exempt from parish duties.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL, *a.* [from *extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] not within the same province; or not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

EXTRARE'GULAR, *a.* not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRA'VAGANCE, or EXTRAVA'GANCY, *s.* [from *extravagans*, Lat.] an excursion or sally beyond prescribed bounds; irregularity; wildness. An immoderate heat or violence, applied to the passions; outrage. Unnatural tumor; bombast. Waste; vain or superfluous expense.

EXTRA'VAGANT, *a.* [*extravagans*, Lat.] wandering out of, or beyond the prescribed bounds. Roving beyond any prescribed forms, or the bounds of moderation; immoderate; irregular; wild; not reduced to rule. Prodigal, or profusely expensive; wasteful.

EXTRA'VAGANT, *s.* one who is included or comprehended in no general rule or definition.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, *ad.* contrary to all rule; in an unreasonable or immoderate degree; profusely expensive.

To EXTRA'VAGATE, *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Lat.] to wander up and down; also to talk idly and impertinently.

EXTRAVASATED, *a.* [from *extra* and *vasa*, Lat.] forced out of the proper vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, *s.* the act of forcing, or the state of being forced, out of its proper vessels.

EXTRAVENATE, *a.* [from *extra* and *vena*, Lat.] let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, *s.* the act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

EXTRAUGHT, an obsolete participle of EXTRACT.

EXTREME, *a.* [this word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification; *extremus*, Lat.] greatest, applied to degree. Utmost, or farthermost, applied to situation or time. Last, or that has nothing beyond it. Pressing, applied to danger. Rigorous.

EXTREME, *s.* the utmost point or highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other.

EXTREMELY, *ad.* in the utmost degree. Very much, or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTREMITY, *s.* [*extremitas*, Lat.] the utmost parts, or those farthest from the centre or middle; those points which are most opposite to each other; the remotest or farthest part of a country; the utmost degree of violence, distress, or poverty; the most aggravated state.

To EXTRICATE, *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] to free a person from any difficulty or perplexity; to disembarrass.

EXTRICATION, *s.* the act of freeing from perplexity, difficulty, or danger; disentanglement.

EXTRINSIC, or EXTRINSICAL, *a.* [*extrinsĕcus*, Lat.] external; outward; from without.

To EXTRUCT, *v. a.* [*extruo, extructum*, Lat.] to build; to raise; to form into a structure.

To EXTRUDE, *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] to thrust out; to drive off or away by violence.

EXTRUSION, *s.* [*extrusio*, Lat.] the act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTUBERANCE, *s.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] a knob or part which rises above the rest of a surface.

EXUBERANCE, *s.* [*exuberatio*, Lat.] overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, *a.* [*exuberans*, Lat.] growing with superfluous shoots, applied to plants. Luxuriant; superfluously plentiful; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXUBERANTLY, *ad.* abundantly, even to the highest or superfluous degree.

To EXUBERATE, *v. n.* [*exubero*, Lat.] to abound in the highest degree; to bear in great abundance.

EXUCCOUS, *a.* [*exsuccus*, Lat.] without juice; dry.

EXUDATION, *s.* See EXSUDATION.

To EXULCERATE, *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.] to make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or corroding humour. Figuratively, to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERATION, *s.* [*exulceratio*, Lat.] the beginning of an erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

EXULCERATORY, *a.* [*exulceratorius*, Lat.] having a tendency to produce ulcers.

To EXULT, *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] to be affected with a high degree of gladness or joy; to triumph.

EXULTANCE, *s.* a transport of joy or gladness.

EXULTATION, *s.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] rapturous delight.

EXUNDATION, *s.* [*exundatio*, Lat.] an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance.

EXUPERABLE, *a.* [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXUPERANCE, *s.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] a surplus, or greater quantity; an overbalance.

To EXUSCITATE, *v. a.* [*exuscito*, Lat.] to stir up; to rouse. More properly EXSUSCITE, which see.

EXUSTION, *s.* [*exustio*, Lat.] consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, *s.* [Lat.] the skins or shells which are cast or shed by an animal.

EYAS, *s.* [*niais*, Fr.] a young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

EYASMUSKET, *s.* a young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind.

EYE, a very ancient and meanly built borough of Suffolk, with narrow streets, and some manufactures of spinning and bone lace, situated in a sort of island, (because surrounded with a brook) on the road from Ipswich to Norwich, 20 miles N. of Ipswich, and 89 N. E. of London. Sends one representative. Population 2313. It has a market on Saturday.

EYE, *s.* [formerly *eyne* in the plural, at present *eyes; eay*, Sax. *ee*, Scot. *een*, plural] the organ of vision; sight; the countenance; look; aspect; front; face; regard; notice; attention; vigilance; watch; opinion formed by observation; the place from whence any thing can be seen; view. A small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade of colour; power of perception. In Botany, the external scar upon a seed, by which it was fixed to the seed-vessel: it is very remarkable in the bean.

To EYE, *v. a.* to watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on. Neuterly, to appear, or seem.

EYEBALL, *s.* the apple of the eye; the pupil.

EYEBRIGHT, *s.* a plant. See EUPHRASY.

EYEBROW, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye, intended by Providence to defend it from any moisture which would otherwise run into it from the forehead.

EYEGLASS, *s.* spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

EYELESS, *a.* without eyes; sightless; blind.

EYELET, *s.* [*œillet*, Fr.] a hole through which light may enter; a small hole wrought in linen, usually termed by sempstresses an *eyelet-hole*.

EYELID, *s.* the membrane or skin which closes the eye.

EYESERVANT, *s.* one who works only while watched, or while his master is present.

EYESERVICE, *s.* service only performed while the master is present, or while under observation.

EYESHOT, *s.* glance; sight; view.

EYESIGHT, *s.* the sight of the eye.

EYESORE, *s.* something offensive to the sight.

EYESPOTTED, *a.* marked with spots like eyes.

EYESTRING, *s.* the tendon, or nerve, by which the eye is held in its place.

EYETOOTH, *s.* the fang, or tooth on the upper jaw, on each side, next to the grinders, called by anatomists, *dogs-teeth*, or *dentes canini*.

EYEWINK, *s.* a quick shutting and opening of the eye, intended as a sign or token.

EYEWITNESS, *s.* one who gives testimony to facts which he has seen; an ocular evidence.

EYOTT, or EYET, *s.* a little island in a river, commonly pronounced *ate*, and sometimes written *eight*.

EYRE, *s.* [*eyre*, Fr. *iter*, Lat.] in Law, the court of justices itinerants.

EYRY, *s.* [from *ey*, Teut.] the place where birds of prey build their nests, or hatch.

EZEKIEL, a canonical book of the Old Testament, referring chiefly to the degenerate manners and corruptions of the Jews of those times.

EZRA, a canonical book of the Old Testament, comprehending the history of the Jews from the time of Cyrus's edict for their return, to the twentieth year of Artaxerxes Longimanus.

F.

F is the sixth letter of the alphabet, and fourth consonant, by some reckoned mute, and by others a semi-vowel; its sound in English is invariable, (except in the preposition *of*, where it is pronounced like *v*) formed by a compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath; it has much the same sound as the Greek ϕ, or *ph* in English words; and therefore, in all words derived from the Greek, it should be written with *ph*, and in those of the Latin original with an *f*. Suetonius says, that the emperor Claudius invented the *f*, and two other letters; and that it had the force of *v* consonant, and was written inverted thus, Ⅎ. Most writers, however, derive it from the Æolians, among whom it was called *digamma*, from its being composed of two gammas, placed one upon the other; which shape was preserved in later times in the Lombardic F. As a numeral, F denotes 40, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{F}$, 40,000. In Music, it stands for the bass cliff; and frequently for *forte*, as *ff* does for *forte, forte*. In Medical Prescriptions, *f* stands for *fiat, let it be done;* thus F. S. A. stand for *fiat secundum artem, let it be done according to art.* As an abbreviation, F stands for *Fellow*, as F. R. S. for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

FA, in Music, the fourth note in the scale or gamut; as ut, re, mi, *fa*.

FABA'CEOUS, *a.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE, *s.* [*fabula*, Lat.] a tale or feigned story, intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction; a series of events which compose a moral, epic, or dramatic poem.

To FA'BLE, *v. n.* to feign, or write fiction; to tell falsehoods, with an intent to deceive; to lie. Actively, to feign; to deliver in fables and fictions; to tell falsely.

FA'BLED, *part.* mentioned or celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, *s.* a writer of feigned stories or fictions; a person guilty of lying.

FA'BRIC, *s.* [*fabrica*, Lat.] a building; an edifice; any thing composed of different or dissimilar parts; the texture of a silk or stuff.

To FA'BRIC, *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.] to build, form, or construct.

To FA'BRICATE, *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.] to build or construct. To forge; to invent fictitiously.

FABRICA'TION, *s.* [*fabricatio*, Lat.] the act of building; construction. A forgery; a lie.

FA'BRICATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who frames, constitutes, or builds.

FA'BRILE, *a.* [*fabrile*, old Fr.] of stone or timber. Belonging to the craft of a mason, carpenter, or smith.

FA'BULIST, *s.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] a writer of fables.

FABULO'SITY, *s.* [*fabulositas*, Lat.] the quality of dealing in falsehood, or telling lies; fabulous invention.

FA'BULOUS, *a.* [*fabulosus*, Lat.] dealing in, or belonging to, fables, fiction, or falsehood; feigned.

FA'BULOUSLY, *ad.* in a feigned or fabulous manner.

FACE, *s.* [*facies*, Lat.] the visage; the countenance, or fore-part of the head; cast of features; appearance, look, or countenance; presence, or sight; confidence; boldness. The surface of a thing. The front or fore-part of a building or thing. The state or appearance of an affair. Used in the plural, it means distortion of the face.

To FACE, *v. n.* to carry a false appearance, or play the hypocrite; to turn the face; to come in front. Actively, to march against or oppose an enemy or danger with boldness and courage. Followed by *down* or *out*, to deny or oppose, or put to silence by mere impudence. To turn up a garment with facings.

FA'CEPAINTING, *s.* the art of drawing portraits.

FA'CET, *s.* [*facette*, Fr.] a small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

FACETIOUS, *a.* [*facetus*, Lat.] wittily gay; cheerful; lively; merry: used both of persons and sentiments.

FACETIOUSLY, *ad.* merrily; wittily; jocosely.

FACETIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of diverting by cheerful wit, or pleasant and jocose expressions or stories; gaiety.

FA'CILE, *a.* [*facilis*, Lat.] to be attained or performed with ease or little labour. Easily conquered or surmounted. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; pliant; flexible.

FA'CILENESS, *s.* easiness to be persuaded.

To FACI'LITATE, *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] to make easy, or to clear from difficulty or impediments.

FACI'LITY, *s.* [*facilitas*, Lat.] easiness of performing, or to be performed; freedom from difficulty; dexterity; readiness in performing; easiness to be persuaded either to good or bad; flexibility, or credulity; easiness of access: condescension, or compliance; affability.

FACINE'RIOUS, *a.* [corrupted from *facinorous*] wicked.

FA'CING, *part.* opposite to.

FA'CING, *s.* an ornamental covering put upon the outside of any thing, or simply a covering.

FACI'NOROUS, *a.* [*facinoris*, Lat.] wicked; bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS, *s.* wickedness in a high degree.

FACSI'MILE, fac-si-me-le, *s.* [from *factum* and *simile*, Lat.] an exact copy.

FACT, *s.* [*factum*, Lat.] a thing done; an effect produced. A reality, or truth, opposed to a mere supposition or speculation. An action, or a deed.

FA'CTION, *s.* [*factio*, Lat.] a party in a state. A tumult, discord, or dissension.

FA'CTIOUS, *a.* [*factieux*, Fr.] given to faction, or public dissension; loud and vehement in supporting any party; proceeding from, or tending to, public discord.

FA'CTIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner criminally discontented; tumultuous; or forming parties in a government.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, *s.* inclination to public dissension; violent clamorousness in support of a party.

FACTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*factitius*, Lat.] made by art, opposed to what is produced by nature; counterfeited.

FA'CTOR, *s.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Lat.] an agent; or one who transacts business for another. In Arithmetic, the multiplicator and multiplicand.

FA'CTORAGE, *s.* in Commerce, wages or commission for agency in purchasing goods.

FA'CTORY, *s.* a house or district inhabited by traders in a foreign country; several traders associated or embodied in a place. A place where any thing is made.

FACTO'TUM, *s.* [*fac* and *totum*, Lat.] ornamental great letters, set at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c. Also, one who is employed alike in all kinds of business.

FA'CTURE, *s.* [Fr.] the act or manner of making any thing; workmanship.

FA'CULTY, *s.* [*facultas*, Lat.] the power of doing any thing; activity of body or mind; the powers of the mind, imagination, memory, reason. In Physic, a power or ability of performing any thing, or action, natural, vital, or animal. A knack, skill, or dexterity, gained by habit. A quality, or disposition, good or bad. Power or authority. In Law, a privilege granted to a person by favour and indulgence, of doing what by law he ought not to do. For granting these privileges, there is a court under the Archbishop of Canterbury, called the *Court of Faculties*, the chief officer is styled *Master of the Faculties*, who has a power of granting dispensations in divers cases; as, to marry without the banns being first published; to ordain a deacon under age; for a

son to succeed his father in a benefice; a clerk to hold two or more livings. In an University, the masters and professors of the several sciences; peculiarly applied to Physicians, or other practitioners in medicine.

FA'CUND, *a.* [*facundus*, Lat.] eloquent.

To FA'DDLE, *v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE, *v. n.* [from *fade*, Fr.] to decline from a greater to a less vigour or strength; to grow weak; to languish; to decay from a stronger or brighter to a weaker or paler colour. To wither, applied to plants or other vegetables. To die away, vanish, or wear out gradually.

FÆCES, *s.* [Lat plural] in Medicine, excrements; or the dregs left after distillation and infusion.

To FAG, *v. n.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] to grow weary or tired; to be fatigued. Actively, to beat; to make weary.

FAG, *s.* one who labours hard; a slave.

FA'G-END, *s.* [*fegan*, Sax.] the end of a piece of cloth, which is made of coarser materials than the other part. Figuratively, the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT, *s.* [*fagod*, Brit. *fagot*, Fr.] a bundle of sticks, or brush wood, bound together for fuel, or other purposes.

To FA'GOT, *v. n.* to tie up, or bundle together.

FAHLUN, sometimes called *Coppersberg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of Dalecarlia. It contains 2 churches roofed with copper, about 1200 houses, and 7000 inhabitants, including the miners. It is situated in the midst of rocks and hills, between two large lakes, near some celebrated copper-mines, 20 miles N. W. of Hedemora, and 110 N. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 40. N. lon. 15. 50. E.

To FAIL, *v. n.* [*faillir*, Fr.] to grow deficient from a former plenty; to become unequal to the demand or use; to be extinct; to cease, or be lost; to sink; to languish through fatigue; to decay; to miss producing its effect; to disappoint a person's expectations; to be deficient in keeping an assignation, or in performing a duty. Actively, to desert; to omit the discharge of a duty; to be wanting to.

FAIL, *s.* a miscarriage, miss, or unsuccessful attempt; omission, neglect, or non-performance of a promise or duty; deficiency; want; death; extinction.

FAI'LING, *s.* a deficiency, imperfection, or slight fault, owing to the infirmity of nature. Decay; lapse.

FAI'LURE, *s.* deficiency, or cessation. An omission, or slip, applied to duty. A slight fault; an error.

FAIN, *a.* [*fægnian*, Sax.] glad; joyful; merry; cheerful; fond. Forced, compelled, or obliged. Though this last sense is now the only one in use, as Johnson observes, it seems to have arisen from a mistake of the original signification, or some ambiguous expression; as, "I was *fain* to do this;" which would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was supposed to mean, "*I was compelled*, or *I was glad*, to do this."

FAIN, *ad.* gladly; very desirously; willingly.

To FAINT, *v. n.* [*faner*, Fr.] to decay, fade, or waste away quickly; to grow feeble, or languid; to fall into a fit; to sink down through dejection. Actively, to deject; to depress; to enfeeble; to make a person languid.

FAINT, *a.* [*fane*, Fr.] void of strength, vigour, or spirit; languid; feeble; weak. Pale, dead, or void of brightness, applied to colour. Slow; not loud, scarcely audible, applied to sound. Cowardly; timorous.

FAINTHEA'RTED, *a.* cowardly; timorous; dejected.

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY, *ad.* timorously; cowardly.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS, *s.* cowardice; want of courage.

FA'INTING, *s.* a fit; a swoon; a deliquium.

FA'INTLY, *ad.* in a feeble or languid manner. Deadly, or just visible, applied to colour. Without force, applied to description. Scarcely audible, applied to sound. Timorously, or without courage, activity, or vigour, applied to the manner of action.

FA'INTNESS, *s.* languor, or want of spirits or strength through fatigue; feebleness; fear; inactivity; want of vigour or strength; debility; want of force; timorousness; dejection.

FA'INTY, *a.* weak; languid; void of vigour or strength.

FAIR, *a.* [*fæger*, Sax.] beautiful; handsome; elegant of feature; of a white complexion, opposed to black or brown. Clear, pure, or without any foulness, applied to water. Not cloudy, nor tempestuous, applied to the weather. Favourable, prosperous, applied to the wind. Likely to succeed. Not effected by any unlawful methods; as, "A *fair* death." Equal, or just, applied to morals. Not practising any unjust or indirect methods. Open; direct; pleasing; civil; gentle; mild; commodious; easy; successful; equitable.

FAIR, *ad.* gently, without violence, joined to *softly*. In a civil and complaisant manner, joined to *speak*. Happily; successfully. On good terms; as, "To keep *fair* with."

FAIR, *s.* a beauty; a woman who is handsome. Honesty, or honest dealing. Fairness.

FAIR, *s.* [*foire*, Fr.] a public place, where merchants or traders resort, at stated times, to dispose of their goods, and enjoy some diversions which are usually exhibited at such times; the time of such meeting.

FA'IRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and celebrated for the glass windows, curiously painted with scripture history, in its spacious and beautiful church, done from the designs of Albert Durer. The colours are so lively, especially in the drapery, and the figures in general so well drawn, that Vandyke affirmed, the pencil could not exceed them. The glass was taken in a ship going to Rome, in 1493. It is situated on the Coln, a little above its influx into the Thame, 25 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Population 1574,

FA'IRING, *s.* something bought for a present at a fair.

FAIR ISLE, an island of the Northern Ocean, nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its towering rocks are plainly discovered. In 1538, Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked on the E. side of this island, in trying to go north about to escape the vengeance of the English navy.

FA'IRLY, *ad.* pleasantly, beautifully, commodiously, applied to situation. Honestly, or without fraud, applied to the manner of action. Ingenuously; openly. Candidly, or without wresting the sense, applied to criticism. Without blots, applied to writing. Completely; entirely; perfectly.

FA'IRNESS, *s.* beauty, elegance of form; applied to the make of a person. Honesty, freedom from fraud; applied to a person's dealings. Clearness; applied to the weather.

FA'IRSPOKEN, *a.* civil and complaisant in expressions.

FA'IRY, *s.* [*ferhth*, Sax.] a kind of spirit, supposed to appear in a diminutive form, and to dance in meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay. An enchantress. *Fairy Circle*, or *Ring*, a phenomenon frequently seen on hills and downs, and supposed by the vulgar to be traced by the Fairies in their dances. There are two kinds of it; one of about seven yards in diameter, containing a round bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle. The other is of different sizes, and encompassed with a circle of grass, greener and fresher than in the middle. Jessop and Walker, in the Philosophical Transactions, ascribe them to lightning; which is confirmed by their being most frequently produced after storms of that kind, as well as by the colour and brittleness of the grass roots, when first observed.

FAI'RY, *a.* belonging to, or given by, fairies.

FA'IRYSTONE, *s.* a stone found in gravel pits.

FA'ISANS, or *Pheasants*, a small island in the river

Bidassoa, between France and Spain, about two miles from Fontarabia. The peace of the Pyrenées was concluded here in 1669, when the kings of France and Spain had an interview, on the marriage of Louis XIV.

FAITH, *s.* [*fides*, Lat.] in Mythology, a deity of the Romans, which had a temple in the Capitol. In Divinity and Philosophy, a firm belief of certain truths, upon the testimony of the person who reveals them. The grounds of a rational faith are, 1. That the things revealed be not contrary to, though they may be above, natural reason; 2. That the revealer be well acquainted with the things he reveals; 3. That he be above all suspicion of using deception. Figuratively, belief of the truth of revealed religion; the system of revealed truth held by Christians; trust or confidence in God; trust in the honesty or veracity of another. Fidelity, or unshaken adherence to a promise; sincerity.

FAITH, *ad* a colloquial expression for verily, in truth, on my faith.

FAITHFUL, *a.* firm in adhering to the truth of religion; believing the truths of revealed religion. Honest or upright in the discharge of any duty; loyal; sincere; veracious.

FAITHFULLY, *ad.* with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion; with full confidence in the promises of God; with strict adherence to duty and loyalty. Sincerely.

FAITHFULNESS, *s.* any principle which a person may confide in; truth or veracity; firm adherence to duty.

FAITHLESS, *a.* without belief in the revealed truths of religion; without trust or confidence in the assurances or promises of another; incredulous. Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal; not true to duty, promise, or loyalty.

FAITHLESSNESS, *s.* treachery; perfidy. In Divinity, unbelief of the truths of revelation.

FAKE, *s.* among Seamen, a coil of rope.

FA'KENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursday; situated on a hill, by the river Yare. It has one church, a Quakers' meeting, and pretty good streets well paved. It is 20 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 113 N. N. E. of London. Population 2085.

FA'KIR, or FA'QUIR, a kind of Indian monks, who even outdo the mortifications and severities of the ancient Anchorets; some of them mangle their bodies with scourges and knives; others never lie down; and others remain all their lives in one posture, on beds of spikes.

FALA'ISE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and the birth-place of William the Conqueror. It has a trade in serges, linen, and lace, and has a great annual fair on the 16th of August, which lasts 8 days. It stands on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, and 115 W. of Paris.

FA'LCATED, *a.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] hooked; bent like a reaping-hook or scythe. Applied by astronomers to the appearance which the moon makes while moving from the conjunction to the opposition.

FALCA'TION, *s.* [from *falcis*, Lat.] crookedness; in a crooked form; resembling that of a scythe or reaping-hook.

FA'LCHION, faul-shon, *s.* [*fauchon*, Fr.] a short crooked sword or scymeter.

FA'LCON, *s.* [*faulcon*, Fr.] a bird of prey of the hawk kind, superior to all others for courage, docility, gentleness, and nobleness of nature. In Gunnery, a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven feet, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight.

FA'LCONER, *s.* [*faulconnier*, Fr.] one who breeds, tames, and tutors birds of prey, as falcons, hawks, &c.

FA'LCONET, *s.* [*faulconnette*, Fr.] a kind of ordnance whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six feet, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.

FA'LCONRY, *s.* [*faulconnerie*, Fr.] the art of breeding, taming, and teaching birds of prey to pursue and take game.

FA'LDAGE, *s.* [*faldagium*, barb. Lat.] a privilege, which several lords anciently reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any field within their manors, the better to manure them, and this not only for their own, but likewise for their tenants' sheep.

FA'LDFEE, *s.* a composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of foldage.

FA'LDING, *s.* [*feald*, Sax.] a kind of coarse cloth.

FA'LDSTOOL, *s.* [*faldisterium*, low Lat.] a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation. Also, a bishop's chair.

FA'LKINGHAM. See FOLKINGHAM.

FA'LKIRK, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with about 12,743 inhabitants; votes with its district for one representative. In 1298 a battle was fought here between Wallace and Edward I. king of England; also for being the place where the rebels defeated the forces of king George II. on Jan. 17, 1746. Here the great markets of Highland cattle, called *Trysts*, are held four times a year. It is seated on an eminence, near the Carron and the Great Canal, 12 miles S. S. E. of Stirling, and 24 W. by N. of Edinburgh.

FA'LKLAND ISLANDS, two large islands, with a number of smaller islands surrounding them, in the S. Atlantic, eastward of the Strait of Magellan. They were discovered by Sir R. Hawkins, in 1594, and in 1765, the English made a settlement here; but in 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed them: the affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession; but abandoned them in 1774. Lat. from 51. 6. to 52. 30. S. lon. from 56. 30. to 62. 15. W.

To FALL, faul, *v. n.* [preterit *I fell*, or *have fallen*, or *faln*; part. pass. *fallen*; *feallan*, Sax.] to descend by accident from a higher to a lower place; to drop; to move down any descent; to die, or come to a sudden end; to be degraded from a high station to a low one; to decrease or diminish in value, weight, or quality; to enter into any state of the body or mind; as "*Fall* asleep." *Shak.* "*Fell* into such a rage." *Knolles.* To sink below a thing in comparison, used with *short*. To happen; to befal. To light on. To handle or treat distinctly. To come upon, as a punishment. To be born, or yeaned. *To fall away*, to languish, or grow faint; to grow lean, or decrease in bulk; to revolt; to apostatize; to perish, or be lost. *To fall back*, to fail of a promise or resolution; to recede or give way. Used with *down*, to bow or bend as a suppliant; to sink, or tumble prostrate on the ground. *To fall from*, to revolt. *To fall in*, to coincide, or concur; to comply. *To fall off*, to separate; to perish; to forsake. *To fall on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to assault, or make an attack. *To fall over*, to revolt. *To fall out*, to quarrel; to happen; to drop. *To fall to*, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to. *To fall under*, to be subject to, to be ranged with.

FALL, *s.* the act of dropping from a higher place; the act of tumbling prostrate upon the ground; the violence suffered from dropping accidentally from a higher place; death; overthrow; ruin; loss of greatness; decrease in price or value. Lessening of sound or cadence, applied to music. A cataract, cascade, or descent of water from a high place; the outlet of a current into any other water; autumn, or the time when the leaves drop or fall from the trees. In Divinity, the state of our first parents, wherein, on account of eating of the forbidden tree, they lost the happiness of living in Paradise; and, according to Milton, "brought death into the world, and all our woe."

FALLA'CIOUS, *a.* [*fallax*, Lat.] producing mistakes; full of sophistry; raising false expectations; deceitful.

FALLA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* so as to deceive by false appearances; or tending to lead into mistakes by sophistry.

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FA'LLACY, *s.* [*fallacia*, Lat.] an argument made use of to lead a person into an error; a sophism; deceit.

FALLIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *fallo*, Lat.] liableness or possibility of being deceived, or of being in an error.

FA'LLIBLE, *a.* [from *fallo*, Lat.] liable to error.

FA'LLIBLY, *ad.* in a fallible manner.

FA'LLING, *s.* an indenting, or hollow in a surface, opposed to *prominence*. That which falls.

FA'LLINGSICKNESS, *s.* See EPILEPSY.

FA'LLOW, *a.* [*falewe*, Sax.] pale red, or pale yellow, applied to colour. In Husbandry, unsowed, or left to rest after certain years of tillage; plowed, but not sowed, or left for a second plowing. Figuratively, unplowed, uncultivated, applied to ground. Unoccupied, or neglected.

FA'LLOW, *s.* [*falewe*, Sax.] ground plowed in order to a second plowing. Land untilled, and suffered to rest.

To FA'LLOW, *v. n.* to plow in order to a second plowing, after an interval of rest.

FA'LLOWNESS, *s.* barrenness; exemption from bearing.

FA'LMOUTH, a rich, trading, well-built, sea-port town, of Cornwall, with about 7244 inhabitants, and the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The merchants trade with Portugal in ships of their own; and have also a great share in the pilchard fishery. The harbour is so very commodious, that ships of the greatest burden can come up to its quay; and it has, besides, so many deep and well-sheltered creeks belonging to it, that the whole British navy may here ride safely in any wind; and next to Milford Haven, it is justly considered as the noblest and most extensive road for shipping in Great Britain. It is defended by the castles of St. Mawe and Pendennis, each on high rocks at the entrance. It is governed by a mayor, has a market on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and is seated on the river Fale, at its entrance into the British Channel, 10 miles S. of Truro, and 269 W. S. W. of London.

FALSE, *a.* [*falsus*, Lat.] not true, morally or physically; representing a thing to be what it is not; fictitious, or counterfeit; treacherous, or unjust; hypocritical, or feigned.

FALSEHEA'RTED, *a.* treacherous; deceitful; hollow.

FA'LSEHOOD, *s.* [from *false* and *had*, Sax.] the setting down and uttering in words the agreement or disagreement of ideas otherwise than it is; or the representing a thing to be different from what we think it to be; want of truth, faithfulness or honesty; treachery; imposture; a lie, or the saying that a thing is what we are conscious it is not. SYNON. Contrariety to truth is the general idea of *lie* and *falsehood;* but that of *lie* supposes always something criminal, whereas that of *falsehood* does not. If, questioned in a cause wherein bound to tell the truth, we do not, we are guilty of a *lie;* if we deviate from truth where there is no such obligation, it is no other than a *falsehood.*

FA'LSELY, *ad.* untruly; contrary to truth; erroneously; perfidiously; deceitfully; treacherously.

FA'LSENESS, *s.* contrariety to truth, honesty, or faithfulness; want of veracity; duplicity; perfidy.

FALSETTO, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, a feigned voice.

FALSIFIABLE, *a.* liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION, *s.* the act of altering the words of a sentence so as to make it signify something contrary to the opinion of the author; contradiction, or confutation.

FA'LSIFIER, *s.* one who alters the words or sentences of an author, so as to make the sense contrary to what it was originally; one who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not; a liar, or inventor of falsehoods.

To FA'LSIFY, *v. a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.] to counterfeit, or forge; to garble, or alter the sense of a book or writing. Figuratively, to confute, or prove false; to violate by treachery. Neuterly, to lie, or tell an untruth.

FA'LSITY, *s.* [*falsitas*, Lat.] misrepresentation; a falsehood, or lie. Figuratively, an error.

To FA'LTER, faul-ter, *v. n.* [*faltar*, Span.] applied to pronunciation, to hesitate or stammer. To fail in any act of the body or mind. Actively, to sift, or cleanse.

FA'LTERINGLY, *ad.* with hesitation and stammering, applied to utterance of words. With languor, feebleness, or weakness, applied to any act of the body or mind.

FAME, *s.* [*fama*, Lat.] honourable report; celebrity; renown. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

FA'MED, *part.* spoken of with honour and esteem.

FA'MELESS, *a.* inglorious; unknown; of no repute.

FAMI'LIAR, *a.* [*familiaris*, Lat.] belonging to a family; affable, or easy in conversation; with freedom; accustomed; common; well known; frequent; easy; too free.

FAMI'LIAR, *s.* one long and intimately acquainted. A demon, supposed to attend the call of a person.

FAMILIA'RITY, *s.* an easiness and freedom of access and discourse, generally observed between persons long and intimately acquainted, being free from constraint, formality, and ceremony; affability. Figuratively, habit.

To FAMI'LIARIZE, *v. a.* [*familiariser*, Fr.] to wear away the impression of awe, or distant respect, occasioned by novelty; to bring down from a state of distant superiority to that of a person long known and joined in the bands of friendship. To make familiar, or common.

FAMI'LIARLY, *ad.* unceremoniously; commonly; easily.

FA'MILLE, fa-meel, *ad.* [*en famille*, Fr.] in a family way; domestically.

FA'MILY, *s.* [*familia*, Lat.] those who live in the same house, or descend from the same progenitor; household.

FA'MINE, *s.* [*famine*, Fr. *fames*, Lat.] scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of necessary food.

To FA'MISH, *v. a.* [from *fames*, Lat.] to kill with hunger, or want of food; to starve; to kill with want of something necessary to support life. Neuterly, to die of hunger.

FA'MOUS, *a.* [*famosus*, Lat.] much talked of and praised for remarkable virtue, great exploits, useful inventions, or ingenious compositions; renowned. Sometimes applied to bad as well as good actions, but with impropriety.

FA'MOUSLY, *ad.* spoken of with esteem, or renown, and generally known for something extraordinary. Notoriously.

FA'MOUSNESS, *s.* great renown or fame; celebrity.

FAN, *s.* [*vannus*, Lat.] an instrument used by the ladies to defend their complexion from the sun, or to move the air and cool themselves. Figuratively, any thing spread out, resembling a lady's fan; any thing by which the air is moved; wings. An instrument by which chaff is cleansed or winnowed from the corn, from *van*, Fr. An instrument to blow up or raise a fire.

To FAN, *v. a.* to cool by the motion of a fan; to put the air into motion; to raise a fire. To separate, or winnow.

FANA'TIC, or FANA'TICAL, *a.* [*fanaticus*, Lat.] entertaining wild, imaginary, and enthusiastic notions.

FANA'TIC, *s.* a person who has wild notions in religion; an enthusiast.

FANA'TICISM, *s.* religious madness; enthusiasm.

FA'NCIFUL, *a.* entertaining odd and chimerical no-

tions; changing or taking up an opinion, without consulting reason.

FA'NCIFULLY, *ad.* whimsically.

FA'NCIFULNESS, *s.* the habit of following the wild notions of the fancy or imagination, rather than those of reason.

FA'NCY, *s.* [contracted from *fantasy*; *φαντασια*, Gr.] a power or faculty of the mind, which compounds ideas received by the senses, and by that means forms objects, persons, representations, and other ideas which have no existence without us; the imagination; an opinion formed barely by the operation of the imagination, without the interposition of reason; an idea, image, or conception of the mind; a liking, inclination, or fondness; mere humour, whim, or caprice; some thing, or invention, which pleases.

To FA'NCY, *v. a.* to conceive or form an idea of in the mind. To like or grow fond of. Neuterly, to imagine.

FANE, *s.* [*fanum*, Lat.] a temple or place devoted to religious worship.

FA'NFARON, *s.* [Fr.] a bully; a hector; one who makes a great parade or ostentatious boast of his abilities, and promises more than he can perform; a blusterer.

FANFARONA'DE, *s.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] a bluster; an ostentatious show or boast of a person's abilities and virtues.

To FANG, *v. a.* [*fangen*, Sax.] to seize; to gripe.

FANG, *s.* the long tusk of a boar; the nails or claws of a bird or beast. In Botany, any shoot or tendril, by means of which one plant takes hold of another.

FA'NGED, *a.* furnished with fangs or long teeth.

FA'NGLE, *s.* [from *fengan*, Sax.] a silly attempt; a frivolous or trifling scheme. At present rarely used, unless joined with the word *new*; as *new fangles*, *new fangleness*.

FA'NGLED, *part.* or *a.* gawdy; ridiculously or ostentatiously shewy and ornamented; fashioned.

FA'NGLESS, *a.* without fangs or teeth; toothless.

FA'NGOT, *s.* a quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters.

FA'NIONS, *s.* [Ital.] in the Military Art, small flags carried along with the baggage.

FA'NNEL, *s.* [*fanon*. Fr.] an ornament like a scarf, worn by a priest round his left arm when he officiates at mass.

FA'NNER, *s.* one who makes use of a fan; a winnower.

FA'NTASIED, *part.* or *a.* filled or troubled with odd imaginations or fancies.

FA'NTASM, *s.* [*fantasme*, old Fr.] an apparition.

FANTA'STIC, or FANTA'STICAL, *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.] imaginary; unreal; irrational; capricious; humorous; governed by whim and fancy; conceited; affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, *ad.* in a manner which can only exist in imagination; capriciously; with great unsteadiness.

FANTA'STICALNESS, or FANTA'STICKNESS, *s.* whimsicalness; capriciousness; conceit; affectation.

FA'NTASY, *s.* [*fantasie*, Lat.] fancy; imagination.

FA'NTIN, a populous kingdom on the Gold Coast of Guinea, extending about 30 miles along the sea-shore. The soil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm wine. The small towns are very numerous, and the coast is inhabited by about 4000 fishermen. The capital, which is of the same name, is situated about 12 miles up the country. The British and Dutch have forts here, and other European nations have traded here for gold and slaves. Annemabo, the British fort, is at the mouth of a river, in lat. 5. 5. N. lon. 0. 10. E.

FA'NTOM, *s.* [*fantome*, Fr.] a spirit; a chimœra; an idle conceit; an imaginary apparition; a whim.

FAP, *a.* a cant word in the time of Shakspeare for fuddled or drunk.

FA'QUIR, *s.* See FAKIR.

FAR, *ad.* [*feor*, Sax.] to a great distance, considered either in length, or as extending on all sides. Almost; in a great measure; as, "The day is *far* spent." This word is often used in compositions; as *far-seeing*, *far-looking*. PROV. *Far fetch'd and dear bought is good for ladies.*

FAR, *a.* distant from any place mentioned or implied. Used with *off*, both as an adverb and as an adjective. *From far* is used for a far or remote place.

FAR, *s.* [contracted from *farrow*] the offspring of a sow.

To FARCE, *v. a.* [*farcio*, Lat.] to stuff with mingled ingredients. Figuratively, to extend, or swell out. See FORCE.

FARCE, *s.* [Fr.] a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, never exceeding three acts, seldom exceeding two, and not confined to the established laws of the drama; a piece *farced*, or stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits, capable of raising laughter. Figuratively, any incident or circumstance which is rather diverting than serious, and rather ridiculous than rational.

FA'RCICAL, *a.* belonging or suitable to a farce.

FA'RCY, *s.* [*farcina*, Ital.] a disease in horses or oxen, which vitiates their mass of blood; probably curable by antimony.

FA'RDED, *part. a.* painted. *Shenstone.*

FA'RDEL, *s.* [*fardello*, Ital.] a bundle, or little pack.

To FARE, *v. n.* [*faran*, Sax.] to go; to travel; to walk or move from one place to another; as, "So on he *fares*." *Par. Lost.* To be in any state or condition, either good or bad. To live, applied to the manner of eating; to be entertained with food. To proceed in a train of consequences. To happen.

FARE, *s.* [Sax.] journey; passage. The price paid for passage in any carriage, by land or water; the person carried. Food, or provision for eating.

FA'REHAM, a town of Hants, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable trade in coals, corn, &c. besides a manufacture of canvass and cordage. Bricks and tiles, of superior excellence, are made here; and sloops and smaller vessels are built. It is pleasantly situated at the N. W. point of Portsmouth Harbour, (with a quay, at which vessels of 200 tons can unload) 5 miles N. N. W. of Gosport, and 73 W. by S. of London. Population 4402.

FAREWE'L, *ad.* a compliment used at parting, whereby we wish the person well whom we take leave of.

FAREWE'L, *s.* leave; the act of parting. Sometimes used adjectively, for valedictory.

FARFE'TCH, *s.* a deep stratagem or artifice.

FARFE'TCHED, *a.* brought from places at a great distance off; sought with care and pains; not naturally introduced; elaborately strained.

FARINA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *farina*, Lat.] mealy; resembling meal; tasting like meal or flour of corn.

FARM, *s.* [from *feorm*, Sax.] ground let to a tenant; ground occupied in tillage, whether it be a person's own, or hired; the state of lands let out to the culture of a tenant; a certain sum of money paid to government for the right to receive its customs or taxes.

To FARM, *v. a.* to let or hire land of another person for tillage; to cultivate lands; to rent customs or taxes. To maintain paupers at a certain price for a given period.

FA'RMER, *s.* one who cultivates his own or hired land; one who rents taxes.

FA'RMING, *s.* the business of a farmer.

FA'RMOST, *a.* [superlative of *far*] most distant.

FA'RNESS, *s.* distance; remoteness.

FA'RNHAM, a town in Surrey, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a castle seated on an eminence, belonging to the bishops of Winchester, and a royal military college, for the instruction of young officers in mathematics, fortification, &c. The houses are handsome; and the market large for hops, wheat, oats, and barley. Farnham is celebrated for its hop plantations; and is 12 miles W. of Guildford, and 38 W. S. W. of London. Population 5828,

FARRA'GINOUS, *a.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] composed of different things or persons; huddled.

FARRA'GO, *s.* [Lat.] a mixed mass; a medley.

FA'RRIER, *s.* [*ferrarius*, Lat.] a maker and fitter of horses' shoes; a horse-doctor.

To FA'RRIER, *v. a.* to practise physic or surgery on horses; to practise the veterinary art.

FA'RRIERY, *s.* formerly the practice of trimming the feet, and curing the diseases of horses; but of late years, and since the subject has employed the attention of scientific persons, the term *farriery* has been confined to the shoeing of horses, and the physicking or healing of the sick animal has obtained the more imposing title of *Veterinary Art*.

FA'RRINGDON, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a population of 3033 souls; 15 miles W. of Abingdon, and 68 W. by N. of London.

To FA'RROW, *v. a.* to bring forth pigs, applied to swine.

FA'RROW, *s.* [*fearth*, Sax.] a little pig.

FARSI'STAN, or *Furs*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Irac-Agemi; on the E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Chusistan; about 420 miles long, and 360 broad. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines, called the wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world. The forests furnish mastic; and numbers of wild swine and wild cats inhabit the mountainous parts.

FA'RTHER, *a.* [Johnson says this word is generally but improperly considered as the comparative of *far*; whereas it comes from *forth*, *forther*, *forthest*; and that we ought to write it *further* and *furthest*] at a greater distance, more remote, applied to situation. Longer. Adverbially, at, or to a greater distance. Used as a connective particle in a discourse, it implies *moreover*, *again*, *besides*.

FA'RTHEST, *a.* most distant; most remote. Adverbially, at or to the greatest distance.

FA'RTHING, *s.* [from *feower*, Sax. fourth, and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination] the smallest English coin, being in value the fourth part of a penny.

FA'RTHINGALE, *s.* [*verdegarde*, Belg.] a hoop, or petticoat, used to make the others stand out by means of circles of whalebone, or cane, which are sewed upon it.

FA'SCES, *s.* [Lat.] rods or staves tied up in a bundle with an axe thrust into one end, and borne before the Roman magistrates, as an ensign or badge of authority.

FA'SCETS, *s.* in the art of making glass, are the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them to the annealing tower.

FA'SCIA, *s.* [Lat.] in Architecture, a broad list, fillet, or band, used in architraves and pedestals. In brick buildings, the jutting out of the bricks over the windows.

FA'SCIATED, *a.* bound with fillets, or bandages.

To FA'SCINATE, *v. a.* [*fascino*, Lat.] to bewitch, or influence, by enchantment or witchcraft.

FASCINA'TION, *s.* [*fascinatio*, Lat.] the act of bewitching, generally applied to that of the eye or tongue.

FA'SCINES, fas-seens, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, faggots, or small branches of trees, or bavins, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and serve to fill the trenches, to screen the men, make parapets of trenches, &c.

FA'SHION, (in this word and its derivatives the *i* is generally omitted in pronunciation—*fáshon*) *s.* [*façon*, Fr.] the form, make, or cut of any thing; the manner in which any thing is performed; general practice; custom, or the form which is most commonly made use of. *Men of fashion*, implies men of rank, state, or dignity. SYNON. *Fashion* rises from labour, and results from the workmanship, the workman enriching it more or less according to his taste. *Figure* springs from design, and results from the outlines of the thing, the author of the plan making it either more or less regular according to his abilities. PROV. *As good be out of the world as out of the fashion.*

To FA'SHION, *v. a.* [*faconner*, Fr.] to make in a particular form or shape; to mould; to figure; to fit, to adapt; to make according to the general taste.

FA'SHIONABLE, *a.* established by custom, or mode; made according to the general taste, or mode; observant of the mode; of a rank or dignity superior to the vulgar.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, *s.* conformity to the reigning taste; modish elegance; form; external appearance.

FA'SHIONABLY, *ad.* in a manner conformable to the reigning taste or custom; with modish elegance.

FA'SHIONIST, *s.* a follower of the mode; a coxcomb.

To FAST, *v. n.* [*fæstan*, Sax.] to abstain from eating or drinking; to mortify the body by abstaining from food, for a certain time, on a religious account.

FAST, *s.* a space of time wherein a person takes little or no food; religious mortification by abstinence.

FAST, *a.* [Sax.] firm; fixed; deep or sound, applied to sleep. Strong; impregnable. Firm in adherence. Closed, or shut close. Speedy; swift; quick; from *ffest*, Brit.

FAST, *ad.* firmly; immoveably. Closely; nearly. Swiftly, applied to motion. Frequently, applied to repetition.

To FA'STEN, *v. a.* to make firm or immoveable; to fix; to cement, tie, or link together; to conjoin; to unite inseparably; to affix. Neuterly, to stick or adhere.

FA'STENER, *s.* one that makes firm, ties, or binds.

FA'STER, *s.* one that abstains from food.

FASTHA'NDED, *a.* covetous; avaricious.

FASTIDIO'SITY, or FASTI'DIOUSNESS, *s.* disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness.

FASTI'DIOUS, *a.* [*fastidiosus*, Lat.] disdainful; nice to a fault; squeamish; hard to be pleased.

FASTI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* contemptuously; disdainfully.

FA'STNESS, *s.* [*fæstennesse*, Sax.] firmness, or firm adherence to a cause or party. A strong hold, or fortress.

FA'STUOUS, *a.* [*fastuosus*, Lat.] proud; haughty.

FAT, *a.* [*fæt*, Sax.] full-fed; fleshy; plump; or covered with an oily or unctuous substance. Gross; dull, from *fat*, Fr. Figuratively, wealthy; rich; as, "A *fat* benefice."

FAT, *s.* an oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another, firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat.

FAT, *s.* See VAT.

FA'TAL, *a.* [*fatalis*, Lat.] causing inevitable death or destruction; caused by fate, destiny, or necessity.

FA'TALISM, *s.* the doctrine of fate, or opinion that the occurrences of life and products of nature are established by an unalterable necessity; predestinarianism.

FA'TALIST, *s.* one who believes and maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity; a predestinarian.

FATALITY, *s.* [*fatalité*, Fr.] a predetermined and invincible necessary order or series of things and events; a decree of fate; predestination. An invincible influence or bias. A tendency to danger, destruction, or death.

FA'TALLY, *ad.* mortally; in such a manner as to occasion death; by the decree of fate, or by an inevitable and invincible necessity.

FATE, *s.* [*fatum*, Lat.] an inevitable necessity, depending on some fixed or superior cause; destiny. Figuratively, a necessary or predetermined event; death; destruction; the cause of death.

FA'TED, *a.* decreed, or determined by fate; invested or endued with any quality by fate.

FA'THER, (the *a* is pronounced broad, like the German, or *a* in *ah!*) *s.* [*fæther*, Sax.] one who has begotten a son or a daughter. Figuratively, the first ancestor; the title generally given to a person in years, because old enough, and on account of his age deserving, to be reverenced as one's father. Used in the plural, for the ecclesiastical writers of the first centures. An inventor. The title of a popish confessor, particularly that of a Jesuit. The title given to a senator in ancient Rome. The appellation of one of the Persons in the blessed and adorable Trinity, so called as begetting the Son in an ineffable manner; likewise called *our Father*, on account of giving us being, of protecting us with a fatherly kindness, and of adopting us as coheirs with Christ in the system of redemption.

To FA'THER, *v. a.* to adopt as a son or daughter; to adopt, or pretend to be the author of, a composition. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, used with *on*.

FA'THERHOOD, *s.* the state or condition of a parent or father; the character or authority of a father.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, *s.* a husband's or wife's father. It is also improperly used for *step-father*, or mother's husband after the father's death.

FA'THERLESS, *a.* [*fætherleas*, Sax.] without a father.

FA'THERLINESS, *s.* the tenderness of a father.

FA'THERLY, *a.* like a father; tender; protecting.

FA'THERLY, *ad.* in the manner of a father.

FA'THOM, *s.* [*fæthm*, Sax.] a long measure containing six feet, or two yards, being taken from the space a man can reach with both his arms extended, and chiefly used at sea. Figuratively, reach; penetration; depth of entrance.

To FA'THOM, *v. a.* to encompass with the arms extended; to sound, or try the depth of water, or of a pit, &c. Figuratively, to reach, or comprehend; to try the depth of a difficult subject; to penetrate, sound, or go to the bottom of a design.

FA'THOMLESS, *a.* that has no bottom, or is so deep as not to be measured. Not to be comprehended, applied to mysteries, or difficulties in writing.

FATI'DICAL, *a.* [*fatidicus*, Lat.] prophetical.

FATI'FEROUS, *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] deadly; mortal; destructive.

FA'TIGABLE, *a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE, *v. a.* to weary; to fatigue; to tire.

FATI'GUE, fa-teeg, *s.* [*fatigue*, Fr. from *fatigo*, Lat.] languor, faintness, or weariness caused by labour. Figuratively, the cause of weariness. SYNON. It is the continuation of the same thing that either *wearies* or *tires*; with this difference, that *weary* implies a less degree, *tired* a greater; but it is labour that *fatigues*. We are *weary* or *tired* with standing; we are *fatigued* with work.

To FATI'GUE, *v. a.* to tire, exhaust, or make faint and languid with labour; to weary; to harass.

FA'TLING, *s.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

FA'TNER, or FA'TTENER, *s.* that which gives fatness.

FA'TNESS, or FA'TTINESS, *s.* the quality of being fleshy, plump or fat. Grease; sliminess; fulness of flesh. Fertility, or fruitfulness, applied to ground. That which causes plenty, as, "The clouds drop *fatness*."

To FA'TTEN, *v. a.* to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground. Neuterly, to grow fat.

FA'TTY, *a.* oily; greasy; unctuous; oleaginous.

FATU'ITY, *s.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] foolishness; weakness of understanding; a low degree of madness or phrenzy.

FA'TUOUS, *a.* [*fatuus*, Lat.] stupid; foolish; applied to the understanding. Illusory; deceitful. Impotent.

FA'TWITTED, *a.* heavy; dull; or stupid.

FAU'CET, *a.* [*fausset*, Fr.] a wooden pipe generally forced into a barrel or cask to give passage to the liquor, and stopped with a peg or spiggot.

FA'UCHION, *s.* a crooked sword. See FALCHION

FA'UFEL, *s.* [Fr.] the fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAVI'LLOUS, *a.* [from *favilla*, Lat.] consisting of ashes.

FAULT, *s.* [*faute*, Fr.] a slight defect or crime, which subjects a person to blame, but not to punishment; a deviation from, or transgression of a rule, in some trifling circumstances. Defect; want; absence. Puzzle; difficulty.

FA'ULTLESS, *a.* without defect; perfect; blameless.

FA'ULTY, *a.* slightly transgressing any rule; blameable; defective, or not fit for the use it is intended for.

To FA'VOUR, (in this word and its derivatives the *o* is dropped in pronunciation, as, *fávur*, *fávurable*, &c.) *v. a.* [*faveo*, Lat.] to support, encourage, promote, advance or conduce to an undertaking. To resemble in features. To assist, support, countenance, or encourage, a person.

FA'VOUR, *s.* [*favor*, Lat.] countenance; propitious aspect; support, or encouragement; defence or vindication. A kindness granted; leave, permission, or pardon. A ribband formed into a rose, and worn as a cockade.

FA'VOURABLE, *a.* kind; encouraging; affectionate; conducive to; tender; averse from censure. Convenient, suited or adapted to a particular design; propitious; friendly.

FA'VOURABLENESS, *s.* a kindness shewed in pardoning a person's defects, in supporting his endeavours, and in encouraging his undertakings. Benignity.

FA'VOURABLY, *ad.* kindly; with encouragement, tenderness, or affection; with favour, or kind regard.

FA'VOURED, *part.* regarded with kindness. Featured.

FA'VOURER, *s.* one who encourages or countenances any person or thing; a well wisher; a friend.

FA'VOURITE, *s.* [the most proper spelling seems to be *favorite*, because derived from *favori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.] one regarded with particular kindness, and distinguished from others by the familiarities shewn him either by a private person or prince.

FA'VOURITE, *a.* esteemed or beloved above others.

FA'USEN, *s.* a sort of large eel.

FA'USSE-BRAY, fose-bray, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a small mount of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place.

FA'UTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a favourer, defender, or encourager.

FA'UTRESS, *s.* a woman that favours, encourages, or shews countenance.

FAWN, *s.* [*faon*, Fr.] a young deer.

To FAWN, *v. a.* [*faonner*, Fr.] in its primary signification, to bring forth a fawn. To make use of insinuating and alluring gestures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain favour by mean and servile compliances.

FA'WNER, *s.* one who pays servile courtship, or endeavours to gain favour by mean and servile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, *ad.* in a cringing and servile manner.

FAY, *s.* [*fée*, Fr.] a fairy; an elf.

To FEAGUE, feeg, *v. a.* [from *fegen*, Teut.] to whip, chastise, or beat.

FEAL, *s.* sod or turf. Adjectively; faithful.

FE'ALTY, *s.* [*fealté*, Fr.] duty due from a subject to a king, or from any person to his superior; fidelity; loyalty.

FEAR, *s.* [*vaer*, Teut.] dread, or painful apprehension of danger; dejection of mind, or awe, at the presence of any person; anxiety or solicitude; the object of fear.

To FEAR, *v. a.* to apprehend evil, applied both to persons and things; to dread; to be afraid of.

FE'ARFUL, *a.* timorous, or easily affected with fear; afraid. Awful; commanding reverence. Terrible; frightful.

FE'ARFULLY, *ad.* in a manner which betrays or causes fear. In a manner to be reverenced. Awfully.

FE'ARFULNESS, *s.* an habitual dread or fear; timorousness. State of being afraid; dread; awe; timidity.

FE'ARLESS, *a.* free from fear; not regarding danger, either present or future; intrepid; courageous; bold.

FE'ARLESSLY, *ad.* exemption from fear; intrepidly..

FE'ASIBLE, fee-zi-ble, *a.* [*faisable*, Fr.] practicable; such as may be done, or effected.

FE'ASIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be practicable, or possible to be done.

FEAST, feest, *s.* [*festum*, Lat.] a sumptuous entertainment; something nice or delicious to the palate. An anniversary day of rejoicing, on a civil or religious occasion.

To FEAST, *v. n.* to eat sumptuously; to live on costly and delicious eatables. To eat together on a day of joy. Actively, to entertain sumptuously; to pamper.

FE'ASTER, *s.* one that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently; a banquetter; a feast maker.

FE'ASTFUL, *a.* festival or rejoicing. Luxurious; riotous.

FEAT, *s.* [*fait*, Fr.] a thing done; an act, action, or exploit; a trick; an odd or extraordinary motion of the limbs.

FE'ATHER, fe-ther, *s.* [*feder*, Teut.] the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly. Figuratively, kind, nature, or species; as, "I am not of that *feather*." *Shak.* An ornament; a mere empty title; a mere plaything, or something only fit to divert or cause laughter; as, "A wit's a *feather*." *Pope.* In Farriery, a turning or parting of the hair on the forehead, resembling an ear of barley.

To FE'ATHER, *v. a.* to dress in, or fit with feathers. To enrich; to adorn. To *feather one's nest*, to amass riches.

FE'ATHERED, *a.* clothed, fitted with, or carrying feathers. Figuratively, having one edge thin and the other thick.

FE'ATHEREDGE, *s.* a board that has one edge thinner than the other.

FE'ATHERFEW, properly FE'VERFEW, *s.* a plant.

FE'ATHERFOIL, *s.* a plant growing in ditches in some parts of England, called also the water-violet. The leaves lie concealed under water, the spikes of flowers only appearing above, which grow in whorls at the joints of the hollow stalks. It flowers in June.

FE'ATHERGRASS, *s.* a kind of grass with woolly awns, found on mountains.

FE'ATHERLESS, *a.* destitute of feathers.

FE'ATHERMOSS, *s.* a kind of moss of which there are forty-seven kinds found in England.

FE'ATLY, *ad.* in a neat, skilful, or dexterous manner.

FE'ATNESS, *s.* neatness; nicety; dexterity.

FE'ATURE, *s.* [*feiture*, old Fr.] the cast or make of the face, or any part or lineament of it. Workmanship.

To FEAZE, *v. a.* to untwist the end of a rope and reduce it again to flax. To beat, or whip with rods.

To FEBRI'CITATE, *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Lat.] to be in a fever.

FEBRI'CULOSE, *a.* [*febriculosus*, Lat.] troubled with fever.

FE'BRIFUGE, *s.* [from *febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy to drive away or cure a fever.

FE'BRIFUGE, *a.* having the power of curing a fever.

FE'BRILE, *a.* [*febrilis*, Lat.] constituting or proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, *s.* [so called from *februa*, the name of a feast held by the Romans, in behalf of the manes of the deceased. *Februus*, Lat. is the name of Pluto] the name of the second month of the year, according to the new style. In a common year it consists only of 28 days; but in the bissextile, or leap year, it has 29, on account of the intercalary day added to that year.

FE'CES, *s.* See FÆCES.

FE'CULENCE, or FE'CULENCY, *s.* [*fæculentia*, Lat.] muddiness, or foulness, arising from dregs or sediments, applied to liquors. Figuratively, dregs; sediment; lees.

FE'CULENT, *a.* [*fæculentus*, Lat.] foul, dreggy, not clear, applied to liquors; excrementitious.

FE'CUND, *a.* [*fœcundus*, Lat.] fruitful; prolific; fertile; abounding in children, or produce.

FECUNDATION, *s.* [from *fœcundo*, Lat.] the act of making fruitful or prolific.

FECU'NDITY, *s.* the quality or power of producing or bringing forth in great abundance; fruitfulness.

FED, the preterit and part. pass. of To FEED.

FE'DARY, or FE'DERARY, *s.* [*fœdus*, Lat.] a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

FE'DERAL, *a.* [from *fœdus*, Lat.] relating to, and having the nature of, a contract, confederacy, or league.

FE'DERATE, *a.* [*fœderatus*, Lat.] leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEDERATION, *s.* a league. *Burke.*

FEE, *s.* [*feoh*, Sax.] in Law, lands and tenants held in perpetual right, on condition of an acknowledgment paid to the lord of the manor; a property; a reward, or money given to a physician or lawyer; a perquisite claimed by persons in office.

To FEE, *v. a.* to pay or reward a counsellor or physician. To bribe; to hire. To keep in hire.

FEEBLE, *a.* [*foible*, Fr.] wanting strength; or weak in body or mind; debilitated; infirm; sickly; impotent.

FEEBLEMI'NDED, *a.* weak, or wanting resolution; timorous.

FEE'BLENESS, *s.* want of strength; imbecility; debility.

FEE'BLY, *ad.* in a weak manner; without strength.

To FEED, *v. a.* [preterit and part. pass. *fed*; *fedan*, Sax.] to supply with food; to fatten, or make fat. Figuratively, to supply; to nourish, cherish, or keep alive; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight or entertain. Neuterly, to take food; to prey; to place cattle to feed; to grow fat.

FEE'DER, *s.* one who supplies with food; one that eats. Figuratively, a nourisher, supporter, or encourager.

FEE-FARM, *s.* in Law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever, under a yearly rent or acknowledgment paid to another; tenure by which lands are so held.

To FEEL, *v. n.* [preterit and part. pass. *felt*; *felan*, Sax] to perceive by the touch; to search by feeling. Figuratively, to have a quick sensibility of good or evil which happens to others. Actively, to perceive by touching; to have the sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to perceive mentally. SYNON. We *feel* lightly; we *handle* with the full hand. We *feel* a column, to know whether it be made of marble or wood. It

often happens, that a thing, though disagreeable to the *eye*, shall be agreeable to the *feel*.

FEEL, *s.* the sense of feeling; the touch.

FEE'LER, *s.* one who can distinguish by the touch. In Natural History, the horns or antennæ of insects, whereby they grope out their way, and clean their eyes.

FEE'LING, *part.* of FEEL, that which expresses great sensibility, or affects strongly.

FEE'LING, *s.* the sense whereby we get the ideas of hard, soft, dry, wet, smooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the grossest and most extensive of all the senses, if not that which includes all the rest. Figuratively, perception; sensibility; tenderness. Influence upon sensibility.

FEE'LINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as if sensible of, or feeling any thing one's self; so as to affect others deeply.

FEE'SIMPLE, *s.* in Law, that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs for ever; a freehold.

FEETAIL, *s.* in Law, lands given to a man, and the heirs of his body, on condition that if he have children by a third venter, and not of the first, they shall inherit.

FEET, the plural of FOOT.

FEETLESS, *a.* without feet.

To FEIGN, *v. a.* [*feindre*, Fr.] to invent; to assert a thing which is not. To counterfeit, hatch, or put on the appearance of a thing; to dissemble.

FEI'GNEDLY, *ad.* in a fictitious or fabulous manner; counterfeitly.

FEI'GNER, *s.* an inventor; the author of a fiction.

FEINT, *part.* [instead of *feigned*; from *feint*, Fr.] invented. Not true or real; as, "Any *feint* appearance." *Locke.*

FEINT, *s.* [*feint*, Fr.] mere show; a false appearance or attempt; a mock assault; an offer at something not intended to be; a disguise.

FELA'NDERS, *s.* [*filandres*, Fr.] worms in hawks.

To FELI'CITATE, *v. a.* [*felicito*, Lat.] to make happy. To congratulate; to wish a person joy.

FELICITATION, *s.* [*félicitation*, Fr.] the act of wishing joy, or rejoicing with a person on account of some happy event.

FELI'CITOUS, *a.* [*felix*, Lat.] happy; prosperous.

FELI'CITY, *s.* [*felicitas*, Lat.] a state wherein a person has no wants to satisfy, no wishes to fulfil, no evils to remove; but is easy without pain, and joyful without dash or mixture of any sorrow. Happiness; prosperity.

FE'LINE, *a.* [*felinus*, Lat.] resembling a cat.

FELL, *a.* [*felle*, Sax.] void of mercy or humanity; cruel; barbarous; savage; ravenous; bloody. Seldom used.

FELL, *s.* [*fell*, Sax.] the skin; the hide. Anger; gall.

To FELL, *v. a.* [*fellen*, Teut.] to knock down; to bring a person to the ground by a blow; to hew or cut down.

FELL, preterit of FALL.

FE'LLER, *s.* one who hews or cuts down.

FELLI'FLUOUS, *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Lat.] flowing with gall.

FE'LLMONGER, *s.* [*fel* and *monger*, Sax.] one that deals in, and sells, peltry or skins.

FE'LLNESS, *s.* cruelty; savageness; fury.

FE'LLOE, *s.* [*felge*, Belg.] the pieces of wood which make the circumference or outward part of a wheel.

FE'LLOW, *s.* [*fallow*, Scot. *felaw*, Sax.] a companion, or one often in one's company; an associate; one united in the same undertaking; an equal; one thing suited to another, or one of a pair; one like to, or resembling another; an equal; a peer. An appellation used in familiar discourse for a man or person, sometimes with fondness, sometimes with esteem, but generally with some degree of contempt, when it implies a mean wretch, a sorry rascal. A member of a society; a member of a college, who partakes in its government and revenues. *Fellow*, in composition, generally denotes community or equality of nature, station, or employment.

To FE'LLOW, *v. a.* to suit or match one thing with another; to pair or produce one thing resembling another in size colour, &c.

FELLOW-CO'MMONER, *s.* one who has a right of common with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who sits at table, and eats his commons, with the fellows of the college.

FELLOW-CRE'ATURE, *s.* one that has the same creator, generally applied to animals of the same species.

FELLOW-FEELING, *s.* sympathy; or the being as much affected with the sufferings of another as if they were our own; a combination in order to defraud or cheat.

FELLOW-HEIR, *s.* one who has a right to the same inheritance with another; a co-heir.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER, *s.* one who labours to promote the same design.

FELLOW-SERVANT, *s.* one that has the same master.

FELLOWSHIP, *s.* company; society; the state of persons who are frequently together, and jointly take part in any design. Association; a confederacy or union of several persons by some contract, bond, or obligation. A partnership or joint interest; equality; fondness for feasting or entertainments of drinking; an establishment at an university, with a share in the revenues of a college. In Arithmetic, a rule by which the stock of any company is divided in proportion to the several sums each partner brought in; it is divided into *single* or *double*.

FE'LLY, *s.* See FELLOE, the proper spelling.

FE'LO-DE-SE, *s.* [low Lat.] in Law, one who willingly and deliberately kills himself; a self murderer. Suicide.

FE'LON, *s.* [*felo*, low Lat.] a person who is guilty of some crime, which will subject him to death by the law. A whitlow, or painful tumour, formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FE'LON, *a.* [*felle*, Sax.] cruel; barbarous; savage.

FELO'NIOUS, *a.* belonging to a felon; subject to death by the law. Figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FELO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* after the manner of a felon; or with an intent to rob or murder; a felonious way.

FE'LONY, *s.* [*felonia*, low Lat.] any crime which subjects a person to death by the law.

FELT, *s.* [*felt*, Sax.] a kind of stuff or cloth, made either of wool alone, or of castor's, camel's, or cony's hair, and lamb's wool; neither spun, crossed, nor woven, but wrought and fulled with leys and size, and afterwards shaped into the form of a hat upon a block. A hide or skin of animals; from *fel*, Sax.

To FELT, *v. a.* to make cloth or stuff only by fulling, and working with leys and size, without weaving or crossing.

FELU'CCA, *s.* [Italian] a small six-oared vessel, much used in the Mediterranean, of the size of a sloop or shallop, having conveniences for fixing the rudder at either the head or stern.

FE'LWORT, *s.* called also marsh gentian, a plant found in Wales, with oval radical leaves; flowers in August.

FE'MALE, *s.* [*femelle*, Fr.] that sex which bears or brings forth young; a she.

FE'MALE, *a.* belonging to that sex which conceives and bears offspring; feminine.

FEME-CO'VERT, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, a married woman.

FEME-SOLE, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, an unmarried woman.

FEMINA'LITY, *s.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] female nature

FE'MININE, *a.* [*fœmininus*, Lat.] female; of that sex which

bears young; belonging to a female. Figuratively, soft, delicate; like a woman, or wanting that natural hardiness which distinguishes the male sex. In Grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FE'MININE, *s.* a female.

FE'MORAL, *a.* [*femoralis*, Lat.] belonging to the thigh.

FEN, *s.* [*fenn*, Sax.] a wet, moist, or boggy place on land, overflowed with water; a bog; a marsh; a moor.

FE'NBERRY, *s.* a kind of blackberry.

FENCE, *s.* [*fendo*, Lat.] any thing or means made use of to guard from danger; security; outwork; defence. An enclosure, hedge, or paling, serving to keep persons from entering any spot of ground. The art of fencing.

To FENCE, *v. a.* to enclose or secure a place by a hedge or paling; to defend or guard, used with *against*. Neuterly, to practise the art of fencing, or that which teaches the use of the sword. To guard against. To use such methods as to hinder the progress of any vice or evil, used with *against*.

FE'NCELESS, *a.* open, or without enclosure.

FE'NCER, *s.* a person who makes use of the sword according to the rules of fencing; one who teaches the art of using the sword.

FE'NCIBLE, *a.* capable of defence.

FE'NCIBLES, *s.* in modern English history, troops raised for home defence, and for a limited time.

FE'NCING, *s.* the art of defence, or of using the sword. Likewise the hedge or pales used to enclose ground.

FE'NCRICKET, *s.* an insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND, *v. a.* [from *defend*] to keep off; to shut out. Neuterly, to dispute; to shift off a charge.

FE'NDER, *s.* a plate of iron or brass laid before a fire, to prevent the coals that fall from rolling upon, and injuring the floor. Any thing hung at the side of a ship to ward off concussions in passing another vessel.

FENERA'TION, *s.* [*fœneratio*, Lat.] usury; interest; or an allowance made or taken for the use of money.

FE'NNEL, *s.* [*fenol*, Sax.] a plant. The leaves, seeds, and roots of the common sort are used in medicine; the root being one of the five opening roots, the seed one of the great carminitive seeds, and the leaves made use of in distilling a simple water.

FE'NNY, *a.* soft by the settling of rain or overflowing of waters, applied to ground. Marshy; moorish; boggy. Dwelling in a marsh.

FEOD, *s.* [*feodum*, low Lat.] fee; tenure.

FE'ODAL, fee-dal, *a.* [*feodal*, Fr.] held from another.

FEODA'LITY, *s.* feodal system. *Burke.*

FE'ODARY, fee-dary, *s.* [from *feodum*, Lat.] an officer appointed by the court of wards to assist the escheators in every county at the finding of officers.

To FE'OFF, feef, *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Lat.] to put in possession; to give a right to possession.

FEOFFEE', *s.* [*feoffatus*, low Lat.] one put in possession.

FE'OFFER, *s.* one who gives possession; distinguished in law from a *donor*, because the *feoffer* grants in feesimple, and a *donor* in feetail. *Litt.* lib. 1. c. 6.

FE'OFFMENT, *s.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.] in Law, a gift or grant of any manors, messuages, lands, or tenements, to another in fee, *i. e.* to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin, and possession of the estate granted.

FERA'CITY, *s.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] fruitfulness; fertility.

FE'RAL, *a.* [*feralis*, Lat.] mournful; funereal.

FERIA'TION, *s.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] the act of celebrating or keeping holiday; a cessation from work; vacation.

FE'RINE, *a.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] wild; untamed; savage.

FERI'NENESS, *s.* wildness; the quality of uncultivated and untamed wildness; barbarity; savageness.

FE'RITY, *s.* [*feritas*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty; wildness.

FERMANA'GH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and about 23 in breadth, containing 18 parishes, and 149,555 inhabitants, is bounded on the W. by Leitrim and Donegal; on the N. by Donegal and Tyrone; on the E. by Tyrone and Monaghan; and on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim. It is navigable throughout its whole length, by means of the lakes of Lough Erne. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle and hemp form the chief trade of this county; though there is only one linen market in it. Enniskillen is the capital. Elects 2 county members.

To FERME'NT, *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat.] to exalt or rarefy, by intestine commotion.

FE'RMENT, *s.* [*fermentum*, Lat.] that which causes intestine motion. A commotion, or tumult, applied to government.

FERME'NTABLE, *a.* capable of having its parts put into an intestine commotion; susceptible of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL, *a.* having the power of raising an intestine commotion. Not used.

FERMENTA'TION, *s.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] a slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixed body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarefies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles, as when leaven or yeast rarefies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and struggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together.

FERME'NTATIVE, *a.* causing, or having the power to cause, an intestine commotion of the particles.

FERN, *s.* [*fearn*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant growing on the stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches. Decoctions of the root are used as diet drinks in chronical cases; and country people esteem it a sovereign remedy in the rickets.

FE'RNY, *a.* overgrown with fern.

FERO'CIOUS, *a.* [*féroce*, Fr.] wild, untamed, fierce; savage; resembling a savage. Rapacious; ravenous.

FERO'CITY, *s.* [*ferocitas*, Lat.] fierceness; savageness.

FE'ROE, Faro, Farol, or *Faroer Islands*, a cluster of 22 small islands in the Northern Ocean, subject to Denmark, of which 17 only are habitable. Each of these is a lofty mountain, rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some are deeply indented with secure harbours; all are steep, and most of them exhibit tremendous precipices. The soil is shallow, but remarkably fertile; barley, the only corn grown here, yields above 20 for 1; and the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep; but no trees above the size of a juniper or stunted willow are to be seen here. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, the taking of which furnishes a perilous employ for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. Lat. between 61. 15. and 62. 10. N. lon. between 5. and 7. 26. W. The chief island is Stromoe.

FERRARA, a district of Italy, bounded on the N. by Polesino di Rovigno; on the W. by the Mantuan; on the S. by the Bolognese and Romagna; and on the E. by the Gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement VIII. united it to the States of the Church. Though formerly one of the finest countries in Italy, it is now almost uncultivated. The air is unwholesome on account of the marshes. The city of Ferrara is the seat of an university, and an archbishop's see, and has a number of fine buildings, which evince its former opulence; but the inhabitants, who are very few in proportion to the extent of the place, bear every mark

of poverty. It is seated on a branch of the Pô, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna.

FE'RREOUS, *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] of the nature of iron.

FE'RRET, *s.* [*fured*, Brit.] in Natural History, a small animal, somewhat resembling a rat, with red eyes, and a long snout, used to catch rabbits or rats. A kind of narrow rib-band, or tape, made of wool or silk.

To FE'RRET, *v. a.* to drive out of a lurking-place, alluding to the manner in which ferrets drive out rabbits.

FE'RRETER, *s.* one who hunts another, and discovers him in his hiding-places.

FE'RRIAGE, *s.* the sum paid for a passage at a ferry.

FE'RRO, or *Hiéro*, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, remarkable for affording no water, except what can be collected in cisterns and reservoirs during the rainy season. Though not very fertile, the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruit, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. Voyagers speak of a fountain-tree, in the middle of the island, which, during the night, distils water from its leaves. The western extremity of Ferro was formerly accounted the place of the first meridian; but national partialities have induced the moderns to reckon the longitude from the capital of their own particular countries; according to the English computation, it lies in long. 17. 52. W. lat. 27. 47. N.

FE'RROL, a strong fortified town of Spain, in Gallicia, with one of the best harbours in Europe, where vessels lie secure from all winds. It is a marine arsenal, and the principal station for the Spanish navy. The town is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and strongly fortified on the other. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of Corunna. Lat. 43. 28. N. lon. 8. 4. W.

FERRU'GINOUS, *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Lat.] partaking of the particles or qualities of iron.

FE'RRULE, *s.* [from *ferrum*, Lat.] an iron or brass cap or ring, put round or at the end of a thing, to hinder it from splitting or wearing.

To FE'RRY, *v. a.* [from *faran*, Sax.] to carry over in a boat. Neuterly, to cross a river in a boat.

FE'RRY, or FE'RRYBOAT, *s.* a vessel or boat of carriage, in which passengers and goods cross the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply which cross the water; the common passage for a vessel or boat across a river.

FE'RRYMAN, *s.* one who keeps a ferry, or transports goods, cattle, or passengers across the water, for hire.

FE'RTH, or FORTH, *s.* [from *fyrth*, Sax.] common terminations, the same as an army in English.

FE'RTILE, *a.* [*fertilis*, Lat.] producing a great quantity; fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

FE'RTILENESS, *s.* the quality of producing abundance; fruitfulness; fecundity; fertility.

To FERTI'LITATE, *v. a.* to make fruitful; to fecundate.

FERTI'LITY, *s.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] the quality of producing plenty or abundance; fecundity; fruitfulness.

To FE'RTILIZE, *v. a.* [*fertiliser*, Fr.] to make fruitful.

FE'RTILY, *ad.* in great quantities, or abundance.

FE'RVENCY, *s.* [from *fervens*, Lat.] eagerness; warmth of application or pursuit. Applied to the mind, zeal, or warmth of devotion; ardour.

FE'RVENT, *a.* [*fervens*, Lat.] hot, opposed to cold. Vehement, or warm, applied to the temper. Ardent, warm, zealous, or flaming with devotion.

FE'RVENTLY, *ad.* in an eager, vehement, earnest, ardent, or zealous manner; with pious ardour, with holy zeal.

FE'RVID, *a.* [*fervidus*, Lat.] hot; burning; boiling. Figuratively, ardent, zealous, vehement.

FERVI'DITY, *s.* heat, opposed to cold. Figuratively, warmth of temper; zeal; passion; ardour.

FE'RVIDNESS, *s.* the quality of being warm of temper, earnest in application, or zealous in devotion; zeal; passion.

FE'RULA, *s.* [Lat] in Botany, the fennel-giant. A flat wooden instrument for chastising boys at school by striking the palm of the hand; so named because formerly the stalks of fennel were used for that purpose.

To FE'RULE, *v. a.* to chastise with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR, *s.* [*fervor*, Lat.] heat or warmth, opposed to cold. Eagerness, or earnestness of application; warmth or heat of temper; ardour or zeal in devotion.

FE'SCUE, *s.* a small wire with which those who teach to read point out the letters; a pointer. In Botany, a kind of grass, of which there are found nine species in England, distinguished from all others by having an oblong blossom, with two sharp-pointed valves.

FE'SELS, *s.* a kind of base grain.

FESSE, *s.* [from *fascia*, Lat.] in Heraldry, one of the nine honourable ordinaries, consisting of a line drawn directly across the shield from side to side, and containing the third part of it, between the honour-point and the nombril. It represents a broad girdle or belt of honour, which knights at arms were anciently girded with.

To FE'STER, *v. n.* [*fesse*, Bavarian, a swelling corrupted, according to Junius] to rankle; to grow inflamed.

FE'STINATE, *a.* [*festinatus*, Lat.] hasty, hurried, expeditious, opposed to delay. Not much in use.

FESTINATION, *s.* [*festinatio*, Lat.] haste; hurry.

FE'STIVAL, *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] belonging to feasts or public entertainments; joyous.

FE'STIVAL, *s.* a time of public feasting; a day of religious or public joy.

FE'STIVE, *a.* [*festivus*, Lat.] gay; joyous.

FESTI'VITY, *s.* [*festivitas*, Lat.] a feast, or the time of public rejoicing; gaiety; joyfulness.

FESTOO'N, *s.* [*feston*, Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament of carved work, in the form of a wreath, or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest in the middle, and suspended at the ends.

FESTU'CINE, *a.* [from *festuca*, Lat.] straw-colour between green and yellow.

To FETCH, *v. a.* [preterit *fetched*; *feccan*, Sax.] to go in order to bring something to a person; to take or make an excursion. To equal in value. To produce by some kind of force. To reach; to arrive at. To obtain as its price.

FETCH, *s.* [*facen*, Sax.] a stratagem in which a design is attained, indirectly, or in which one thing seems to be intended, and another is done; a trick, or artifice.

FE'TID, *a.* [*fœtidus*, Lat.] stinking; rancid; having a strong and offensive smell.

FE'TIDNESS, *s.* the quality of stinking.

FETLOCK, *s.* in Farriery, a tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.

FE'TOR, *s.* [*fœtor*, Lat.] a stink; a stench.

FE'TTER, *s.* [commonly used in the plural, *fetters*; *fetter*, Sax.] chains for the feet, put on prisoners to prevent their escape. Figuratively, any restraint.

To FE'TTER, *v. a.* to put chains or shackles on the legs. Figuratively, to enchain; to bind; to deprive of liberty.

To FE'TTLE, *v. a.* [a cant word from *feel*] to bustle, or make an appearance of being busy; to do trifling business.

FE'TUS, *s.* [*fœtus*, Lat.] any animal full grown, but still in the womb; any thing unborn.

FEUD, *s.* [*fœhth*, Sax.] quarrel; strife; opposition; war.

FEUDAL, *a.* [*feudalis*, low Lat.] pertaining to fees, feus,

or tenures, by which lands are held of a superior lord. *Feudal Tenure*, an estate in land, given by the lord to his vassals in lieu of wages, upon condition of their assisting the lord in his wars, or doing him some other service. At first, the feudal estates were held absolutely at the will of the lord, but afterwards they were made hereditary; and duchies, earldoms, baronies, &c. were granted absolutely upon the condition of fealty and homage. The vassal was obliged to appear in the field upon his lord's summons, to follow his standard, to protect his person, and never to desert him, upon the score of danger, and to pay aids and taxes; upon non-performance of which, the estate was forfeited. About the year 990, *Hugh Capet* made these estates hereditary, and the French nobility began to take their surnames from their principal manors. *William the Conqueror* is said to have introduced these tenures into England. The granting these fees was anciently very solemn. In the empire, those that were considerable were granted by delivering a standard or banner; but the French passed them by delivering a ring and a staff.

FEUDATORY, *s.* [*feudataire*, Fr.] one who holds by some conditional tenure from a superior. Adjectively, holding from another by some conditional tenure

FEUDS, *s.* [plural; *feodum*, Lat.] in Law, lands that are hereditary.

FEVER, *s.* [*febris*, Lat.] in Medicine, a disease, or rather a class of diseases, whose characteristic is a preternatural heat felt throughout the whole body, or at least the principal parts of it. According to Sydenham, a fever is nothing else but the effort of Nature, to free herself of some morbific matter which she finds injurious, in order to establish a better health.

To FEVER, *v. a.* to put into, or affect with, a fever.

FEVERFEW, *s.* a British herb with compound flowers, of which there are four sorts. The Finlanders use an infusion of the chamomile feverfew in consumptive cases.

FEVERISH, *a.* troubled with, or tending to, a fever.

FEVERISHNESS, *s.* a slight affection of a fever.

FEVEROUS, *a.* [*fiévreux*, Fr.] troubled with, or having the nature of, fever; having a tendency to produce fever.

FEVERSHAM, a very ancient town of Kent, on a creek of the Medway, which is navigable for vessels of 130 tons, and communicates with the E. Swale. It has a large manufacture of gunpowder, and a considerable oyster fishery, employs a number of vessels in the coasting trade, and even sends some to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir timber and iron. Four hoys trade alternately from this place to London, every week, with corn, hops, &c. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a free grammar-school, founded by queen Elizabeth; and is 9 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 47 E. by S. of London. Population 4429.

FEUILLAGE, fu-il-lawje, *s.* [Fr.] a bunch, row, or circle of leaves.

FEUILLEMORT, *s.* [Fr.] the colour of a faded leaf. Corruptly pronounced and sometimes written, *philemot*.

FEUTERER, *s.* a dogkeeper; perhaps the cleaner of the kennel. A cant term for a contemptible fellow.

FEW, *a.* [*feawa*, Sax.] not many; not great in number.

FEWEL, or FUEL, *s.* [from *feu*, Fr.] materials for making and keeping up a fire; as, firewood, coal.

To FEWEL, *v. a.* to keep up a fire by supplying it with fuel; to feed with fuel.

FEWNESS, *s.* smallness, applied to number; paucity.

To FEY, *v. a.* [*veghen*, Belg.] to cleanse a ditch of mud.

FEZ, a large country of Barbary, in Africa, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by Algiers, and a part of Biledulgerid; and on the S. by Biledulgerid, Tafilet, and Morocco. It is about 125 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, divided into nine provinces, and forms part of the kingdom of Morocco. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country is mountainous, particularly to the W. and S. near Mount Atlas. The forests abound in wild beasts, and the lions are the most daring and savage in Africa. The soil is fertile and populous, producing citrons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, and corn, in abundance. The inhabitants are numerous, and breed camels, beeves, sheep, and other cattle. The horses are the finest in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams. The chief town is Fez; but Sallée is the principal port for the cruisers, or rovers, which are small, but full of men. The capital, Fez, is 160 miles S. S. W. of Gibraltar, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants.

FIAT, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a short order or warrant, signed by a judge, for making out and allowing certain processes. Literally, it signifies *let it be*, from the Latin *fio*, and is applied to the commands of supreme persons.

FIB, *s.* [a corruption of *fable*] an untruth; a falsehood.

To FIB, *v. n.* to tell lies or falsehoods; to lie.

FIBBER, *s.* a person that speaks falsehoods; a liar.

FIBRE, *s.* [*fibra*, Lat.] a small thread or string. A *fibre*, in Anatomy, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spungeous and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres;* others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres;* and a third sort are hard and inflexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres;* these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.

FIBRIL, *s.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] a small fibre, or string, which being joined to others, composes one of the larger.

FIBROUS, *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] consisting of small threads or fibres.

FIBULA, *s.* Lat.] in Anatomy, the outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia; it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle.

FICKLE, *a.* [*ficol*, Sax.] not of the same sentiments or opinions long; inconstant; unstable; capricious; irresolute.

FICKLENESS, *s.* a disposition of mind liable to frequent change; a state of inconstancy. Uncertainty.

FICKLY, *ad.* in a manner liable to change; not settled.

FICTILE, *a.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, *s.* [*fictio*, Lat.] the act of forming a fable or story; the thing feigned; a figment; a falsehood, or lie.

FICTIOUS, *a.* [*fictus*, Lat.] imaginary; invented. A word coined by Prior; but frequently made use of in conversation, improperly, instead of *fictitious*.

FICTITIOUS, *a.* [*fictitius*, Lat.] false, counterfeit, opposite to genuine. Made in order to resemble, or pass for something else; feigned. Imaginary, opposed to real.

FICTITIOUSLY, *ad.* in a false, imaginary, or chimerical manner; counterfeitly; allegorically.

FID, *s.* [*fitta*, Ital.] a pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords.

FI'DDLE, *s.* [*fidel*, Teut.] in Music, a stringed instrument. See VIOLIN.

To FI'DDLE, *v. n.* [*fidlen*, Teut.] to play on a violin, or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle; to spend a great deal of time in seeming industry, without doing any thing to the purpose.

FI'DDLE-FADDLE, *s.* [a cant word] trifling, or trifles.

FI'DDLE-FADDLE, *a.* trifling; making a bustle, or giving trouble about nothing.

FI'DDLER, *s.* one who plays on the violin.

FI'DDLESTICK, *s.* the bow furnished with hair, which the musician draws over the strings of the fiddle.

FI'DDLESTRING, *s.* the string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

FIDE'LITY, *s.* [*fidelitas*, Lat.] honesty in dealing; veracity or truth in testimony; faithful adherence; loyalty.

To FIDGE, or FI'DGET, *v. n.* [a cant word] to move nimbly, but uncouthly, or awkwardly.

FIDU'CIAL, *a.* [from *fiducia*, Lat.] confident; without any degree of doubt.

FIDU'CIARY, *s.* [*fiduciarius*, Lat.] one that holds any thing in trust; one who depends on faith without works.

FIDU'CIARY, *a.* without any degree of doubt; confident; steady. Holding, or held in trust.

FIE. See FY.

FIEF, feef, *s.* [*fief*, Fr.] in Law, a fee, manor, or possession, held by some tenant of a superior.

FIELD, *s.* [*feld*, Sax. and Teut.] ground not inhabited; a space of ground which is cultivated. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought; a battle or campaign. A wide extent or expanse. In Painting, or Heraldry, the ground or surface on which figures or bearings are drawn.

FI'ELDED, *part.* being in field of battle.

FI'ELDFARE, *s.* [from *feld* and *faran*, Sax.] a bird of passage, supposed to come from the northern countries.

FI'ELDMARSHAL, *s.* the commander of an army in the field; the commander in chief, in or out of the field; the highest military honour in Great Britain.

FI'ELDMOUSE, *s.* a mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

FIELDOFFICER, *s.* an officer whose command, in the field, extends to a whole regiment; as, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE, *s.* in Gunnery, small cannon, used only in battles, not in sieges.

FIEND, feend, *s.* [*fiend*, Sax.] an enemy; the great enemy of mankind, the devil; any infernal being.

FIERCE, *a.* [*ferox*, Lat.] wild; savage; furious; not easily tamed; violent; passionate; strong. Terrible, or causing terror.

FI'ERCELY, *ad.* furiously; wildly; outrageously; violently.

FI'ERCENESS, *s.* wildness; ferocity; savageness; eagerness after slaughter; quickness to attack; outrageousness; fury; violence, with respect to passion.

FIERIFA'CIAS, *s.* [Lat. you may cause it to be done] in Law, a writ that lies where a person has recovered judgment for debts or damages, in the king's court, against any one, by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the defendant's goods and chattels.

FI'ERINESS, *s.* hot qualities; heat; acrimony; heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

FI'ERY, *a.* consisting of hot particles, or such as burn; hot or glaring like fire. Figuratively, vehement; ardent; active; passionate; fierce; easily provoked; unrestrained.

FIFE, *s.* [*fifre*, Fr.] a shrill pipe blown like a German flute, used to accompany the drum in the army.

FI'FER, *s.* a player on the fife.

FI'FESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Tay, part of Perthshire, and the county of Kinross; on the E. by the German Ocean and the Frith of Forth; on the S. by the Frith of Forth; and on the W. by the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It is about 34 miles in length, and from 7 to 16 in breadth; and divided into 16 parishes; containing 128,839 inhabitants. It is fertile in point of soil, abundant in cattle, supplies coals, iron, lime, and freestone; and has a number of flourishing manufactures. The whole shore, from Crail to Culross, is one continued chain of towns and villages; and property is remarkably well divided here. Cupar is the county town; but Dunfermline is the largest. Elects one county member.

FIFTEE'N, *a.* [*fyftyne*, Sax.] five and ten; thrice five.

FIFTEE'NTH, *a.* [*fyfteotha*, Sax.] the fifth after the tenth; the ordinal of fifteen.

FIFTH, *a.* [*fifta*, Sax.] the ordinal of five.

FI'FTHLY, *ad.* in the fifth place.

FI'FTIETH, *a.* [*fiftegotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of fifty.

FI'FTY, *a.* [*fiftig*, Sax.] five tens.

FIG, *s.* [*ficus*, Lat. *figo*, Span] the tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree; when dry, a very wholesome food, nutritive and emollient, and good in the disorders of the breast and lungs. They are used externally by way of cataplasm, either roasted or boiled in milk, for ripening of tumors, and easing the pain of the piles.

FIG-APPLE, *s.* a species of apple without core or kernel.

FIGA'RY, *s.* a corruption of VAGARY, which see.

FIG-GNAT, *s.* an insect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT, *v. a.* [preterit and part. passive *fought*; *fohten*, Sax.] to contend with another, either with arms, sticks, or the fist; to endeavour by blows, or other forcible means, to get the better of, or to conquer, an enemy; used both of war and single combat. To war, or make war.

FIGHT, *s.* [*fyght*, Sax.] a violent attack or struggle for conquest between enemies, applied both to armies and single persons. A battle, combat, or duel.

FI'GHTER, *s.* a person engaged in war, or single combat; a person fond of fighting. A duellist; a pugilist.

FI'GHTING, *part.* qualified, or fit for battle. Where a battle is fought.

FIG-MA'RIGOLD, *s.* a plant resembling houseleek.

FI'GMENT, *s.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] a fabulous story; a mere fiction.

FI'GPECKER, *s.* a bird.

FI'GULATE, *a.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] made of potter's clay.

FI'GURABLE, *a.* [from *figuro*, Lat.] capable of being moulded in a certain form, and retaining it.

FIGURABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being capable of a certain and permanent form or figure.

FI'GURAL, *a.* represented by delineation. *Figural numbers*, are such as may, or do, represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered.

FI'GURATE, *a.* [from *figuratus*, Lat.] of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form. *Figurate counterpoint*, in Music, is that wherein there is a mixture of discords with the concords. *Figurate descant*, in Music, is that wherein discords are concerned, as well though not so much, as concords. See DESCANT.

FIGURA'TION, *s.* [from *figuratus*, Lat.] determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FI'GURATIVE, *a.* [*figuratif*, Fr.] in Divinity, serving as a type to represent something else; typical. In Rhetoric, changed from the literal meaning to one more remote and elegant; full of rhetorical figures or embellishments.

FI'GURATIVELY, *ad.* by a figure; in a sense different from the literal meaning; typically; not literally.

FI'GURE, *s.* [*figura*, Lat.] the form of any thing as terminated by the outlines; shape, person, or external form. Distinguished appearance; eminence. A statue; any thing represented by drawing or painting. Arrangement; disposition. A character denoting a number. In Logic, the *figure of a syllogism*, is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. In Astrology, the diagram of the aspects of the astronomical houses. In Divinity, some hieroglyphical or typical representation. In Rhetoric, any mode of speaking, by which words are used in a sense different from their primary and literal meaning. In Grammar, a deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax. In Dancing, the different turnings and windings to be observed.

To FI'GURE, *v. a.* [*figuro*, Lat.] to form or mould into any particular shape; to form a resemblance in painting, drawing, or statuary; to weave in flowers, or rather resemblances of natural objects; to diversify; to variegate; to represent by types, or hieroglyphics; to use in a sense not literal; to form an idea of any thing in the mind; to foreshew by some sign or token.

FI'GURED, *a.* in general, is something marked with figures; but is chiefly applied to stuffs whereon the figures of flowers, &c. are either wrought or stamped.

FI'GWORT, *s.* a British herb, of which there are four species; three of which blossom in August, and the fourth (with yellow flowers) in April and May.

FILA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *filum*, Lat.] consisting or composed of threads.

FI'LACER, or FI'LAZER, *s.* [from *filazarius*, low Lat.] an officer in the Common Pleas, so called, because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties; they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixed.

FI'LAMENT, *s.* [*filamentum*, Lat.] a fine slender thread, whereof natural bodies are composed. A body long and slender like a thread. The same as FIBRE.

FI'LBERT, *s.* [derived by Skinner from its long beard and husk, as corrupted from *full beard*; Johnson thinks it more probably took its name from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the person who introduced it] a fine hazel-nut, with a thin shell.

To FILCH, *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology] to take away the property of another privately; to pilfer; to pillage; generally applied to stealing or taking away trifles.

FI'LCHER, *s.* one who privately defrauds another of something of small value; a petty thief.

FILE, *s.* [*filum*, Lat.] a thread. A line on which papers are strung, to keep them. A roll, or catalogue; a series. A line of soldiers ranged behind each other. An instrument of steel, used to wear down protuberances, or smooth iron or steel, by rubbing, from *feol*, Sax.

To FILE, *v. a.* [from *filum*, Lat.] to string upon a thread, or hang upon a wire. To smooth, or cut or wear away any roughness with a file, from *feolan*, Sax. Neuterly, to march, like soldiers, in a line one after another.

FI'LECUTTER, *s.* one who makes files.

FI'LEMOT, *s.* [corrupted from *feuillemort*, which see] a brown or yellow brown colour, like that of dead leaves.

FI'LER, *s.* one who uses a file in smoothing or shaping metals. In Law, one who offers a bill to the notice of a judge.

FI'LIAL, *a.* [*filialis*, Lat.] with the affection of a son; bearing the character, or standing in the relation, of a son.

FILIA'TION, *s.* [from *filius*, Lat.] the relation of a son to a father.

FI'LINGS, *s.* particles worn off by the action of a file; file-dust.

To FILL, *v. a.* [from *fyllan*, Sax.] to pour, or put in, till a thing or vessel can contain no more; to store abundantly, or plenteously. To glut, or surfeit. To satisfy or content the appetite, wish, or desire. *To fill out*, to pour liquor out of one vessel till it fills another. *To fill up*, to make full; to supply; to occupy by bulk; to engage or employ.

FILL, *s.* as much as a thing can contain; as much as may satisfy or content.

FILLAGREE', FILIGREE', or FILIGRA'NE, *s.* a kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately, in the manner of little threads or grains, or both intermixed. The word is compounded of *fil* or *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain. The best of this work comes from Sumatra. The work usually executed by young ladies in this country, under the title of FILLAGREE, and with which tea caddies, &c. are ornamented, is formed of narrow slips of coloured paper, gilt at the edges, and curiously rolled up and glued in various fanciful forms, with the gilt edges outwards.

FI'LLER, *s.* any thing that fills up room without use. One who is employed to fill vessels or carriages.

FI'LLET, *s.* [from *filum*, Lat.] a band to tie round the head, or any other part. The fleshy part of the thigh, applied to the joint of veal cut from that part of a calf. In Cookery, any meat rolled together and tied round. In Architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings, called likewise a *listel*.

To FI'LLET, *v. a.* to bind with a fillet or bandage. In Architecture, to adorn with an astragal or listel.

To FI'LLIP, *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology] to strike with the nail by a sudden jerk or motion of the finger.

FI'LLIP, *s.* a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb; a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger.

FI'LLY, *s.* [*ffilog*, Brit.] a young horse or mare. A young mare: opposed to a colt or horse. A wanton girl.

FILM, *s.* [*fylm*, Sax.] a thin skin or membrane.

To FILM, *v. a.* to cover with a skin or pellicle.

FI'LMY, *a.* consisting of membranes, skins, or pellicles.

To FI'LTER, *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Lat.] to clarify or purify liquors by means of threads; to strain through paper, flannel, &c.

FI'LTER, *s.* [*filtrum*, Lat.] a twist of thread, one end of which is dipped in some fluid to be cleared, and the other hangs down on the outside of the vessel, the liquor by that means dripping from it. Figuratively, a strainer, or any thing used to clear liquors by percolation.

FILTH, *s.* [*filth*, Sax.] dirt, or any thing which fouls, or makes a thing foul; any thing which pollutes the soul.

FI'LTHILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to render a thing nasty, or to pollute the mind; foully; grossly.

FI'LTHINESS, *s.* dirtiness; any thing soiled or daubed; foulness; nastiness; corruption; pollution.

FI'LTHY, *a.* foul, nasty, or dirty. Gross, or polluted, applied to the mind.

To FI'LTRATE, *v. a.* [See FILTER] to pass, or strain

liquor through a cloth, linen bag, brown paper, &c. to clear it from dregs; to percolate; to filter.

FILTRA'TION, *s.* the art of making liquor fine and clear by straining; the act of filtering; percolation.

FI'MBLE HEMP, *s.* light summer hemp which bears no seed; corrupted from female hemp.

FIN, *s.* [*fin*, Sax.] the wing or limb of a fish, by which he balances his body; it consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles.

FI'NABLE, *a.* that admits a fine; that deserves a fine.

FI'NAL, *a.* [*finalis*, Lat.] ultimate; last, or that has nothing beyond it; at the end; conclusive; decisive; complete; mortal; destructive. *Final cause*, is the end for which any thing is done.

FI'NALLY, *ad.* lastly; ultimately; to conclude; perfectly; completely; decisively; or without recovery.

FI'NANCE, *s.* [Fr. most frequently used in the plural, and then pronounced *finansez*] the amount of the taxes of a government, or of the profits or income of a private person.

FINANCI'ER, *s.* [*financier*, Fr.] one who collects or farms the taxes or public revenue; one who understands the theory of public taxation.

FI'NARY, *s.* in iron works, the second forge at the mills.

FINCH, *s.* [*finc*, Sax.] a small singing-bird, of which we have three species, viz. the gold-finch, chaf-finch, and bull-finch.

To FIND, *v. a.* [preter. *I have found*, part. pret. *found*; *findan*, Sax.] to discover any thing lost, mislaid, or out of sight before, by means of searching. To discover what is hidden. To meet with; to fall upon. To know by experience. To discover a thing by study. To hit on by chance. To remark; to observe. To reach; to attain. To settle or fix one's own opinion. To determine by judicial verdict. To supply; to furnish. In Law, to approve; as, "to *find* a bill." To *find himself*, means to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. *To find out*, to solve a difficulty; to invent; to obtain the knowledge of.

FI'NDER, *s.* a person who discovers something lost, mislaid, or not in sight.

FI'NDY, *a.* [*findig*, Sax.] weighty; plump; solid.

FINE, *a.* [*fin*, Fr.] made of very slender threads, applied to linens or cloth, and opposed to *coarse*. Subtile, thin, tenuous. Refined or pure from dross, applied to metals. Clear and free from sediments or foulness, applied to liquors. Refined, too subtile, or too high, applied to sentiments. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. Nice; exquisite; delicate. Elegant, applied to style or expression in composition. Handsome and majestic, applied to personal charms. Taper, slender, applied to shape. Accomplished; elegant of manners. Artful; dexterous; sly; fraudulent. Splendid, showy, applied to dress. Ironically, used as an expression of something rather spurious than real, or rather deserving contempt than approbation; as, "A *fine* exchange for liberty!" *Philips.*

FINE, *s.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.] in Law, an agreement made before justices, and entered upon record, for the settling or assuring of lands or tenements, in order to cut off all controversies, to secure the title a person has in his estate against all others, or to cut off entails, so that lands may with the greater certainty be conveyed either in fee-tail for life, or years; a sum of money paid and advanced for the income of lands; a certain sum paid to excuse a person from the discharge of an office; a sum of money, or forfeit, paid as an amends, or by way of punishment, for an offence.

In FINE, *ad.* [*en fin*, Fr.] to conclude; in conclusion.

To FINE, *v. a.* to refine, or purify; to make a person pay money as a punishment. Neuterly, to pay a sum of money to be excused from serving an office.

To FI'NEDRAW, *v. a.* to sew up a rent, or one piece of cloth to another, so as the seam shall not be visible.

FI'NEDRAWER, *s.* one whose business is to sew up the rents of cloth.

FI'NELESS, *a.* unlimited; unbounded; endless.

FI'NELY, *ad.* with elegance of thought and expression, applied to the style of an author. Subtly; artfully. With a thin edge or point. Splendidly, richly, gaily, applied to dress. In very small particles, subtilly, applied to powder. Used ironically, it means wretchedly.

FI'NENESS, *s.* show, splendour, or gaiety, applied to dress. Subtlety; ingenuity; artfulness. Freedom from dross, or impure mixtures; purity. Smoothness; not coarseness.

FI'NER, *s.* one that purifies metals.

FI'NER, *a.* the comparative degree of *fine*, made by adding *r* or *er* to the positive, after the manner of the Saxons.

FI'NERY, *s.* gaiety of dress. In the iron works, one of the two forges at which the sow or pig iron is hammered.

FINESPO'KEN, *a.* affecting the use of fine phrases in ordinary conversation: used ironically.

FINE'SSE, fi-ness, *s.* [Fr.] a sly, artful stratagem; artifice. Johnson observes that this word is unnecessary, though creeping into our language.

FI'N-FOOTED, *a.* [from *fin* and *foot*] palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

FI'NGER, *s.* [*finger*, Sax.] one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing. A small measure of extension. Figuratively, the hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

To FI'NGER, *v. a.* to touch lightly; to toy with. Figuratively, to take by stealth. In Music, to touch or sound an instrument.

FI'NGERBOARD, *s.* the board at the neck of a violin or guitar, where the fingers operate on the strings.

FI'NGERSTONE, *s.* a fossil resembling an arrow.

FI'NICAL, *a.* [from *fine*] nice; foppish; too much affecting elegance of dress and behaviour.

FI'NICALLY, *ad.* foppishly; superfluously nice.

FI'NICALNESS, *s.* too great an affectation of niceness and elegance; superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FI'NISH, *v. a.* [*finio*, Lat.] to cease from working; to accomplish, perfect, or complete an undertaking; to polish, or bring to the utmost perfection; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER, *s.* a performer; an accomplisher; one who puts an end to, or completes an undertaking.

FINISTE'RRE, a department of France, being the most westerly part of that country, and part of the ancient province of Bretagne. It is bounded on the E. by the departments of the N. coast and Morbihan, and on the S. W. and S. by the sea. Quimper is the chief town

FI'NITE, *a.* [*finitus*, Lat.] that is limited with respect to bulk or other qualities or perfections; bounded.

FI'NITELESS, *a.* without bounds; unlimited.

FI'NITELY, *ad.* within certain limits.

FI'NITENESS, *s.* limitation.

FI'NITUDE, *s.* a confinement within certain limits and degrees; limitation.

FI'NLAND, a province of Russia, and formerly one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Bothnia; on the E. by Wiborg; on the S. by the Gulf of Finland and Ingria; and on the N. by Swedish Lapland. It has a great many lakes and marshes, and yet produces a good deal of corn, and pastures which feed numbers of cattle. It is 450 miles long and 300 broad, and comprehends the provinces of Finland Proper, Wasa, East Bothnia, Tavastland, Nyland, and Savola. Abo is the capital of Finland Proper; as Helsingfors is of the province. The greatest part of this

province was first conquered by, and then ceded to, Russia, in 1809. The Gulf of Finland is 225 miles in length.

FI'NLIKE, *a.* formed in imitation of fins.

FI'NNED, *a.* having fins; having broad edges spreading out on either side.

FI'NNY, *a.* furnished with, or having fins.

FINO'CHIO, *s.* a species of fennel.

FI'NTOED, *a.* palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

FI'PPLE, *s.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] a stopple, or stopper.

FIR, *s.* [*fyrr*, Dan.] the tree of which deal boards are made; the timber of the tree.

FIRE, *s.* [*fyr*, Sax.] among the ancient Philosophers, one of the elements, created with a power of heating, burning, and destroying. Among moderns, the effect of a rapid internal motion of the particles of a body, by which their cohesion is destroyed; or, in other words, whatever heats, warms, liquefies, or burns. Figuratively, a conflagration, or burning, whereby houses, &c. are destroyed. Flame, lustre, or brightness. Heat of temper or passion; liveliness of imagination; vigour of mind or fancy; the passion of love. Eruption, as St. Anthony's *fire*. *To set on fire*, is to kindle, or wrap in flames. *Wildfire*, is a kind of artificial or fictitious fire, which burns even under water, with greater force and violence than out of it, and is only extinguished by vinegar mixed with sand and urine, or by covering it with hides. It is composed of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.

To FIRE, *v. a.* to burn or destroy, by fire. Neuterly, to burn; to take fire. Figuratively, to be inflamed with passion. In War, to discharge a gun or any firearms.

FI'REARMS, *s.* those which are charged with powder and ball; guns.

FI'REBALL, *s.* a ball filled with combustibles, bursting where it is thrown, and used in war; a grenado.

FI'REBRAND, *s.* a piece of wood kindled, or burning. Figuratively, a public incendiary; or one who causes factions or commotions in a state.

FI'RECROSS, *s.* a signal formerly used in Scotland for the nation to take up arms; the ends were burnt black, and in some parts it was smeared with blood. It was carried or sent from place to place; and if any one refused to receive it and send it forward, he was shot dead by the party presenting it.

FI'RELOCK, *s.* that part of a gun which holds the prime, and by means of a trigger sets fire to it. Figuratively, a gun discharged with a flint and steel, in contradistinction to a matchlock, which was fired by a match.

FI'REMAN, *s.* one employed in extinguishing burning houses.

FI'RENEW, *a.* perfectly new, alluding to those metals which are forged or melted by means of fire.

FI'REPAN, *s.* a pan of metal used in holding fire; a shovel; that part of a gun which holds the prime.

FI'RESHIP, *s.* a ship or vessel filled with combustibles, and let to drive in an engagement among the fleet of an enemy, to set it on fire.

FI'RESHOVEL, *s* an instrument with which coals are thrown on fires.

FI'RESIDE, *s.* the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate or fire-stove. Figuratively, a family.

FI'RESTONE, *s.* in Natural History, the *pyrites*, a fossil compounded of vitriol, sulphur, and earth. That used in medicine is of a greenish colour, of a shapeless form, found in our clay-pits, and produces the green vitriol. It derives its name *firestone*, or *pyrites*, from giving fire, on being struck against a steel, more easily and freely than a flint: all the sparks of it burn longer, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from the stone burning itself out before the spark is extinguished. Likewise a kind of Ryegate stone, so called from the place whence it comes, used for fire-hearths, ovens, and stoves.

FI'REWOOD, *s.* wood to burn; fuel.

FI'REWORK, *s.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable substances, used on public rejoicings, or other occasions; a pyrotechnical exhibition.

FI'RING, *s.* combustibles made use of to kindle and supply fires with; the act of discharging fire-arms.

To FIRK, *v. a.* [*ferio*, Lat.] to whip; to beat; to chastise by way of punishment. To drive.

FI'RKIN, *s.* [from *feower*, Sax. and *kin*] a measure containing the fourth part of a barrel. The firkin of ale, soap, and butter, contains eight gallons; that of beer nine.

FIRM, *a.* [*firmus*, Lat.] strong; hard; solid. Not easily pierced, shaken, or moved; stedfast, or fixed.

FIRM, *s.* a mercantile term for the name under which a partnership carries on business. A written declaration.

To FIRM, *v. a.* [*firmo*, Lat.] to fix; settle; or establish.

FI'RMAMENT, *s.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] the sky; the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, *a.* celestial, or belonging to the sky.

FI'RMAN, *s.* [*firmaun*, Arab.] a passport or permit granted by Asiatic potentates to foreign vessels, to trade within their territories.

FI'RMLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be easily moved or penetrated; steadily; impenetrably; strongly.

FI'RMNESS, *s.* stability; compactness; solidity; durability; certainty; soundness. Constancy; resolution.

FIRST, *a.* [*first*, Sax.] the ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other; earliest in time, opposed to *last*; foremost in place; highest in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, *ad.* in the first place; earliest; before any thing else. Following *at*, beginning of existence, action, &c.

FIRST-BO'RN, *s.* the first by the order of nativity; eldest.

FI'RST-FRUITS, *s.* [not used in the singular] that which is first produced by any vegetable, or which is soonest ripe in the season; the first profits, or first year's income of a benefice; the earliest effect of any thing.

FI'RSTLING, *s.* the first produce or offspring of animals. Figuratively, the first thing done or performed.

FI'RSTRATE, *a.* pre-eminent; as "a man of *firstrate* abilities;" a term borrowed from a ship of the *first rate*, or size.

FISC, *s.* public treasury. *Burke.*

FI'SCAL, *s.* [from *fiscus*, Lat.] a treasurer; public revenue; exchequer.

FI'SGARD, *Fishguard*, or *Fishkard*, a sea-port of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a good pier, with every convenience for ship-building. Besides a traffic in corn and butter, it carries on a considerable trade in herrings; this town, with Newport, curing above 1000 barrels annually. It is situated on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, which here forms a spacious bay, where vessels may lie safely in five or six fathoms water, 16 miles N. E. of St. David's, and 257 W. by N. of London. Population 1997.

FISH, *s.* [*fishes*, plural; but *fish*, is generally used in conversation; *fisc*, Sax.] in Natural History, a class of animals which have no feet, but always fins; and their body is either altogether naked, or only covered with scales. In Heraldry, emblems of silence and watchfulness.

To FISH, *v. n.* to be employed in catching fish. Figuratively, to endeavour to discover any secret by subtlety.

FI'SHER, *s.* one employed in catching fish.

FI'SHERMAN, *s.* one who gets his livelihood by catching fish.

FI'SHERY, *s.* the action or business of catching fish; the place where fish abound, and are generally sought for.

FISH-HOOK, *s.* a hook to catch fishes.

To FI'SHIFY, *v. a.* to turn to fish. A cant word.

FI'SHING, *s.* conveniency or act of taking fish.

FISHKETTLE, *s.* a caldron made long for fish to be boiled in without bending them.

FI'SHMONGER, *s.* a dealer in fish.

FI'SHPOND, *s.* a small pool for fish.

FI'SHWOMAN, *s.* a woman who sells fish.

FI'SHY, *a.* consisting or having the qualities of fish; tasting like fish. Inhabited by fish.

FI'SSILE, *a.* [*fissilis*, Lat.] that may be cleft.

FISSI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being fit to be cloven.

FI'SSURE, *s.* [*fissura*, Lat.] a cleft; a narrow chasm.

To FI'SSURE, *v. a.* to cleave; to make a cleft.

FIST, *s.* [*fyst*, Sax.] the hand clenched with the thumb or fingers doubled over each other, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing fast.

To FIST, *v. a.* to strike or gripe with the fist.

FI'STICUFFS, *s.* [not used in the singular] battle or blows with the fist. Figuratively, the action of fighting.

FI'STINUT, *s.* a pistacio nut.

FI'STULA, *s.* [Lat.] in Surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, opening into a spacious bottom, and generally yielding a sharp and virulent matter. *Fistula in ano*, is a fistula formed in the fundament. *Fistula lachrymalis*, a disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose.

FI'STULAR, *a.* [*fistularis*, Lat.] hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS, *a.* having the nature of, or resembling, a fistula.

FIT, *s.* [from *viit*, Flem.] in Medicine, an access or paroxysm of a disorder. Any short return after cessation or intermission. Any violent affection of the mind. Used vulgarly for the hysterics in women; the convulsions in children; the epilepsy in men, or that state wherein all the animal functions seem on a sudden suspended, and the person is for a short time like one who is dead.

FIT, *a.* [*fyht*, Sax.] qualified; proper or suited to any purpose, with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. Right, or the duty of a person; convenient; meet; proper.

To FIT, *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flem.] to make one thing suit another; to match; to adapt; to suit; to equip; to make proper for the reception of a person.

FITCH, *s.* [a corruption of *vetch*] a small kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, or FITCHEW, *s.* [*fisse*, Belg.] a stinking animal of a small size, which robs warrens or hen-roosts; a polecat.

FITCHEE', *a.* [*fiche*, Fr.] in Heraldry, sharp-pointed, generally applied to a cross.

FI'TCHES, *s.* a sort of pulse, more generally known by the name of chick-pea. They are cultivated either for feeding cattle or improving land.

FI'TFUL, *a.* subject to fits, faintings, paroxysms, varied by intermissions.

FI'TLY, *ad.* properly; reasonably; commodiously.

FI'TNESS, *s.* reasonableness; justness; suitableness.

FI'TTER, *s.* the person who renders a thing proper and suitable to any particular design or purpose. A small piece, from *fetta*, Ital. *fetzen*, Teut. as, "to cut into *fitters*."

FITZ, *s.* a Norman word for *son;* as *Fitzroy* is the son of a king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE, *a.* [*fif*, Sax.] four and one.

FI'VEFOLD, *a.* composed of five; having five distinctions.

FI'VELEAVED *Grass*, *s.* cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES, *s.* a kind of play, consisting of striking a ball, &c. a particular height against a wall, the person who misses a stroke losing one each time he misses. In Farriery, a disease in horses.

To FIX, *v. a.* [from *fixus*, Lat.] to fasten a thing so as it shall not be easily shaken or moved; to establish without changing; to direct without variation; to make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire without evaporating, or the hammer without breaking or flying. Neuterly, to settle the opinion, or determine the resolution; to rest; to cease from wandering. To lose volatility.

FIXATION, *s.* [Fr.] a disposition of mind not given to change; stability; steadiness; firmness; residence in a certain place; confinement. In Chemistry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid substance to a hard one.

FI'XED, *part.* not moved. *Fixed stars*, in Astronomy, such as do not move in orbits. *Fixed*, or *fixable air*, an invisible or permanently elastic fluid, superior in gravity to the common atmospherical air, and most other aërial fluids, extremely destructive to animal life; produced in great quantities, naturally from combustible bodies, and artificially by many chemical processes. It is also called *aërial acid*, *cretacious acid*, *carbonic acid*, and *mephitic gas*.

FI'XEDLY, *ad.* certainly; firmly; invariably.

FI'XEDNESS, *s.* stability, firmness, resolution, or a disposition of mind not given to change; a power to remain in fire unconsumed, or to bear the hammer without flying.

FIXI'DITY, or FI'XITY, *s.* [*fixité*, Fr.] a strong conesion of parts, opposed to volatility.

FI'XTURE, *s.* [a corruption of *fixure*,] a piece of furniture fixed to the premises; any thing fixed.

FI'XURE, *s.* a position. A strong pressure. Firmness, or state of fixedness.

FI'ZGIG, *s.* a kind of dart or harpoon to strike fish with. A kind of firework, now called a *squib*, or *serpent*.

To FIZZ, or FIZZLE, *v. n.* [*fisa*, Isl. and Goth.] to make a kind of hiss.

FLA'BBY, *a.* wanting firmness; soft; easily shaking and yielding to the touch.

FLA'CCID, flax-id, [*flaccidus*, Lat.] weak; limber; lax; wanting stiffness or tension.

FLACCI'DITY, *s.* want of stiffness; laxity; limberness.

To FLAG, *v. n.* [*flaggheren*, Belg.] to hang down limber, or without stiffness. Figuratively, to grow faint, spiritless, or dejected; to lose vigour, or grow feeble. Actively, to let fall, or suffer to drop. To lay with broad stone; from *flag*, a species of stone.

FLAG, *s.* a water plant, with a broad-bladed leaf, bearing yellow flowers, so called from its motion when agitated with the wind. Also, a general name for colours, standards, banners, ancients, ensigns, &c. which are frequently confounded with each other. *Flag* is now particularly used at sea, for the colour borne on the top of the mast of a vessel, to notify the quality of the commander, of what nation it is, and whether it be equipped for war or trade. *To lower* or *strike the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap, or to take it in, out of respect or submission to those that are their superiors. In an engagement, it is a sign of yielding. *To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarters; the red flag is a sign of defiance and battle. A species of broad stone used for pavements, from *flache*, old Fr.

FLA'GELET, *s.* [*flageolet*, Fr.] a small kind of flute.

FLA'GELLANTES, in Church History, certain enthusiasts in the 13th century, who maintained that there was no remission of sins without *Flagellation*, or whipping. Accordingly, they walked in procession, preceded by priests carrying the cross, and publicly lashed themselves till the blood dropped from their naked backs.

FLAGELLA'TION, *s.* [*flagellatio*, Lat.] the act of whipping or striking with a scourge.

FLA'GGINESS, *s.* the state of a thing which hangs or droops for want of stiffness. Laxity; limberness.

FLA'GGY, *a.* weak; lax; limber; drooping for want of tension, or stiffness; insipid; weak in taste.

FLAGITIOUS, fla-ji-shious, *a.* [*flagitiosus*, Lat.] committed with deliberation and obstinate wickedness, applied to things. Obstinately, and excessively wicked and villanous; atrocious, applied to persons.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *s.* obstinate and wilful villany or wickedness; atrocity.

FLAG-OFFICER, *s.* the commander of a squadron.

FLA'GON, *s.* [*flacced*, Brit.] a large drinking-pot with a narrow mouth

FLA'GRANCE, *s.* [old Fr.] notoriousness; glaring offence.

FLA'GRANCY, *s.* [*flagrantia*, Lat.] a burning, flaming, glittering or heat; ardour of affection; notoriety of a crime.

FLA'GRANT, *a.* [*flagrans*, Lat.] ardent; burning; hot; vehement; eager; glowing; flushed; red; inflamed. Notorious, or universally known, applied to crimes.

FLAGRATION, *s.* [*flagro*, Lat.] burning.

FLAG-SHIP, *s.* a ship which carries the officer who commands a fleet.

FLAG-STAFF, *s.* the staff on which a flag is fixed.

FLAIL, *s.* [*flaiel*, old Fr.] an instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, *s.* [from *floccus*, Lat.] any thing which appears loosely held together like a flock of wool; any thing which breaks in thin pieces or laminæ; a layer or stratum

To FLAKE, *v. a.* to form in flakes, or thin pieces loosely joined together. Neuterly, to separate in laminæ.

FLA'KY, *s.* breaking in small pieces, like scales; lying in layers or strata; consisting of laminæ.

FLAM, *s.* [a cant word of uncertain etymology] a lie, or false report; a mere deceit, or illusory pretext; a sham.

To FLAM, *v. a.* to deceive with a feigned story.

FLA'MBEAU, flam-bo, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of large taper, made of hempen wicks, covered with bees-wax, to give a large light in the night; a torch.

FLA'MBOROUGH-HEAD, a remarkable promontory of Yorkshire, the white cliffs of which are seen at a considerable distance at sea, and serve for a direction to mariners. Multitudes of sea-fowls nestle here among the rocks. The lower parts contain vast caverns, and on the summit is a lighthouse. 5 miles E. N. E. of Bridlington. Lat. 54. 8. N. lon. 0. 11. E.

FLAME, *s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] a fume, vapour, or exhalation, heated so as to admit light, or shine. Figuratively, fire; brightness of imagination or fancy; the passion or object of love. *Flame colour*, a bright yellow colour.

To FLAME, *v. n.* to burn so as to emit a shining or bright light; to shine like flame; to be in an excess of passion.

FLA'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] a priest among the ancient Romans, who officiated in solemn offices, offered up sacrifices, &c.

FLAMMABI'LITY, *s.* [from *flamma*, Lat.] the quality of admitting to be set on fire so as to blaze.

FLAMMATION, *s.* [*flammatio*, Lat.] the act of setting on flame.

FLA'MMEOUS, *a.* [*flammeus*, Lat.] consisting of, or resembling, flame.

FLAMMI'FEROUS, *a.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] bringing flame.

FLA'MING, *s.* the act of bursting out in flames. Adjectively, showy.

FLAMMI'VOMOUS, *a.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Lat.] vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY, *a.* burning so as to emit flames or brightness; inflamed; having the nature of flame. Flame coloured.

FLA'NDERS, a country of the Netherlands, about 60 miles long, and 50 broad, is bounded on the W. by the German Ocean and France; on the N. by the Scheldt; on the E. by Brabant; and on the S. by Hainault. It is a champaign country, uncommonly fertile in grain and pastures, and very populous. The air is wholesome. The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe, and from them the English learned the art of weaving. Their table-linens, lace, and tapestry, are yet thought to be superior to all others. It was formerly divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders: the latter is now comprehended in the French department of the North; the other two form a province of the kingdom of Belgium. Ghent is the capital.

FLANK, *s.* [*flanc*, Fr.] that part of an animal below the loins. The side of an army or fleet. In Fortification, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, *v. a.* to attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be placed so as to overlook or command the side of a bastion, fleet, pass, or place. To secure on the side.

FLA'NKER, *s.* a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to an assault.

To FLA'NKER, *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] to defend by lateral fortifications. To attack sideways.

FLA'NNEL, *s.* [*gwlanen*, Brit.] a kind of slight, loose, woollen stuff, nappy and very warm.

FLAP, *s.* [*læppe*, Sax.] any thing which hangs down broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose, or moving on hinges; a blow given by the palm of the hand, &c. In Farriery, a disease in horses, wherein the lips swell on both sides their mouths, and are covered with blisters like the white of an egg. *Fly-flap*, a piece of leather fastened to the end of a stick, used to kill flies with.

To FLAP, *v. a.* to beat with the palm of the hand, or some broad thin substance which hangs loose; to move with a noise made by any thing broad. Neuterly, to ply the wings up and down with a noise; to fall with flaps.

FLA'PDRAGON, SLA'PDRAGON, or SNA'PDRAGON, *s.* a play in which raisins are snatched out of burning brandy, and extinguished by closing the mouth upon them. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLA'P-EARED, *a.* having loose and broad ears.

To FLARE, *v. n.* [Johnson imagines it to be a corruption of *glære*] to glitter, or flutter with ostentatious and splendid show; to glitter offensively. To be overpowered with, or be in, too much light. To waste away lavishly, applied to the consuming of a candle or taper.

FLASH, *s.* [from φλὸξ, Gr. according to Minshew] a sudden, quick, transitory, or short blaze, or burst of light; a sudden blaze or burst of wit; a short transient state.

To FLASH, *v. n.* to glitter, or shine with a quick and transient flame or light; to burst out into any irregularity or violence. To break out into wit, or merriment.

FLA'SHER, *s.* a man of more appearance of wit than reality. A rower; a *flasher* or dasher of water.

FLA'SHILY, *ad.* in an ostentatious or showy manner.

FLA'SHY, *a.* empty; vain; ostentatious; showy.

FLASK, *s.* [*flasque*, Fr.] a thin bottle, with a long narrow neck, generally covered with wicker or withes; a small horn to carry gunpowder in. The bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance. A narrow and deep wicker basket.

FLA'SKET, *s.* [a diminutive of *flask*] a wicker basket, in which clothes are generally put after washing.

FLAT, *a.* [*plat*, Fr.] horizontal, or level; without any slope. Smooth, applied to surface. Level with the ground. Lying along, or prostrate. Thin and broad, or more broad than thick. In Painting, without relief, or swelling of the figures. Insipid, or unsavoury. Dull; without spirit; frigid, applied to writings. Depressed; dejected. Tasteless, or affording no pleasure. Downright; plain.

FLAT, *s.* an even, level, smooth, and extended plain; a shallow; the broad part or side of a weapon. Depression; sinking, applied to thought or language. A surface without relief, protuberances, or prominences. In Music, a particular mark, implying that the note which it stands against is to be played or sung half a note lower than it would be, if the mark of the *flat* were not there.

To FLAT, *v. a.* to make broad, smooth, and level. To make tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquor. To make insipid, unpleasant, and disagreeable. To deprive of its vigour, spirit, or pleasure, applied to thought or language. Neuterly, to grow smooth or flat, opposed *to swell.* To obstruct; or deprive of ardour, spirit, or zeal.

FLA'TLY, *ad.* horizontally, or without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothly, or without prominences or elevation, applied to surface. Without spirit; dully; frigidly. Plainly; in a downright manner; peremptorily.

FLA'TNESS, *s.* evenness; without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothness, without prominences, applied to surface. Deadness, or want of strength and taste, applied to liquors or foods. Dejection, or languor, applied to the mind. Want of force, vigour, or spirit; dulness; frigidity, applied to sentiments or writings. The contrary of shrillness, or acuteness, applied to sound.

To FLA'TTEN, *v. a.* [*flatir*, Fr.] to beat down, or remove any prominences or protuberances in a surface; to make smooth; to beat level with the ground; to make tasteless, or spiritless; to deject; to dispirit. Neuterly, to grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.

FLA'TTER, *a.* the comparative degree of *flat*, formed after the manner of the Saxons, by adding *er* to the positive.

FLA'TTER, *s.* the person or instrument by which any unequal surface is made plain and level.

To FLA'TTER, *v. a.* [*flater*, Fr.] to compliment with false praises; to please or soothe. To excite false hopes.

FLA'TTERER, *s.* a person who endeavours to gain the favour of another by praising him for virtues he has not, by applauding his vices, and by servile and mean compliances with all his humours; a wheedler; a fawner.

FLA'TTERY, *s.* a servile and fawning behaviour, attended with servile compliances and obsequiousness, in order to gain a person's favour; adulation.

FLA'TTISH, *a.* approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCE, or FLATULENCY, *s.* windiness; fulness of wind; a swelling or uneasy sensation, occasioned by wind lodged in the intestines. Figuratively, emptiness; vanity; airiness; want of solidity, applied to sentiments.

FLA'TULENT, *a.* [*flatulentus*, Lat.] swelling with air; windy. *Flatulent tumors*, in Medicine, are such as easily yield to the touch, and readily return, by elasticity, to their first form. Figuratively, empty; vain; tumid; swelling.

FLATUO'SITY, *s.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] windiness; a swelling occasioned by an expansion or rarefaction of air included in any part of the body; fulness of air.

FLA'TUOUS, *a.* abounding with included air or wind.

FLA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] a breath; a puff. In Medicine, wind gathered or included in any part of the body, generally caused by indigestion, and a gross internal perspiration.

FLA'TWISE, *a.* with the broad or flat part downwards.

To FLAUNT, *v. n.* to make an ostentatious, vain, or fluttering show in dress. Figuratively, to behave with pride.

FLAUNT, *s.* any thing loose and airy. A brag.

FLA'VOUR, *s.* a relish, or a power of exciting an agreeable sensation on the organs of taste. Figuratively, sweetness, or agreeable and fragrant odour, applied to the smell.

FLA'VOUROUS, *a.* agreeable to the taste; fragrant; odorous; or pleasing to the smell.

FLAW, *s.* [*floh*, Sax.] a crack, breach, fault, or defect.

To FLAW, *v. a.* to break; to crack.

FLA'WLESS, *a.* without crack or defect.

FLAWN, *s.* [*flena*, Sax.] a sort of custard; a sort of pudding or pie baked in a dish; a cheesecake.

To FLA'WTER, *v. a.* to scrape or pare a skin.

FLA'WY, *a.* full of cracks, flaws, or defects.

FLAX, *s.* [*fleax*, Sax.] the fibrous plant of which thread is made; the fibres of the plant prepared for spinning.

FLA'XDRESSER, *s.* he that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN, *a.* made of flax; fair, long, flowing; resembling flax in colour and fineness.

To FLAY, *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Belg.] to strip off the skin; to take off the pellicle, membrane, or skin which covers any thing.

FLA'YER, *s.* he that strips off the skin.

FLEA, *s.* [Sax.] in Natural History, a small brown insect, remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of human creatures, and other large animals.

To FLEA, *v. a.* to cleanse or free from fleas.

FLE'ABANE, *s.* an herb with compound flowers, of which there are two kinds, viz. the Canada and blue, the former being found among rubbish, and the latter in dry pastures.

FLE'ABITE, *s.* the red mark caused by a flea. Figuratively, a small or trifling hurt.

FLEABI'TTEN, *a.* stung or bitten by fleas. Mean.

FLEAK, *s.* [from *floccus*, Lat. See FLAKE] a small thread, lock, or twist. A grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, as a bacon-rack; from *fleke*, Isl.

FLEAM, *s.* a small instrument of pure steel, used in bleeding cattle, by placing it on the vein, and driving it in with a blow.

FLE'AWORT, *s.* an herb, with compound flowers, of which there are two kinds, the marsh and the mountain; the former bearing flowers in the broad topped spikes, and the latter in rundles.

To FLECK, *v. a.* [from *fleck*, Teut.] to spot; to dapple; to stripe; to mark with a different colour; to variegate.

To FLE'CKER, *v. a.* [See FLECK] to spot; to streak or mark with different colours, or with red whelks.

FLED, the preter. and participle of FLEE, to run away; not properly used for that of FLY, to make use of wings.

FLEDGE, *a.* [*flederen*, to fly, Belg.] full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

To FLEDGE, *v. a.* [*flederen*, Belg.] to furnish with wings; to cover with feathers.

FLE'DGED, *part.* or *a.* full-feathered; able to fly.

To FLEE, (pret. and part. *fled*) *v. n.* to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by flight. This word is now almost universally written *fly*; though, properly, to *fly*, is to move with wings; to *flee*, to run away.

FLEECE, *s.* [*flys*, Sax.] the woolly covering shorn off the bodies of sheep; as much wool as is shorn off one sheep.

To FLEECE, *v. a.* to shear the wool off a sheep. Figuratively, to strip, plunder, to deprive of any thing valuable.

FLEE'CED, *a.* having or wearing fleeces. Stripped or plundered.

FLEE'CY, *a.* woolly; covered with wool.

To FLEER, *v. n.* [from *fleardian*, Sax.] to turn a thing to mockery, or ridicule; to mock; to deride with insolence, or impudence; to leer; to address with a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEER, *s.* mockery expressed either in word or look.

FLEE'RER, *s.* a mocker; a fawner.

FLEET, FLEOT, or FLOT, *s.* in the names of places, are

derived from *fleot*, Sax. a bay or gulf. A creek, an estuary; an inlet of water; a small river.

FLEET, *s.* [*flota*, Sax.] a company of ships; a navy.

FLEET, *a.* [*fliotur*, Isl.] swift, applied to pace or motion.

To FLEET, *v. n.* [*fleotan*, Sax.] to fly swiftly; to vanish; to be transitory, or of short duration. Actively, to skim the water; to live merrily, or pass away with pleasure, applied to time, as, "*Fleet* the time carelessly." *Shak.*

FLEETINGDISH, *s.* a thin dish used in dairies, to skim or take the cream off milk; a skimming bowl.

FLEETLY, *ad.* swiftly; nimbly; with a quick motion.

FLEETNESS, *s.* swiftness of motion; celerity; speed.

FLESH, *s.* [*flæsc*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a fibrous part of an animal body, soft, bloody, and serving as a covering to the bones. The body, opposed to the *soul;* the muscles or soft part of an animal body, opposed to the *skin*, *bones*, or other *tendons*. Animal food, opposed to that of *fishes*. Animal nature. Carnality. Kindred. External sense.

To FLESH, *v. a.* to initiate; to establish in any practice. To glut; to satiate.

FLESHHOOK, *s.* a hook or fork, used to take meat out of a pot or caldron.

FLESHLESS, *a.* without flesh.

FLESHLINESS, *s.* carnal or sensual passions and appetites; carnality.

FLESHLY, *a.* corporeal; human, opposed to spiritual. Carnal; lascivious. Animal; not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, *s.* animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, *s.* eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, *s.* one who deals in flesh; a pimp.

FLESHY, *a.* plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous. Pulpous and plump, applied to fruits. Corporeal.

FLET, part. pass. of To FLEET. Skimmed.

FLETCHER, *s.* [from *flèche*, Fr.] a person who makes bows and arrows.

FLEW, the preter. of FLY

FLEW, *s.* the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, *a.* chapped; mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, *s.* [*flexibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; easiness of being persuaded.

FLEXIBLE, *a.* [*flexibilis*, Lat.] possible or easy to be bent; not brittle; pliant. Obsequious. Not rigid; easily complying with. Ductile, or manageable. To be formed by discipline and instruction. Accommodating.

FLEXIBLENESS, *s.* possibility or easiness to be bent, opposed to *brittleness* or *stiffness;* compliance; tractableness; easiness to be moved by advice or persuasion.

FLEXILE, *a.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] pliant; easy to be bent, or turned out of its course. Obsequious to any impulse.

FLEXION, *s.* [*flexio*, Lat.] the act of bending, or changing from a straight to a crooked line; a double; a bending; the state of a thing bent; part bent; a turn or motion towards any quarter or direction.

FLEXOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, applied to the muscles which act in contracting or bending the joints.

FLEXUOUS, *a.* [*flexuosus*, Lat.] winding; full of turnings and meanders; bending; crooked; variable; unsteady.

FLEXURE, *s.* [*flexura*, Lat.] the form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint; obsequious or servile cringing.

To FLICKER, *v. a.* [*fliccerian*, Sax.] to flutter; to have a fluttering motion; to move the wings up and down with a quick motion. To fluctuate; to move with uncertain motion.

FLIE, *s.* See FLY.

FLIER, *s.* one who runs from danger. That part of a machine, which, being put into a swifter motion than the other part, equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the rest, as, "The *flier* of a jack."

FLIGHT, *s.* [*fliht*, Sax.] the act of running away, in order to avoid danger; the act of moving from one place to another, to escape danger; the act of moving by means of wings; volation. The space passed by flying. A flock of birds moving in the air together; the birds produced in the same season. A volley, or shower of weapons discharged at the same time. Figuratively, heat, or soaring of imagination.

FLIGHTY, *a.* fleeting; swift in motion; wild; fanciful.

FLIMFLAM, *s.* a peak, whim, or trick; a cheat; a petty fiction.

FLIMSY, *a.* weak; feeble; without strength, body, or stiffness, applied to manufactures. Mean, spiritless.

FLIMSINESS, *s.* easy texture. Feebleness; meanness.

To FLINCH, *v. n.* to shrink from any suffering, pain, or danger; to withdraw from pain or danger. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail, as "If I break time, or *flinch* in property."

FLINCHER, *s.* he who shrinks or fails in any affair.

To FLING, *v. a.* [preter. and participle *flung*] to cast or throw from the hand; to dart or throw with violence; to scatter; to move forcibly; to cast reproach. *To fling away;* to eject or cast away as useless or hurtful. *To fling down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demolish or destroy. *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey. Neuterly, to flounce; to wince.

FLING, *s.* the act of throwing or casting; a throw; a cast, the space or distance to which any thing is thrown or cast. A gibe; a contemptuous sneer or remark.

FLINGER, *s.* one who throws a thing. One who casts a contemptuous sneer at a person or thing; a jeerer.

FLINT, *s.* [Sax.] a semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a similar substance, of a blackish gray, free from veins, naturally invested with a whitish crust; sometimes smooth and equal, but more frequently rough; remarkably hard; used for striking fire with steel, and in glass-making. Figuratively, any thing remarkably hard, impenetrable, or obdurate.

FLINT, a small borough of Wales, the capital of Flintshire, population 2216. With St. Asaph and other towns, it elects one representative. It is seated on the river Dee, 13 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 193 N. W. of London.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the N. W. by the Irish Sea; on the N. and N. E. by a large bay at the mouth of the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the E. by the river Dee and part of Cheshire; and on the S. and S. W. by Denbighshire. It is about 29 miles in length, and from 7 to 12 in breadth. Part of Flintshire stretches E. of the Dee, a tract about 9 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 across, insulated by Cheshire, Shropshire, and Denbighshire. The whole county contains 197,760 acres, divided into 5 hundreds, and 21 parishes, has one city and three market-towns, and sends one member to parliament. The northern part produces wheat, and abounds in wood. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, and are excellent beef. The county, also, has honey, of which mead is made, a liquor much used in these parts. The principal rivers are the Dee, Clwyd, Wheeler, Sevion, Elwy, and Allen. The valleys contain coal and freestone, and the hills lead and calamine, with vast quantities of limestone, but no flint, although the name of the county might induce an expectation of its superabundance. The principal trade is mining and smelting. The detached part is mostly a level country. The number of inhabitants, in 1831, was 60,012.

FLI'NTY, *a.* made of flint; abounding in flints or stones. Figuratively, strong. Hard of heart; cruel; not to be penetrated or moved by entreaties, or the view of misery.

FLIP, *s.* [a cant word] a drink used in ships, made of spirits, beer, and sugar.

FLI'PPANCY, *s.* pertness; brisk folly.

FLI'PPANT, *a.* [from FLAP] nimble; moving quickly. Pert; talkative; waggish; petulant.

FLI'PPANTLY, *ad.* in a pert, talkative, or fluent manner.

To FLIRT, *v. a.* to throw any thing with a jerk, or quick elastic motion. To move with quickness. To treat with scoffs. Neuterly, to jeer or gibe at one. To turn about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering; to act with levity

FLIRT, *s.* a quick, sudden, elastic motion; a sudden trick. A pert young hussy; a young, fluttering, gadding lass.

FLIRTATION, *s.* a quick sprightly motion; a desire of attracting notice. A cant word among women.

To FLIT, *v. n.* [*flytter*, Dan. See FLEET] to fly away; to remove or migrate. To flutter or rove on the wing. To be transient, flux, or unstable.

FLIT, *a.* swift; nimble; quick. Not in use.

FLITCH, *s.* [*flycke*, Dan.] the side of a hog, without the head, salted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, *s.* a bat or fluttering mouse.

FLITTING, *s.* [*flit*, Sax.] a reproachful accusation; an offence, or fault; a failure; a desert. Removal.

FLIX, *s.* [corrupted from *flax*, Sax.] down; fur; soft hair.

FLIXWEED, *s.* a kind of watercress.

To FLOAT, *v. n.* [*flotter*, Fr.] to swim on the surface of the water; to move easily in the air, applied to the flight of birds. To pass in a light and swimming manner.

FLOAT, *s.* the act of flowing, opposed to the *ebb* or *reflux* of the tide. Any thing contrived so as to swim and sustain a burden on the water; the cork, or quill, by which the bite of a fish is discovered. A level. A wave.

FLOATY, *a.* buoyant and swimming on the surface.

FLOCK, *s.* [*flocc*, Sax.] a company of birds or sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen. Figuratively, a multitude of men. Also a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, *v. n.* to gather in crowds or great numbers.

FLO'DDEN, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles N. N. W. of Wooler. Near this place a battle was fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV. of Scotland was killed, with the principal of his nobility, and 10,000 men.

To FLOG, *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] to whip; to lash.

FLOOD, *s.* [*flod*, Sax.] a body of water; a sea or river; a deluge, inundation, or overflowing of water; a flow of tide

To FLOOD, *v. a.* to deluge; to cover with waters.

FLOO'DGATE, *s.* a gate, or shutter, by which any watercourse is stopped, or let loose again at pleasure.

FLOOK, *s.* [from *pflug*, Teut.] the broad or bearded part of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground. A flounder; a flat river-fish; from *floc*, Sax.

FLOOR, *s.* [*flor*, Sax.] that part of a house on which a person treads. A story, or flight of rooms.

To FLOOR, *v. a.* to cover that part of a room a person walks on with planks.

FLOO'RING, *s.* the matter with which that part of a room is laid on which a person walks; the bottom.

To FLOP, *v. a.* [from *flap*] to clap the wings with a noise; to play with a noisy motion of a broad body; to let down the broad part or flap of a hat.

FLO'RAL, *a.* [*floralis*, Lat.] relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLO'REN, *s.* a gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings. See FLORIN.

FLO'RENCE, a celebrated and beautiful city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, situated in the middle of the Vale of Arno. The prospect is bounded on every side by an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with villages, country houses, and gardens. It was founded by the soldiers of Sylla, destroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. For curiosities, this city is the principal in Italy, after Rome. The architecture of the houses, in general, is executed in a good taste, the streets are clean, and paved with large broad stones, chiseled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The squares are spacious; and the palaces, churches, and other public structures, are in a splendid style of architecture, with pillars, statues, pyramids, and fountains. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which are 4 bridges, within sight of each other. That called Ponte de la Trinita is built of white marble, and adorned with 4 statues, representing the seasons, and other ornaments. The Florentine merchants were formerly men of vast wealth; and one of them, about the middle of the 15th century, built that grand fabric, which from the name of its founder is still called the Palazzo Pitti. He failed under the prodigious expense of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and was the residence of the grand dukes. Besides the gardens, furniture, antique statues, paintings, &c. which are justly and universally admired, here are various other curiosities, as the cabinets of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. In the year 1530, Alex. de Medicis was created Grand Duke of Tuscany, by the Emperor Charles V. In 1737, the family of Medicis became extinct, and Florence and the duchy of Tuscany fell to the duke of Lorraine, afterwards emperor. The inhabitants are estimated at 80,000: it contains an university, and is 45 miles S. of Bologna, and 125 N. N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 46. N. lon. 11. 3. E

FLO'RET, *s.* [diminutive of flower] one of the small flowers composing a compound or incorporated flower

FLO'RID, *a.* [*floridus*, Lat.] productive of, or covered with, flowers. Bright, or lively, applied to colours. Flushed with red, applied to the complexion. Embellished with rhetorical figures, applied to style.

FLO'RIDA, a country of N. America, 500 miles in length, and 130 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Louisiana, on the N. by Louisiana and Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. It is divided into East and West. St. Augustine is the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the least fertile; yet even here two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds in wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hiccory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts are extremely rich, and produce spontaneously all the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. In many places, vines are successfully cultivated, and the ranges of cattle are immense. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, and after belonging alternately to the French, Spaniards, English, and Spaniards again, was ceded by the latter to the United States of America, in 1821.

FLORI'DITY, *s.* freshness or redness of colour.

FLO'RIDNESS, *s.* freshness of colour. A rhetorical embellishment, applied to style. Vigour; spirit.

FLORI'FEROUS, *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] producing flowers.

FLO'RIN, *s.* [Fr.] a coin so called, because first struck by

the Florentines. That of Germany is valued at 2s. 4d. that of Spain at 2s. 4½d. that of Palermo and Sicily at 2s. 6d. and that of Holland at 2s.

FLO'RIST, *s.* [*fleuriste*, Fr.] a person curious and skilled in the names, nature, and culture of flowers.

FLO'RULENT, *a.* [from *flos*, Lat.] flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, *a.* [*flosculus*, Lat.] composed or having the nature or form of flowers.

To FLOTE, *v. a.* to skim.

FLO'TSON, FLO'TZAM, or FLO'ATSAM, *s.* in Law, goods that float, without an owner, on the sea.

To FLOUNCE, *v. n.* [from *plonsen*, Belg.] to move with violence in water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water. To move with weight and tumult. To move with passion or anger. To adorn with flounces, applied to dress.

FLOUNCE, *s.* any thing sewed to a garment by way of ornament, and hanging loose so as to swell and shake.

FLO'UNDER, *s.* [*flynder*, Dan.] a small flat fish.

To FLO'UNDER, *v. n.* [from *flounce*] to struggle with violent and irregular motions, like a horse that strives to disengage himself from mire.

FLOUR, *s.* the fine white powder of wheat, of which bread is made, formerly spelt *flower*.

To FLO'URISH, flur-ish, *v. n.* [*florco*, Lat.] to bloom, or be in blossom; to be in vigour; to be in a prosperous state. To make use of rhetorical figures; to display with vanity or ostentation, applied to language. To move in eddies, circles, or wanton and irregular motions. In Music, to play an overture. In Writing, to form the decorations or ornaments of penmanship. In Fencing, to move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations. To adorn; to embellish; to grace, or set off.

FLO URISH, *s.* any embellishment. Figuratively, beauty. An ostentatious display of wit or intellectual abilities. In Penmanship, figures or ornaments formed by lines curiously interwoven. In Music, an overture.

FLO'URISHER, *s.* a mere boaster. One who is in the height of prosperity.

FLOU'RY, *a.* covered with fine dust or meal of corn.

To FLOUT, *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Belg.] to mock or deride. Neuterly, to behave with contempt; to sneer.

FLOUT, *s.* a mock; a jeer; an insult; a contemptuous and insulting expression or action.

FLO'UTER, *s.* a person who derides, mocks, or jeers.

To FLOW, *v. n.* [*flowan*, Sax.] to run or spread, applied to water. To move, or be in motion, opposed to standing water. To rise, or swell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat on metals, wax, &c. To proceed from as an effect. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking vessels. To write smoothly, or speak eloquently.

FLOW, *s.* the rise or swell of water; a sudden plenty or abundance. "A *flow* of spirits." *Pope.* An uninterrupted stream, or continuation of words.

FLO'WER, *s.* [*fleur*, Fr.] that part of a plant which contains the organs of generation, or the parts necessary for the propagation of the species. The *male flowers*, are those which have no germen, style, or fruit. *Female flowers*, are such as contain the germen, style, or fruit, and are called *fruitful flowers*. *Hermaphrodite flowers*, are such as contain both the male and female parts. Figuratively, an ornament or embellishment; the prime, bloom, or flourishing part of life; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing. SYNON. *Beauty*, like a *flower*, *fades* through length of time, and may *wither* suddenly by an accident.

To FLO'WER, *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr.] to put forth flowers or blossoms; to bloom, or to be in blossom; to be in the prime; to flourish, or be in a prosperous state. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor.

FLO'WERAGE, *s.* store of flowers.

FLO'WER-DE-LUCE, *s.* [*fleur de lys*, Fr.] in Heraldry, a bearing representing the lily, called the queen of flowers, (*fleur délice*) and the true hieroglyphic of royal majesty; but of late it has been borne on several coats. In Botany, the flag iris, of which there are very many species.

FLO'WERET, *s.* [*fleuret*, Fr.] a small or imperfect flower.

FLO'WERGARDEN, *s.* a garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLO'WERINESS, *s.* the state of abounding in flowers or ornaments. Figuratively, floridness of speech.

FLO'WERY, *a.* abounding with, adorned with, or full of, flowers, real or fictitious.

FLO'WERY-KIRTLED, *a.* robed in flowers. *Milt.*

FLO'WINGLY, *ad.* with readiness, quickness, or volubility of speech. With abundance.

FLOWN, *part.* of FLEE, or FLY; gone away; run away; escaped; puffed up, or elated.

FLU'CTUANT, *part.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] wavering; uncertain; doubting.

To FLU'CTUATE, *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.] to roll to and fro like waves; to float backwards and forwards; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to hesitate; to be irresolute, undetermined, or in doubt.

FLUCTUA'TION, *s.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat.] the motion of waves or water backwards and forwards. A state of suspense, irresolution, or uncertainty. Violent agitation.

FLUE, *s.* a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke. Soft down, or fur, easily wafted by the wind.

FLUELLIN, *s.* an herb with strap-shaped leaves, and white blossoms, found in high pastures. Also, a sort of speedwell.

FLU'ENCY, *s.* the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion without interruption or intermission. Smoothness of style or numbers. Readiness, copiousness, or volubility of speech.

FLU'ENT, *a.* [*fluens*, Lat.] liquid; flowing; in motion. Ready; voluble; copious; applied to speech.

FLU'ENT, *s.* a stream; torrent; or running water.

FLU'ENTLY, *ad.* readily; without obstruction or difficulty. Volubly.

FLU'ID, *a.* [*fluidus*, Lat.] having the parts easily separable; flowing like water.

FLU'ID, *s.* in Medicine, any animal juice; a liquor, whose parts yield to the smallest force impressed, and, by yielding, are easily moved among each other.

FLU'IDITY, *s.* [*fluidité*, Fr.] a quality of a body, whereby the parts are so disposed as to slide over each other all manner of ways, and give way to the least pressure.

FLU'IDNESS, *s.* that quality in bodies opposed to firmness, by which they change their form, or yield to the least pressure.

FLU'MMERY, *s.* a kind of food made of oatmeal and water, boiled or evaporated to a consistence. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

FLUNG, [part. and preterit of FLING] thrown or cast, followed by *in*, *into*, *down*, *from*, and *to*.

FLU'OR, *s.* [Lat.] a fluid state.

FLU'RRY, *s.* a gust; a hasty sudden blast, or storm of wind. Hurry; a violent commotion or emotion of mind.

To FLUSH, *v. n.* [*fluysen*, Belg.] to flow with violence; to come in haste. To glow in the skin; to produce a reddish colour in the face by a sudden flow or flux of blood. Actively, to elate, or elevate. To put up; to spring.

FLUSH, *a.* fresh; full of vigour. Affluent; abounding.

FLUSH, *s.* an efflux; a sudden impulse; a violent flow. In Gaming, a certain number of cards of the same sort.

FLU'SHING, a strong seaport of the Netherlands, in the Isle of Walcheren, with a good harbour, and an extensive foreign trade. This place surrendered to the British on the 15th of August 1809; but, from the unhealthiness of the place, combined with other causes, it was in a few months after abandoned, after destroying the harbour and fortifications. It is 4 miles S. S. W. of Middleburgh. Lat. 51. 26. N. lon. 3. 34. E.

To FLU'STER, *v. a.* [from *to flush*] to make hot and red with drinking. To hurry. Neuterly, to be in a bustle.

FLUTE, *s.* [Fr.] a wind instrument, divided into the Common and German. The *Common Flute* is played by putting one end into the mouth, and breathing into it. The *German Flute*, the most melodious of the two, and most resembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but sounded by a hole a little distant from the upper end, the end itself being stopped with a tompion or plug. In Architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster, and resembling the inside of a flute when cut in half.

To FLUTE, *v. a.* to cut channels in columns or pilasters.

FLUTED, *a.* having channels or hollows.

To FLUTTER, *v. n.* [*floteran*, Sax.] to move the wings with a quick and trembling motion; to move about with great show and bustle, but with no consequence; to be in agitation; to be in a state of uncertainty; to beat quick and irregularly. To palpitate, applied to the heart. To hurry the mind, or put into confusion, or a violent commotion.

FLUTTER, vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion; confusion; irregular, or disordered position.

FLUVIATIC', *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or inhabiting rivers.

FLUX, *s.* [*fluxus*, Lat. *flux*, Fr.] the act of flowing; the state of passing away, and giving place to others. In Medicine, an extraordinary issue or evacuation of some humour or matter; a disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, called a *bloody-flux*. In Hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the sea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raised, and driven violently against the shore. Figuratively, a concourse or confluence. The state of being melted; that which facilitates the melting of a body when mixed with it.

FLUX, *a.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] inconstant; not durable; flowing; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX, *v. a.* to melt. In Medicine, to salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXILITY, *s.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction.

FLUXION, *s.* [*fluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing; the matter that flows. In Medicine, a sudden collection of morbid matter in any part of the body. In Mathematics, the velocity by which a flowing quantity is increased by its generating motion. In Arithmetic, the method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

FLU'XIVE, *a.* void of solidity. Flowing with tears.

To FLY, *v. n.* [preterit *flew*, or *fled*; part. *fled*, or *flown*; *fleogan*, Sax.] to move through the air by means of wings; to ascend in the air. To pass or perform a journey with great expedition. To pass swiftly. To burst asunder. To break, or shiver. To attack or spring with violence. To fall on suddenly. To *fly in the face of* a person, is to insult him with opprobrious language, or any act of outrage. To act in defiance of. To *fly out*, to burst into passion; to start violently from any direction. To *let fly*, to discharge a gun or other fire-arms. Actively, to run away, or attempt to escape any danger; to avoid, to shun.

FLY, *s.* [*fleoge*, Sax.] a small winged insect of different species. That part of a machine, which when put into motion, continues it with great swiftness, and thereby regulates and preserves the motion of the other parts. That part of a mariner's compass on which the thirty-two winds are drawn, over which the needle is placed, and fastened underneath.

To FLYBLOW, *v. a.* to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, *s.* a kind of nimble light vessel for sailing.

FLY'ER, *s.* one that runs away, or endeavours to escape danger by flight; any thing that uses wings. That part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally, and thereby keeps the other parts in motion. A kind of stair or step, opposed to *winder*.

FOAL, *s.* [*fola*, Sax.] the offspring or young of a mare, or other beast of burden. The word *Colt* is now applied to a young horse, and *Filly* to a mare.

To FOAL, *v. a.* to bring forth young, applied to a mare, or other beast of burden.

FOAM, *s.* [*fam*, Sax.] the white substance which fermentation or agitation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume; the white spittle which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horse.

To FOAM, *v. n.* to have the mouth covered with white frothy spittle; to froth; to gather foam. To be in violent emotions of passion, alluding to a high-mettled horse, who foams at the mouth when checked, or under unwilling restraint.

FO'AMY, *a.* covered with froth, or white frothy spittle.

FOB, *s.* [*fuppe*, Teut.] a small pocket in the waistband of breeches, wherein the watch is carried.

To FOB, *v. a.* [*fuppen*, Teut.] to cheat; to trick; to defraud by some low stratagem. To shift off.

FO'CAL, *a.* belonging to a focus.

FO'CIL, *s.* [*focile*, Fr.] the greater or less bone between the knee and the ankle, or elbow and wrist.

FO'CUS, *s.* in Geometry and Conic Sections, is applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipsis, and hyperbola, where the rays reflected from all parts of the curve concur and meet. In Optics, the point wherein rays are collected, after they have undergone reflection or refraction.

FO'DDER, *s.* [*fother*, Sax.] dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

To FO'DDER, *v. a.* to feed or supply with dry food.

FO'DDERER, *s.* he who supplies cattle with dry food.

FOE, *s.* [*fah*, Sax. *fae*, Scot.] an enemy or person who is bent to hurt one, either in war or private life. A persecutor. An adversary; an opponent, applied to opinions.

FŒTUS, fe-tus, *s.* [Lat.] a child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, *s.* [from *fog*, Dan. a storm] a thick mist; a gross watery vapour, floating near the surface of the earth. After grass, from *fogagium*, low Lat.

FO'GGILY, *ad.* mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS, *s.* the state of being dark or misty by a low cloud, consisting of watery vapours, floating near the surface of the earth or water; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY, *a.* full of dark, cloudy, and moist vapours.

FOH, *interj.* an interjection used to express abhorrence at, or offence received from, some object; commonly applied to a stink, or very offensive smell.

FO'IBLE, *s.* [Fr.] a weak or blind side; a failing.

To FOIL, *v. a.* [from *affoler*, old Fr. to wound] to de-

feat or get the better of an enemy, but not to complete a victory.

FOIL, *s.* a defeat or miscarriage; an advantage gained over an enemy, not amounting to a complete victory. Leaf-gilding; silver of a looking-glass; from *feuille*, Fr. Something of another colour, used by jewellers to augment the lustre, or heighten the colour, of a stone. A blunt sword used in fencing, from *fouiller*, Fr.

FOI'LER, *s.* one who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, *v. n.* [*foindre*, Fr.] in Fencing, to push or make a thrust with a weapon. Actively, to prick; to sting.

FOIN, *s.* a thrust, or push, with a weapon.

FOI'NINGLY, *ad.* in a pushing manner.

FOI'SON, *s.* [*foison*, Sax.] plenty; abundance.

To FOIST, *v. a.* [*fausser*, Fr.] to insert something not in an original; to interpolate.

FOI'STY, *a.* See FUSTY.

FOLD, *s* [*fald*, Sax.] the ground where sheep are confined. Figuratively, a flock of sheep. A boundary or limit. A double; one part turned over and lying upon another; the plait or doubling of a garment, from *fild*, Sax. Hence *fold*, in Composition, signifies the doubling the same number twice, or the same quantity added; thus *two-fold* is twice the quantity; *twenty-fold*, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, *v. a.* [*fealdan*, Sax.] to pen or enclose sheep in a fold. To double; to plait or turn back a piece of cloth, so as to double over and cover another part. Figuratively, to enclose, to include, to shut; to embrace with the arms clasped round a person.

FOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [*foliaceus*, Lat.] consisting of thin pieces, laminæ, or leaves.

FO'LIAGE, *s.* [*feuillage*, Fr.] an assemblage of flowers, branches, leaves, &c. In Architecture, the representation of such flowers, branches, leaves, &c. as are used for embellishments on capitals, friezes, or pediments.

To FO'LIATE, *v. a.* [from *foliatus*, Lat.] to beat gold into thin plates, laminæ, or leaves.

FO'LIATING, *s.* applied to looking-glasses, the spreading a composition that will adhere to the back of the glass, and reflect images. The composition, called *foil*, is made of quicksilver, mixed with tin, and other ingredients.

FOLIA'TION, *s.* [*foliatio*, Lat.] the act of beating into thin leaves. In Botany, a collection of those transitory or fugacious coloured leaves, called petals, which constitute the compass or body of a flower, and sometimes guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and sometimes stand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for these being tender and pulpous, and coming forth in the spring, would be injured by the weather, if they were not lodged up within their flowers.

FO'LIATURE, *s.* [from *folium*, Lat.] the state of being hammered into leaves.

FO'LIO, *s.* [*in folio*, Lat.] a large book, whose pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. In Commerce, a page or leaf in an account or book.

FO'LIOMORT, *s.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.] a dark yellow, or colour of a dead leaf, vulgarly called *philemot*. See FEUILLEMORT.

FOLK, *s.* [*folc*, Sax. *volk*, Belg.] people, used only in familiar discourse; mankind in general; any kind of persons.

FO'LKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a rising ground, in a wholesome air, with abundance of springs about it; 18 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and 106 N. of London. Inhabitants 744.

FO'LKMOTE, *s.* [*folcgemot*, Sax.] in ancient English History, a general assembly of the people.

FO'LKSTONE, an ancient town on the S. coast of Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It stands on hilly ground, and the streets are narrow and incommodious. A multitude of fishing smacks belong to the harbour, and some vessels are built here. Two hoys sail alternately, every other week, to London. It is 8 miles S. W. of Dover, of which it is a member, and 72 E. by S. of London. Population 3638.

FO'LLICLE, *s.* [*folliculus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a cavity, bag, or vesicle in a body, with strong coats. In Botany, the seed-vessel, case, husk, or cover, wherein several kinds of seeds are enclosed.

To FO'LLOW, *v. a.* [*folgian*, Sax.] to go after or behind a person; to pursue as an enemy; to attend on as a servant; to succeed or happen after in order of time; to proceed from, as a consequence or effect; to imitate, or copy. To observe, to assent, or give credit to. To attend to; to be busied with. To confirm by new endeavours.

FO'LLOWER, *s.* [*folgere*, Sax.] one who comes or goes after another; a dependent; attendant; associate; companion; a scholar, imitator, or copier.

FO'LLY, *s.* [*folie*, Fr.] the act of drawing false conclusions from just principles; a weakness or want of understanding; an act of negligence or passion, unbecoming the gravity of wisdom, or the dictates of cool and unbiassed reflection.

To FOME'NT, *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Lat.] to cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions or liquors. Figuratively, to encourage; to support; to cherish. To excite.

FOMENTA'TION, *s.* [*fomentation*, Fr.] in Medicine, a partial bathing, or applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions; the liquor of decoctions formed from boiling medicinal ingredients, with which any part is to be fomented or bathed. Excitation; encouragement.

FOME'NTER, *s.* an encourager or supporter.

FON, *s.* [Scot.] a fool; an idiot. Obsolete.

FOND, *a.* [a word of uncertain etymology] foolish; silly; indiscreet. Trifling; or valued by folly. Foolishly tender and indulgent; loving to an excess; taking too much delight in, and too eagerly coveting, a thing.

To FOND, or FO'NDLE, *v. a.* to treat with great indulgence, or with an indiscreet excess of love. To caress.

FO'NDLING, *s.* a person used with too much indulgence, and beloved to an excess. A fool.

FO'NDLY, *ad.* foolishly, indiscreetly, injudiciously. With an excess of tenderness, indulgence, or love.

FO'NDNESS, *s.* foolishness; weakness; want of judgment; an excess of love, indulgence, and tenderness.

FONT, *s.* [*fons*, Lat.] a stone or marble vessel, in which the water used in baptism is contained in a church.

FONTAINBLEA'U, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, remarkable for its magnificent palace, formerly a hunting seat of the kings of France. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 miles S. S. E. of Paris.

FO'NTANEL, *s.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] in Surgery, an issue or artificial ulcer formed to discharge humours.

FONTA'NGE, *s.* [from the name of the first weaver] a knot of ribbons at the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

FONTENO'Y, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near which, in May, 1745, the English and their allies, under the duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French, under marshal Saxe. The English were at first successful, and confident of victory; but, through the misbehaviour of the Dutch, were obliged to quit the field of battle with considerable loss. That of the French, however, was not much less. It is 4 miles S. E. of Tournay.

FOOD, *s.* [*fedan*, Sax.] victuals; whatever is taken in at the mouth and swallowed, to repair the wants of nature. Figuratively, any thing which nourishes.

FOO'DFUL, *a.* fruitful; or plentifully producing things proper for the nourishment of animals; plenteous.

FOO'DY, *a.* eatable; fit for food. "Into well-sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal." *Chapman.*

FOOL, *s.* [*fwl*, Brit. *fol*, Isl. and Fr.] one who has not the use of reason or judgment; an ideot. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jester. In Scripture, an idolater; a wicked person; an atheist. In common conversation, used as a word of extreme contempt and stinging reproach. *To play the fool*, to trifle, or play pranks; to act like one void of understanding. *To make a fool of*, to raise a person's expectations, and disappoint them; to baffle.

To FOOL, *v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to idle. Actively, to deceive; to cheat, used with *out of*. To infatuate.

FOO'LERY, *s.* habitual folly. An act of folly or indiscretion; trifling practice. An object of folly.

FOOLHA'RDINESS, *s.* indiscreet courage, or boldness.

FOOLHA'RDY, *a.* daring, bold, or adventurous, without discretion or prudence; rash; presumptuous.

FOO'LISH, *a.* void of understanding; silly; indiscreet; ridiculous; unreasonable. In Scripture, sinful.

FOO'LISHLY, *ad.* weakly; without understanding; simply. Indiscreetly; ridiculously; contemptibly. Wickedly.

FOO'LISHNESS, *s.* folly; a foolish practice.

FOOT, fut, *s.* [plural, *feet*; *fot*, Sax.] that part of an animal whereon it stands or walks. In Anatomy, the extremity of the leg. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is supported, in the same manner as the foot supports the body of an animal; the lower part or base. The infantry of an army, opposed to cavalry. Motion; agitation, or action. In Greek and Latin poetry, a certain number of long and short syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. A measure consisting of 12 inches. *On foot* means walking, opposed to travelling on horseback, or in a carriage. To *set on foot*, to begin, to give rise to.

To FOOT, *v. a.* to spurn, kick, or strike with the foot; to settle; to plan. In Dancing, to beat time with the foot to the music played. To tread, or walk over. To supply with feet; as, "to foot a stocking." Neuterly, to dance, or tread wantonly; to trip; to walk.

FOO'TBALL, *s.* a ball made of leather, and filled with wind, by means of a bladder included in the inside, and driven by the foot. The sport of kicking a football.

FOO'TBOY, *s.* an attendant in livery.

FOO'TCLOTH, *s.* a sumpter cloth.

FOO'TED, *a.* shaped in the foot; as, "splay-footed."

FOO'THOLD, *s.* a space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

FOO'TING, *s.* ground for the foot or any thing to rest on. Foundation; basis; support; root. Place; possession. Tread; walk; or the sound of a person's feet in walking. A particular manner of moving the feet in dancing. Entrance; beginning; establishment. State; settlement; condition.

FOO'TMAN, *s.* a soldier that marches and fights on foot, opposed to a *horseman*. A menial servant in livery.

FOO'TMANSHIP, *s.* the art or office of a runner.

FOO'TPACE, *s.* a slow manner of walking.

FOO'TPAD, *s.* a highwayman that robs on foot.

FOO'TPATH, *s.* a narrow way which admits only foot passengers, not being wide enough for horses or carriages.

FOO'TPOST, *s.* a post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOO'TSTALL, *s.* a woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP, *s.* an impression left by the foot in treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark, token, or sign.

FOO'TSTOOL, *s.* a stool for the feet.

FOP, *s.* [a word probably made by chance and therefore without etymology,] a person of weak understanding, and great pretence to knowledge and wisdom; or rather a person affecting too much delicacy both in dress and behaviour.

FO'PDOODLE, *s.* a fool; an insignificant fellow.

FO'PLING, *s.* a petty fop; a coxcomb of the second order.

FO'PPERY, *s.* impertinence or folly. Affectation of show in dress, and importance without solidity; foolery; affectation; or affected trifling.

FO'PPISH, *a.* foolish; idle; vain; vain in show; gaudy; with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FO'PPISHLY, *ad.* vainly; ostentatiously.

FO'PPISHNESS, *s.* showy, ostentatious, and affected vanity.

FOR, *prep.* [*for*, Sax.] because, or on account of; as, "That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are unworthy to crave." *Hooker.* With respect or regard to; as, "*For* bulk, mere insects." *Tate.* Used often with *as* before it in this sense. Instead of; in the character or likeness of; as, "Embrace *for* truth." *Locke.* "Lay *for* dead." *Dryd.* "He refused not to die *for* those who killed him." *Boyle.* Conducive or tending to; as, "It is *for* the general good." *Tillotson.* Towards, or with intention of going to, a certain place; as, "We sailed directly *for* Genoa." *Addis.* With respect to; on account of; concerning; as, "Thus much *for* the beginning and progress." *Burnet.* In confirmation or establishment, applied to proofs; as, "There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue." *Tillots.* Against, or a remedy for; as, "Good *for* the toothache." *Garrets.* Ready, fit, prepared, or proper; as, "If you be an undertaker, I am *for* you." *Shak.* In favour of; on the side of; as, "Aristotle is *for* poetical justice." *Dennis.* Fit; becoming; as, "Is it *for* you to ravage sea and land?" *Dryd.* Followed by *all*, it implies *notwithstanding*. Considered; or in proportion to; as, "He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall." *Shak.*

FOR, *conj.* used to introduce and give reasons for something advanced before; because. *Forasmuch as*, implies *since*, or *because*. *For why*, because; for this reason that.

FO'RAGE, [*fourage*, Fr. and Teut.] in War, provisions for the horses and cattle. The act of feeding abroad.

To FO'RAGE, *v. n.* to go in search of forage.

FORA'MINOUS, *a.* [from *foramen*, Lat.] full of holes.

To FORBE'AR, *v. n.* [preterit *I forbore*, part. *forborn*; *forberan*, Sax.] to cease from action; to intermit; to pause, or delay; to decline; to omit, or abstain from voluntarily; to endure with patience. Actively, to spare; to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEA'RANCE, *s.* the act of patiently enduring provocation or offence; command of temper; intermission; suspension; lenity; delay of punishment.

FORBE'ARER, *s.* an intermitter; an intercepter.

To FORBI'D, *v. a.* [preterit *I forbade*, part. *forbidden*, or *forbid*; *forbeodan*, Sax.] to prohibit any thing; to command a person not to perform a thing; to oppose; to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, *s.* a prohibition, or command to abstain from any thing.

FORBI'DDENLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is prohibited; in an unlawful manner.

FORBI'DDING, *part.* raising abhorrence, aversion, or awe; obliging to keep a respectful distance.

FORCE, *s.* [*force*, Fr.] power; vigour; active power, strength of body; might; violence. Validness; power of law. An armament; or a company of men or ships intended for war; warlike preparations, used generally in the plural. Virtue, or efficacy. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion. Stress or emphasis of a sentence. A waterfall, from *Forl*, Sw. Goth.

To FORCE, *v. a.* [*forcer*, Fr.] to compel a person to do a thing against his will; to constrain; to overpower by strength; to drive by violence; to impel; to draw or push by

main strength; to get from by violence. In War, to take or enter a city by violence; to storm. To ravish. Used with *out*, to extort a thing which should be concealed.

FO'RCED, *part.* obliged to do a thing involuntarily, and by compulsion. Wrested; unnatural; applied to the use of words.

FO'RCEDLY, *ad.* violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

FO'RCEFUL, *a.* violent; strong; driven with great violence.

FO'RCEFULLY, *ad.* violently; impetuously; rapidly.

FO'RCELESS, *a.* without strength or force; impotent.

FO'RCEPS, *s.* [Lat.] in Surgery, an instrument resembling pincers, used to extract any thing out of wounds.

FO'RCER, *s.* that which drives, compels, or constrains by strength, power, or violence. In Mechanics, the embolus or piston of a pump working by pulsion or force, opposed to sucker, which works by attraction.

FO'RCIBLE, *a.* strong; powerful; violent; or efficacious; potent; active; of great influence or power; caused by force, violence, or compulsion, opposed to *voluntary;* valid; binding in law, or conscience; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of effecting any end by compulsion or violence; potency; efficacy.

FO'RCIBLY, *ad.* strongly; powerfully; so as to make some impression, or produce some effect, by irresistible power or force; impetuously; by violence.

FO'RCIPATED, *a.* [from *forceps*, Lat.] formed like a pair of pincers, so as to open and shut.

FORD, *s.* [Sax.] a shallow part of a river. Sometimes it signifies a stream or river.

To FORD, *v. a.* to pass a river without swimming.

FO'RDABLE, *a.* passable on foot, without swimming.

FO'RDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hants, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of checks and ticking, in which a great number of looms are employed. It was formerly much larger than at present, having often suffered by fire; and is situated on the Avon, 20 miles W. of Winchester, and 88 W. by S. of London. Population 2611.

To FORDO', *v. a.* [*fordon*, Sax.] to undo, to ruin; to destroy. To weary, outdo, overcome, or almost kill.

FO'RDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, situated on the river Stour, on the N. E. side of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one small church, built with stone and brick. The streets are narrow, dirty, and not paved. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market; and is 3 miles from Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

FORE, *a.* [Sax.] that part which comes first when a body moves, opposed to *hind;* anterior.

FORE, *ad.* the part which appears first to those who meet it, opposed to *aft;* anteriorly.

FORE, in Composition, from the Saxon, implies priority of time, or before any certain period. See BEFORE.

To FOREADVISE, *v. a.* to give counsel betimes; to advise before a thing happens.

To FOREA'RM, *v. a.* to provide for an attack before it happens.

To FOREBO'DE, *v. n.* to predict or foretel; to presage, generally applied to some future calamity.

FOREBO'DER, *s.* a prognosticator; soothsayer; fortune-teller, or foreknower.

To FORECA'ST, *v. a.* to plan, or prepare for execution; to contrive, to foresee, to provide against.

FO'RECAST, *s.* contrivance beforehand; a scheme; a plan; provision against any future emergency; foresight.

FORECA'STER, *s.* one who foresees and provides against any future event.

FO'RECASTLE, *s.* in a ship, that part where the foremast stands, divided from the rest of the floor by a bulkhead; that part of the forecastle which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow.

FORECHO'SEN, *part.* pre-elected.

FORECI'TED, *part.* quoted before.

To FORECLO'SE, *v. a.* to shut up; to preclude; to prevent; to put a stop to. In Law, to *foreclose a mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FORECLO'SURE, *s.* the act of foreclosing; a deprivation of the power of redeeming mortgage; a legal word.

FO'REDECK, *s.* the deck in the foremost part of a ship.

FOREDO', *v. a.* See FORDO.

To FOREDOO'M, *v. a.* to predestinate; to determine beforehand by an inevitable necessity.

FORE-E'ND, *s.* the foremost part; the first part.

FO'REFATHER, *s.* an ancestor; or one who is born before another, and belongs to his family or country.

To FOREFE'ND, *v. a.* to forbid; to avert; to prohibit. To provide for; to secure before-hand.

FO'REFINGER, *s.* the index, or finger next to the thumb.

FO'REFOOT, *s.* [plural *forefeet*] that foot of a beast which is nearest the head. In contempt, a hand.

To FOREGO', *v. a.* to quit, resign, give up, or let go; to go before; to be past, from *fore* and *go;* to outgo.

FOREGO'ER, *s.* an ancestor, progenitor, or predecessor.

FO'REGROUND, *s.* that part of the ground or surface of a picture which seems to be before the figures.

FO'REHAND, *s.* that part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief or most excellent part.

FOREHA'NDED, *a.* early; timely; before an event comes to pass. Formed in the fore parts.

FO'REHEAD, *s.* the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hair. Figuratively, impudence, assurance.

FOREHO'LDINGS, *s.* [plural] prediction; omens; forebodings; silly and superstitious prognostications.

FO'REIGN, *a.* [*forain*, Fr.] of another kingdom or country; alien; exotic. Remote; not allied; extraneous; opposite; inconsistent with; irreconcileable with. Excluded; distant; or not admitted to one's acquaintance, or company.

FO'REIGNER, *s.* a man who is born in, and comes from, another country; an alien; a stranger. The produce of another country; an exotic.

FO'REIGNNESS, *s.* remoteness; strangeness; want of relation to something.

To FOREIMA'GINE, *v. a.* to conceive or fancy before proof.

To FOREJU'DGE, *v. a.* to judge beforehand; to judge without proof; to be prepossessed or prejudiced against.

FOREJU'DGED *the Court*, in Law, is when an officer is banished or expelled a court for some offence, or for not appearing to an action by bill filed against him, in which case he cannot officiate till he appear to the bill.

FOREJU'DGER, *s.* in Law, a judgment whereby a person is deprived of, or put by, the thing in question.

To FOREKNO'W, *v. a.* to have knowledge of a thing before it happens; to foresee.

FOREKNO'WABLE, *a.* possible to be known before it happens.

FOREKNO'WLEDGE, *s.* knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

FO'RELAND, *s.* in Navigation, a point of land jutting out into the sea; a promontory; a cape; a headland.

To FORELAY, *v. a.* to lay wait for; to take in a snare or ambush. To contrive antecedently; to prevent.

To FO'RELI'FT, *v. a.* to raise aloft any anterior part.

FO'RELOCK, *s.* the hair which grows on the forepart of the head. In a ship, a little flat wedge, like a piece of iron, used at the ends of bolts, to keep them from starting, or flying out of the holes.

FO'REMAN, *s.* the first or chief person in an assembly, or among any workmen. The first juryman.

FO'REMAST, *s.* in a ship, a round large piece of timber, seated in the foretop, on which is borne the foresail.

FOREME'NTIONED, *part.* or *a.* mentioned, quoted, or cited before.

FO'REMOST, *a.* first, or before others in place or situation; chief or before others in dignity.

FORENA'MED, *part.* or *a.* [See FOREMENTIONED] named, mentioned, or spoken of before, in a former part of a work. Nominated before.

FO'RENOON, *s.* the first part of the day, measured from sunrising to the noon, or 12 o'clock.

FORENO'TICE, *s.* a token or information of a thing or event before it happens.

FORE'NSIC, *a.* [*forensis*, Lat.] belonging to a court of law or judicature.

To FOREORDA'IN, *v. a.* to determine or order an event before it happens; to predestinate; to predetermine.

FO'REPART, *s.* the first part or beginning, applied to time. That part which is first when a thing or person moves.

FOREPA'ST, *part.* that which has happened, or past before a certain period.

FO'RERANK, *s.* first rank; front.

To FORERU'N, *v. a.* to precede, or go before; to have the start of; to introduce as a harbinger.

FORERU'NNER, *s.* an harbinger, or messenger sent before to prepare the way, or give notice of the approach of some person who is to follow; a predecessor. A sign or omen, foreshewing the approach of some future event.

To FORESA'Y, *v. a.* to predict or give notice of some future event; to foretel; to prophesy

To FORESEE', *v. a.* [preterit *foresaw*, particip. *foreseen*] to see a thing beforehand; to have knowledge of something which is to happen; to foreknow; to have prescience.

FORESEE'R, *s.* one that foresees; a prophet.

To FORESHA'ME, *v. a.* to shame; to bring reproach upon.

To FORESHE'W, *v. a.* See FORESHOW.

FO'RESHIP, *s.* [*for-scip*, Sax.] the anterior part of the ship.

To FORESHO'RTEN, *v. a.* to shorten figures, for the sake of shewing those behind them.

To FORESHO'W, *v. a.* to predict; to prognosticate. To represent before it comes. To discover before it happens.

FO'RESIGHT, *s.* the act of seeing or perceiving a thing before it happens; the act of providing against a future event.

FORESI'GHTFUL, *a.* having the knowledge of, and preparing against, any future event; prescient.

To FORESI'GNIFY, *v. a.* to give notice or token of an event before it happens; to typify; to foreshew.

FO'RESKIN, *s.* the prepuce.

FO'RESKIRT, *s.* the pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLA'CK *v. a.* to neglect by idleness.

To FORESLO'W, *v. a.* to delay, impede, hinder, or obstruct; to loiter; to neglect; to omit.

To FORESPE'AK, *v. a.* to predict; to foresay; to forbid.

FO'REST, *s.* [*forest*, Brit.] a large uncultivated tract of ground overgrown with trees. In Law, a certain territory of woody grounds, and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, and for his pleasure.

FO'RESTAFF, or CROSS-STAFF, *s.* an instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

To FORESTA'L, *v. a.* [*forestallan*, Sax.] to anticipate; to prevent, or to be troubled on account of some calamity before it happens. To prevent a person from doing a thing, by doing it before him. To buy commodities before another, in order to raise their price.

FORESTA'LLER, *s.* one who intercepts commodities as they go to market; one who anticipates the market.

FO'RESTER, *s.* [*forestier*, Fr.] a person who has the charge of a forest; one who inhabits a forest.

To FORETA'STE, *v. a.* to have a strong idea and earnest of a thing before it exists; to anticipate; to have prescience of. To taste before another.

FO'RETASTE, *s.* anticipation of.

To FORETE'L, *v. a.* [preterit and participle *foretold*] to prophesy; to predict; to give notice of a thing or event before it happens; to foretoken; to foreshew.

FORETE'LLER, *s.* one who gives notice of things future before they happen; a prognosticator; a prophet.

To FORETHI'NK, *v. a.* [preterit and part. *forethought*] to have an idea or conception of a thing in the mind before it happens or exists; to plan or contrive beforehand.

FO'RETHOUGHT, *s.* [*fore-thonc*, Sax.] anticipation, or foresight; a provident care against some future event.

FO'RETOKEN, *s.* prevenient sign; prognostic.

FO'RETOOTH, *s.* a broad flat tooth in the front of a person's mouth; named the *incisor*.

FO'RETOP, *s.* that part of a woman's head-dress, or a man's peruke; immediately above the forehead.

FO'REVOUCHED, *part.* affirmed before; formerly told.

FO'REWARD, *s.* the van or front of an army.

To FOREWA'RN, *v. a.* to give a person advice beforehand; to caution a person from doing a thing beforehand.

FORFAR, or *ANGUS*, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Aberdeenshire; on the N. E. by Kincardineshire; on the S. E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the Frith of Tay; and on the W. by Perthshire. It is 48 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; and contains about 593,900 acres, divided into 53 parishes, with a population of 139,606 souls. It is fruitful in corn and pasture; in most of its numerous lakes marl is found; and in the hills are quarries of limestone. The principal rivers are the N. and S. Esk. *It sends three members to parliament, one for the shire, and two for its burghs.* The largest town is Dundee.

FORFAR, a borough of Scotland, capital of the shire of the same name, seated in an extensive plain near a lake, whence proceeds a river, which runs into the Tay. It contains many neat modern houses, and about 7949 inhabitants; and has manufactures of shoes and coarse linens. In conjunction with Dundee, &c. it sends one member to parliament; and is 14 miles W. of Montrose, and 14 N. N. E. of Dundee.

FO'RFEIT, *s.* [*forfed*, Brit.] something lost or paid by way of punishment for a crime. A person liable to punishment, or one who is condemned to death for a crime.

To FO'RFEIT, *v. a.* to lose a privilege enjoyed before, or pay a sum of money, for a breach of contract, or as a punishment for some crime.

FO'RFEIT, *part.* liable to be seized or lost, either as to right or possession, on account of the commission of a crime, or a breach of the conditions in a contract.

FO'RFEITABLE, *a.* liable to be lost on non-performance of certain conditions, or on being guilty of any particular action.

FO'RFEITURE, *s.* [*forfaiture*, Fr. See FORFEIT] the act of losing or paying on account of some omission or crime; the punishment suffered by loss of something in a person's possession; the thing paid or lost as a punishment; a fine, or mulct.

FORGE, *s.* [*forge*, Fr.] the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or the place where it is beaten into any particular form.

To FORGE, *v. a.* [*forger*, old Fr.] to form by the hammer; or beat into shape. To make by any means. To counterfeit, or falsify.

FO'RGER, *s.* one who makes, or one who forms by beating. One who counterfeits.

FO'RGERY, *s.* the crime of counterfeiting in order to defraud, or impose upon; the act of fabrication. Smith's work, made by forging.

To FORGET, *v. a.* [preterit *forgot*, part. *forgot*, or *forgotten*; *forgytan*, Belg.] to lose the memory or remembrance of; to neglect; not to attend.

FORGETFUL, *a.* not retaining a thing in the memory; causing oblivion or forgetfulness. Negligent; neglectful; careless.

FORGETFULNESS, *s.* the habit of losing the memory or remembrance of a thing. Negligence, or neglect.

FORGETTER, *s.* one that forgets; a careless person.

To FORGI'VE, *v. a.* [*forgifan*, Sax. pret. *forgave*, part. *forgiven*] to pass by a crime without punishment; to pardon; to remit; to forego; or not to insist upon a right.

FORGI'VENESS, *s.* [*forgifennesse*, Sax.] the act of forgiving; pardon of an offence or an offender; willingness to pardon; remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGI'VER, *s.* one who foregoes his right to a debt, or passes by an offence without punishment or anger.

FORGO'T, or FORGOTTEN, *part.* of *forget*, not remembered.

FORK, *s.* [*fforch*, Brit.] an instrument made with two or more prongs, sharp at the point, and used in eating; when it has a very long handle, and three prongs, it is called a *trident*. The point or forked part of an arrow.

To FORK, *v. n.* to shoot into blades, prongs, or divisions, like those of corn when it appears above ground.

FO'RKED, *a.* opening into two or more parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FO'RKEDLY, *ad.* in the form of a fork.

FO'RKEDNESS, *s.* the quality of opening into two or more parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FO'RKHEAD, *s.* the point of an arrow.

FO'RKY, *a.* opening in two or more parts, and pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow.

FO'RLORN, *a.* [*forloren*, Sax.] destitute; deserted; forsaken; wretched; lost; desperate. *Forlorn hope*, those soldiers who are sent on any desperate enterprise, or make the first onset in a battle; being, as the term imports, *destitute of all hopes*, and, as it were, doomed to perish.

FORLO'RN, *s.* a lost, forsaken, friendless, or helpless person.

FORLO'RNNESS, *s.* the state wherein a person is void of hopes, destitute of friends, and involved in sorrow or misery.

FORM, *s.* [*forma*, Lat.] the external appearance, shape, or particular model of any thing. Beauty, elegance of appearance. Regularity; method, or order, applied to placing things, or the arrangement of the parts of a discourse. External appearance, or mere show, when opposed to *substance*. Ceremony; external rites. Any stated method, or established practice. A long seat or bench. In Schools, a class or division of scholars. In Hunting, the seat or bed of a hare, from *fyrmtha*, Sax. a seat.

To FORM, *v. a.* [*formo*, Lat.] to make out of materials. To model to any particular shape. To modify; to scheme; to plan. To arrange in any particular manner; as, "He *formed* his troops." To adjust; to settle

FO'RMA, *Pauperis*, *s.* [Lat. in the quality, or after the manner, of a poor man] in Law, is applied when a person has cause of suit, but is so poor as not to be able to pay the charges; in which case, he makes oath that he is not worth five pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some lawyer that his cause is a just one, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, *i. e.* without paying fees to the counsellor, attorney, clerk, or the stamp duty. This custom has its beginning from stat. 11 Hen. VII. c. 12.

FO'RMAL, *a.* [*formalis*, Lat.] ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation; done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical; merely external.

FO'RMALIST, *s.* [*formaliste*, Fr.] one who practises external rites and ceremonies with great strictness; one who prefers appearance to reality; or affects to seem what he is not.

FORMA'LITY, *s.* ceremonious exactness to excess or to affectation; solemn order, habit, or dress. In Law, the rules prescribed or customs observed in carrying on any cause.

To FO'RMALIZE, *v. a.* [*formaliser*, Fr.] to form, make, or model. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony. A word not now in use.

FO'RMALLY, *ad.* according to established rules, customs, ceremonies, and rites; in a precise manner; with too great affectation of ceremony; externally, or openly.

FORMA'TION, *s.* [*formatio*, Lat.] the act of forming, making, or producing; the manner in which a thing is made.

FO'RMATIVE, *a.* [from *formo*, Lat.] having the power to make, or of giving form; plastic.

FO'RMER, *s.* one that gives form to a thing; a maker.

FO'RMER, *a.* [from *forma*, Sax. first. Hence *former* and *formost*, commonly written *foremost*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time] before in time; mentioned before another. Past; as, "*Former* times."

FO'RMERLY, *ad.* in past times.

FO'RMIDABLE, *a.* [*formidabilis*, Lat.] terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; occasioning great fear, or apprehension of trouble and danger to be feared.

FO'RMIDABLENESS, *s.* the quality of exciting terror, or the apprehension of danger; the thing exciting the passion of fear.

FO'RMIDABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to excite fear.

FO'RMLESS, *a.* shapeless, or without any regular form.

FORMOSA, or *Tai-ouan*, an island in the Chinese Sea, separated from the province of Fokien by a strait, about 80 miles over where narrowest. It is about 240 miles in length, and 70 where broadest, and is subject to the emperor of China, although the eastern part is mostly held by the natives. The plains are fertilized by numberless rivulets. A chain of mountains runs nearly through its whole extent from N. to S. Its air is pure and wholesome, and the land produces oranges, bananas, and other Indian and European fruits. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon, are also common. In the spring of 1782, this island was almost totally destroyed by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Tai-ouan is the capital.

FO'RMULARY, *s.* [*formulaire*, Fr.] a book containing the prescribed rules or manner of performing any thing.

FO'RMULE, *s.* [*formula*, Lat.] a set rule, or prescribed form or model.

To FO'RNICATE, *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] to commit lewd actions Not in common use.

FORNICATION, *s.* [*fornicatio*, Lat.] the act of incontinence between unmarried persons.

FORNICATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a single man who is guilty of an act of incontinence with an unmarried woman.

FORNICATRESS, *s.* a single woman guilty of the crime of incontinence with an unmarried man.

FO'RRES, a town of Murrayshire, containing some manufactures of linen. Population 3895. Near it is an ancient remarkable column, 25 feet in height, and 3 in breadth, carved with soldiers on horseback and on foot, &c. supposed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes, near the spot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II. before their final retreat from Scotland, called *King Sweno's Stone*, or *The Danish Pillar*. Forres is situated on an eminence near a small river, 2 miles E. of the river Findhorn, and 16 W. by S. of Elgin. Votes in Inverness district.

To FORSA'KE, *v. a.* [preterit *forsook*, part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*; *versaeken*, Belg.] to leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike; to break off friendship or commerce with; to leave or go away from; to fail; to desert, or withdraw any kind offices or assistance from a person.

FORSA'KER, *s.* one who quits or deserts in resentment, dislike, or neglect.

FORSOO'TH, *ad.* [*forsothe*, Sax.] in truth; surely; certainly; very well. It is almost always used in a contemptuous or ironical sense.

To FORSWE'AR, *v. a.* [preterit *forswore*, part. *forsworn*; *forswarian*, Sax.] to renounce, quit, or deny upon oath. Neuterly, to swear falsely, to be guilty of perjury.

FORSWE'ARER, *s.* one who swears a thing to be true, which he knows to be false; a perjurer.

FORT, *s.* [*fort*, Fr.] a little castle or fortress; a place of small extent, fortified by art and nature, or both; or a work encompassed with a moat, rampart, or parapet, to secure some high ground or passage. A strong side, opposed to *foible*.

FO'RTEVENTURA, or *Fuerteventura*, one of the Canary Islands, about 56 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined together by an isthmus, about 12 miles long. The soil is fertile in wheat, barley, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, well watered, and supplied with a variety of timber. There is also a prodigious abundance of dates, mastic, olives, orchel for dying, and a species of fig-tree, that yields a medicinal balm as white as milk. An incredible quantity of goats-milk cheese is made here, the island breeding upwards of 50,000 kids every year, each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. It affords also plenty of beeves. It has three towns on the eastern coast, Longla, Tarafato, and Pozzo Negro; and there is a good road for shipping between this island and the island of Lobos. Lat. 28. 4. N. lon. 14. 31. W.

FORTH, a considerable river of Scotland, which rises in the mountain of Benlomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows E. in a sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. The Forth is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, as far as Stirling bridge, and for merchant vessels of any burden as far as Grangemouth, where there is a communication between this river and the Clyde by a canal.

FORTH, *ad.* [*forth*, Sax. whence *further*, *furthest*] forward; onward, or in advance, applied to time. Before another, or in advance, applied to place. Abroad or out of doors, joined with the verbs *come* or *go*. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place. Thoroughly, or from the beginning to the end. To a certain degree, or to the end.

FORTHCO'MING, *a.* ready to appear; not absconding; not lost; not suffered to escape.

FORTHI'SSUING, *a.* coming out; coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRI'GHT, *ad.* straight forward; without flexions.

FORTHWITH, *ad.* immediately; without delay.

FO'RTIETH, *a.* [*geferteogotha*, Sax.] the fourth tenth, or that which is next in order after the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFIABLE, *a.* that may be rendered stronger by fortification.

FORTIFICATION, *s.* [*fortification*, Fr.] an art, shewing how to render a place difficult to be taken by an enemy. A place strengthened with ramparts, &c. in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy. Addition of strength.

FO'RTIFIER, *s.* one who erects works for defence; one who supports, countenances, secures, or upholds.

To FO'RTIFY, *v. a.* [*fortifier*, Fr.] to strengthen a place against attacks, by walls or works; to confirm, encourage, or invigorate; to establish, fix, or confirm in a resolution. SYNON. We *fortify* a town in strengthening it against attacks, by walls or works. We *garrison* it by placing soldiers in it to defend it.

FO'RTIN, *s.* [Fr.] a little fort raised to defend a camp.

FO'RTITUDE, *s.* [*fortitudo*, Lat.] the act of undertaking dangerous enterprises with calmness and serenity, and pursuing virtuous designs unshaken by menaces, or unmoved by discouragements or temptations. Courage.

FO'RTNIGHT, *s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*] the space of two weeks.

FO'RTRESS, *s.* [*forteresse*, Fr.] a strong hold; a general name for all fortified places, whether made so by nature or art.

FORTUITOUS, *a.* [*fortuitus*, Lat.] happening without the guidance or production of any rational cause; accidental; casual, or happening by chance; contingent.

FORTUITOUSLY, *ad.* by chance; accidentally.

FORTUITOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having no apparent cause; contingency.

FO'RTUNATE, *a.* [*fortunatus*, Lat.] lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage.

FO'RTUNATELY, *ad.* successfully; happily; luckily.

FO'RTUNATENESS, *s.* the quality of gaining the end of our wishes or actions; good luck; success; happiness.

FO'RTUNE, *s.* [*fortuna*, Lat.] a goddess worshipped with great devotion by the ancient Greeks and Romans, who believed her to preside over human affairs, and to distribute wealth and honour at her pleasure. Modern painters represented her as a naked woman standing on a globe, with a bandage on her eyes. The good or ill which befalls a person. Estate or possessions. The money which a man or woman brings with them on marriage.

FO'RTUNEBOOK, *s.* a book consulted to know fortune or future events.

FO'RTUNED, *a.* supplied by fortune; happening successfully, or unsuccessfully; successful. Foretold.

FO'RTUNEHUNTER, *s.* a person who seeks after women with great portions, in order to enrich himself by marrying one.

To FO'RTUNETEL, *v. n.* to reveal, or pretend to reveal, the future events of a person's life; to reveal futurity.

FO'RTUNETELLER, *s.* one who professes to foretel the events which shall happen to a person.

FO'RTY, *a.* [*feowertig*, Sax.] four times ten.

FO'RUM, *s.* [Lat.] a public place at Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches in matters of property, or in criminal causes. Any public place.

To FORWA'NDER, *v. a.* to wander wildly and wearily.

FO'RWARD, or FO'RWARDS, *ad.* [*forweard*, Sax.] towards a place; straight before a person; to a place which fronts a person; onward; progressively; towards.

FO'RWARD, *a.* warm; willing or ready to do a thing. Premature, or ripe too soon. Presumptuous; confident; not over modest. In the fore part, opposed to *behind*. Quick; hasty. Almost finished; begun and far advanced.

To FO'RWARD, *v. a.* to promote or quicken a design; to accelerate, hasten, or advance in growth or improvement; to encourage or patronize an undertaking.

FO'RWARDER, *s.* he who quickens or promotes the performance of a thing.

FO'RWARDLY, *ad.* eagerly; hastily; rashly; quickly; in a hurry.

FO'RWARDNESS, *s.* eagerness, ardour, or readiness to act; quickness or readiness to learn; earliness, or early ripeness; confidence or less reserve and modesty than becomes a person's age and dignity.

FOSSE, foss, *s.* [*fos*, Brit.] in Fortification, a ditch or moat.

FO'SSET, *s.* See FAUCET.

FO'SSEWAY, *s.* one of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FO'SSIL, *s.* [*fossilis*, Lat.] a body formed under the surface of the earth; or a body discovered by digging.

FO'SSIL, or FO'SSILE, *a.* dug out of the earth.

To FO'STER, *v. a.* [*fostrian*, Sax.] to nourish; to feed or cherish with food; to nurse or bring up a young child; to pamper, encourage, train up, or educate; to cherish, or forward.

FO'STERAGE, *s.* the office or employ of nursing or bringing up a young child; alterage.

FO'STERBROTHER, *s.* [*foster-broder*, Sax.] one bred up or nursed by the same woman.

FO'STERCHILD, *s.* [*foster-cild*, Sax.] a child nursed by a person who is not its parent.

FO'STERDAM, *s.* a female who suckles and brings up the young of another; a nurse.

FO'STEREARTH, *s.* earth by which a plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

FO'STERER, *s.* a nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent. An encourager; a forwarder.

FO'STERFATHER, *s.* [*foster-fader*, Sax.] one who nurses or gives a child food instead of its father; the husband of a child's nurse.

FO'STERMOTHER, *s.* [*foster-moder*, Sax.] a nurse, or woman who brings up the child of another.

FO'STERSON, *s.* a boy nursed, fed, and educated, by a person not his parent.

FO'THERINGAY, a village of Northamptonshire, situated near the river Nen, 3 miles N. of Oundle, and 9 S. of Stamford. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle, in which king Richard III. was born, and the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scotland, was confined and beheaded. It was destroyed by order of James I.

FOUGA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] in War, a little mine, in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification, charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder, in order to blow it up, and covered with earth.

FOUGHT, the preterit and participle of *fight*.

FOUL, *a.* [*ful*, Sax.] dirty, filthy, or covered with mire, opposed to *fair*, or *clean*. Impure, polluted. Using indelicate, obscene, or reproachful expressions. Unclean, wicked, or detestable, in Scripture language. Not lawful or honest. Hateful, ugly, loathsome. Disgraceful, shameful. Not bright, cloudy, or tempestuous, applied to weather. Muddy, thick, applied to liquors. Among seamen, entangled; as, "A rope is *foul* of an anchor." With rough force; as, "To run *foul* of." Unfavourable; contrary to the course of the ship; as, "A *foul* wind." Dangerous; as, "A *foul* or rocky coast."

To FOUL, *v. a.* to daub; to bemire; to make filthy.

FO'ULFACED, *a.* having an ugly or hateful visage.

FO'ULLY, *ad.* filthily; nastily. Disgracefully.

FO'ULMOUTHED, *a.* scurrilous; habituated to use opprobrious terms and epithets, or obscene expressions.

FO'ULNESS, *s.* the quality which excites in the mind an idea of dirtiness, attended with loathing; pollution; impurity. Hatefulness; or atrociousness of a crime. Ugliness, or loathsome deformity. Dishonesty; want of candour.

FO'ULSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 111 N. E. of London. Population 958.

FOUND, the preterit and part. pass. of To FIND.

To FOUND, *v. a.* [*fundare*, Lat.] to lay the bottom or foundation of any building; to establish or erect. To give birth or origin to; as, "He *founded* an art;" "He *founded* a dynasty." To raise upon, as on a principle or ground, applied to doctrines. To fix firm; as, "*Founded* as the rock." *Shak.* To set apart, or give a sum of money for building or maintaining an hospital, &c.

To FOUND, *v. a.* [*fundere*, Lat.] to cast metals into any particular form by melting and pouring them into moulds.

FOUNDATION, *s.* [*fondation*, Fr.] the basis, or lower parts, or those which support the rest of a house or building; the act of laying the basis or support of any thing. The original, or rise; first principle; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly applied to charities.

FO'UNDER, *s.* a builder; one who erects an edifice, or builds a city; one who endows or establishes a revenue for the support and maintenance of any hospital, college, &c. one who gives rise or origin to any art or manufacture. One who forms figures of metal by melting or pouring it into moulds.

To FO'UNDER, *v. a.* [*fondre*, Fr.] applied to horses, to make their feet sore by hard riding or working. Neuterly, among Mariners, to sink to the bottom. Figuratively, to miscarry; to fail. To trip, or fall; applied to a horse.

FO'UNDERY, *s.* [*fonderie*, Fr.] a place where melted metal is cast into various forms; a casting-house.

FO'UNDLING, *s.* a dropt child; a child exposed by its parents; a child found.

FO'UNDRESS, *s.* a woman who builds, endows, or begins a thing.

FOUNT, or FO'UNTAIN, *s.* [*fons*, Lat.] a place where the waters of a river first break out of the earth; a small basin of springing water; a jet, or a basin which has an artificial spout of water. Figuratively, an original; first cause, or first principle. *Fount*, among Printers, is a set or quantity of characters or letters of each kind, cast by a letter-founder, and sorted. See FONT.

FO'UNTAINLESS, *a.* without a fountain or spring.

FO'UNTFUL, *a.* full of springs.

FOUR, *a.* [formerly spelt *fower*; *feower*, Sax.] two taken twice, or twice two, marked 4 or iv.

FOURBE, *s.* [Fr.] a cheat; a tricking fellow.

FO'URFOLD, *a.* a thing repeated four times.

FO'URFOOTED, *a.* having four feet; quadruped.

FO'URNESS, a tract of Lancashire, in Lyonsdale, between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden Sands; where are stately ruins of an abbey. The continuance of Fourness Fells to the S. forms a promontory running out into the sea, or rather

the sands, which are crossed at low water by the assistance of guides.

FOURSCO'RE, *a.* four times twenty; the number eighty. Sometimes used, elliptically, for eighty years, when applied to a person's age.

FOURSQUA'RE, *a.* having four sides and angles equal; perfectly square; quadrangular; equilateral.

FOURTEE'N, *a.* four and ten; twice seven.

FOURTEE'NTH, *a.* [*feowerteotha*, Sax.] the fourth in rank or order after the tenth; the ordinal of fourteen.

FOURTH, *a.* [*feortha*, Sax.] the first in order after the third; the ordinal of four.

FOU'RTHLY, *ad.* in the fourth place.

FO'WEY, or *Foy*, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday; population 1767. Disfranchised by the Reform Bill. It is seated at the mouth of the Fowey, on a fortified ascent; and its haven is well secured by St. Catharine's fort, on the summit of a steep pile of rocks, and an adjoining battery. It is a good trading place for pilchards, and its markets well supplied with corn: 239 miles W. by S. of London. The salubrity of its air, and its conveniences for bathing, make it much resorted to by valetudinarians.

FOWL, (the *ow* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced as in *now*) *s.* [*fuhl*, Sax.] a winged animal; a bird. In conversation, applied to the larger sort of birds, to distinguish them from the smaller, which are called *birds;* but in books the term is applied to all the feathered race.

To FOWL, *v. n.* [*fugelan*, Sax.] to shoot birds for food or game; to hunt birds.

FO'WLER, *s.* [*fugeler*, Sax.] a sportsman who pursues or shoots birds.

FO'WLINGPIECE, *s.* a light small gun, used for shooting birds.

FOX, *s.* [*fox*, Sax.] a four-footed animal of the dog kind, with a large bushy tail, sharp ears, of a rank or strong smell, remarkable for its artifices, especially when pursued, running very swiftly, and preying upon fowls and small animals. A *Fox* of the first year is called a *Cub;* in the second, a *Fox;* and afterwards an old *Fox*. Figuratively, a sly, cunning, artful person; a knave.

To FOX, *v. a.* to cheat or trick. In Brewing, to give liquor a strong disagreeable taste, generally applied to the effects of hot weather. To make a person drunk or fuddled.

FO'XCASE, *s.* a fox's skin.

FO'XCHASE, *s.* the pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FO'XEVIL, *s.* a kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XGLOVE, *s.* a plant, called also *digitalis*, with a purple blossom, elegantly mottled on the inside, found in gravelly soil.

FO'XTAIL, *s.* a kind of grass distinguished by its blossom, having one valve with a single point.

FO'XTRAP, *s.* a gin or snare to catch foxes.

To FRACT, *v. a.* [*fractus*, Lat.] to break; to violate; to infringe.

FRA'CTION, *s.* [*fractio*, Lat.] the act of breaking or violating any obligation or treaty; a rent. In Arithmetic, a part of an integer, or whole number. *Fractions* are distinguished into vulgar or common, and sexagesimal or decimal; and these again have their subdivisions.

FRA'CTIONAL, *a.* belonging to a broken number.

FRA'CTIOUS, *a.* [*fractus*, Lat.] peevish; quarrelsome.

FRA'CTIOUSNESS, *s.* peevishness, or a disposition of mind which renders a person uneasy at trifles.

FRA'CTURE, *s.* [*fractura*, Lat.] a dissolution or breaking of the parts of a solid thing from each other. In Surgery, the breaking or separation of a bone by some accidental violence.

To FRA'CTURE, *v. a.* to break.

FRA'GILE, *a.* [*fragilis*, Lat.] brittle, or easily broken. Figuratively, weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

FRAGI'LITY, *s.* easiness of being broken. Figuratively, weakness, or the quality of being easily destroyed; frailty.

FRA'GMENT, *s.* [*fragmentum*, Lat.] a broken or imperfect piece, or part.

FRAGME'NTARY, *a.* composed of fragments or broken pieces. Not elegant, nor much in use.

FRA'GRANCE, or FRA'GRANCY, *s.* [*fragrantia*, Lat.] sweetness of smell; an agreeable scent or pleasing odour.

FRA'GRANT, *a.* [*fragrans*, Lat.] odorous; smelling sweet.

FRA'GRANTLY, *ad.* with a sweet smell.

FRAIL, *s.* [*fraile*, old French] a basket made of rushes; a rush for making baskets. In Commerce, a basket of raisins, weighing 75lb.

FRAIL, *a.* [*fragilis*, Lat.] weak; easily decaying; subject to faults or foibles; easily destroyed; liable to error, or to be seduced; unstable.

FRAILNESS, *s.* weakness, or liableness to decay, applied to the texture of bodies. Liableness to error, instability, applied to the mind.

FRAILTY, *s.* [*frailties*, plural] weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to decay; liableness to be deceived or to do amiss; a fault proceeding from the weakness and infirmity of our reason, and the condition of our nature.

FRAISE, *s.* [Fr.] a pancake intermixed with thin slices of bacon.

To FRAME, *v. a.* [*fremman*, Sax.] to shape or form things so that they may match each other, or be easily put together; to regulate; to adjust; to form to any rule; to compose by means of the imagination; to plan; to invent.

FRAME, *s.* a fabric; any thing formed of various parts or members; the supports of a chair; any thing made so as to enclose, admit, or hold together something else; order; regularity; methodical disposition of parts; shape; projection; scheme, plan, contrivance.

FRA'MER, *s.* a maker; a contriver; one who composes or makes a thing consisting of various parts.

FRA'MLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is a large place, and defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons. But its chief ornament is the church. It is 87 miles N. E. of London. Population 2445.

FRA'MPOLD, or FRA'MPUL, *a.* [etymology unknown] peevish; cross-grained; quarrelsome.

FRA'MPTON, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday; 129 miles W. by S. of London.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the British Channel and the Netherlands; on the E. by Germany, Swisserland, and Italy; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S. to Dunkirk in the N. its length is 625 miles, and about the same extent from Strasburg in the E. to Brest in the W. though the average breadth is but about 460 miles. The air, particularly in the interior parts of the country, is, in general, mild and wholesome, and the weather more clear and settled than in England: in the northern provinces, however, the winters are intensely cold. The soil is agreeably diversified, and yields corn, wine, and oil; figs, prunes, and various high-flavoured fruits; tobacco, hemp, flax, manna, saffron, and many drugs. Silk is also produced in great plenty. The forests are extensive, and the mineral productions various. Its situation is favourable to commerce, and the inhabitants have long availed themselves of many of their natural advantages. The French language, being polite, elegant, and easy, is more ge-

nerally spoken than any other in the world. The principal rivers of France are the Loire, the Rhône, the Garonne, the Seine, the Scheldt, the Rhine, the Somme, the Var, the Adour, &c. the advantages of which, in commerce and conveniency, are considerably improved by the artificial rivers and canals which have been executed. The most considerable mountains, besides the Alps and the Pyrenées, are Mount Jura, the Cevennes, and Mont D'Or. Wolves excepted, France contains few animals, wild or tame, that are not to be found in England. France was formerly an absolute monarchy, and divided into military governments or provinces. But, in 1789 a wonderful revolution took place. The deranged situation of the finances of the country, chiefly occasioned by the American war, had induced the king Louis XVI. to convoke, first an assembly of the Notables, or principal men in the kingdom, and next (on the ineffectual result of their deliberations) the States-general, which had not been assembled since the reign of Louis XIII. in 1614. These consisted of three orders; the nobility, clergy, and the third estate, or commons. A contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or be blended in one assembly, the third estate insisted upon the latter; and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared themselves competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the other two orders. In the sequel, the nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point; and they all met in one hall. On the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July 1789, a dreadful insurrection ensued in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the formidable Bastille was captured by the citizens; the governor, and some other obnoxious persons, were beheaded. On the 17th of July, the king visited the Hotel de Ville at Paris, and surrendered himself, as it were, to his people. The national assembly, now triumphant, abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system, confiscated the possessions of the clergy, and suppressed all the monasteries. In October, in consequence of a dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, removed to Paris, where the king was now little better than a state prisoner. From this irksome situation he attempted to escape, in June 1791, but was arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. The national assembly completed a new constitution, which was accepted by the king in September of the same year, when a new national assembly was elected; but harmony did not long prevail between this body and the king. Some of their decrees he refused to sanction; and they, among other offensive measures, disbanded his guard. At this time, France was involved in a war with the emperor, in his quality of king of Hungary, who, in concert with the king of Prussia, and the emigrant French princes, had taken up arms for the restoration of Louis to his former powers. The king professed not to countenance the invasion of the French territory; his sincerity was suspected; and in Aug. 1792, the mayor at Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. At this moment the Thuilleries, the royal residence, was attacked; the Swiss guards were defeated and massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly, who instantly decreed the suspension of the regal power, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house in Paris called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement, with circumstances of the most humiliating degradation. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the abolition of royalty, and the formation of a republic on the principles of what was termed liberty and equality. In December following they brought the king to a mock trial, and in pursuance of their sentence, he was publicly beheaded on the 21st of January, 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral in the war, were eager to take an active part in it; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the powerful combination of Great Britain, the United Provinces, and Spain. This formidable coalition of the continental powers was, however, dissolved by the gigantic efforts of France, after they had suffered the severest reverses, and had their countries overrun by the republican armies; by which France acquired a vast accession to her territory and population, which before had been reckoned at not less than 25 millions. After the death of the king, various factions successively seized the helm of government, and destroyed each other. In the mean time the queen was brought to trial, condemned, and executed in October, 1793; and in May following, Madame Elizabeth, the late king's sister, was subjected to a similar fate. The Dauphin, (or Louis XVII.) and his sister, (now Duchess of Angoulême) remained in confinement, where the former is supposed to have died in 1795; but the latter was soon afterwards given up to the Emperor, in exchange for some revolutionary Deputies. On the 9th of November, 1799, General Napoleon Buonaparte overturned the government, and placed himself at the head of affairs, with the title of First Consul. Soon after this change, the Roman Catholic religion, which had been suppressed during the rage of the revolution, was re-established in France. On the 20th of May, 1804, the consular government was set aside; Buonaparte caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of the French, and on the 2d of December, he was inaugurated by the pope at Paris. To this title he added that of king of Italy, and Napoleon, in 1806, caused the emperor Francis to abdicate his ancient title. From 1804 to 1813, France exhibited a splendid succession of conquests; all Europe, with the single exception of Great Britain, owned her sway; and had he set bounds to his desires, he might have reigned long and powerfully. The invasion of Russia, in 1813, proved his ruin. His army perished miserably in the frost and snow of that inhospitable climate; the powers of Europe rose against him: the wreck of his forces were overthrown at Leipsic, in the beginning of 1814. He returned to Paris, and was obliged to abdicate the government. The Bourbon family was recalled, and Louis XVIII. brother to Louis XVI. was proclaimed King. Napoleon was suffered to retain the Imperial title, and to retire to Elba, whence he returned in the spring of 1815, and for a short time recovered the throne. The battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, however, put an end to his empire: he was totally defeated, and fled to Rochfort, where he surrendered himself to a British man-of-war, by which he was conveyed to England. He was not suffered to land, but was transported to the island of St. Helena, where he was kept a prisoner till his death, on the 7th of May, 1821. Louis XVIII. was restored: and on his death in 1824, his brother, Charles X. ascended the throne. The measures of his ministers were unpopular: and in July, 1830, on an attempt to enforce certain arbitrary decrees, an insurrection took place in Paris; the soldiery were defeated by the populace, the king was obliged to abdicate and quit the country, and the Duke of Orleans was called to the throne by the voice of the people, under the title of Louis Philippe, the Citizen King. The reign of the citizen king has not been tranquil. Disturbances of a dreadful character have occurred in Paris and at Lyons.

FRANCE, Isle of, or *Mauritius,* an island in the Indian Ocean, about 150 miles in circumference. Indigo is the general object of cultivation. Its ebony is the most solid, close, and shining, of any in the world. Here are numerous groves of oranges and citrons, and the pineapple grows spontaneously. Here is also abundance of black cattle, venison, and wild fowl, with potatoes, and other leguminous roots. On the east and west sides are two fine harbours. This island was first discovered by the Dutch, in 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of the reigning prince of Orange. About 40 years after, they began to form settlements here; but in the beginning of the last century the colony was withdrawn, and the island was taken possession of by the French, who gave it the name of the Isle of France. In 1810, it was taken from them by the British, to whom it was finally ceded in 1814, and who have restored its first name of Mauritius. The white inhabitants are 6414, the free coloured 906,389 and the slaves 20,464. Lat. 20. 10. S. lon. 57. 29. E.

FRA'NCKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, a free imperial city of Franconia, noted for its two great annual fairs. The Calvinists and Jews here are numerous, industrious, and rich, but lie under many sumptuary restrictions. The magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Maine, which divides it into two parts, 18 miles E. N. E. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 7. N. lon. 8. 32 E.

FRA'NKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark; famous for three great fairs. It has two suburbs, called Lebus, and Guben, and a bridge over the Oder. The buildings of its old university are now converted into a military magazine; but it has still a noble academy. It is 45 miles E. by S. of Berlin, and 72 S. of Stettin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

FRA'NCHISE, *s.* [*franchise*, Fr.] exemption, or excuse from any burdensome duty; a privilege, immunity, or right granted; a district, or the extent of jurisdiction.

To FRANCHISE, *v. a.* to make or keep free.

FRANCI'SCANS, a religious order of St. Francis, founded by him in the year 1209. Before admission they are obliged to sell all they have, give the produce to the poor, and perform a year's noviciate; when admitted they never quit the order on any account. They fast from the feast of All-Saints to the Nativity.

FRANCO'NIA, a circle of Germany, nearly in the centre, extending about 95 miles from E. to W. and 88 from N. to S. The middle parts are fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but the frontiers are mountainous, woody, and little cultivated. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

FRA'NGIBLE, *a.* [from *frango*, Lat.] brittle; easily broken; fragile.

FRA'NION, *s.* a paramour; a boon companion.

FRANK, *a.* [*franc*, Fr.] liberal; generous, opposed to *niggardly.* Open and free, opposed to *reserved.* Without restraint or conditions; without payment.

FRANK, *s.* [French] a place to feed hogs in; a sty, so called from any profusion of food; a case of a letter signed by a member of parliament; a letter free of postage.

To FRANK, *v. a.* to shut up in a sty. In Commerce, to exempt letters from paying postage, a privilege given every member of parliament, who writes the person's address to whom it is sent with his own hand, as also the day of the month for which the frank is intended.

FRA'NKALMOIGNE, *s.* the same which in Latin is called *libera eleemosyna,* or free alms, in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone,* or *frankalmoigne,* which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service.

FRA'NKINCENSE, *s.* a dry, resinous, inflammable substance, in pieces, or drops, of a pale, yellowish, or white colour, a strong but not offensive smell, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste; used in medicine in disorders of the breast, and diarrhœas, or dysenteries.

FRA'NKLIN, *s.* a steward; a bailiff of land.

FRA'NKLY, *ad.* generously; freely; without reserve.

FRA'NKNESS, *s.* plainness; openness, or ingenuousness of speech, opposed to *reserve.* Liberality, or bounteousness, applied to giving. Synon. *Sincerity* prevents our speaking otherwise than we think, and is a virtue. *Frankness* makes us speak as we think, and is a natural effect. *Plainness* is a speaking freely what we think, and springs sometimes from want of reflection. *Ingenuousness* makes us declare whatever we know, and is often a folly.

FRA'NKPLEDGE, *s.* [*franciplegium*, Lat.] a pledge or surety for a freeman.

FRANKTENEMENT, *s.* a freehold.

FRA'NKWORT, *s.* a kind of heath.

FRA'NTIC, *a.* [corrupted from *phrentic,* φρενητικὸς, Gr.] mad; deprived of understanding by madness. Figuratively, transported by an outrageous violence of passion.

FRA'NTICLY, or FRA'NTICKLY, *ad.* madly, distractedly; like one who has lost the use of his reason.

FRA'NTICNESS, or FRA'NTICKNESS, *s.* madness. Figuratively, outrageousness of passion.

FRATE'RNAL, *a.* [*fraternis*, Lat.] brotherly; pertaining to, or becoming, brothers.

FRATE'RNALLY, *ad.* brotherly; like brothers.

FRATE'RNITY, *s.* [*fraternitas*, Lat.] the state or quality of a brother; an association; a body of men united or incorporated. Men of the same class or character.

FRA'TRICIDE, *s.* [*fratricidium*, Lat.] the murder of a brother; one who kills a brother.

FRAUD, *s.* [*fraus*, Lat.] the practice of deceit, in order to deprive another of his property; the act of imposing on a person by artful appearances; a stratagem, artifice, or trick.

FRAU'DFUL, *a.* treacherous; deceitful; trickish; subtle.

FRAU'DULENCE, or FRAU'DULENCY, *s.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] deceitfulness; treachery; subtlety; proneness to artifice and dishonest practices.

FRAU'DULENT, *a.* [*fraudulentus*, Lat.] full of artifice; dishonest; indirect; imposing by specious and false pretences; treacherous, subtle, deceitful, trickish.

FRAU'DULENTLY, *ad.* in a deceitful, trickish, and dishonest manner; with subtlety.

FRAUGHT, *part.* of Fraight, now written Freight; full; loaded; stored; thronged.

To FRAUGHT, (by corruption for Freight) *v. a.* to freight, load, or crowd.

FRAY, *s.* [from *effrayer*, Fr.] a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel, or combat.

To FRAY, *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] to frighten or terrify. To rub, or wear out by rubbing, from *frayer*, Fr.

FREAK, *s.* [*fræc*, Sax.] a sudden and whimsical change of place; a whim; or a capricious, trifling action.

To FREAK, *v. a.* to variegate; to checker. "*Freak'd* with many a mingled hue." *Thomson.*

FRE'AKISH, *a.* wanton, humorous, capricious, whimsical.

FRE'AKISHLY, *ad.* capriciously, whimsically.

FRE'AKISHNESS, *s.* capriciousness; a mad and boyish wantonness of behaviour; humoursomeness.

FREAM, *s.* a name given by farmers to ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover.

To FREAM, *v. a.* [*fremo*, Lat.] to growl, or grunt; to make a noise, as a boar at rutting time.

FRE'CKLE, *s.* [from *fleck*, a spot, Teut. whence *fleckle*, or *freckle*] a spot raised in the skin by the heat of the sun's rays; any small spot or discolouration.

FRE'CKLED, or FRE'CKLY, *a.* having spots on the skin, occasioned by the heat of the sun; spotted.

FRED, *s.* the same with *peace;* upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredstole, i. e.* the seats of peace. So *Frederick* is powerful and wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace.

FREE, *a.* [*freah*, Sax.] at liberty; under no constraint, slavery, imprisonment, or necessity; permitted; allowed; licentious; unrestrained; open; ingenuous; candid; frank; expressing one's sentiments without reserve; generous, or liberal; voluntary; guiltless; innocent. Exempt, used with *from* or *of*. Invested with privileges; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privilege of a corporation. "A *freeman.*" Without charge or expense: hence a *free-school.*

To FREE, *v. a.* to set at liberty, or to deliver from slavery: to clear from impediments, or obstructions; to exempt.

FREEBOOTER, *s.* a robber, pillager, or plunderer.

FREEBOOTING, *s.* a robbery; plundering; the act of pillaging.

FREE'BORN, *a.* born under a free government; opposed to a *slave*, inheriting liberty.

FREE-CHA'PEL, *s.* such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation.

FREE'COST, *s.* freedom from expense.

FREE'DMAN, *s.* a slave manumitted.

FREE'DOM, *s.* exemption from slavery or restraint; independence; a state wherein a person has a power of acting as he pleases; the privileges of a corporation; franchises. Ease or facility, applied to action or speaking.

FREEHE'ARTED, *a.* liberal; generous.

FREE'HOLD, *s.* a free estate which a man holdeth in fee-simple, or fee-tail, or for a term of life.

FREE'HOLDER, *s.* one who has a freehold.

FREELY, *ad.* at liberty; without restraint, dependence, reserve, scruple, compulsion, impediment, or necessity; liberally; spontaneously; frankly; heartily; plentifully; lavishly.

FREE'MAN, *s.* one who is neither a slave nor vassal to another; a member of a community or corporation, entitled to, and enjoying its privileges.

FREE'MASON, *s.* one of a numerous society, who profess great brotherly kindness, and have secrets to keep.

FREE'MINDED, *a.* unperplexed; without load of care.

FREE'NESS, *s.* void of constraint or impediment; openness of behaviour; generosity, or liberality; candour.

FREE'SCHOOL, *s.* a school wherein children are taught without expense to their parents or relations.

FREE'SPOKEN, *a.* accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREE'STONE, *s.* stone commonly used in building, so called because it may be wrought easily in any direction.

FREE'THINKER, *s.* a term commonly applied to those persons who deny revelation, or the Christian religion; a libertine; one who thinks for himself.

FREE'WILL, *s.* the power of directing our own actions; voluntariness; spontaneousness.

FREE'WOMAN, *s.* a woman not enslaved.

To FREEZE, *v. n.* [preterit *froze; vriesen*, Belg.] to grow hard by excess of cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water congeals. Actively, the participle is *frozen* or *froze;* to harden by cold; to chill by loss of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, frait, *v. a.* [preterit *freighted*, part. *fraught;* but being used as an adjective, *freighted*, is substituted for it; *fretter*, Fr.] to put goods or a cargo on board a ship; to load as the burden or cargo within a vessel.

FREIGHT, *s.* any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money paid for the carriage of goods in a ship or vessel.

FRENCH, *a.* [*franc*, Fr.] belonging to France. Used elliptically for the language spoken by the inhabitants of France.

FRENCH Chalk, an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a grayish white colour, variegated with a dusky green.

To FRE'NCHIFY, *v. a.* to infect with the pronunciation or airs of a Frenchman; generally used in a contemptuous sense, and including the idea of affected ceremoniousness and excess of politeness; to make a coxcomb.

FRENETIC, *a.* see PHRENETIC.

FRE'NZY, *s.* [φρενῖτις or φρενίτις, Gr.] madness; the loss of reason attended with raving; any outrageous passion, bordering on and resembling madness.

FRE'QUENCE, *s.* [*frequentia*, Lat.] a concourse, crowd, or assembly; repetition. Seldom used.

FRE'QUENCY, *s.* [*frequentia*, Lat.] the condition of a thing often done or seen; a crowded assembly.

FRE'QUENT, *a.* [*frequens*, Lat.] often done, seen, occurring, or practising. Full of concourse.

To FREQUE'NT, *v. a.* [*frequento*, Lat.] to visit often; to be often in any place.

FREQUE'NTABLE, *a.* conversable; accessible.

FREQUE'NTATIVE, *a.* [*frequentatif*, Fr.] a grammatical term applied to verbs, signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER, *s.* one who resorts often to a place.

FRE'QUENTLY, *ad.* often; commonly. SYNON. We *often* disguise our thoughts; by doing the same thing *often*, it becomes habitual. We *frequently* meet with traitors; we *frequently* do those things which we repent of afterwards.

FRE'SCATI, a beautiful village in the Pope's territories. This place, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of landscape painters, who travel into Italy for improvement; where the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, charm the eye as it wanders among these delightful villages. Frescati is 12 miles from Rome. Lat. 41. 48. N. lon. 12. 42. E.

FRE'SCO, *s.* [Ital.] coolness; shade; duskiness. In Painting, a picture painted with water colours on fresh plaster.

FRESH, *a.* [*fraiche*, Fr.] cool; not stagnating. Not sour, nor vapid, applied to liquors. Lately or newly produced or made; recent. Not salt. Not faded. Vigorous. Florid, ruddy of countenance; healthy. Brisk, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, opposed to stinking. SYNON. That which has not been used is *new;* that which is not stale is *fresh;* that which has just happened is *recent.* We say of clothes that they are *new;* of topics, that they are *fresh;* of actions, that they are *recent.*

FRESH, *s.* water without salt. A flood of a river.

To FRE'SHEN, *v. a.* to recover a thing which is grown stale; to cherish or revive. Neuterly, to blow strongly. To free from salts.

FRE'SHET, *s.* a pool of fresh water. "All fish from sea or shore, *fresket*, or purpling brook," *Milt.*

FRE'SHLY, *ad.* coolly; newly: with a healthy look, or ruddy countenance; gaily.

FRE'SHNESS, *s.* newness; unabated vigour. Spirit, or briskness, applied to liquors. Freedom from fatigue; coolness; ruddiness; freedom from saltness.

FRET, *s* [probably from *fretum*, Lat.] a frith or strait of the sea. Any fermentation or agitation of liquors. In Music, a stop to regulate the vibrations of the strings. Figuratively, anxiety of mind; peevishness or commotion of the temper. In Architecture, work rising in protuberances or *relief*. In Heraldry, a bearing consisting of six bars, crossed and interlaced. Agitation of the mind.

To FRET, *v. a.* to wear by rubbing against; to move violently; to corrode or eat away; to form into raised work or relievo; to variegate or diversify; to vex or make angry.

To FRET, *v. n.* to be grieved or uneasy; to ferment.

FRETFUL, *a.* peevish; angry; in a state of vexation.

FRETFULLY, *ad.* in a peevish manner; angrily.

FRETFULNESS, *s.* peevishness; undue anger.

FRETTY, *a.* adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY, *s.* capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

FRI'ABLE, *a.* [*friabilis*, Lat.] easily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

FRI'AR, *s.* [a corruption of *frère*, Fr.] a brother of some regular order; a religious in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRI'ARLY, *a.* like a friar, or a man untaught in life.

FRI'ARSCOWL, *s.* a plant resembling the cuckoopint, with this difference, that it has a flower like a cowl.

FRI'ARSCROWN, *s.* the woolly-headed thistle.

FRI'ARY, *s.* a monastery, or convent of friars.

FRI'BBLE, or FRI'BBLER, *s.* an effeminate coxcomb.

FRI'BURG, one of the cantons of Swisserland, surrounded on the N. E. and S. by Bern, and on the W. by Vaud, fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures. The inhabitants are Papists. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the river Sanen. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome. Three miles from the town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, which contains a church, with a steeple 70 feet above the rock, a vestry, a kitchen, and a large hall, two rooms on each side, two pair of stairs, and a cellar; said to be the work of one man, with his servant, who performed it in 25 years. Friburg is 18 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 46. 43. N.

FRICASSE'E, *s.* [Fr.] a dish consisting of meat cut into small pieces, and cooked with highly seasoned sauce.

FRICATION, *s.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing one thing against another. See the following word.

FRI'CTION, *s.* [*frictio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing two things together; the resistance caused in machines by the rubbing of one part against another. In Medicine, it is the rubbing a diseased part, either with or without unguent, oils, &c. Dr. Cheyne recommends *Friction* with a flesh-brush, to persons of weak nerves and sedentary lives, by which a free perspiration would be promoted, and obstructions removed.

FRI'DAY, *s.* [*frigedæg*, Sax.] is the sixth day of the week; so named from *Friga*, a goddess worshipped by our Saxon ancestors, the same with the Roman Venus.

FRIEND, *s.* [*freond*, Sax.] one who is joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to an *enemy*. One reconciled to another. A companion.

To FRIEND, *v. a.* to shew favour towards a person or undertaking; to countenance, encourage, or support.

FRI'ENDLESS, *a.* having no friends; without hopes, assistance, or countenance.

FRI'ENDLINESS, *s.* a disposition towards friendship; the exertion of benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRI'ENDLY, *a.* kind; disposed to do acts of kindness and affection; having the temper and disposition of a friend; *favourable; benevolent; amicable; salutary.*

FRI'ENDLY, *ad.* in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner; amicably; concurrently; in union.

FRI'ENDLY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that seemed to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, the Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburgh, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, consisting of more than 20. Tonga, or New Amsterdam, is the largest, extending 21 miles from E. to W. and 13 from N. to S. intersected by straight and pleasant roads, with fruit-trees on each side, which provide shade from the scorching heat of the sun. Middleburgh is called Eaoowe by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tongataboo, Hapaee, and Leefooga, to the other principal islands. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are uncommonly large, particularly the tall cocoa palm, and a species of fig, with narrow pointed leaves. It is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest vegetable productions; such as bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, sugar-cane, and a fruit like a nectarine. Here are most of the articles which the Society Islands produce, and some which they have not. Their breed of hogs is as scanty as that of the Society Islands; but they received from the English some valuable additions to their stock, both of vegetables and animals. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets, of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers, so much esteemed in the Society Islands. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter to an immense variety of shell-fish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. These islands lie between 19. 40. and 21. 30. deg. S. lat. and between 170. and 180. of W. lon. Under the general name of Friendly Islands, are sometimes comprehended Boscawen's, Keppel's, and Prince William's Islands, and the group of the Hapaee Islands, amounting together to about 150.

FRI'ENDSHIP, *s.* [*vriendschap*, Belg.] the state of minds united together by mutual benevolence; amity; the highest degree of intimacy; favour or personal kindness.

FRI'ESLAND, EAST, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland; bounded on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the county of Oldenburgh; on the S. by the bishopric of Munster; and on the W. and S. W. by the sea and Groningen. It consists chiefly of meadow land. The counts of Friesland becoming extinct in 1744, Frederick II. king of Prussia, seized the country, in consequence of the expectancy granted to the house of Brandenburg, in 1694, by the Emperor Leopold, in opposition to the claims of George II. king of England, as duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg. In 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, his Prussian Majesty was obliged to cede it to the Emperor Napoleon, who afterwards annexed it to Holland; and, in 1815, at the congress of Vienna, it was transferred to the king of Hanover. Embden is the capital.

FRI'ESLAND, WEST, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the S. and W. by the Zuyder Zee and Overyssel; on the N. by the German Ocean; and on the E. by Groningen and Overyssel. In Ostergow there is good pasturage, and some arable land; Westergow is more fenny, but abounds with fish and fowl. A dialect used here more nearly resembles the old English than any other in Europe. Lewarden is the capital. A part of North Holland is also called West Friesland.

FRIEZE, *s.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] a coarse warm cloth, made, perhaps, originally in Friesland. In Architecture, a large flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as orders of columns.

FRI'GATE, *s.* [*frigat*, Fr.] a small ship of war.

To FRIGHT, *v. a.* [*frightan*, Sax.] to disturb, shock, or daunt with fear; to raise apprehension of danger.

FRIGHT, *s.* a sudden emotion of terror caused by an apprehension of danger.

To FRI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to terrify; to shock or disturb with an apprehension of danger.

FRI'GHTFUL, *a.* causing fear; exciting horror; dreadful.

FRI'GHTFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to disturb with an apprehension of danger; terribly, dreadfully.

FRI'GHTFULNESS, *s.* the quality of daunting with an apprehension of danger.

FRI'GID, *a.* [*frigidus*, Lat.] cold, wanting zeal, or warmth of affection; dull; impotent.

FRIGI'DITY, *s.* [*frigiditas*, Lat.] coldness, or want of warmth; dulness, or want of the embellishments of rhetoric, or the warmth of imagination.

FRI'GIDLY, *ad.* in a cold, dull, indifferent, or unaffecting manner.

FRI'GIDNESS, *s.* coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIC, *s.* [from *frigor*, Lat.] in Chemistry, the principle of cold.

FRIGORI'FIC, *a.* [*frigorificus*, Lat.] causing cold.

To FRILL, *v. n.* [from *frilleux*, Fr.] to quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*.

FRILL, *s.* a narrow border of lace, cambric, or other fine linen, sewed on the bosom of a shirt.

FRINGE, *s.* [*frange*, Fr.] an ornament consisting of threads fastened at one end by weaving, but hanging loose at the other; the edge, or margin.

To FRINGE, *v. a.* to adorn with fringes; to unravel any woollen stuff, so as to resemble a fringe.

FRI'PPERER, or FRI'PPER, *s.* [from *frippier*, Fr.] a dealer in old things vamped up; a broker.

FRI'PPERY, *s.* [*fripperie*, Fr.] the place where old clothes or other second-hand goods are sold; old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags; mean trifles in dress.

To FRISK, *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Ital.] to leap or skip about with nimbleness; to dance in a wanton or gay manner.

FRISK, *s.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER, *s.* a wanton or frolicksome person; one too gay to be constant or settled.

FRI'SKINESS, *s.* gaiety; liveliness. A low word.

FRIT, *s.* among Chemists, ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.

FRITH, or FIRTH, *s.* [*fretum*, Lat.] a strait of the sea; a net.

FRITH, [Welsh], a plantation; a forest, a small field taken out of a common.

FRITI'LLARY, *s.* [*fritillaire*, Fr.] in Botany, the common chequered daffodil.

FRI'TINANCY, *s.* [from *fritinio*, low Lat.] the scream or screaking of an insect, applied to that of the cricket or grasshopper.

FRI'TTER, *s.* [*friture*, Fr.] a small pancake, or piece fried. Figuratively, a fragment or small piece; a cheese-cake, or wig.

To FRITTER, *v. a.* to cut meat into small pieces, to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.

FRI'VOLOUS, *a.* [*frivolus*, Lat.] slight; trifling; of no importance or moment,

FRI'VOLOUSLY, *ad.* triflingly; without weight.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS, *s.* want of weight or importance.

FRIZE, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture. See FRIEZE.

To FRIZZ, or FRI'ZZLE, *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] to turn hair in small rings like the nap of frieze.

FRI'ZZLE, *s.* a lock of hair crisped; a curl.

FRI'ZZLER, *s.* one who dresses hair in short curls.

FRO, *ad.* [*fra*, Sax.] backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to *to*. *To and fro*, backward and forward. It is also a contraction of *from*.

FROCK, *s.* [*froc*, Fr.] a close untrimmed coat for men; a close gown worn by women and children.

FRO'DLINGHAM, a town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday; 194 miles N. of London.

FRO'DSHAM, a town of Cheshire, situated on the river Weaver, (over which it has a stone bridge,) near its conflux with the Mersey, with a harbour for vessels of good burden, and communicating with all the late inland navigations. About 7000 tons of salt are annually refined here, and a cotton manufactory has been lately established. It is 10 miles N. E. of Chester, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 5547.

FROG, *s.* [*froyga*, Sax.] a genus of amphibious animals, the body of which is broad and short, without a tail, and furnished with four legs. Besides the common *Frog*, there are many other species; but the most singular is the *Bull-frog*, a native of North America: at full length it measures near two feet; it is very voracious, swallows young ducks, and other water-fowl, before they have strength to shift for themselves. Its croaking is so loud as to resemble the roaring of a bull heard at a distance, whence its name of *Bull-frog*. There is likewise the *Tree-frog*, so called from its living on trees and plants; also the *Green-frog*, so called from its colour. In Farriery, it is the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the frush.

FRO'GBIT, *s.* a water-plant with thick, smooth, brown-green, kidney-shaped leaves, and white blossoms.

FRO'GCHEESE, *s.* a kind of fungus, found on rich pastures and dung-hills; called also puff-ball.

FROISE, *s.* [from *froisser*, Fr.] a pancake with bacon fried in it.

FRO'LICK, *a.* [*vrolijck*, Belg.] joyful; full of levity or wanton pranks; whimsical; eccentric.

FRO'LICK, *s.* a sally of gaiety or levity; eccentricity.

To FRO'LICK, *v. n.* to divert one's self with sallies of gaiety; to play wild, wanton, and merry pranks.

FRO'LICKSOME, *a.* full of wild gaiety; whimsical.

FRO'LICKSOMELY, *ad.* with wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS, *s.* wildness of gaiety; wanton gaiety; whimsical pranks; eccentricity.

FROM, *prep.* [*fram*, Sax.] away. Out of, noting place. Separation, applied to absence, distance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary, or foreign, applied to relation. "*From* the purpose." *Shak.* Removal or motion. "Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd." *Dryd.* It is frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, *from above*, i. e. from the part above; *from below*; *from beneath*; *from behind*; *from far*; *from high*; *from where*; *from with-*

out. When joined to *thence* or *whence*, it is superfluous; but is sometimes followed by the subsequent prepositions with their proper cases, viz. *from amidst, beyond, forth, off, out of, under*, and *within*.

FROME, or *Frome Selwood*, a town of Somersetshire, noted for its fine beer, and chiefly inhabited by clothiers. It is situated on the river Frome, which abounds with trout, eels, &c. and over which it has a stone bridge, 12 miles S. of Bath, and 105 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Inhabitants 12,240. Elects one member.

FRONDI'FEROUS, *a.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] bearing leaves.

FRONT, *s.* [*frons*, Lat. *front*, Fr.] the forepart of the face or forehead. Figuratively, the face, countenance, or look, in a sense of censure or dislike. The part or place opposed to the face. The forepart, as of a building. The van of an army. The most conspicuous part.

To FRONT, *v. a.* to oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter; to stand opposite or over against any place or thing; to cover the forepart of a building with any materials. Neuterly, to stand foremost.

FRO'NTAL, *s.* [*frontal*, Fr.] an ornament worn on the forehead; a frontlet. In Architecture, a small pediment over a little door. In Medicine, an external application to the forehead.

FRONTATED, *a.* [*frontatus*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to the leaf of a flower which grows broader and narrower, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: opposed to *cuspated*, when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

FRO'NTED, *a.* formed with a front.

FRO'NTIER, *s.* [*frontière*, Fr.] the marches, utmost limit or boundary of a country, by which it is separated from the next adjoining one.

FRO'NTIER, *a.* bordering; adjacent.

FRO'NTISPIECE, *s.* [*frontispice*, Fr.] that part of a building or other thing which directly meets the eye; a cut or picture fronting the title-page of a book.

FRO'NTLESS, *a.* without blushes, shame, or diffidence.

FRO'NTLET, *s.* [*frontcau*, Fr.] a bandage worn on the forehead.

FRORNE, *a.* [*bevroren*, Belg.] frozen. Not in use.

FROST, *s.* [*frost*, Sax.] an excessively cold state of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors are suspended; or that state of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice. The last effect of cold.

FRO'STBITTEN, *a.* nipped or withered by the frost.

FRO'STED, *a.* laid on, or appearing in inequalities like those of hoar-frost on plants.

FRO'STILY, *ad.* after the manner of frost; with excessive cold. Figuratively, with indifference, or coldness of affection.

FRO'STINESS, *s.* the quality of appearing like frost; cold, or freezing cold.

FROST'NAIL, *s.* a nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes that it may pierce the ice.

FRO'STY, *a.* having the power of freezing; excessive cold. Figuratively, indifference, or without warmth of affection. Hoary; gray-headed; resembling frost in colour.

FROTH, *s.* [*frae*, Dan. and Scot.] foam; the white bubbles raised on the top of fermenting liquor. An empty or senseless display of wit; wanting solidity.

To FROTH, *v. n.* to foam; to be covered with light and whitish bubbles, applied to fermenting liquor; actively, to make liquors appear with a whitish head or surface.

FRO'THILY, *ad.* having a white head or surface, applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, and trifling manner.

FRO'THY, *a.* full of foam, or having its surface covered with white bubbles. Figuratively, soft, vain, empty, trifling.

To FROUNCE, *v. a.* to frizzle or curl the hair about the face; used in contempt.

FRO'UZY, *a.* [a cant word] dim, cloudy; musty; of a nasty and disagreeable scent.

FRO'WARD, *a.* [*framweard*, Sax.] peevish; fretful; cross; ungovernable; not easily pleased; perverse.

FRO'WARDLY, *ad.* peevishly; perversely.

FRO'WARDNESS, *s.* peevishness; perverseness.

To FROWN, *v. n.* [*frogner*, old Fr.] to contract the forehead into wrinkles in displeasure; to look stern.

FROWN, *s.* a look wherein a person knits his eye-brows and contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of displeasure

FRO'WNINGLY, *ad.* in a stern manner; with a look of displeasure.

FRO'ZEN, part. pass. of FREEZE.

F. R. S. an abbreviature for *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

FRUCTI'FEROUS, *a.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of causing, or of bearing fruit; the power of producing fruit.

To FRU'CTIFY, *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] to make fruitful; to cause or enable to produce fruit. Neuterly to bear fruit.

FRU'CTUOUS, *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] making fruitful; enabling to produce.

FRU'GAL, *a.* [*frugalis*, Lat.] thrifty; sparing; not spending in a prodigal manner; not lavish; parsimonious.

FRU'GALLY, *ad.* in a sparing or parsimonious manner.

FRUGA'LITY, *s.* [*frugalitas*, Lat. *frugalité*, Fr.] the virtue of keeping due bounds in expences; good husbandry; parsimony. SYNON. *Frugality* implies only discretion of expence: *economy* includes in its idea some kind of management in order to eke matters out.

FRUGI'FEROUS, *a.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] bearing fruit.

FRUIT, (the *i* in this word and its derivatives is dropped in pronunciation, and the *u* sounded long; as, *frūt, frūtage, frūtful*, &c.) *s.* [*fructus*, Lat. *fruit*, Fr.] the produce of a tree or plant which includes the seed, or that part of either which is eaten for food; production, effect.

FRUITAGE, *s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] fruit, or various products of different vegetables.

FRUITERER, *s.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] one who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, *s.* [*fruiterie*, Fr.] a fruit loft, or place where fruit is kept; fruit collectively.

FRUITFUL, *a.* fertile; loaded with fruit. Bearing children, applied to women. Bearing young, applied to beasts. Plenteous; productive; prolific.

FRUITFULLY, *ad* in such a manner as to be prolific.

FRUITFULNESS, *s.* fertility, fecundity; the act or quality of producing in abundance; exuberance.

FRUITION, *s.* [from *fruor*, Lat.] enjoyment or possession; the pleasure given by actual possession and use.

FRUITIVE, *a.* having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, *a.* barren. Figuratively, vain; productive of no advantage; idle, unprofitable.

FRUITLESSLY, *ad.* in an unprofitable manner.

FRUMENTA'CIOUS, *a.* [from *frumentum*, Lat.] made of grain.

FRU'MENTY, or FU'RMENTY, *s.* [from *frumentum*, Lat.] a food or pottage made of wheat and raisins boiled in milk.

To FRUMP, *v. a* to mock; to insult; to browbeat.

To FRUSH, *v. a.* [*froisser*, Fr.] to break, bruise, or crush.

FRUSH, or FROG, *s.* in Farriery, a sort of tender horn arising in the middle of a horse's sole, and dividing it into two branches, running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *frustra*, Lat.] vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage; trifling.

To FRU'STRATE, *v. a.* [*frustror*, Lat.] to defeat; disappoint, or balk; to render an undertaking or design of no effect; to make null or void.

FRU'STRATE, *part.* [*frustratus*, Lat.] vain; ineffectual; unprofitable; useless; null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRA'TION, *s.* [*frustratio*, Lat.] disappointment; the act of rendering an undertaking of no effect; defeat.

FRUSTRA'TIVE, *a.* fallacious; disappointing; vain.

FRUSTRA'TORY, *a.* that makes any proceeding void; that vacates any former process.

FRU'STUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Mathematics, a piece cut off from a regular figure. *Frustum of a pyramid*, or *cone*, is a part cut off, usually by a plane parellel to the base.

FRY, *s.* [from *froe*, Dan.] young fish just produced. Any swarm of young animals. A burlesque term for young people.

To FRY, *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat.] to dress meat in a pan over the fire. Neuterly, to melt with excessive heat.

FRY, *s.* [from the verb] a dish of meat or fish fried, or designed to be fried. A kind of sieve.

FRY'INGPAN, *s.* a shallow vessel of iron or copper in which meat is dressed on the fire.

To FUB, *v. a.* to put off; to delay. See To FOB.

FUB, *s.* a plump chubby boy; a fat woman.

FUCATE, or FU'CATED, *a.* [*fucatus*, Lat.] painted; disguised under false show.

FU'CUS, *s.* [Lat.] a paint or wash used by women.

To FU'DDLE, *v. a.* [of unknown etymology] to intoxicate with liquors; to make a person drunk.

FUDGE, *s.* a mere pretence, excuse, colour, or deception; a fiction. An expression of the utmost contempt.

FUE'GO, Fogo, or *St. Philip*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, higher than any of the rest, and appearing at sea like a single mountain, though on the sides there are deep valleys. At its top is a volcano which burns continually, sometimes throwing up huge pieces of rock to a vast height, and at others pouring torrents of brimstone down the sides of the hill. The Portuguese, who first inhabited it, brought negroes with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but their descendants are not now distinguishable in their complexions from the negroes. The island is without rivers, and almost without fresh water; yet it is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. A great number of goats run wild upon the mountains, and the profit on their skins is a revenue of the crown. They export also the skins of cattle, horses, asses, and hogs. The island is nearly 5 leagues in length, and is about 330 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 90 W. of St. Jago. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 24. 30. W.

FU'EL, *s.* [from *feu*, Fr.] See FEWEL.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *fugax*, Lat.] volatility, or the quality of evaporating and flying away; instability.

FUGA'CITY, *s.* [*fugacitas*, Lat.] volatility; the act and quality of evaporating, flying away, or fading; instability; uncertainty.

FUGH, *interj.* [perhaps from φεῦ, Gr.] an expression of abhorrence. Commonly *foh*.

FU'GITIVE, *a.* [*fugitivus*, Lat.] not tenable. Unsteady, unstable, volatile, or apt to fly away. Flying from danger or study. Wandering; vagabond.

FU'GITIVE, *s.* [*fugitivus*, Lat.] one who runs from or deserts his station or duty; who runs away from punishment or danger, and shelters himself in another country.

FU'GITIVENESS, *s.* volatility; the quality of evaporating; instability; uncertainty; capriciousness.

FUGUE, fuje, or fuge, *s.* [*fuga*, Lat.] in Music, a flight, and is when the different parts of a composition follow each other, each repeating what the first had performed.

FU'LCIMENT, *s.* [*fulcimentum*, Lat.] a prop; a support; that on which a body rests.

To FULFIL, *v. a.* to accomplish, answer, or confirm any prophecy, by performing what is foretold; to answer any purpose or design; to perform exactly; to answer or gratify any desire by compliance.

FU'LGENCY, *s.* splendour; lustre; glitter; brightness.

FU'LGENT, *a.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] shining; resplendent; glittering; dazzling; excessively bright.

FU'LGID, *a.* [*fulgidus*, Lat.] shining; glittering; bright.

FULGI'DITY, *s.* splendour; dazzling glitter; brightness.

FU'LGOR, or FU'LGOUR, *s.* [*fulgor*, Lat.] dazzling brightness, like that of lightning; exquisite splendour.

FULGURA'TION, *s.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] the flashing of lightning, or of phosphorus; coruscation.

FU'LHAM, a village in Middlesex, 4 miles W. by S. of London, containing about 17,500 inhabitants. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney; and has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the Conquest. Here they have a palace, and in the church-yard several of them have their tombs.

FULI'GINOUS, *a.* [*fuliginous*, Lat.] sooty; smoky.

FU'LIMART, *s.* a kind of stinking ferret.

FULL, *s.* [*fulle*, Sax.] freedom from defect; the highest state or degree. The whole, used with *at*. The total. The state of being able to contain no more. Applied to the moon, the time in which she makes a perfect orb.

FULL, *a.* [*fulle*, Sax.] replete; without any void space; not capable of containing more; abounding in any quality, whether good or bad. Plump or fat, applied to size. Saturated. Strong; not faint, applied to the voice. Complete, or wanting nothing to perfect it; mature. Having every part of its surface illuminated, applied to the moon.

FULL, is much used in composition, to intimate any thing arrived at its highest or utmost degree.

FULL, *ad.* without abatement; exactly; directly; with the whole effect. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives to strengthen their signification.

To FULL, *v. a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] to cleanse cloth from its oil and grease.

FU'LLAGE, *s.* the money paid for fulling cloth.

FU'LLER, *s.* one who cleanses and dresses cloth.

FU'LLER's EARTH, *s.* a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch, and used in the woollen manufacture: when dry, it is of a grayish brown colour, in all degrees from very pale to almost black, and has generally something of a greenish cast in it. The finest *Fuller's Earth* is dug in our own island.

FU'LLER's THISTLE, *s.* a plant.

FU'LLINGMILL, *s.* a mill wherein cloth is cleansed from its grease and oil, when first taken from the loom.

FU'LLY, *ad.* without any empty space, defect, or lack; completely; leaving nothing to be done or desired.

FU'LMINANT, *part.* [*fulminans*, Lat.] thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE, *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat.] to thunder; to make a noise or explosion like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FULMINA'TION, *s.* [*fulminatio*, Lat.] the act of thundering; the act of denouncing threats or censures.

FU'LMINATORY, *a.* [*fulmineus*, Lat.] thundering; exploding with a loud noise; denouncing threats and censures.

FU'LNESS, *s.* the state of being incapable to contain more; the state of abounding in any quality; completeness;

perfection; freedom from defect; repletion; satiety; plenty, or a state of affluence, largeness, or extent; perturbation of mind. Applied to sound, such as fills the ear.

FU'LSOME, *a.* [from *fulle*, Sax.] nauseous, offensive, rank, gross, applied to the objects of sight, taste, or smell. Tending to obscenity; disgraceful; odious; disgusting.

FU'LSOMELY, *ad.* nauseously; rankly; disgustingly.

FU'LSOMENESS, *s.* nauseousness; offensiveness.

FU'MAGE, *s.* [from *fumus*, Lat.] hearth-money, a tax.

FU'MATORY, *s.* [*fumeterre*, Fr.] a plant.

To FU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Belg.] to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumsy manner; to puzzle.

FU'MBLER, *s.* one who does a thing awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY, *ad.* in an awkward manner.

FUME, *s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] smoke, vapour, or any volatile substance; an exhalation; any thing unsubstantial; rage; passion; an idle conceit; a chimera; a vain imagination.

To FUME, *v. n.* [*fumo*, Lat.] to smoke. To raise or pass over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage. Actively, to smoke, to dry in smoke, applied to curing of fish or flesh. To perfume or scent by casting odours into the fire.

FU'MET, *s.* the dung of deer.

FUMETTE, fu-met, *s.* [Fr.] in Cookery, the stink of meat.

FU'MID, *a.* [*fumidus*, Lat.] smoky; vaporous.

FUMI'DITY, *s.* smokiness; tendency to smoke.

To FU'MIGATE, *v. a.* [from *fumus*, Lat.] to smoke; scent, or perfume by vapours; to cleanse from contagion by smoking; to medicate or heat by vapours.

FUMIGATION, *s.* [*fumigatio*, Lat. *fumigation*, Fr.] scent raised by fire; the act of smoking any affected part in medicated fumes.

FU'MINGLY, *ad.* angrily; in a rage.

FU'MITER, or FU'MITORY. See FUMATORY.

FU'MOUS, or FU'MY, *a.* [*fumeux*, Fr.] producing fumes, smoke or vapours.

FUN, *s.* [a low cant word] sport; frolicsome mirth; waggish merriment.

FU'NCTION, *s.* [*functio*, Lat.] discharge, or performance; an employment, office, or trade; occupation; a single act of any office; power; faculty; the office of any particular part of the body.

FUND, *s.* [from *funda*, Lat.] stock, or capital; that by which any expense is supported; the public security given those who lend money to the state; a stock or bank of money.

FU'NDAMENT, *s.* [*fundamentum*, Lat.] that part of the body on which a person sits. Foundation.

FUNDAME'NTAL, *a.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat.] serving for the foundation; that on which the rest is built; essential; important; indispensably requisite.

FUNDAME'NTAL, *s.* a leading, essential, or necessary proposition. Foundation; footing; ground.

FUNDAME'NTALLY, *ad.* essentially; originally.

FU'NEN, an island in Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another called the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports annually great quantities of barley, oats, rye, peas, and honey, besides cattle. Most of the Danish nobility have seats here. Odensee is the capital. Lat. 55. 30. N. long. 10. 17. E.

FU'NERAL, *s.* [from *funus*, Lat.] the procession made in carrying a corpse to the grave; the interment or putting a dead person into the grave; the ceremony used at putting a person into the grave; burial; obsequies.

FU'NERAL, or FUNE'REAL, *a.* [*funereus*, Lat.] used at, or belonging to, the burial of the dead; suiting a burial. Dark or dismal, applied to colour; mourning.

FUNGO'SITY, *s.* [*fungositas*, Lat.] sponginess; porosity.

FU'NGOUS, *a.* [*fungosus*, Lat.] excrescent; spongy; porous; wanting firmness.

FU'NGUS, *s.* [Lat.] strictly, a mushroom. In Botany, applied generally to those substances that are either species of mushroom, or resemble them with regard to their sponginess or shape. In Surgery, an excrescence growing on the lips of wounds, commonly called *proud flesh*.

FU'NICLE, *s.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] a small cord; a fibre.

FUNI'CULAR, *a.* [*funiculaire*, Fr.] consisting of small cords or fibres.

FUNK, *s.* [a low word] a strong, rank, or offensive smell; an offensive suffocating smoke; perplexity.

FU'NNEL, *s.* [*infundibulum*, Lat.] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe fastened to it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; the shafts of a chimney; any pipe or passage of communication.

FU'NNELTOP, *s.* a species of fungus, bell-shaped, with round, convex, or flat seeds. The varieties are numerous.

FUR, *ad.* [now commonly written *far*] at a distance.

FUR, *s.* [*fourrure*, Fr.] skin with soft hair; the soft hair of beasts; the sediments of liquors adhering to the vessels in which they were contained.

To FUR, *v. a.* to line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with sediments, or with the parts of a fluid which is become thick by evaporation.

FURA'CIOUS, *a.* [*furax*, Lat.] thievish; inclined to steal or pilfer.

FURA'CITY, *s.* [*furacitas*, Lat.] an inclination or disposition to theft.

FU'RBELOW, *s.* [*falbala*, Fr.] an ornament of ruffled or plaited silk, linen, stuffs, &c. sewed on women's garments.

To FU'RBELOW, *v. a.* to adorn with stripes or borders of fur, silk, linen, &c. sewed on in plaits.

To FU'RBISH, *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] to burnish, polish, or make any metal bright by rubbing.

FU'RBISHER, *s.* [*fourbisseur*, Fr.] one who polishes or burnishes any metal so as to make it bright.

FURCATION, *s.* [from *furca*, Lat.] forkiness; the shooting out two ways like the prongs of a fork.

FU'RFUR, *s.* [Lat.] bran, husk, chaff, dandriff; also the scabies or scurf of the head.

FURFURA'CEOUS, *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Lat.] husky; briny.

FU'RIES, according to poetical fiction, were the three daughters of Night and Acheron, namely, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone, who are described with snakes instead of hair, and eyes like lightning, carrying iron chains and whips in one hand, and in the other flaming torches; the latter to discover, and the former to punish, the guilty.

FU'RIOUS, *a.* [*furiosus*, Lat.] mad, or deprived of the right use of reason; raging; violently transported by passion.

FU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* madly; violently; with vehemence and outrage; intemperately; impetuously; frenetic.

FU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* fierceness of nature; violence of attack; raging; intemperance; impetuosity; frenzy.

To FURL, *v. a.* [*fresler*, Fr.] to draw up and bind any sail close to the yard; to contract.

FU'RLONG, *s.* [*furlang*, Sax.] a measure containing 220 yards, or one-eighth of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH, fur-lo, *s.* [*verloef*, Belg.] a permission given by a superior officer to an inferior, or a common soldier, to be absent for a stated time; the warrant for such permission.

FU'RMENTY, *s.* more properly FRUMENTY; which see.

FU'RNACE, *s.* [*furnus*, Lat.] a fire-place built like an oven; sometimes applied to the vessel, of iron or copper, in which ores, metals, &c. are melted.

To FU'RNISH, *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.] to supply with what is wanting; to give for use; to fit up; to equip; to adorn; to embellish; to decorate.

FU'RNISHER, *s.* one who supplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE, *s.* [*fourniture*, Fr.] any goods, necessaries, or materials proper to render a house, place, or any thing, convenient; an appendage; equipage; embellishment; decoration, or ornament.

FU'RRIER, *s.* one who buys, sells, or prepares furs.

FU'RROW, *s.* [*furh*, Sax.] a small trench made by the plough for the reception of seeds; a narrow channel made in a field for conveying water, to dry, or for the draining watery land; any long trench or hollow; the marks of hollows made in the face by age; a wrinkle.

To FU'RROW, *v. a.* [*fyrian*, Sax.] to plow into narrow channels or hollows; to mark by cutting, like a ploughshare.

FU'RRY, *a.* [from *fur*] covered with or dressed in fur; consisting of fur; covered with the sediments of any liquor.

FU'RTHER, *a.* beyond, or at a greater distance than this. See FORTH, and FARTHER.

To FU'RTHER, *v. a.* [*forthrian*, Sax.] to promote, countenance, or encourage; to forward; to assist.

FU'RTHERANCE, *s.* the act of promoting, countenancing, or advancing any undertaking or design; help.

FU'RTHERER, *s.* a promoter; one who contributes to advance the progress of an undertaking; an encourager.

FU'RTHERMORE, *ad.* moreover; more than what has been said or alleged; besides; in addition.

FU'RTIVE, *a.* [*furtivus*, Lat.] stolen; gotten by stealth.

FU'RUNCLE, *s.* [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Lat.] a bile; an angry pustule.

FU'RY, *s.* [*furor*, Lat.] loss of reason; madness; frenzy.

FURZE, *s.* [*firs*, Sax.] a plant which grows wild on heath and upland commons, generally used for fuel, or making hedges. It is likewise called gorze and whins.

FU'RZY, *a.* overgrown with furze or gorze.

To FU'SE, *v. a.* [*fusum*, Lat.] to melt; to put into fusion; to liquefy by heat.

FUSEE', *s.* [*fuseau*, Fr.] the cone or spindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a Bomb, a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, by which the whole powder or composition in the shell takes fire. A firelock, or small neat musket: this is more properly written *fusil*. The track of a buck.

FU'SIBLE, *a.* capable of being melted or liquefied by fire.

FUSIBI'LITY, *s.* a capacity of being melted, or becoming liquid by fire.

FU'SIL, *s.* [*fusil*, Fr.] a firelock. See FUSEE.

FUSILIER, *s.* a soldier armed with a small musket.

FU'SION, *s.* [*fusio*, Lat.] the act of melting; the state of being melted, or turned into liquid, by heat.

FUSS, *s.* [a low country word] bustle; racket; noise; tumult; clamour; much ado about nothing.

FUST, *s.* [*fuste*, Fr.] the body, trunk, or shaft of a column. Also, a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FU'STIAN, *s.* [*futaine*, Fr.] a kind of cloth made of cotton stuff. In Criticism, a high-swelling and turgid style; consisting of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.

FU'STIAN, *a.* made of fustian. Applied to style, swelling, ridiculously tumid, or pompous.

FU'STIC, *s.* a wood used in dying cloth.

To FU'STIGATE, *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Lat.] to beat with a stick; to cane, or cudgel.

FUSTILA'RIAN, *s.* a word used by Shakspeare for a mean low fellow; a scoundrel.

FU'STINESS, *s.* stink; the scent of a mouldy cask.

FU'STY, *a.* stinking; mouldy; smelling like a mouldy cask.

FU'TILE, *a.* [*futilis*, Lat.] talking much with little sense; loquacious; trifling; worthless; of no weight or import.

FUTI'LITY, *s.* [*futilité*, Fr.] the fault of talking too much; triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

FU'TTOCKS, *s.* [corrupted from *foot hook*] in Shipbuilding, the lower or upper timbers that give breadth or bearing to a ship, and hold it together.

FUTURE, *a.* [*futurus*, Lat.] that shall be; that has never existed, but is approaching; that is to come.

FU'TURE, *s.* time to come; that which may happen hereafter. In Grammar, a tense by which we express a thing neither present nor past, but one which is to come.

FU'TURELY, *ad.* in time to come; hereafter.

FUTURI'TION, *s.* the state of being to be; the condition of being to come to pass hereafter.

FUTU'RITY, *s.* time or events to come; the state of being to happen after a certain time.

To FUZZ, *v. n.* [from the sound] to fly out with a hissing noise in small particles, like water from a cock half turned.

FU'ZZBALL, *s.* a kind of *fungus*, which, when touched or pressed, bursts and scatters dust.

FY! *interj.* a word used to express disapprobation and loathing. It is found in many languages.

FY'AL, or *Fayal*, the most westerly island of the Azores, or Western Islands, about 27 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. The climate is remarkably good, and the air always pure and mild. The island produces plenty of pasture for cattle, and abundance of fish are caught on the coast. The most considerable, if not the only town, is Villa de Horta. Lat 38. 32. N. lon. 28. 36. W.

G.

G The seventh letter, and fifth consonant, of the English alphabet. The letter G is of the mute kind, and cannot be sounded without a vowel. It has two sounds, one of which is called hard, because formed by a hard pressure of the tongue against the upper gums: this sound it always retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as, *game*, *gat*, *gore*, *god*, *gun*, *gull*, *glass*, *grass*. The other sound, which is termed soft, resembles the sound of the *j*, and is commonly found before *e* or *i*, as in *gem* and *gibbet*: though not without exception; for in the words *get*, *giddy*, *gift*, *give*, and many more, as the reader will see pointed out in order, it retains the hard sound. At the end of words, *gh* is often sounded like *ff*, as in the words *rough*, *tough*, &c. yet not always, as in the words *thorough*, *borough*, &c. where it has scarce any sound at all. Before *n*, at the end of a word, it is not sounded, but serves only to lengthen the vowel which comes before it, according to the French, from whence these words are derived; as *condign*, *malign*, which are pronounced *condin*, *malin*. It is often silent before *h* in the middle of words, as in *might*, which is sounded *mit*. This seems to have been derived to us from the Saxons, who, as Dr. Hickes informs us, pronounce it, in the beginning, middle, and ending of words, like a *y*, as in *gate*, which some rustics still pronounce *yate*; *dæg*, which we pronounce *day*; and in *sægl*, which we pronounce *sail*. As a numeral, G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{G}$, 40,000. In Music, it is the character or mark of the treble cleff; and from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name of gamut.

GABA'RDINE, *s.* [*gavardina*, Ital.] a coarse frock.

To GA'BBLE, *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital.] to make an articulate noise; to prate loudly without sense or meaning.

GA'BBLE, *s.* an unintelligible noise; loud talk, without sense or meaning; nonsensical prattle; the noise made by ducks and some other animals.

GA'BBLER, *s.* a prater or talkative person.

GA'BEL, *s.* [*gabelle*, Fr.] among the French, a duty or tax upon salt; any tax or excise. Not in use.

GA'BION, *s.* [Fr.] a wicker basket filled with earth, serving as a defence from the enemy's fire; used in batteries to screen the engineers.

GA'BLE, *s.* [*gaval*, Brit. *gable*, Fr.] the sloping roof of a building. The *gable end*, in Building, is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GA'BRIEL, *s.* [Heb.] the name of one of the principal angels in heaven. It signifies the *strength of God*.

GAD, *s.* [Sax.] a wedge or ingot of steel; a club.

To GAD, *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Brit.] to ramble about without any settled purpose, necessary call, or valuable business.

GA'DDER, *s.* [from *gad*] one who rambles about, or goes much abroad, without any call or business.

GA'DDINGLY, *ad.* in a rambling or roving manner.

GA'DFLY, *s.* [supposed by Skinner to be derived from *gad*, Sax. a goad, and *fly*] a troublesome, large, stinging fly; called likewise a *breese*, and *gad bee*.

GAFF, *s.* a harpoon, or large hook. A fool.

GA'FFER, *s.* [*gefere*, Sax.] a word of respect formerly, but now only a term of familiarity for an old country-fellow.

GA'FFLES, *s.* [*gafelucas*, Sax.] artificial spurs, of steel or silver, put on a cock's legs when he is to fight.

To GAG, *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, Belg.] to force something into the mouth that may keep the jaws distended, and hinder a person from speaking.

GAG, *s.* something put into the mouth, which hinders a person from speaking.

GAGE, *s.* [*gage*, Fr.] something given as a security; a pledge; a caution; a wager; a rule for measuring, more properly spelt *gauge*. In Sea language, a ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another, when she is to the windward of her.

To GAGE, *v. a.* [*gager*, Fr.] to wager; to give or place in trust as part of a wager; to give as a pledge or security.

To GA'GGLE, *v. n.* [*gagelen*, Belg.] to make a noise like a goose, or like one who is gagged.

GAI'ETY, *s.* [*gaité*, Fr.] a cheerful, sprightly, and joyous disposition of mind. Pleasures proper for youth, used in the plural. Finery, or splendid dress. SYNON. *Joy* is in the heart, *gaiety* in the manners. The one consists in the sweet sentiments of the soul; the other, in the agreeable situation of the mind.

GAILY, *ad.* cheerfully; smartly; beautifully; splendidly; in a great degree. In good health and spirits; used in the latter sense in the north of England.

GAIN, *s.* [*gain*, Fr.] profit or advantage, flowing as a consequence from any undertaking; interest, or lucre.

To GAIN, *v. a.* [*gagner*, Fr.] to obtain profit or advantage; to receive for a thing above what it cost; to attain, obtain, or acquire; to win; to draw over to an interest or party. Neuterly, to encroach; to advance or come forward by degrees. Figuratively, used with *on* or *upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get ground.

GAIN, *a.* [obsolete] handy; ready; dexterous.

GAI'NER, *s.* one who receives profit or advantage.

GA'INFUL, *a.* that by which a person may be enriched; profitable; advantageous; lucrative; productive of money.

GAI'NFULLY, *ad.* profitably; advantageously.

GAI'NFULNESS, *s.* profit; advantage.

GAI'NGIVING, *s.* misgiving; a giving against.

GAI'NLESS, *a.* unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GAI'NLESSNESS, *s.* unprofitableness.

GAI'NLY, *ad.* [obsolete] handily; dexterously; ready in performing.

To GAINSA'Y, *v. a.* [from *gain* for *against*, and *say*] to contradict; to deny, or speak against a thing.

GAINSA'YER, *s.* an opponent; an adversary.

GAI'NSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, situated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge, with a market on Tuesday. Though nearly 40 miles from the Humber by water, it is accessible to vessels of considerable burden, (trading to London, Hull, Newcastle, and other places,) with the tide, and serves as a place of export and import to the W. and N. W. parts of the county. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 149 N. by W. of London. Population 7535.

To GAINSTAND, or GAI'NSTRIVE, *v. a.* [obsolete] to withstand; to oppose; to resist. Neuterly, to make resistance.

GAIRISH, *a.* See GARISH.

GAIT, *s.* [*gat*, Belg.] the manner or air of walking.

GAI'TERS, *s.* [*guêtres*, Fr.] long spatterdashes, reaching to the knees.

GALA'GE, *s.* a shepherd's clog. An old word. "My *galage* grown fast to my heel." *Spenser*.

GALA'NGAL, *s.* [*galange*, Fr.] the name of two roots brought from the East Indies, kept in the shops, a greater and a smaller; of which the latter is most esteemed. It is a great cephalic, cardiac, and uterine.

GALA'XY, (by some accented on the first syllable) *s.* [ὁ γαλαξίας κύκλος, Gr.] the milky way, or that part of the sky which appears with a stream of light, supposed by modern astronomers to be occasioned by a profusion of stars.

GA'LBANUM, *s.* [Lat.] a substance of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable like the latter, and soluble in water like the former, but will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do.

GALE, *s.* [*gabling*, Teut.] a current of air, or blast of wind, stronger than a breeze, but less violent than a hurricane. In Botany, a plant, with spear-shaped leaves, called also sweet willow, and Dutch myrtle.

GA'LEAS, or GA'LLEASS, *s.* [*galeasse*, Fr.] a large low-built vessel, using both sails and oars, being the largest vessel that is rowed.

GA'LEATED, *a.* [*galeatus*, Lat.] covered with an helmet, or with something resembling an helmet.

GALE'NIC, or GALE'NICAL, *a.* a manner of treating diseases founded on the principles of Galen. Galenical medicines are those that are formed by the easier preparation of herbs, roots, &c. and by combining and multiplying ingredients; while those of Chemistry draw their intimate or more remote virtues by means of fire and elaborate preparations; as calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

GALI'CIA, a mountainous province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea; on the E. by Asturia and Leon; and on the S. by Portugal. It has more harbours than any other province of Spain, and the forests yield wood for shipbuilding. The principal produce is wine, flax, and citrons. The mineral productions are copper and lead. Corunna and Ferrol are the principal ports, and St. Jago di Compostella is the capital. Population about 1¼ millions.

GALI'CIA, a country in the S. of Poland, extending 320 miles from E. to W. and 290 in breadth. It was wrested from Poland in 1772, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions in 1795, under the title of the kingdom of Galicia. The capital is Lemberg. Population above 3 millions.

GALI'CIA, NEW. See GUADALAXAVA.

GA'LIOT, *s.* [*galiotte*, Fr.] a little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase, with one mast, two or three pattereroes, and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.

GALL, gawl, *s.* [*gealla*, Sax.] a yellow juice, secreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and lodged in a particular reservoir, called the *gall bladder*. The bile. Figuratively, any thing extremely bitter. Rancour or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A sore, or hurt, occasioned by fretting or rubbing off the skin. See GALLS.

To GALL, *v. a.* [*galer*, Fr.] to hurt or make sore by rubbing off the skin. Figuratively, to impair, or wear away. To vex; to fret; to tease; to harass; to disturb. PROV. *Touch a gall'd horse on the back, and he'll kick* [or *wince*.]

GALLANT, *a.* [*galant*, Fr.] gay, showy, or magnificent, applied to dress. Brave, high-spirited, magnanimous, noble, courageous, applied to the mind. Amorous, or inclined to courtship. SYNON. Excess makes *love* degenerate into jealousy, and *gallantry* into libertinism.

GALLANT, *s.* a gay, sprightly, airy, and courageous man; one who pays his court to a woman.

GALLANTLY, *ad.* in a gay or sprightly manner. In a showy or splendid manner, applied to dress. Bravely, nobly, or courageously.

GALLANTRY, *s.* [*galanterie*, Fr.] splendour; grandeur; finery; bravery; nobleness; courtship; elegant and refined address to women; vicious love; amorousness; lewdness.

GALLEON, gal-loon, *s.* [*galion*, Fr.] a large ship, with four or five decks. Now applied to those ships which the Spaniards employ in the commerce they carry on between Mexico and Peru.

GALLERY, *s.* [*galerie*, Fr.] a little aisle or walk in a house above stairs, serving as a common passage to several rooms placed in a line or row; likewise a covered place in a house much longer than broad, usually placed in the wings of a building, sometimes embellished with pictures, and serving to walk in; the seats in the playhouse above the boxes. In Fortification, a covered walk or passage made across the ditch of a town besieged. In a Ship, a balcony on the outside of the stern, to which there is a passage from the great cabin. In a Church, it is a kind of ballustrade built along the sides or lower end of the church.

GALLEY, *s.* [plural *gallies*, Ital. *galere*, Fr.] a low-built vessel going both with oars and sails, having two masts and two square sails. Figuratively, used to imply a state of extreme misery, alluding to the condition of the slaves by whom these vessels are navigated. A printer's utensil.

GALLEY-SLAVE, *s.* a person condemned to the gallies.

GALLIARD, *s.* [*gaillard*, Fr.] a gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active sprightly dance. Obsolete.

GALLICAN, *a.* [*gallicus*, Lat.] belonging to the French church or nation.

GALLICISM, *s.* [*gallicisme*, Fr.] a manner of expression peculiar to the French language; such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* his conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before; with many other expressions to be found in the pages of Bolingbroke.

GALLIGASKINS, *s.* large, open, or trunk hose; a pair of breeches. Used only in a ludicrous sense.

GALLIMATIA, *s.* [*gallimathias*, Fr.] a dark, perplexed discourse; gibberish; idle prate; nonsense.

GALLIMAUFRY, *s.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.] a hotch-potch, hash, or ragout of several sorts of broken meat; any inconsistent and ridiculous medley. Ludicrously, a woman.

GALLIPOT, *s.* a pot made of clay glazed, sometimes painted, commonly used to put medicines in.

GALLOCHES, or GALOCHES, *s.* a sort of leathern clogs, that cover a good part of the shoe.

GALLON, *s.* [*gelo*, low Lat.] a liquid measure containing four quarts.

GALLOON, *s.* [*galon*, Fr.] a kind of close gold, silver, or silk lace.

To GALLOP, *v. n.* [*galoper*, Fr.] to move forwards very quick; to move on horseback by reaches and leaps.

GALLOP, *s.* the motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which making a kind of leap forward, he lifts both his fore-legs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hind legs almost at once.

GALLOPER, *s.* a horse that gallops, or moves forward by reaches and leaps; a person who rides fast, or makes a horse carry him on a gallop; a carriage for small ordnance.

To GALLOW, *v. a.* [*agælwan*, Sax.] to terrify; to make afraid.

GALLOWAY, *s.* a horse not more than 14 hands high, much used in the North, and perhaps is so called because coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

GALLOWAY, or *Galloway*, a district in Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. divided into E. and W. Galloway, or Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the sea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithsdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes, from half a mile to two miles in length: was anciently famous for a breed of small horses, called galloways, which are now mixed with the English and Irish breeds, but retain the same name.

GALLOWS, *s.* a frame of wood made in divers forms, or a beam laid across two supporters, on which criminals are hanged; a gibbet; a wretch who deserves hanging.

GALLOWSFREE, *a.* exempt by destiny from being hanged. "Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent." *Dryd.*

GALLS, gawls, *s.* commonly called *Aleppo galls*, are a particular kind of vegetable tumours or excrescences, like nuts, that grow upon the hardest species of oak, and are used in dying, making ink, &c. which although they are as hard as shells, are nothing but the cases of insects that are bred in them, and which, when grown to maturity, gnaw their way out, which is the occasion of those little holes we see in them.

GALVANISM, a name given to the influence discovered a few years ago by the celebrated Galvani, professor of anatomy at Bologna, and which, by himself, and some others, was at first, (though improperly) called *animal electricity*. The experiments which have been made by philosophers, upon animal bodies, may be reduced to the following; which may suffice to give the reader a correct notion of the subject.—Lay bare about an inch of a great nerve, leading to any limb or muscle. Let that end of the bared part which is farthest from the limb be in close contact with a bit of zinc. Touch the zinc with a bit of silver, while another part of the silver touches, either the naked nerve, if not dry, or, whether it be dry or not, the limb or muscle to which it leads. Violent contractions are thus produced in the limb or muscle, but not in any muscle on the other side of the zinc. Almost any two metals will produce the movements; but, it is believed, the most powerful are the following, in the order in which they are here placed: 1. Zinc; 2. Tin; 3. Lead; in conjunction with, 1. Gold; 2. Silver; 3. Molybdena; 4. Steel; 5. Copper. Upon this point, however, authors are not perfectly agreed.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, about 82 miles long, and 42 broad; bounded on the N. by Mayo and Roscommon; on the E. by Roscommon, King's County, and Tipperary; on the S. by Clare and Galway Bay; and on the W. by the Atlantic. It contains 136 parishes, and about 294,287 inhabitants. A great part of it is fertile, being a warm limestone soil, which rewards the industry of the husbandman and shepherd; but is very coarse towards the N. and W. and in those parts rather thinly inhabited. The western coast contains many well-sheltered harbours, and is mostly bordered with green islands and rugged rocks. Elects two County members.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same

name, of which it is the capital, advantageously situated for foreign trade on Galway Bay, in the Atlantic. The salmon and herring fisheries are carried on here with great spirit, and employ several hundred boats; the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is considerable; and the increase of the linen manufacture has become very important. It sends two members to parliament, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of Athlone, and 120 W. by S. of Dublin. Population 33,120.

GA'MBADE, or GAMBA'DO, *s.* [plural *gambades* and *gambadoes*, from *gamba*, Ital.] a sort of leather boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in; a spatterdasher or gaiter; a boot worn above the shoe.

GA'MBIA, a large river of Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Its source is not known, but it is navigable for sloops about 600 miles up the country. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but, higher up, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with woods. Along its banks are great numbers of towns, inhabited by various nations. The Arabic language and Mahommedan religion generally prevail in the country N. of this river; on the S. the inhabitants are Pagans. The Gambia swarms with crocodiles, and annually overflows its banks, like the Nile. The mouth is in lat. 22. 28. N. and lon. 90. 20. W.

GA'MBLER, *s.* [a cant word perhaps from *game*] one who draws in the unwary to game, in order to cheat them.

GAMBO'GE, *s.* a vegetable resin, of a deep yellow colour, used as a paint, and in medicine as an evacuant. It comes from Gamboja, in the East Indies.

To GA'MBOL, *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.] to dance, to skip, frisk, or play sportive tricks; to leap, to start.

GA'MBOL, *s.* a skip, hop, leap, or tumble, for joy. Figuratively, a frolic or wild prank.

GA'MBREL, *s.* [from *gambarella*, Ital.] the leg of a horse.

GAME, *s.* [from *gaman*, Isl.] sport of any kind. A jest, opposed to seriousness or earnest. *To make game*, to ridicule. A single match at play. Advantage in play. Field-sports, applied to the chase of falconry. Animals pursued in the field. Games are usually distinguished into those of exercise and address, and those of hazard. To the first belong chess, tennis, billiards, wrestling, cricket, &c. and to the latter, those performed with cards and dice.

To GAME, *v. n.* [*gaman*, Sax.] to play at any sport; to play extravagantly, or for great sums of money.

GA'MECOCK, *s.* a cock of a peculiar species bred for fighting.

GA'MEKEEPER, *s.* a person who looks after game.

GA'MESOME, *a.* frolicksome; merry; gay.

GA'MESOMENESS, *s.* sportiveness; wantonness.

GA'MESOMELY, *ad.* in a pleasant, merry, sportive, or wanton manner.

GA'MESTER, *s.* one who is fond of play to excess, or one who engages in play with a design to cheat; one who is engaged in play, or understands a game; a merry frolicksome person; an old term for a prostitute.

GA'MING, *s.* the act of gambling; an immoderate love of play; the practice of gamesters.

GA'MMER, *s.* a familiar word for an old countrywoman, corresponding to *gaffer*.

GA'MMON, *s.* [*gambone*, Ital.] the buttock or thigh of a hog; the lower end of a flitch of bacon; a game with dice and men, more usually called *backgammon*. A low term for a plausible but deceitful tale.

GA'MUT, *s.* [*gama*, Ital.] the first note in the modern scale of music; the scale by which learners are taught to sound the musical tones. The invention of this scale is owing to Guido Aretine; though it is not so properly an invention, as an improvement of the diagram or scale of the Grecians.

'GAN, for *began*, from *'gin*, for *begin*. "The noble knight *'gan* feel his vital force to faint." *Spenser.*

To GANCH, *v. a.* [from *gancio*, Ital.] to drop from a high place upon hooks; a punishment practised in Turkey.

GA'NDER, *s.* [*gandra*, Sax.] the male of the goose.

GANG, *s.* a company or crew; as a ship's crew, or a company of robbers; a road, or way.

To GANG, *v. n.* [*gangen*, Belg. *gangan*, Sax.] to go; to walk: an old word still used in the North.

GA'NGES, a large and celebrated river of India, has its source in two springs near Mount Kentaille, in Thibet; the streams of which, after running 300 miles in a western direction, inclining to the N. turn to the S. unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *Ganga*, which signifies the river. This great body of water then forces a passage through Mount Himmalch, (a chain or ridge of mountains extending from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and through Thibet,) and sapping its very foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this second source (as it may be termed) it takes a S. E. direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes the mountainous tract in which it has wandered about 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it enters the plain country, it flows with a smooth navigable stream, 1200 miles, through delightful plains, to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In its course it passes by Furrackabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, &c. and receives 11 rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides others of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing above water but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot. The rise of the water is on an average about 31 feet. The Ganges is a most beneficial river, diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the lands, and affording an easy conveyance for the produce of its borders. The Hindoos hold its waters in high veneration. It is visited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan; and happy are those accounted whose lot it may be to perish in its streams.

GA'NGLION, *s.* [γαγγλίον, Gr.] in Surgery, a hard moveable tumor.

GA'NGRENE, *s.* [*gangrana*, low Lat. *gangrene*, Fr.] in Surgery, a disorder in any fleshy part of the body tending to a mortification, attended with some sensation of pain, and share of natural heat; the flesh it seizes turning black, and spreading itself to the adjacent parts. A mortification.

To GA'NGRENE, *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr.] to corrupt to mortification. Neuterly, to become mortified.

GA'NGRENOUS, *a.* of the nature of a gangrene.

GA'NGWAY, *s.* a passage or thoroughfare; in a Ship, a way or passage from one part of it to another.

GA'NGWEEK, *s.* rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes.

GA'NTELOPE, or GA'NTLET, *s.* [*gantlet*, is only a corruption of *gantelope*, from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Belg.] a military punishment, wherein the offender, stripped naked to the waist, is obliged to run through a lane of soldiers, with green switches in their hands, and each gives him a stripe as he passes.

GAOL, *s.* [*geol*, Brit.] a place of confinement for debtors and criminals. This word is always pronounced, and often written *jail*, and sometimes, improperly, *goal*.

To GAOL, *v. a.* to imprison; to commit to gaol.

GA'OL-DELIVERY, *s.* a judicial process, which either by punishment or pardon empties a prison.

GA'OLER, *s.* [*géolier*, Fr.] a keeper of a prison.

GAP, *s.* an opening in a broken fence; a breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval; deficiency.

To GAPE, *v. n.* [*geapan*,, Sax.] to open the mouth wide; to yawn; to behold with ignorant wonder, and with the mouth open; to stare irreverently. Figuratively, to covet, crave, or desire earnestly; used with *for, after,* and *at.* To have an hiatus; to open in holes or breaches.

GA'PER, *s.* one who opens his mouth; one who stares with his mouth open at another person or thing through ignorant admiration; one who longs or craves after.

GA'P-TOOTHED, *a.* having interstices between the teeth.

GAR, in Sax. signifies a weapon; thus *Edgar*, is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, of *ethel*, Sax. noble, and *gar*, Sax. a weapon, implies a noble weapon.

GARB, *s.* [*garbe*, Fr.] dress; habit; the fashion of a person's clothes or dress; external appearance.

GA'RBAGE, *s.* [*garbear*, Span.] the bowels, or that part of the intestines which in beasts is separated and thrown away; the entrails; offal.

GA'RBEL, *s.* a plank next the keel of a ship.

To GA'RBLE, *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ital.] to sift; to separate the good from the bad; to interpolate.

GA'RBLER, *s.* one who picks out the dirt, filth, or foreign mixtures, from any commodity; an interpolater.

GA'RBOIL, *s.* [*garbouille*, Fr.] tumult; disorder.

GARD, *s.* [*garde*, Fr.] wardship; care; custody; the charge of a person. Figuratively, an orphan, or person left to the care of another.

GA'RDEN, *s.* [*gardd*, Brit. *jardin*, Fr.] a piece of ground inclosed and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs, flowers, or fruits, and laid out for pleasure.

GA'RDENER, *s.* [*jardinier*, Fr.] one who takes care of a garden.

GA'RDENING, *s.* the act of cultivating or taking care of a garden.

GA'RDROBE, *s.* a plant of which there are two species, viz. the rosemary-leaved, and the heath.

GARE, *s.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

GA'RGARISM, *s.* [γαργαρισμὸς, Gr.] a liquid medicine used to wash the mouth with; a gargle.

To GA'RGARIZE, *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω, Gr.] to wash the mouth with a liquid medicine; to gargle.

GA'RGET, *s.* [*garan*, Sax.] a distemper which appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts of cattle.

To GA'RGLE, *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr.] to wash the throat with some liquor, without swallowing it.

GA'RGLE, *s.* a liquor with which the throat is washed.

GA'RGLION, *s.* an exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumor.

GA'RGOL, *s.* [*gargen*, Sax.] a distemper in hogs, shewing itself in their hanging their heads, having moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.

GA'RISH, or GAI'RISH, *a.* [from *gearrian*, Sax.] gaudy; showy; fine or bright. Excessively gay, or flighty, applied to the mind.

GA'RISHNESS, *s.* finery, or flaunting gaudiness, applied to dress. Flighty or extravagant joy or gaiety.

GA'RLAND, *s.* [*garlande*, Fr.] a sort of flowers, feathers, and sometimes precious stones, worn on the head, in the manner of a crown. It also denotes ornaments of fruits, flowers, and leaves intermixed, anciently much used at the gates of temples, where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held; or at any other place where marks of public joy or gaiety were required, as at triumphal arches, tournaments, &c. We have a custom at wakes to dress up May-poles with garlands; and in London, the milk-maids, on May-day, dress their milk-pails with garlands, to visit their customers.

GA'RLIC, or GA'RLICK, *s.* in Botany, an herb, with a bulbous root, the same with the *allium* of Linnæus.

GA'RMENT, *s.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.] any thing worn to cover the body; clothes; dress.

GA'RNER, *s.* [*grenier*, Fr.] a place wherein grain is kept; a granery; a storehouse for threshed corn.

To GA'RNER, *v. a.* to store. Figuratively, to keep as in a storehouse. "There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart." *Shak.* A beautiful metaphor.

GA'RNET, *s.* [*granatus*, low Lat. *garnato*, Ital.] a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and common crystal; the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of flame colour; and the Syrian red, with a slight cast of purple.

To GA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.] in Cookery, to embellish, set off, or trim. To fit with fetters, a low term.

GA'RNISH, *s.* ornament; embellishment; things placed by way of ornament on the brim of a dish; a fee or treat made by a prisoner on his first entrance into gaol.

GA'RNISHMENT, *s.* ornament; embellishment.

GA'RNITURE, *s.* furniture; or something added to a thing to make it appear pleasing to the eye.

GA'ROUS, *a.* [from *garum*, Lat.] resembling pickle made of fish.

GA'RRAN, *s.* [Erse] a small horse; a galloway.

GA'RRET, *s.* [*garite*, Fr.] a room on the highest floor of a house, formed in the roof. Its use is almost superseded by the term *Attic*, but improperly, for the *attic story* is the highest in a house with the roof above it.

GARRETEER, *s.* one who lives in a garret.

GA'RRISON, *s.* [*garnison*, Fr.] soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; the place so defended.

To GA'RRISON, *v. a.* to defend with soldiers; to store a place with soldiers for its defence.

GARRU'LITY, *s.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.] the vice of talking too much; loquacity; inability of keeping a secret.

GA'RRULOUS, *a.* [*garrulus*, Lat.] talkative; prating; fond of talking; loquacious.

GA'RSTANG, a corporate town of Lancashire, built irregularly, with indifferent houses. It is seated on the river Wyre, (by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations,) on the road between Preston and Lancaster, from which latter place it is 10 miles S. and 229 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood are several cotton works. Population 929.

GA'RTER, *s.* [*gardus*, Brit. *jartier*, Fr.] a string with which the stockings are tied up. A military order of knighthood, the most noble and ancient of any lay order in the world, instituted by king Edward III. This order consists of twenty-six knights companions, generally princes and peers, whereof the king of England is sovereign or chief. They are a college or corporation, having a great and lesser seal. Their officers are a prelate, chancellor, register, king at arms, and usher of the black rod. They have also a dean and twelve canons, petty canons, vergers, and twenty-six pensioners, or poor knights. The prelate is the head; an office vested in the bishop of Winchester, and has ever been so. Next to the prelate is the chancellor, whose office is vested in the bishop of Salisbury, and has always been so; he keeps the seals, &c. The next is the register, who is always the dean of Windsor, and who, by his oath, is to enter

upon the registry the scrutinies, the elections, penalties, and other acts of the order, with all fidelity. The fourth officer is Garter, and king at arms, being two distinct offices united in one person. Garter carries the rod and sceptre at the feast of St. George, the protector of this order, when the sovereign is present. He notifies the election of new knights, attends the solemnity of new installations, carries the Garter to foreign princes, &c. He is the principal officer within the college of arms, and chief of the Heralds. All these officers, except the prelate, have fees and pensions. The habit of the order upon solemn days is the Garter, mantle, surcoat, hood, collar, great George, and cap; upon the collar days, they only wear the Garter, the collar of the order, and the great George: at the middle of the collar hangs the picture of St. George, sitting on horseback, who having thrown the dragon upon his back, encounters him with a tilting spear. The Garter, of dark blue, is worn a little below the knee of the left leg, having this motto wrought on it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* The origin of this order is somewhat differently related: the common account is, that it was instituted in honour of a garter of the countess of Salisbury, which she dropped when dancing with king Edward, and which he picked up; but our best antiquaries think it was instituted on account of the victory over the French at Cressy, where the king ordered his garter to be displayed as a signal of battle.

GA'RTER, KING AT ARMS, *s.* an officer whose business is to attend the service of the Garter, for which he is allowed a mantle and a badge, a house in Windsor castle, pensions from both the sovereign and knights, and fees.

To GA'RTER, *v. a.* to bind up the stocking with a band or garter. To invest with the Order of the Garter.

GARTH, *s.* signifies a little close or back-side, in the North of England; a croft, a garden; also a wear. It likewise implies the bulk of the body measured by a girdle.

GAS, *s.* among Chemists, a term made use of by Helmont, to signify in general a spirit incapable of coagulation, such as proceeds from fermented wine.

GASCONA'DE, *s.* [from *Gascon*, a province in France, remarkable for boasting] a vain boast, or vaunt of something improbable; a bravado.

To GASCONA'DE, *v. n.* to brag or boast.

To GASH, *v. a.* to cut deep, so as to cause a wide and gaping wound.

GASH, *s.* a deep and wide wound; the mark or scar left by a wound.

GA'SKINS, *s.* wide hose; wide breeches.

To GASP, *v. n.* [from *gispe*, Dan. to sob, according to Junius] to open the mouth wide; to catch or draw breath; to respire or force out breath with difficulty. To long for.

GASP, *s.* the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath; the convulsive struggle for breath in the agonies of death.

To GAST, *v. a.* to make aghast; to fright; to terrify.

GA'STRIC, *a.* [from γαστὴρ, Gr.] belonging to, or situated in, or on the belly, or stomach.

GASTRI'LOQUIST, *s.* the same as *ventriloquist;* which see.

GASTRO'RAPHY, *s.* [from γαστὴρ and ῥάπτω, Gr.] in Surgery, applied to signify that a wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestines.

GASTRO'TOMY, *s.* [from γαστὴρ and τεταμα, Gr.] the Cæsarean operation, or act of cutting the belly open.

GAT, the preterit of GET.

GATE, *s.* [*geat*, Sax.] a large door of a city, castle, palace, &c. a frame of timber on hinges, to stop up, or open a passage to enclosed grounds. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction. A Northern term for a goat.

GA'TESHEAD, a town in the county of Durham, forming a kind of suburb to Newcastle, to which it is united by a stone bridge over the Tyne; containing 15,177 inhabitants. It is situated on ground as uneven and steep as is that of Newcastle; 13 miles N. of Durham, and 269 N. by W. of London. Elects one member.

GA'TEWAY, *s.* a way or passage through the gates of enclosed ground; an entrance by a gate.

To GA'THER, *v. a.* [*gaderan*, Sax.] to collect or bring many things into one place; to pick up; to glean; to crop or pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant on which it grows; to select and take; to assemble; to heap up, or accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to contract, or reduce to a narrower compass. To gain, used with *ground.* To run cloth into very small folds or plaits on a thread, in needlework. To deduce; to collect logically, or by inference. Neuterly, in Surgery, to generate or breed matter, applied to wounds.

GA'THER, *s.* cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GA'THERER, *s.* one who collects; one who gets in a crop of any vegetable produce or fruit.

GA'THERING, *s.* collection of charitable contributions.

GA'TTEN-TREE, *s.* a shrub, the same with the dogberry cornel; a species of cornelian cherry.

GA'TTON, formerly a town of Surrey, but now reduced to a village, having neither market nor fair. Disfranchised by the Reform Bill. Population 153. It is 19 miles S. by W. of London.

GAUD, or GAUDE, *s.* [the etymology uncertain] an ornament; a trinket; any thing worn as a sign of joy; a bauble.

GA'UDERY, *s.* finery; a shewy dress; ostentatious luxury of dress.

GA'UDILY, *ad.* in a showy ostentatious manner.

GA'UDINESS, *s.* an appearance of splendour without any real value; ostentatious showiness; tinsel appearance.

GA'UDY, *a.* striking the sight with some splendid appearance and showy colour, including generally the idea of something of small value; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

GA'UDY, *s.* [*gaudium*, Lat.] an appellation given to particular festivals observed by the students of courts and colleges, which they call *gaudy days.* A day of plenty.

GAVE, the preterit of GIVE.

GA'VEL, *s.* a provincial word for ground; yearly rent.

GA'VELKIND, *s.* [from *gafol* or *gavel*, Sax.] in Law, a custom whereby the lands of a father are, at his death, equally divided among his sons, to the exclusion of the females; or those of a brother are equally divided among brothers, if he dies without issue.

To GAUGE, gaje, *v. a.* [from *gauge*, Fr.] to find the contents of a vessel by means of a measuring or gauging rod. Figuratively, to measure or proportion the size of one thing to another.

GAUGE, (sometimes, but improperly, spelt *Gage*) *s.* a measure or standard by which any thing is measured.

GA'UGER, *s.* one who measures or finds how much is contained in a cask or vessel.

GA'UGING, *s.* the art of measuring, or computing how much liquor is, or may be, contained in a cask, &c.

GAUNT, *a.* [perhaps from *gewanian*, Sax.] thin or meagre, applied to the state or measure of the body.

GAU'NTLY, *ad.* in a slender, thin, or meagre manner.

GAU'NTLET, *s.* [*gantelet*, Fr.] an iron glove used for defence, thrown down on the ground in challenges. Appropriated by poets to the cestus, or boxing-glove, used in the Circensian and Olympic games.

GA'VOT, *s.* [*gavotte*, Fr.] in Music, a short, brisk, lively air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts or

strains, each of which is played over twice, the first strain consisting of 4 or 8 bars, and the last 8, 12, &c.

GAUZE, or GAWZ, *s.* [*gaze*, Fr.] a kind of thin transparent silk or linen.

GAWK, *s.* [*geac*, Sax.] a cuckow; a foolish fellow; used in both senses in Scotland.

GA'WNTREE, *s.* [Scottish] a wooden frame on which beer casks are set when tunned.

GAY, *a.* [*gai*, Fr.] brisk, nimble, cheerful, frolicksome, or merry; fine or shewy in dress; specious.

GA'YETY, *s.* cheerfulness, &c. See GAIETY.

GA'YLY, *ad.* merrily; cheerfully; with great show.

To GAZE, *v. n.* [*gesean*, Sax.] to look at a thing with intentness, or earnestness, including sometimes the idea of novelty in the object, or admiration in the person.

GAZE, *s.* a fixed and earnest look, including the idea of wonder, the object of astonishment, admiration, or gazing.

GA'ZEHOUND, *s.* a hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZEL, *s.* an Arabian deer.

GA'ZER, *s.* one who looks at a thing with great earnestness and fixedness.

GAZETTE, *s.* [of *gazetta*, a Venetian halfpenny, the price of the newspaper published at Venice] a paper of news, containing mostly foreign articles, and, in England, published by authority.

GAZETTEER, *s.* a writer or publisher of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK, *s.* an object of public notice, contempt, and abhorrence; a person gazed at with scorn.

GA'ZON, (the *o* pronounced like that in *bone*) *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, in the form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, used to line parapets, and the traverses of galleries.

GEAR, (the *g* has the hard sound) *s.* [from *gyrian*, Sax.] accoutrements, habit, furniture; the traces and harness of horses and oxen; business, things, or matters, generally.

GECK, *s.* [*geac*, Teut.] a bubble easily imposed on.

To GECK, *v. a.* to cheat; to trick.

GEE, jee, *interj.* a word used by waggoners, or other drivers, to make their horses go faster.

GEESE, *s.* the plural of GOOSE.

GE'LABLE, *a.* [from *gelu*, Lat.] what may be thickened or formed into a jelly.

GE'LATINE, or GELA'TINOUS, *a.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] formed into a jelly; stiff or viscous; of the nature of jelly.

To GELD, (the *g* has the hard sound) *v. a.* [preterit and part. pass. *gelded*, or *gelt*] to castrate, or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or deprive of any essential part.

GE'LDER-ROSE, *s.* a plant with leaves resembling the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf in a circular rose form.

GE'LDING, (the *g* has the hard sound) *s.* any animal that is castrated, but more particularly applied to a horse in that condition.

GE'LID, (*g* soft) *a.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] extremely cold.

GELI'DITY, or GE'LIDNESS, *s.* extreme cold.

GE'LLY, (more frequently written *jelly*) *s.* [*gelée*, Fr.] any thick, viscous, or gluey substance.

GEM, jem, *s.* [*gemma*, Lat.] a jewel, or precious stone.

To GEM, *v. a.* to produce or put forth the first buds; to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEMA'PPE, or *JEMA'PPES*, a village of Hainault, 3 miles W. by S. of Mons. The battle fought here between the French, under general Dumourier, and the Austrians, Nov. 5, 1792, was most obstinately disputed; but the Austrians were at length compelled to quit the field, and retire to Mons.

GEME'LLIPAROUS, *a.* [from *gemeli* and *pario*, Lat.] bearing twins.

To GE'MINATE, *v. a.* [*gemino*, Lat.] to double.

GEMINA'TION, *s.* [from *gemino*, Lat.] a repetition or reduplication of a word or sentence, to increase its force.

GE'MINI, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, the Twins, the third constellation or sign of the Zodiac, containing eighty-nine stars, according to the Britannic catalogue, marked on the globes by the hieroglyphic II, or by two kids, because at this time the sheep generally bring forth their young in pairs. In the place of the Egyptian hieroglyphic, the Greeks have substituted, without any propriety, the twin brothers, Castor and Pollux. The sun enters this sign on May 21.

GE'MINOUS, *a.* [*geminus*, Lat.] double, twofold.

GE'MMEOUS, *a.* [*gemmeus*, Lat.] tending to, or having the nature of gems; resembling gems.

GE'NDER, *s.* [*genus*, Lat.] a sort; a sex. In Grammar, a name given to, or a distinction of, nouns, according to the different sexes they signify, or the termination of the adjective which is joined to them.

To GE'NDER, *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget; to produce as a cause. Neuterly, to copulate; to breed.

GENEALO'GICAL, *a.* [γενεαλογικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to the descent of families; belonging to the history of the successors in houses; relating to pedigree.

GENEA'LOGIST, *s.* [γενεαλόγος, Gr.] he who traces descents; an historian of pedigrees.

GENEA'LOGY, *s.* [γενεαλογία, Gr.] a summary account of the several descendants in pedigree or family; a series or succession of progenitors; a pedigree. SYNON. *Pedigree* is our lineal descent from some ancestor, ages back, pointed out *Genealogy* is a history of such pedigree. We trace our *pedigree*. We write our *genealogy*.

GE'NERABLE, *a.* [from *genero*, Lat.] that may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, *a.* [*generalis*, Lat. *general*, Fr.] comprehending many species or individuals, opposed to special, or particular. Not restrained in its signification, applied to words. Extensive, or comprehending a great many, but not universal. Common; usual. SYNON. *General* implies a great number of particulars; *universal*, every particular. The government of princes has no object in view but the *general* good. The providence of God is *universal*.

GE'NERAL, *s.* the whole, or total; the main; without insisting on particulars; one who commands an army; a particular march or beat of the drum.

GENERALI'SE, *v. a.* to reduce to a genus.

GENERALI'SSIMO, *s.* [*généralissime*, Fr.] a supreme commander in the field.

GENERA'LITY, *s.* [*généralité*, Fr.] the quality of being general, or including several species, opposed to *particular*. The main body, bulk, or greater part of any number.

GE'NERALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to include all of the same species without exception; extensively; frequently; ordinarily; commonly; in the main.

GE'NERALNESS, *s.* wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

GE'NERANT, *s.* [*generans*, Lat.] the power of causing, producing, or begetting; origin.

To GE'NERATE, *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.] to beget or propagate; to cause or produce; to procreate.

GENERA'TION, *s.* [*génération*, Fr.] the act of begetting or producing; a family, race, or offspring; a single succession or gradation in the scale of descent. Figuratively, an age.

GE'NERATIVE, *a.* [*génératif*, Fr.] having the power of propagating or producing; prolific; fruitful.

GENERA'TOR, *s.* [*generator*, Lat.] the power or person which begets or produces.

GENE'RIC, or GENE'RICAL, *a.* [*genericus*, Lat.] that comprehends the genus, or distinguishes one genus, but not one species, from another.

GENE'RICALLY, *ad.* in a general manner; with regard to the genus.

GENEROSITY, *s.* [*generositas*, Lat.] the quality of giving money freely, of overlooking faults without censure, of pardoning crimes with good nature, and considering the disagreement of others' opinions with charitable allowances; liberality; magnanimity.

GE'NEROUS, *a.* [*generosus*, Lat.] not of mean birth; noble of mind; open of heart; liberal; strong; free.

GE'NEROUSLY, *ad.* not meanly with regard to birth; nobly; freely; openly; liberally; magnanimously.

GE'NEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being generous.

GE'NESIS, *s.* [γένεσις, Gr.] the first book of the Old Testament, so called by the Greeks because it contains the history of the generation or production of all things. It comprehends the account of the creation, the origin of all nations, the history of the first patriarchs, takes in the space of 2367 years, and was written by Moses. The Jews are forbidden to read the beginning of this book, and that of Ezekiel, till they are 30 years old.

GE'NET, [Fr.] a small-sized, well-proportioned, and swift Spanish horse. An animal of the weazel kind.

GENETHLI'ACAL, *a.* [γενεθλιακὸς, Gr.] in Astrology, belonging to, or calculated from, a person's birth or nativity.

GENETHLI'ACS, *s.* [from γενεθλιακὸς, Gr.] the science of calculating nativities.

GENETHLIATIC, *s.* [γενέθλη, Gr.] he who calculates nativities, or the fate of a person from the stars.

GENE'VA, an ancient, large, and populous city and republic, on the confines of France, Savoy, and Swisserland, at the S. W. extremity of a lake of the same name, lying partly in the plain, partly on a gentle ascent, and irregularly built. The houses are lofty; and many in the trading parts of the city have arcades of wood, even to the upper stories. These arcades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the sun and rain. It contains about 27,177 people; but the territory or district is small. It was in alliance with the Swiss cantons; and after various revolutions, during near two centuries, the democrats, in 1789, prevailed over the aristocracy; and a constitution was established, favourable to the rights of the people. It afterwards became a part of the French empire, and capital of the department of the Leman; but in the close of 1813, the French garrison abandoned the capital, on the appearance of an Austrian force; and in 1815, the whole territory of Geneva, with the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, ceded from Savoy, were annexed to the Swiss republic, as a new canton. The citizens of both sexes are remarkably well instructed; "and it is not uncommon," says Dr. Moore, "to find mechanics, in the intervals of labour, amusing themselves with the works of Locke, Montesquieu, and Newton, and other similar productions." It is 43 miles N. by E. of Chambery, and 135 N. W. of Turin. Lat. 46. 12. N. lon. 6. 8. E.

GENE'VA, Lake of, anciently called Lemanus, is in the shape of a crescent; Swisserland forming the concave, and Savoy the convex part; the greatest breadth being about 12 miles, and length 54. The greatest depth found by M. de Luc, is 160 fathoms. The Rhone runs through it from E. to W. after which it passes through the city, which it divides into two unequal parts.

GENE'VA, *s.* [from *genèvre*, Fr. a juniper-berry] a spirituous liquor distilled from juniper-berries, called *gin* by contraction.

GE'NIAL, *a.* [*genialis*, Lat.] that contributes to propagation. That cherishes or supports life, or causes cheerfulness. Natural, or native.

GE'NIALLY, *ad.* naturally; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED, *a.* [*geniculatus*, Lat.] in Botany, knotted, or jointed.

GENICULATION, *s.* [*geniculatio*, Lat.] knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GE'NII, *s. pl.* in the singular *genie* and *genius*, [Lat.] in the Mohammedan theology, a sort of intermediate beings, supposed to exist, between men and angels; of a grosser fabric than the latter, but much more powerful and active than the former. Some are reputed good, others bad; and capable of future salvation or damnation, like men. The Orientals suppose several ranks and degrees, or different species, among this kind of beings; some being peculiarly called Jin, or Genii; some Peri, or Fairies; some Div, or Giants; and others Taewins, or Fates; of whom they relate many romantic stories, as may be seen in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

GE'NIO, *s.* [Ital.] a person of a particular turn of mind; the turn, disposition, or cast of the mind.

GE'NITALS, *s.* [not used in the singular, from *genitalis*, Lat.] the parts contributing to generation.

GE'NITING, *s.* [a corruption of *janeton*, Fr. signifying *Jane*, supposed to be so called in honour of some lady of that name] an early apple gathered in June.

GE'NITIVE, *a.* [*genitivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, the name of a case, by which property or possession is implied.

GE'NIUS, *s.* [Lat.] a supposed protection or ruling power of men, places, or things; a person endowed with faculties superior to another; a perfection of understanding; a disposition by which any person is by nature qualified or inclined to any particular science or employment; nature or disposition.

GE'NOA, a city of Italy, long the capital of an aristocratic republic, extending along the gulf of the same name for about 150 miles; but of an unequal breadth, varying from 8 to 12 miles. In the year 1798, the ancient government was overthrown by the influence of the French, and a democracy was established, under the title of the Ligurian republic. In 1805, it was annexed to the French empire, and so continued till early in 1814; when in the decline of Napoleon's power, the inhabitants put themselves under British protection, and suffered their city and strong places to be occupied with British troops, in expectation of having their independence restored. In the settlement of Europe, however, it was for political reasons transferred to the king of Sardinia, who, in 1815, assumed the title of Duke of Genoa. The city is about 10 miles in circumference, and built like an amphitheatre. The houses are 5 or 6 stories high, and well built, and the palaces and public buildings are numerous. The harbour is large and good, and, for its preservation, a mole is built 560 paces long, 13 broad, and 15 feet above the level of the water. The inhabitants are computed at about 85,000. It is one of the most commercial places in Italy, and has manufactures in velvet, plush, damask, and silk; and the banking business is carried on extensively. The Genoese were for a long time masters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, the Crimea, and other places in the Archipelago, but their fleet, anciently celebrated for its victories over the Saracens, Pisanese, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks, is now reduced to a few galleys. Genoa is 62 miles S. E. of Turin, and 224 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 44. 25. N. lon. 8. 58. E.

GENTEEL, *a.* [*gentil*, Fr.] polite or elegant in behaviour or address; graceful or elegant in mien.

GENTEELY, *ad.* according to the rules of politeness.

GENTEELNESS, *s.* elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

GENTIAN, *s.* a plant distinguished from others in the same class and order by having tubular blossoms.

GENTIANELLA, *s.* a kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, *s.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] one who worships idols, or false gods. A person of rank; this sense is obsolete.

GENTILISM, *s.* [*gentilisme*, Fr.] the worship of the heathens; idolatry.

GENTILITIOUS, *a.* [*gentilitius*, Lat.] belonging to, or characteristic of, a particular nation. Hereditary; entailed.

GENTILITY, *s.* [*gentilité*, Fr.] good extraction; dignity of birth; the class of those who are well-born.

GENTLE, *a.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] of an ancient and good family; pronounced in conversation *genteel* in this sense. Mild; tame; not easily provoked, applied to the temper. Soothing or pacifying. Synon. *Gentle* animals are naturally so; *tame* ones are so, partly by the art and industry of man. The dog, the ox, and the horse, are *gentle* animals; the bear and the lion are sometimes *tame*.

GENTLE, *s.* a person of a good family; a gentleman. A kind of worm, like a maggot, used for a bait in fishing.

GENTLEFOLK, *s.* persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, *s.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr.] a person of a noble birth, or descended of a family which has long borne arms. Chamberlain observes, that, in strictness, a gentleman is one whose ancestors have been freemen, and have owed obedience to none but the prince; on which footing no man can be a gentleman but one who is born such. But among us, the term *Gentleman* is applicable to all above a yeoman; so that noblemen may be properly called gentlemen.

GENTLEMANLIKE, or GENTLEMANLY, *a.* becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, *s.* softness; mildness; sweetness.

GENTLEWOMAN, *s.* a woman of birth, or one superior to the vulgar, both in wealth and behaviour.

GENTLY, *ad.* softly; slowly; kindly.

GENTOOS, *s.* the aborigines of Hindoostan, in the East Indies. The same as Hindoos.

GENTRY, *s.* [from *gentle*, whence *gentlery*, contracted to *gentry*] a rank of persons between the nobility and the vulgar; rank derived from inheritance; birth.

GENUFLECTION, *s.* [*genuflexio*, Lat.] the act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knees.

GENUINE, *a.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] pure, or without any spurious mixture; natural; true; real; not counterfeit.

GENUINELY, *ad.* without adulteration; naturally.

GENUINENESS, *s.* freedom from any thing counterfeit, or from any adulteration; originality; purity.

GENUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Logic, a class of beings, or one common nature agreeing to, and comprehending under it many species; thus *animal* is a *genus*, because it agrees to, and comprehends under it, the several species of men, horses, whales, lions, &c. In Botany, a system or assemblage of several plants, agreeing in some one or more common characters, in respect to certain parts, whereby they are distinguished from all other plants.

GEOCENTRIC, *a.* [from γῆ and κέντρον, Gr. *geocentrique*, Fr.] in Astronomy, having the same centre with the earth. The Geocentric longitude or latitude of a planet is its place as seen from the earth.

GEODESIA, *s.* [γεωδαισία, Gr.] that part of practical geometry which teaches to measure surfaces, and to find the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, *a.* [from γεωδαισία, Gr.] relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or shewing the art of measuring lands.

GEOGRAPHER, je-og-gra-fer, *s.* [from γῆ and γράφω, Gr.] one who can describe the earth according to the position of its several parts, and is skilled in making maps, the use of the globes, and the situation and extent of the several countries in the world.

GEOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [γεωγραφικὸς, Gr.] belonging or relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, *ad.* in a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

GEOGRAPHY, *s.* [γεωγραφία, Gr.] in a strict sense, the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various countries on its surface. In a more extensive sense, it takes in a knowledge of the seas also; and, in its largest sense, a knowledge of the various customs, habits, and governments of nations; the figures, magnitude, and the different strata and products of its soil; the various animals of different countries; their climates, seasons, heat, weather, together with the art of laying their various appearances down in maps, charts, &c.

GEOLOGY, *s.* [γῆ and λόγος, Gr.] the doctrine or knowledge of the nature and state of the earth.

GEOMANCER, *s.* [from γῆ and μάντις, Gr.] one who pretends to tell future events.

GEOMANCY, *s.* [γῆ and μαντεία, Gr.] the act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

GEOMANTIC, *a.* [from γῆ and μαντεία, Gr.] belonging to geomancy, or formed by a geomancer.

GEOMETER, *s.* [γεωμέτρης, Gr.] one skilled in the principles of geometry; a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, *a.* [*geometral*, Fr.] pertaining or relating to geometry; prescribed by geometry.

GEOMETRIC, or GEOMETRICAL, *a.* [γεωμετρικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, prescribed, laid down by, or disposed according to, the principles of geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, *ad.* [γεωμετρικὸς, Gr.] according to the rules of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, *s.* See Geometer.

To GEOMETRIZE, *v. n.* [γεωμετρέω, Gr.] to perform or act according to the principles of geometry.

GEOMETRY, *s.* [γεωμετρία, Gr.] originally the art of measuring the earth, or any distances thereon; at present used for the science of quantity, extension, and magnitude, considered in themselves, and without any regard to matter. It is divided into *speculative*, *practical*, and *descriptive*.

GEOPONICAL, *a.* [γῆ and πόνος, Gr. *geoponique*, Fr.] relating to agriculture, or the cultivation of the ground.

GEOPONICS, *s.* [γῆ and πόνος, Gr.] the science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, *s.* [*Georgius*, Lat.] the figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the Garter as an ensign of their order; a brown loaf; an ancient gold coin.

GEORGE I. successor of queen Anne to the crown of Great Britain, was the eldest son of Ernest Augustus, duke, afterwards elector, of Brunswick-Lunenburg (or Hanover) by princess Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector palatine, and king of Bohemia, and of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. He was born May 28, 1660, and succeeded his father as elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, 1698. His succession to the British throne had been settled by an act of parliament called the Act of Succession, and immediately on the death of queen Anne, the regency met, and gave immediate orders for his proclamation. On September 18, 1714,

he landed with his son (afterwards George II.) at Greenwich, and on the 20th they made their public entry through the city to St. James's. The prince royal was declared prince of Wales; the king was crowned October 20; and a new parliament met, March 17, 1715. In July the king gave the royal assent to an act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, commonly called the *Riot Act*, which is still in force. The same year, a rebellion broke out, it was headed by the earl of Mar in Scotland, who set up the Pretender's standard in the Highlands, in September; and the earl of Derwentwater and others appeared in arms, in the north of England, in October, and the Pretender was proclaimed in several places. On November 12, the latter were attacked by the king's troops, commanded by the generals Wills and Carpenter, in Preston, who defeated them on the 13th, and on the 14th obliged them to surrender, and throw themselves on the king's mercy. On the very day the rebels were subdued at Preston, Sunday, November 13, the duke of Argyle defeated the rebel army under the earl of Mar, consisting of about 8 or 9000 men, at Sheriffmuir, about 4 miles from Aberdeen; and the earl of Mar retreated to Perth after an obstinate fight. On December 22, the Pretender arrived in Scotland, in a Dunkirk privateer, and was presently met and complimented by the earl of Mar, and other of his adherents; but being closely pursued by the king's troops, on February 14, he, with the earl of Mar, and some other chiefs, found means to make their escape in a French ship; and soon after which the rebels dispersed; some submitting, and others being taken prisoners. Among them was their general Forster, as also the earls of Derwentwater, Nithsdale, Carnwath, Wintown, and other noblemen. Derwentwater and Kenmuir were beheaded on Tower-hill, February 24, 1715-16; Nithsdale and Wintown made their escape out of the Tower; and after the execution of some of the rebels, an act of grace passed. Robert Walpole, esq. was some time before made first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and about the same time, the parliament attainted James Butler, duke of Ormond, of high treason, and confiscated his estate. A few weeks after, the king gave his royal assent to an act for enlarging the time of continuance of parliaments, whereby this and future parliaments were continued seven years, unless sooner dissolved by the crown, instead of three years, as by the triennial act passed in the reign of king William. The clause in the act of settlement, whereby, after it took place, the sovereign was not to go out of the kingdom without consent of parliament, was repealed at the end of the session; and his majesty, having constituted the prince of Wales guardian of the realm in his absence, set out for his German dominions. The kingdom was at this time in a very disturbed state, in consequence of continual bickerings between the Hanoverian and the Jacobite parties, and frequent riots took place. On the 28th of July, a mug-house, kept by one Read, where some friends to the Hanoverian succession were accustomed to resort, was attacked by some Jacobites, who, notwithstanding the interference of the sheriffs, and the reading of the Riot Act, proceeded to pull down the house and destroy the goods. The arrival of a party of the guards, however, put an end to their violence; five of the ringleaders were taken, and being afterwards tried and found guilty, were hanged near the place of their transgression, at the end of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street. In November, 1717, the Prince of Wales fell under the king's displeasure, and was ordered to leave St. James's. His royal highness therefore went to reside at Leicester-house, Leicester-fields; and, whenever the king went abroad afterwards, he committed the administration to a regency of lords justices. Towards the end of this year, a proclamation was published for lowering the gold coin; whereby guineas, that before went for 1l. 1s. 6d. were ordered for the future to go for 1l. 1s. On July 31, Sir George Byng entirely defeated the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean, the Spaniards having attacked the citadel of Messina in Sicily, which had been agreed to be given up to the emperor. War was declared against Spain in December following, both by Great Britain and France; and the Spanish court resolved to retaliate by an invasion of the former, in favour of the Pretender. The Spanish fleet of about 50 transports, convoyed by four men of war, having on board the late duke of Ormond, about 5000 men, and arms for twice that number, sailed from Cadiz: but was entirely dispersed by a storm; the late earls of Seaford and Mareschal, and the marquis of Tullibardine, indeed landed at Kintailine, in Scotland, with about 400 men, mostly Spaniards, and were joined by about 1600 Highlanders; but major-general Wightman dispersed them, the Spaniards surrendering at discretion; while Seaford, Mareschal, and Tullibardine, found means to get back to Spain. In this year Lord Cobham took Vigo, and several incursions were made on the Spanish coast. The year 1720 was remarkable for the South sea scheme, when the greatest part of the nation turned stock-jobbers; South sea stock rose till it reached above 1000; but it fell faster than it rose, and many families were ruined by it, while a few got vast riches. The directors' estates were sold for the benefit of the sufferers; and they were incapacitated from sitting in either houses of parliament, or holding any office or place of trust, for ever. Sir Robert Walpole, who had resigned, was again made chancellor of the exchequer and first lord of the treasury; which post he held to the end of this reign, and for fifteen years after. In April, 1720, a reconciliation of the royal family was brought about, and the prince of Wales attended his majesty at St. James's. At his return he was attended by a party of the yeomen of the guards, as also of the horse-guards; and the foot-guards began likewise to mount guard at Leicester-house. April 15, 1721, the princess of Wales was delivered of William Augustus, duke of Cumberland. On June 22, 1722, died the great duke of Marlborough, whose obsequies were performed on August 9, with the utmost solemnity and magnificence. A new parliament met on October 9, 1722, when the king acquainted them with a conspiracy for overturning the established government, and setting up the Pretender. Christopher Layer, a counsellor of the Temple, was executed at Tyburn, May 17, 1723, and his head fixed upon Temple-bar, for being concerned in it. The parliament passed bills for inflicting pains and penalties on bishops Atterbury, Kelly, and Plunket, on the same account; whereby the first was banished, and the two last imprisoned for life. In 1725, the earl of Macclesfield, lord high chancellor, resigned the seals, and was fined 30,000l. and committed to the Tower till he paid it. He was succeeded by Sir Peter King, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. The same session, Henry St. John, lord viscount Bollingbroke, was restored to his estates, and an act passed for that purpose, though he was not restored to his title. The same year, 1725, the order of the Bath was revived, and 37 new knights were in-

stalled; about which time several of the Scotish Highland clans were disarmed by general Wade. Toward the end of this year died, in the castle of Athlen, where she had lived many years, Sophia Dorothy, who was married to his majesty, 1682; and by whom he had issue, George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. born October 30, 1683, and Dorothy Sophia, subsequently queen of Prussia, born 1687. On Sept. 3, 1725, a treaty was concluded between Great Britain, France, and Prussia; though the latter, in effect, soon deserted this alliance; but the States-General afterwards acceded to it. This treaty was designed as a balance to one which had been concluded between the courts of Vienna and Madrid. These counteralliances put Europe again in a flame, and three British squadrons were fitted out; one sent to the West Indies, another to the coast of Spain, and the third to the Baltic. In the beginning of the year 1727, the Spaniards laid siege to Gibraltar; which was suspended upon preliminary articles for a general pacification being signed, though they were not ratified till some time after the king's death. The parliament, which met on January 17, was prorogued on May 15. On June 3, his majesty embarked on board the Carolina yacht, and landed the 7th at Vaert in Holland, where he lay that night; on the 9th he arrived at Delden, between 11 and 12 at night, seemingly in good health. He set out next morning about 3 o'clock, was taken ill on the road, and died at the palace of his brother, the duke of York, at Osnabugh, June 11, 1727, in the 68th year of his age, and 13th of his reign. George I. was plain and simple in his person and address; grave and composed in his deportment, though easy, familiar, and facetious in his hours of relaxation. Before he ascended the throne of Great Britain, he had acquired the character of a circumspect general, a just and merciful prince, and a wise politician, who perfectly understood, and steadily pursued, his own interest. With these qualities, it cannot be doubted but that he came to England extremely well disposed to govern his new subjects according to the maxims of the British constitution, and the genius of the people; and if ever he seemed to deviate from these principles, we may take it for granted that he was misled by the venal suggestions of a ministry, whose power and influence were founded on corruption. From the death of Charles II. to this period, England made a considerable figure in every branch of literature. Dr. Atterbury and Dr. Clarke distinguished themselves in Divinity: Mr. Whiston wrote in defence of Arianism: John Locke shone forth the great restorer of human reason: Cudworth traced the whole labyrinth of metaphysical argumentation: the earl of Shaftesbury raised an elegant though feeble system of moral philosophy: Berkley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, surpassed all his contemporaries in subtlety, and variety of metaphysical arguments, as well as in the art of deduction. Lord Bolingbroke's talents as a metaphysician have been questioned since his posthumous works appeared: great progress was made in mathematics and astronomy by Wallis, Halley, and Flamstead: the art of medicine owed some valuable improvements to the classical Dr. Friend and the elegant Dr. Mead. Among the poets of this æra we number John Phillips, author of a didactic poem called "Cider," a performance of real merit; he lived and died in obscurity: William Congreve, celebrated for his comedies, which are famous for wit, elegance, and regularity: Vanburgh, who wrote with more nature and fire, though with less art and precision: Steele, who in his comedies successfully ingrafted modern characters on the ancient drama: Farquhar, who drew his pictures from fancy, rather than from nature, and whose chief merit consists in the agreeable pertness and vivacity of his dialogue: Addison, whose fame as a poet greatly exceeded his genius, which was cold and enervate; though he yielded to none in the character of an essayist, either for style or matter: Swift, whose muse seems to have been mere misanthrophy; he was a cynic rather than a poet; and his natural dryness and sarcastic severity would have been unpleasing, had not he qualified them by adopting the extravagant humour of Lucian and Rabelais: Prior, lively, familiar, and amusing: Rowe, solemn, florid, and declamatory: Pope, the prince of lyric poetry, unrivalled in satire, ethics, and polished versification: the agreeable Parnel: the wild, the witty, and the whimsical Garth: Gay, whose fables may vie with those of La Fontaine, in native humour, ease, and simplicity; and whose genius for pastoral was truly original. Dr. Bentley stood foremost in the list of critics and commentators. Sir C. Wren raised some noble monuments of architecture. The most remarkable political writers were Davenant, Hare, Swift, Steele, Addison, Bolingbroke, and Trenchard.

GEORGE II. (then in the forty-fourth year of his age) was proclaimed king of Great Britain on the 15th of June, 1727, being the day after the express arrived with the account of the death of his father. All the great officers of state continued in their places; Sir Robert Walpole kept possession of the treasury; and the system of politics established by the late king underwent no alteration. The parliament meeting on the 27th, both houses presented addresses of condolence and congratulation. The 29th, the commons resolved unanimously to grant to his majesty the same civil list, viz. 700,000l. per annum, as had been enjoyed by his father. On the 7th of August this parliament was dissolved, and a new one summoned. On the 11th of October the coronation of the king and queen was performed at Westminster Abbey with the usual solemnity. The 23d of January, 1728, the new parliament met, when warm disputes passed on the increase of the national debt; the debates, however, terminated in favour of the ministry. On the 27th of May his majesty put an end to the session. In the beginning of December his majesty's eldest son prince Frederic arrived in England from Hanover, where he had hitherto resided; was introduced into the privy council, and created prince of Wales. The congress opened at Soissons, for determining all disputes among the powers of Europe, proved ineffectual. The Spaniards still continued their depredations with impunity on the commerce of Great Britain. The court of Spain, indeed, at this juncture, seemed cold and indifferent with regard to a pacification with England. It had renewed a good understanding with France, and now strengthened its interest by a double alliance of marriage with the royal family of Portugal. The infanta of this house was betrothed to the prince of Asturias; while the Spanish infanta, formerly affianced to the French king, was now matched with the prince of Brazil, eldest son of his Portuguese majesty. The parliament meeting, according to their prorogation, on the 21st of January, 1729, in consequence of petitions delivered from the merchants of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, complaining of the Spanish depredations; the commons addressed his majesty to use his utmost endeavours to check such depredations: in answer to which, the king assured them that he would use the best endeavours to answer the desires of his people. An inquiry was made into the state of the public gaols; and it appearing that great cruelties had been practised in them, particularly on Sir William Rich, bart. who was found in the Fleet prison loaded with irons, by order of the warden; Thomas Bambridge, the then warden, and John Huggins, the late, &c. were committed close prisoners to

Newgate. The 14th of May the king put an end to the session; and, having appointed the queen regent, went to Germany in order to settle some differences between the re-
1730 gency of Hanover and the king of Prussia. The parliament assembling on the 13th of January, his majesty congratulated them on his having concluded a peace with Spain. His speech, however, produced warm debates in both houses, in which the treaty of Seville did not pass inquiry without severe animadversion. The Emperor was so greatly offended at this treaty, that he prepared for war. Being in want of money, he set on foot a negociation for a loan in England, of 400,000l. which alarmed the ministry, who imagined that it would be made use of to disturb the repose of Great Britain; and therefore a bill was brought in, to prevent the subjects of England from lending money to foreign powers without the king's licence for that purpose, and was carried into a law. An endeavour was now made to lay open the East India trade, the charter of that company being then very near expiring. April the 9th, petitions were presented to the house of commons for that purpose; but notwithstanding their being warmly recommended by Sir John Barnard, and other eminent merchants, they were rejected, and the exclusive privilege vested in the company was protracted, by act of parliament, to the year 1766. Various other bills passed this session: the salt-tax was reduced; and a most excellent act passed for the better regulating of juries, which now prevents their being packed. The parliament was then prorogued to the 14th of July following. During this year every part of the kingdom was infested with robbers, assassins, and incendiaries. The ses-
1731 sions of parliament opened on Jan. 21. The Emperor and his ministers still continued to exclaim against the treaty of Seville. The address of thanks for his majesty's speech gave rise to strong debates in the house of commons. About this time a famous periodical paper, entitled the Craftsman, made its appearance. The late lord Bolingbroke assisted in writing it; but the avowed patron was said to be Mr. Wm. Pulteney, who fought a duel in the Green Park with Lord Hervey, on occasion of a remarkable political pamphlet. All law proceedings were ordered to be no more in Latin, but in English. The duke of Parma and Placentia dying in January this year, the Imperial troops took possession of those duchies; though by the treaty of Seville they were guarantied to Don Carlos, son to the king of Spain, and were also bequeathed to that prince by the late duke, in case the child, of which he then supposed his duchess to be pregnant, was still-born, or should die after its birth. Though this step seemed to threaten an immediate war, his Britannic majesty and the States General interposed their mediation so effectually with the Emperor, that he concluded a treaty with them, consenting to withdraw his troops from Parma and Placentia, on condition that the contracting powers concerned in the treaty of Seville should guaranty the Pragmatic Sanction, or succession of the Austrian hereditary dominions, to the heirs female of the Emperor, in case he should die without male issue. A new treaty, confirming this, was afterwards signed at Vienna, on July 22, between the Emperor and the kings of Great Britain and Spain; and the States General, after many difficulties, at last acceded to it, by which the Ostend East India company was abolished. In consequence, Sir Charles Wager sailed with a fleet for Spain: Don Carlos was quietly settled in Italy; and, on the duchess of Parma not proving pregnant, Sir Charles returned to England. The parlia-
1732 ment met on the 13th January, when the dispute for and against a standing army was carried on, on both sides, with equal warmth, and sometimes acrimony. A bill passed both houses for reviving the salt duties. The affair of the Charitable Corporation being brought in, it appeared that some of its managers had been guilty of the most iniquitous proceedings: upon which Sir Robert Sutton and Sir Archibald Grant, were expelled the house. On this occasion, a letter from Belloni, the Pretender's banker at Rome, relative to the Charitable Corporation, was burnt by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange. A most infamous fraud was discovered by lord Gage in the sale of the forfeited estate of the late earl of Derwentwater; for which serjeant Birch and Denis Bond, esq. were expelled the house. The session was closed the 1st of June. This summer his majesty visited his German dominions; the queen being left as regent. The colony of Georgia was planted now by general Oglethorpe. The following remarkable instance of suicide happened in England this year. Richard Smith, a book-binder, and prisoner for debt within the liberties of the King's-bench, persuaded his wife to follow his example, in making away with herself, after they had murdered their little infant. This wretched pair were, in the month of April, found hanging in their bed-chamber at about a yard's distance from each other; and in a separate apartment the child lay dead in a cradle. The
1733 session of parliament, which opened on January 16, besides the usual debates on the pension bill, standing army, and the Spanish depredations, was distinguished by the famous *Excise Scheme*, which had almost produced a rebellion among the people, who clamoured so loudly against it, through all parts of the kingdom, that the ministry thought proper to drop the design. The commons voted 80,000l. as a marriage-dower for the princess royal, who was married to the prince of Orange (who came to England in November) on the 14th of March in the following year. They also voted 10,000l. for the purpose of transporting a great number of protestant Saltburghers, (who had fled their native country on account of a persecution raised against them on the score of their religion) to the infant colony of Georgia. The session ended on the 14th of June. On February 1, this year, died Augustus II. king of Poland, which gave rise to a dreadful war in Europe. Three parties were formed on this occasion; one in favour of Stanislaus, another for the elector of Saxony, and a third for a native of Poland, exclusive of Stanislaus, who was then in France, and was at last proclaimed king of Poland. Being his most Christian majesty's father-in-law, he was greatly assisted by that monarch, and arrived by land at Warsaw. Immediately the French king's troops under the duke of Berwick marched to the Rhine, and were very successful. Their arms were equally triumphant in Italy. An alliance had been projected between France, Spain, and Sardinia, in order to raise Don Carlos to the thrones of Naples and Sicily. Duke de Villars commanded under the king of Sardinia in Italy, where their arms made a very rapid progress against the Imperialists, from whom they took many towns. About this time the earl of Chesterfield resigned his post of lord high steward; the duke of Bolton and lord Cobham were deprived of their regiments; and lord King resigning the office of chancellor, it was conferred on Mr. Talbot, together with the title of a baron. The parliament was opened on the 17th of
1734 January. In this session, which was no less fertile in disputes between the ministry and opposition than any of the preceding, a bill to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing was carried through both houses, and passed into a law for three years. On the 16th of April the session ended, soon after which the parliament was dissolved. About this time lord Stair was deprived of his regiment of dragoons for his conduct in parliament. On the continent, king Sta-

nislaus was obliged to fly secretly from Dantzic, and leave the crown of Poland to Augustus elector of Saxony. The French were very successful in Germany. Prince Eugene commanded the Imperial army; and the duke of Berwick, who headed that of France, was killed before Philipsburgh. There was a very bloody campaign in Italy. Don Carlos took possession of Naples, of which his Catholic majesty had declared him king. Count de Merci, who commanded the Imperialists, was slain in the battle of Parma. Marshal Broglio, a French general, was routed, and lost about 2000 men. The great success of the French was owing chiefly to the bravery and conduct of the king of Sardinia. England, during these transactions, preserved a neutrality; and kept up a great naval force under the command of Sir John Norris, an able, though not a successful commander. Negociations were entered into at the Hague for peace. Considerable armaments were carrying on in England, in order to preserve its tranquillity. The Pretender's eldest son served with peculiar marks of distinction in the army of Don
1735 Carlos. The new parliament was opened on Jan. 14. The election of the 16 Scotch peers engrossed the attention of the public and the parliament for some time. Great alterations were made in the mutiny-bill; the officers who enlisted men were required to carry every person who entered, before a magistrate, in order for such person to declare his assent or dissent. His majesty was addressed on the Spanish depredations; but the session breaking up on May 15, nothing was done in that matter. Soon after, the king visited his German dominions, leaving the queen regent. The conferences still continued at the Hague; where at last a suspension of arms was agreed on, during which the negociations for a general peace in Germany and Italy were continued. A quarrel breaking out between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, the latter applied for assistance to the king of Great Britain, who sent Sir John Norris, with a
1736 powerful squadron, to Lisbon. The parliament met on Jan. 15, and repealed the old statutes of England and Scotland against conjuration, witchcraft, and dealing with evil spirits; and passed an act for restraining the retail of spirituous liquors, the mortmain act, another for the prevention of smuggling, and another for building a bridge at Westminster. The session closed on May 20, soon after which the king paid a visit to his German dominions. On the 27th of April the prince of Wales was married to the princess of Saxe Gotha. The other remarkable incidents of this year were these: the king erected a new post of honour, entitled field-marshal of the armies of Great Britain. A great disturbance happened at Edinburgh, occasioned by the execution of one Wilson, a smuggler. Porteus, captain of the city-guard, having commanded the soldiers to fire among the populace, several innocent persons were killed. Porteus, being tried for his life, was found guilty; but being respited by the queen (then regent,) the mob forced open the prison doors, dragged forth Porteus, and hung him upon a dyer's pole; at which outrage her majesty and the administration were greatly offended. There now started up a new state phenomenon, Theodore Baron Stein, born near Cologn, in Germany. He had landed in Corsica, subject to the Genoese, who had treated the Corsicans with great rigour. The baron, being received with open arms by the insurgents, was elected, and crowned their king; upon which he headed their troops. Failing afterwards in his promises of men, money, &c. the Corsicans grew weary of him; whereupon he left their island. He had the air of a great man, but his parts were not shining, his principal talent being a little cunning; besides which, he was insolent and cruel. By this time all the belligerent powers in Italy had agreed to the preliminaries of peace concluded between the emperor and France. Don Carlos was crowned king of Sicily; Stanislaus abdicated the crown of Poland; and Augustus was universally acknowledged sovereign of that kingdom. The preliminaries were approved and accepted by the diet of the empire; the king of Spain sent orders for his troops to evacuate Tuscany; and the provinces in Italy yielded to the house of Austria. Prince Eugene, who had managed the interests of the Emperor on this occasion, did not live to see the happy fruits of his negociation. He died at Vienna, in April, at the age of seventy-three, leaving behind him the character of an invincible hero, and consummate politician. The beginning of this year was distinguished by a rupture in the royal family, occasioned by the prince of Wales carrying away the princess of Wales, then near her 1737
time, from Hampton-court, where their majesties resided, to St. James's, where she was that night delivered of the princess Augusta, afterwards princess of Brunswick. This breach was greatly widened by a motion being made in parliament (which was opened by commission Feb. 1.) to settle 100,000l. per annum on the prince of Wales, in the same manner that his majesty had enjoyed it before his accession to the throne. This motion, however, was negatived. The most remarkable bills passed this session were, a bill for punishing the magistrates and city of Edinburgh on account of the murder of captain Porteus; and another for limiting the number of playhouses, and subjecting all dramatic pieces to the inspection of the lord-chamberlain, commonly called the *Playhouse Bill*. In February died lord-chancellor Talbot, universally lamented, who was succeeded on the bench by lord Hardwicke: and on Nov. 20, died queen Caroline, in the 55th year of her age. The affair of one Jenkins, 1738
who was said to have had his ears cut off by the crew of a Spanish guarda-costa, and who appeared at the bar of the house of commons, excited great indignation both in that assembly and in the whole nation. Petitions, complaining of the Spanish depredations, were presented to the house from various quarters. An address was presented to his majesty, who soon after sent a strong squadron to the Mediterranean. The effect of this vigorous disposition was, that in September preliminaries were signed for an accommodation between the courts of England and Spain. On the 24th of May (O. S.) his late majesty was born. On the 14th of Jan. the famous CONVENTION treaty 1739
was concluded between the courts of Great Britain and Madrid, which occasioned very warm debates in both houses of parliament, and against which petitions were presented from all parts of the kingdom. Disputes were carried so high in the house of commons, that many eminent members of the minority retired from parliament, and 40 peers entered their protest against the address for thanking his majesty for laying the Convention before them. Notwithstanding the Convention so recently concluded, the behaviour of the Spaniards was so insolent, that a rupture with them became inevitable. War was accordingly declared against Spain, and admiral Vernon sent in July with a squadron of ships to annoy their commerce and settlements in America, where in November he took the town of Porto Bello. Mr. Whitfield's followers first appeared, under the name of Methodists; and the close of this year and the beginning of the next, were distinguished by as great a frost as ever was known in England. A strong armament being sent against the Spa- 1740
nish West Indies, under lord Cathcart, occasioned the French to lay aside the neutrality they had before professed, and to declare in favour of the Spaniards, by sending a fleet of 12 large ships to their assistance. On the 8th of May,

the princess Mary was married by proxy to the prince of Hesse Cassel. In June advice was received from admiral Vernon, that he had bombarded Carthagena, and taken fort Chagre. On the 20th October, Charles VI. emperor of Germany, the last prince of the house of Austria, died at Vienna, and was succeeded in his hereditary dominions by his eldest daughter the archduchess Maria Theresa, married to the grand duke of Tuscany. Though she succeeded as queen of Hungary, by virtue of the pragmatic sanction, guaranteed by all the powers in Europe, her succession produced such contests as kindled a cruel war in the empire. The young king of Prussia was no sooner informed of the Emperor's death, than he entered Silesia at the head of twenty thousand men, seized certain fiefs to which his family laid claim, and published a manifesto, declaring that he had no intention to contravene the pragmatic sanction. The elector of Bavaria refused to acknowledge the archduchess as queen of Hungary and Bohemia. His majesty, in his speech to the parliament, declared strongly in this princess's favour: and 300,000l. were granted to enable him to support her. Debates ran very high this session against the minister and his measures. A strong protest was entered by 24 peers, warmly reflecting on Sir Robert Walpole's management during the course of the war; and a variety of motions were made in both houses, tending to shew the necessity of removing him from his majesty's presence and councils. The year 1741 was remarkable for general Wentworth and admiral Vernon's unsuccessful expedition against Carthagena, in which it is computed 20,000 British subjects lost their lives. The affairs of the continent were now more than ever embroiled. The queen of Hungary refusing to comply with the king of Prussia's demand of part of Silesia, that monarch prosecuted his conquests with great rapidity. France resolved to seize this opportunity of crushing the house of Austria. In order to prevent the queen of Hungary from receiving the promised succours from his Britannic majesty, she poured a numerous army into Westphalia, which produced a neutrality for Hanover; and the king of Great Britain promised to vote, at the ensuing election of an emperor, for the elector of Bavaria. The design of the French court was to raise this prince to the imperial dignity, and furnish him with such succours as should enable him to deprive the queen of Hungary of her hereditary dominions. With this view she sent two large bodies of troops into Germany: and the elector of Bavaria, seeing himself at the head of 70,000 men, declared war against her Hungarian majesty, and made so rapid a progress, that Vienna itself was threatened. Being joined by the elector of Saxony, he took Prague, and was crowned king of Bohemia. But by turning aside to Bohemia, instead of marching to Vienna, he entirely ruined his affairs. In the new parliament the minister was attacked with such spirit and vio-
1742 lence, that he resolved to resign. He still attended the house, till the decision of the Chippenham election, which was carried the 2d February against him, by one vote only. He had been treated with so little ceremony during the course of the debate, that he protested in the lobby he would never enter the house again; and prince Frederic declaring, that he thought Sir Robert Walpole so great a bar between his majesty and his people, that he could agree to no terms of reconciliation till he should be removed, Sir Robert resolved to retire from power, and gave up all his places. This he did accordingly on the 11th February, after having been created by his majesty baron of Houghton, viscount Walpole, and earl of Orford. The day after his resignation, the opposition had a grand meeting: the purport of which was to bring him to justice, and to execute their constitutional points. The heads of the opposition all met at court, when a reconciliation was made between his majesty and the prince of Wales. Sir Robert Walpole's removal did not alter the measures: but there were many changes in the higher employments. Mr. Sandys was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, lord Wilmington first lord of the treasury, lord Harrington lord president, lord Carteret secretary of state, the marquis of Tweedale secretary of state for Scotland, the duke of Argyle master of the ordnance, and Mr. Pulteney was restored to the dignity of a privy counsellor. A considerable promotion was made of general officers, and great changes in the inferior departments. An inquiry was made into the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, in the course of which it appeared that he had been guilty of many malpractices; but before the report of the committee, who sat for that purpose, was finished, the parliament was prorogued, and thus the inquiry dropped. On the 12th of February the elector of Bavaria was chosen emperor of Germany. However, the queen of Hungary's affairs had taken a very auspicious turn. A bloody battle was fought at Czaslau, between the king of Prussia and prince Charles, in which the former had the advantage. By the happy influence of his Britannic majesty, a treaty was concluded between Austria and Prussia, whereby Silesia was given up to the latter: to which treaty Saxony also acceded; and peace was proclaimed at Dresden, Sept. 17. This obliged the French to retire with great precipitation and loss to Prague, which prince Charles besieged with 60,000 men, there being 26,000 men in that city. Negociations were carried on between the generals on the respective sides. During the siege of Prague, the French made many desperate sallies; but being at last pressed by famine, Maillebois marched with 42,000 men to its relief. Count de Saxe then made his appearance at the head of a French army. Prince Charles turned the siege of Prague into a blockade. The Austrians, finding themselves too weak to continue the blockade before Prague, raised it; upon which the marshals Belleisle and Broglio marched out of that city, but were afterwards forced to return into it. Maillebois proved himself an able general during all this expedition. At last marshal Belleisle, with great skill and judgment, marched his army out of Prague, and reached Egra in 12 days without losing a man (according to his own account) except by the severity of the weather. In order to make a diversion in favour of the queen of Hungary, 16,000 British troops were embarked for the Netherlands, under the command of the earl of Stair, where they were joined by another body of Hanoverians and Hessians. A body of Austrians had also been before assembled in that country; but all these troops went into winter-quarters without executing any enterprise. Nov. 17, 1743, princess Louisa, his majesty's youngest daughter, was married by proxy to the prince royal of Denmark. The British fleet under Sir Chaloner Ogle was no ways fortunate in America. Commodore Knowles was sent out with a squadron of ships to attack La Guirre and Porto Cavallo, on the coasts of the Caraccas; but this attempt miscarried. He afterwards attacked Porto Cavallo, but without success. A revolution in the ministry took place this year, Mr. Pelham being placed at the head of the ministry. In the Netherlands, the English and French armies came to an engagement at the village of Dettingen. The order of battle, as directed by his Britannic majesty, was very masterly. The king, advancing to the front of his army, gave fresh spirits to the soldiers. The British troops fired too soon, upon the marching up of the enemy; when the French black musquetaires, detaching themselves from their lines, and galloping between the allied foot, were all

cut to pieces. The firing now became general; when the presence of his Britannic majesty, who was in the posts of the greatest danger, and behaved with the noblest intrepidity, fixed the fate of the day. Marshal Noailles shewed great bravery in this battle. The duke of Cumberland, being in the hottest of the engagement, was wounded in the calf of the leg. Hereupon marshal Noailles, after losing the flower of his army, ordered a retreat. In this battle the French lost 6000 men, and a multitude of officers, with some trophies; and the English 2500 men. France was now deprived of her ablest minister by the death of cardinal Fleury, who was succeeded by cardinal Tencin, a man of a proud, turbulent, and enterprising disposition. The former was always a friend to pacific measures, and has been accused of having neglected the military glory of France, and permitting her naval power to be almost annihilated. In 1744, commodore Anson returned from his expedition round the world. In September, 1740, he had sailed with a small squadron to the South Sea, in order to annoy the Spanish settlements of Chili and Peru. Two of his large ships, having been separated from him in a storm before he weathered Cape Horn, had put in at Rio de Janeiro, on the coast of Brazil, from whence they returned to Europe. Mr. Anson having undergone a dreadful tempest, which dispersed his fleet, arrived at the island of Juan Fernandez, where he was joined by the Gloucester, a ship of the line, a sloop, and a pink loaded with provisions. These were the remains of his squadron. He made prizes of several vessels; took and burned the little town of Payta; set sail from the coast of Mexico for the Philippine isles; and in this passage the Gloucester was abandoned and sunk: the other vessels had been destroyed, for want of men to navigate them; so that nothing now remained but the commodore's own ship, the Centurion, and that but very indifferently manned; for the crews had been horribly thinned by sickness. Incredible were the hardships and misery they sustained from the shattered condition of the ships, and the scorbutic disorder, when they reached the plentiful island of Tinian, where they were supplied with the necessary refreshments. Thence they prosecuted their voyage to the river of Canton in China, where the commodore ordered the ship to be sheathed and found means to procure a reinforcement of sailors. The chief object of his attention was the rich annual ship that sails between Acapulco and Mexico, and Manilla, one of the Philippine islands. In hope of intercepting her, he set sail from Canton, and steered his course back to the straights of Manilla, where she actually fell into his hands, after a short but vigorous engagement. The prize was called Nuestra Signorà de Cabadonga, mounted with 40 guns, manned with 600 sailors, and loaded with treasure and effects to the value of 313,000 pounds sterling: with this windfall he returned to Canton; from whence he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and prosecuted his voyage to England, where he arrived in safety. Meanwhile the French went on with vigour in every quarter: they opposed prince Charles of Lorrain; they interrupted his progress in his attempts to pass the Rhine, and gained some successes in Italy; but their chief expectations were placed in a projected invasion of England. An invasion therefore was actually projected. Charles, the son of the old Chevalier St. George, departed from Rome in the disguise of a Spanish courier, prosecuted his journey to Paris, and had an audience of the French king. The troops designed for this expedition amounted to 15,000: preparations were made for embarking them at Dunkirk, and some other of the nearest ports to England, under the eye of the young Pretender, and 7000 of the number actually went on board. The duke de Roquefeuille, with 20 ships of the line, was to see them landed safely in England; and count Saxe was to command them, when put ashore. The whole project, however, was disconcerted by the appearance of Sir John Norris with a superior fleet making up against them; the French fleet was obliged to put back, and a very hard gale of wind damaged their transports beyond redress. All hopes of invasion were now frustrated; and, at length, the French thought fit openly to declare war. But though fortune seemed to favour England on this occasion, yet on others she was not equally propitious. The combined fleets of France and Spain for some time fought the British armament, under admirals Matthews and Lestock, though with inferior force, and came off nearly upon equal terms. Such a parity of success in England was regarded as a defeat. Both the English admirals were tried by a court-martial. Matthews, who had fought the enemy with intrepidity, was declared incapable of serving for the future in his majesty's navy: Lestock, who had kept aloof, was acquitted with honour; for he had entrenched himself within the punctilios of discipline; he barely did his duty: a man of honour, when his country is at stake, should do more. The proceedings in the Netherlands were still more unfavourable. The French besieged and took Fribourg, before they went into winter-quarters; and early the next campaign invested the city of Tournay. The allies were resolved to prevent the loss of this city by a battle. Their army was inferior, and they were commanded by the duke of Cumberland. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, they marched towards the enemy, and took post in sight of the French, who were encamped on an eminence; the village of Antoine on the right, a wood on their left, and the town of Fontenoy before them. This advantageous disposition did not repress the ardour of the English; on the 30th day of April, the duke of Cumberland marched to the attack at two o'clock in the morning. The British infantry pressed forward, bore down all opposition, and for near an hour were victorious. Marshal Saxe was at that time sick of the same disorder of which he afterwards died. He visited all the posts in a litter; and saw, notwithstanding all appearances, that the day was his own. The English column, without command, by a mere mechanical courage, had advanced upon the enemy's lines, which formed an avenue on each side to receive them. The French artillery began to play upon this forlorn body; and though they continued a long time unshaken, they were obliged to retreat about three o'clock in the afternoon. This was one of the most bloody battles that had been fought this age; the allies sustained a loss of near 12,000 men, among whom were lieutenant-general Sir James Campbell, major-general Ponsonby, the colonels Carpenter and Douglas, lieutenant-colonel Cee, and a great number of other officers. The victory cost the French an equal, if not a greater number of lives. The duke de Gramont, and three other lieutenant-generals, four major generals, and three brigadiers, were slain. Among the wounded were two lieutenant-generals, three major-generals, and thirty-six brigadiers and colonels; and but few of these long survived. This blow, by which Tournay was taken, gave the French a manifest superiority all the rest of the campaign, which they did not forego during the continuance of the war. The intended French invasion had roused all the attention of the English ministry, and nothing but loyalty breathed throughout the whole kingdom. The admirals Rowley and Warren had retrieved the honour of the British flag, and made several rich captures. Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton, in North America, a place of great consequence to the British com-

1744

1745

merce, surrendered to general Pepperel; while, a short time after, two French East India ships, and another from Peru laden with treasure, supposing the place still in possession of the French, sailed into the harbour, and their capture added to the English success. It was in this period of universal satisfaction, that the son of the old Pretender resolved to make an effort at gaining the British crown. Being furnished with some money, and still larger promises, from France, he embarked for Scotland on board a small frigate, accompanied by the marquis of Tullibardine, Sir Thomas Sheridan, and a few other desperate adventurers. For the conquest of the whole British empire, he brought with him seven officers, and arms for 2100 men. Fortune, which ever persecuted his family, seemed no way more favourable to him: his convoy, a ship of 60 guns, was so disabled in an engagement with an English man of war, called the Lion, that it returned to Brest, while he was obliged to continue his course to the western parts of Scotland; and landing on the coast of Lochabar, July 27, was in a little time joined by some chiefs of the Highland clans and their vassals. By means of these chiefs, therefore, he soon saw himself at the head of 1500 men; and invited others to join him by his manifestos, which were dispersed throughout all the Highlands. The ministry was no sooner confirmed of the truth of his arrival, which at first they could scarcely be induced to believe, than Sir John Cope was ordered to oppose his progress. In the mean time, the young adventurer marched to Perth, where the unnecessary ceremony was performed of proclaiming the Chevalier de St. George, his father, king of Great Britain. The rebel army descending from the mountains, seemed to gather as it went. They advanced towards Edinburgh, which they entered without opposition. Here too the pageantry of proclamation was performed, August 17, in which he promised to dissolve the Union, and redress the grievances of the country. But, though he was master of the capital, yet the citadel, which goes by the name of the Castle, a strong fortress built upon a rock, and commanded by general Guest, braved all his attempts. In the mean time Sir John Cope, who had pursued them to the Highlands, but declined meeting them in their descent, now reinforced by two regiments of dragoons, resolved to march towards Edinburgh, and give them battle. The young adventurer, unwilling to give him time to retreat, attacked him near Prestonpans, about twelve miles from the capital, and, in a few minutes, put him and his troops totally to the rout. This victory, in which the king lost about 500 men, gave the rebels great influence; and had the Pretender taken advantage of the general consternation, and marched towards England, the consequence might have been dangerous to the safety of the state; but he spent the time at Edinburgh, seeming to enjoy the useless parade of royalty, pleased at being addressed and treated as a king. By this time he was joined by the earl of Kilmarnock, the lords Elcho, Balmerino, Ogilvy, Pitsligo, and the eldest son of the lord Lovat. While the young pretender thus trifled away the time at Edinburgh, (for all delays in dangerous enterprises are even worse than defeats) the ministry of Great Britain took every possible measure to defeat his intentions. Six thousand Dutch troops, that had come over to the assistance of the crown, were sent northward, under the command of general Wade; but, as it was then said, these could lend no assistance, as they were, properly speaking, prisoners of France, and upon their parole not to oppose that power for the space of one year. However this be, the duke of Cumberland soon after arrived from Flanders, and was followed by another detachment of dragoons and infantry; volunteers in different parts of the kingdom employed themselves in the exercise of arms; and every county exerted a generous spirit of indignation, both against the ambition, the religion, and the allies of the young adventurer. In the mean time, Charles went forward with vigour; and, resolving to make an irruption into England he entered it by the western border. On the 6th day of November, Carlisle was invested, and in less than three days it surrendered. Here he found a considerable quantity of arms, and was declared king of Great Britain. General Wade, being apprised of his progress, advanced across the country from the opposite shore; but receiving intelligence that the enemy were two days march before him, he retired to his former station. The young Pretender now resolved to proceed, having received assurances from France, that a considerable body of troops would be landed on the southern coast of Britain, to make a diversion in his favour; and flattered with the hopes of being joined by a large body of English malcontents, as soon as he should make his appearance among them. Leaving therefore a small garrison in Carlisle, which he should rather have left defenceless, he advanced to Penrith, marching on foot in an Highland garb, and continued his irruption till he came to Manchester where he established his head-quarters. He was here joined by about 200 Englishmen, who were formed into a regiment, under the command of Colonel Townley. From thence he prosecuted his rout to Derby, intending to go by the way of Chester into Wales, where he hoped for a great number of adherents. He was by this time advanced within 100 miles of the capital, which was filled with terror and confusion. The king resolved to take the field in person. The volunteers of the city were incorporated into a regiment. The practitioners of the law agreed to take the field, with the judges at their head. Even the managers of the theatres offered to raise a body of their dependents for the service of their country. Yet these combinations only served as instances of the national terror; for the trading part of the city, and those concerned in the money corporations, were overwhelmed with dejection. They could hope for little safety in the courage or discipline of a militia; especially as they every hour dreaded an invasion from France, and an insurrection of the Roman Catholics, and other friends to the expelled family. This therefore was the moment for the advancement of the adventurer's enterprise. Had he marched up to the capital, he would undoubted have been joined by several secretly attached to his cause. But he determined once more to retreat to Scotland; and thus his scheme was defeated. In fact, he was but nominally the leader of the forces. His generals, the chiefs of Highland clans, were, from their education, ignorant; and from their independency, obstinate. They each embraced peculiar systems, and began to contend with each other for the preeminence; so that, after violent disputes, they resolved to march back. They effected their retreat to Carlisle without any loss; and from thence crossed the rivers Eden and Solway into Scotland. In this irruption, however, they preserved all the rules of war; they desisted, in a great measure, from rapine, levied contributions, and, in the usual form, left a garrison in Carlisle at their retreat; which, a short time after, to the number of 400, surrendered to the duke of Cumberland prisoners at discretion. The Pretender being returned to Scotland, proceeded to Glasgow; from which city he exacted severe contributions. Advancing to Stirling, he was joined by lord Lewis Gordon, at the head of some forces which had been assembled in his absence. Other clans, to the number of two thousand, came in likewise; Spain sent him some supplies of money; and, in one or two skirmishes with the royalists, his generals came off

with victory; so that his affairs once more seemed to wear an aspect of success. Being joined by lord John Drummond, he invested the castle of Stirling, commanded by general Blakeney; but his forces, being unused to sieges, consumed much time to no purpose. General Hawley, who commanded a considerable body of forces near Edinburgh, undertook to raise the siege. He advanced towards the rebel army, and rendezvoused his whole forces at Falkirk, while the rebels lay encamped at no great distance. After two days mutually examining each other's strength, the rebels, on Jan. 17, came on *in full spirits* to attack the king's army. The Pretender, who stood in the front line, gave the signal to fire; and the first volley served to put Hawley's forces into confusion. The horse retreated with precipitation, and fell in upon their own infantry: the rebels followed their blow; and the greatest part of the royal army fled with the utmost precipitation. They retired in confusion to Edinburgh, leaving the field of battle, with part of their tents and artillery, to the rebels. This was the end of all their triumphs. But a new scene of conduct was now going to open; for the duke of Cumberland, at that time the favourite of the English army, had put himself at the head of the troops at Edinburgh, which consisted of about fourteen thousand men. He resolved therefore to come to a battle as soon as possible; and marched forward, while the young adventurer retired at his approach. The duke advanced to Aberdeen, where he was joined by the duke of Gordon, and some other lords, attached to his family and cause. After having refreshed his troops there for some time, he renewed his march: and in twelve days came upon
1746 the banks of the deep and rapid river Spey. This was a place where the rebels might have disputed his passage; but they seemed now totally void of all counsel and subordination, without conduct, and without expectation. The duke still proceeded in his pursuit; and, at length, had advice that the enemy had advanced from Inverness to the plain of Culloden, which was about nine miles distant, and there intended to give him battle. On
April 5, this plain the Highlanders were drawn up in order of battle, to the number of eight thousand men, in thirteen divisions, supplied with pieces of artillery. The battle began about one o'clock in the afternoon; the cannon of the king's army did dreadful execution among the enemy; while theirs, being but ill served, was ineffectual. One of the greatest errors in all the Pretender's warlike measures, was his subjecting undisciplined troops to the forms of artful war, and thus repressing their native ferocity, from which alone he could hope for success. After they had stood the English fire for some time, they at length became impatient for closer engagement; and about five hundred of them attacked the English left wing with their accustomed fierceness. The first line being disordered by this onset, two battalions advanced to support it, and galled the enemy by a terrible and close discharge. At the same time the dragoons, under Hawley, and the Argyleshire militia, pulling down a park wall that guarded the enemy's flank, and which the rebels had left but feebly defended, fell in among them sword in hand, with great slaughter. In less than thirty minutes they were totally routed, and the field was covered with their wounded and slain, to the number of about three thousand men. The duke, immediately after the decisive action at Culloden, ordered six-and-thirty deserters to be executed; the conquerors spread terror wherever they came; and in a short time, the whole country round was one scene of slaughter, desolation, and plunder; justice seemed to be forgotten, and vengeance assumed the name. In the mean time, the unhappy fugitive adventurer wandered from mountain to mountain, a wretched spectator of all these horrors, the results of his ill-guided ambition. He now underwent a similarity of adventures with Charles II. after the defeat at Worcester. He sometimes found refuge in caves and cottages, without attendants, and exposed to the mercy of peasants, who could pity but not support him. Sometimes he lay in forests with one or two companions of his distress, continually pursued by the troops of the conqueror, as there were thirty thousand pounds bid for his head. Sheridan, an Irish adventurer, was he who kept most faithfully by him, and inspired him with courage to support such incredible hardships. He was obliged to trust his life to the fidelity of above fifty individuals. One day having walked from morning till night, pressed by hunger, and worn by fatigue, he ventured to enter a house, the owner of which he well knew was attached to the opposite party; "The son of your king," said he, entering, "comes to beg a bit of bread and clothes. I know your present attachment to my adversaries, but I believe you have sufficient honour not to abuse my confidence, or to take advantage of my misfortunes. Take these rags, that have for some time been my only covering, and keep them. You may, probably, restore them to me one day, when seated on the throne of the kings of Great Britain." His host was touched with his distress, assisted him as far as he was able, and never divulged the secret. In this manner he wandered among the frightful wilds of Glengary, for near six months, often hemmed round by his pursuers, but still finding some expedient to save him from captivity and death. At length, a privateer of St. Malo, hired by his adherents, arrived in Lochnanach, in which he embarked, and arrived at France in safety. While the prince thus led a wandering and solitary life, the scaffolds and the gibbets were bathed with the blood of his adherents; seventeen officers of the rebel army were executed at Kennington Common, in the neighbourhood of London, whose constancy in death gained more proselytes to their cause than perhaps their victories could have done. Nine were executed at Carlisle; six at Brampton; seven at Penrith; and eleven at York. A few obtained pardons; and a considerable number were transported to the plantations. The earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, with the lord Balmerino, were tried by their peers, and found guilty. Cromartie was pardoned; the other two were beheaded on Tower-hill. Kilmarnock, either from conviction, or from the hope of pardon, owned his crime, and declared his repentance of it. On the other hand, Balmerino, who had from his youth up been bred to arms, died in a more daring manner. When his fellow-sufferer, as commanded, exclaimed, "God bless king George," Balmerino still held fast to his principles, and cried out, "God bless king James," and suffered with the utmost intrepidity. Lord Lovat, and Mr. Radcliff, the titular earl of Derwentwater, suffered the same fate with equal resolution.—The flames of war still continued to rage upon the continent with their accustomed violence. The French went forward with rapid success, having reduced almost the whole Netherlands to their obedience. In vain the Dutch negociated, supplicated, and evaded war; they saw themselves stripped of all those strong towns which defended their dominions from invasion; and they now lay almost defenceless, ready to receive terms from their conquerors. The people, in several towns, inflamed almost to tumult and sedition, compelled their magistrates to declare for the prince of Orange as stadtholder captain-general, and admiral of the United Provinces. The vigorous consequences of this resolution immediately appeared: all commerce with the French was prohibited; the Dutch army was augmented; and orders were issued to

1747 commence hostilities against the French by sea and land. About this time the English made an unsuccessful expedition into France, in order to attack Port l'Orient, in which they came off without any honour. The French gained a considerable victory at Roucroux, in Flanders, over the allies, although it procured them no real advantage; and it cost them a greater number of lives than those whom they obliged to retire. The Dutch, in this general conflict, seemed the greatest losers. A victory gained over the allies at La Feldt served to reduce them to a still greater degree of distrust of their generals, than they had hitherto shown; but the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, the strongest fortification of Dutch Brabant, and which put the French in possession of the whole navigation of the Scheldt, threw them almost into despair. But these victories in favour of France were counterbalanced with almost equal disappointments. In Italy, the French general, marshal Belleisle's brother, at the head of 34,000 men, attempted to penetrate into Piedmont; but his troops were put to the rout, and he himself slain. The French king equipped an unsuccessful armament for the recovery of Cape Breton; and, not discouraged by this failure, fitted out two squadrons, one to make a descent upon the British colonies in America, and
1748 the other to assist the operations in the East Indies. These, however, were attacked by Anson and Warren, and nine of their ships were taken. Soon after this, commodore Fox, with six ships of war, took above 40 French ships laden from St. Domingo; and this loss was soon after followed by another defeat, which the French fleet sustained from admiral Hawke, in which seven ships of the line and several frigates were taken. This variety of success served to make all the powers at war heartily desirous of peace. An accommodation was therefore resolved upon: and the contending powers agreed to come to a congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the earl of Sandwich and Sir Thomas Robinson assisted as plenipotentiaries from the king of Great Britain. This treaty, which takes its name from that city, was concluded on the 7th day of October; a lasting instance of precipitate counsels, and English humility. In 1749, a misunderstanding began to break out afresh between his majesty and the prince of Wales, whose servants, with a few independent country gentlemen, now began to form a new opposition in the house of commons. The colony of Nova Scotia was now planted; which, however, neither answered the expectations of the public or its projectors, and which in some measure proved the origin of the war that broke out in 1755. There were great party-riots at this time, particularly at Litchfield races, where the duke of Bedford was grossly assaulted. In 1750, Mr. Pelham planned and executed a scheme for lightening what was then considered *the immense load* of the national debt. This year the attention of the public was very much engrossed by the Westminster election, in which Lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput were competitors. The month of February was rendered remarkable by two shocks of an earthquake, that were very sensibly felt in the cities of London and Westminster, and their environs. The month of May was distinguished by a pestilential fever that arose from a contagion among the prisoners tried at the Old Bailey, and which proved fatal to the lord mayor of London, one alderman, two judges, several lawyers, and a considerable number of spectators that attended the session. Disputes first began to arise this year between the courts of England and France respecting the limits of Nova Scotia. On the 20th of March, 1751, Frederic prince of Wales died of a pleuritic disorder, in the 46th year of his age. He was possessed of every amiable quality which could engage the affection of the people: a tender and obliging husband, a fond parent, a kind master, liberal, generous, candid, and humane; a munificent patron of the arts; an unwearied friend to merit; well disposed to assert the rights of mankind in general, and warmly attached to the interest of Great Britain. His royal highness left issue, 1. Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737, married to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, Jan. 16, 1764, and afterwards mother of the late unhappy Queen Caroline, consort of George IV.; died March 23, 1813. 2. His late Majesty George III. born May 24, 1738, old style. 3. Edward duke of York, born March 14, 1739; died Sept. 17, 1767. 4. Elizabeth Caroline, born in Dec. 1740; died Sept. 4, 1759. 5. William Henry, duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married to the countess of Waldegrave, natural daughter of Sir E. Walpole, K. B.; died Aug. 25, 1805. 6. Henry Frederic, duke of Cumberland, born Nov. 7, 1745, married in Nov. 1771, to Mrs. Horton, a widow, and daughter of lord Irnham; died Sept. 1790. 7. Louisa Anne, born March 8, 1749; since dead. 8. Frederic William, born May 13, 1750; died Dec. 31, 1765. 9. Caroline Matilda, born July 11, 1751, old style; married Oct. 1, 1766, to Christian VII. king of Denmark, from whom she was repudiated in 1772, and died in 1775. The prince of Orange also died in October, in the 41st year of his age. In May, an act passed for changing the style from Old to New, and regulating the commencement of the year, by sinking 11 days in Sept. 1752, and afterwards beginning the year on the 1st of January. The scrutiny relative to lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput, which had been carried on with great acrimony, terminated, and the former took his seat in parliament. Mr. Crowle, one of Sir George's counsel, was forced to ask pardon on his knees at the bar of the house of commons; which Mr. Murry, brother to lord Elibank, refusing to do, he was committed close prisoner to Newgate. This year, Miss Blandy, for poisoning her father, and Miss Jefferies, with one Swan, for murdering her uncle, were executed. In 1753 passed the two famous bills for naturalizing the Jews, and for preventing clandestine marriages: the former, however, was afterwards repealed. This year too was rendered remarkable by the romantic affair of Elizabeth Canning, a wench who pretended that on New-year's day she had been seized by two men, under Bedlam Wall, who tore off her clothes, gagged her, and carried her to Enfield-Wash; where ('twas wildly affirmed) she had subsisted almost a month on only a quartern loaf. On this occasion one Mary Squires, a gipsy, was tried, and sentenced to die, but afterwards reprieved, to the great joy of all persons of sense and humanity; and Canning being tried for perjury, was transported for life in 1754. The society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was founded about this time. In 1754, the public of England sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Pelham, who was succeeded as prime minister by his brother the duke of Newcastle. About this time intelligence arrived which excited the most vivid emotions of grief and compassion amongst all ranks throughout the nation. On the 1st of Nov. 1755, two tremendous shocks of earthquake almost destroyed the city of Lisbon; they continued for near a quarter of an hour, and were immediately followed by a most extraordinary rise and inundation of the Tagus. In the space of a few minutes, a vast number of churches, monasteries, and many thousand private houses, were thrown to the ground. It was computed that ten thousand of the inhabitants were killed by the fall of the buildings, or swallowed up in the chasms formed by the numerous and horrid partings of the earth. The parliament of Great Britain generously voted the sum of 100,000l. for the use of the distressed inhabitants of that metropolis. "Amidst the millions expended

for the purposes of devastation and destruction," says a modern writer, "a vote of this description seems as a paradise blooming in the wild." The barefaced encroachments of the French, who had built forts on our back settlements in America, and the dispositions they made for sending over vast bodies of veteran troops to support those encroachments, produced a wonderful spirit in England; especially after admiral Boscawen was ordered with 11 ships of the line, besides a frigate and two regiments, to sail to the banks of Newfoundland, where he came up with and took two French men of war, the rest of their fleet escaping up the river St. Lawrence, by the straits of Belleisle. No sooner was it known that hostilities were begun, than the public of England poured their money into the government's loan; and orders were issued for making general reprisals in Europe as well as in America, and that all the French ships, whether outward or homeward bound, should be stopped and brought into British ports. These orders were so effectual, that, before the end of the year 1755, above 300 of the richest French merchant ships, and above 8000 of their best sailors, were brought into British ports. This well-timed measure had such an effect, that the French had neither hands to navigate their merchantmen, nor to man their ships of war; for, about two years after, near 30,000 French seamen were found to be prisoners in England. In July, general Braddock, who had been injudiciously sent from England to attack the French, and reduce the forts on the Ohio, was defeated and killed by falling into an ambuscade of the French and Indians near Fort du Quesne; but major-general Johnson defeated a body of French near Crown Point, of whom he killed about 1000. On the 18th of May, 1756, Great Britain declared war solemnly against France. The English at this time could not be said to have any first minister; some great men agreed in nothing but in opposing the measures of the cabinet. The English navy in 1755 consisted of one ship of 110 guns, five of 100 guns each, thirteen of 90, eight of 80, five of 74, twenty-nine of 70, four of 66, one of 64, thirty-three of 60, three of 54, twenty-eight of 50, four of 44, thirty-five of 40, and forty-two of 20, four sloops of war of 18 guns each, two of 16, eleven of 14, thirteen of 12, and one of ten, besides a great number of bombketches, fire-ships, and tenders; a force sufficient to oppose the united maritime strength of all the powers of Europe; whilst that of the French, even at the end of this year, and including the ships then upon the stocks, amounted to no more than six ships of 80 guns, twenty-one of 74, one of 72, four of 70, thirty-one of 64, two of 60, six of 50, and thirty-two frigates. In proportion as the spirits of the public were elevated by those invincible armaments, they were sunk with an account that the French had landed 11,000 men in Minorca, to attack Fort St. Philip there; that admiral Byng, who had been sent out with a squadron, at least equal to that of the French, had been baffled if not defeated by their admiral Galissionière, and that at last Minorca was surrendered by general Blakeney. The English were far more alarmed than they ought to have been at those events. The loss of Minorca was more shameful, than detrimental to the kingdom; but the public outcry was such, that the king gave up Byng to policy, under the character of public justice, and he was shot at Portsmouth for cowardice. It was about this time that Mr. Pitt was placed, as secretary of state, at the head of the administration. He had been long known to be a bold speaker, and he soon proved himself to be a spirited minister. The miscarriages in the Mediterranean had no consequence but the loss of Fort St. Philip, which was more than repaired by the vast success of the English privateers both in Europe and America. The successes of the English in the East Indies, under colonel Clive, were almost incredible. He defeated Suraja Dowla, nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, and placed Jaffier Ally Cawn in the ancient seat of the new nabobs of those provinces. Suraja Dowla, who was in the French interest, was, a few days after his being defeated, taken by the new nabob, Jaffier Ally Cawn's son, and put to death. This event laid the foundation of the present amazing extent of riches and territory which the English now possess in the East Indies. Mr. Pitt introduced into the cabinet a new system of operations against France, than which nothing could be better calculated to restore the spirits of his countrymen, and alarm their enemies. Far from dreading an invasion, he planned an expedition for carrying the arms of England into France itself, and the descent was to be made at Rochfort, under general Sir John Mordaunt, who was to command the land troops. Nothing could be more promising than the dispositions for this expedition. It sailed on the 8th of Sept. 1757, and admiral Hawke brought both the sea and land forces back on the 6th of Oct. to St. Helen's, without the general making an attempt to land on the coast of France. He was tried and acquitted, without the public murmuring; so high an opinion had the people of the minister, who, to do him justice, did not suffer a man or ship belonging to the English army or navy to lie idle. Jan. 6, 1757, the French king was stabbed in his side, as he was getting into his coach, by one Damien, who, though evidently a maniac, was punished with most cruel and exquisite tortures. The French having attacked the electorate of Hanover with a powerful army, merely because his Britannic majesty refused to wink at their encroachments in America, the English parliament, in gratitude, voted large supplies of men and money in defence of the electoral dominions. The duke of Cumberland had been sent thither to command an army of observation; but he had been so powerfully pressed by a superior army, that he found himself obliged to lay down his arms; and the French, under the duke of Richelieu, took possession of that electorate and its capital. At this time a scarcity next to a famine raged in England; and the Hessian troops, who, with the Hanoverians, had been sent to defend the kingdom from an invasion intended by the French, remained still in England. So many difficulties concurring, in 1758, a treaty of mutual defence was agreed to between his majesty and the king of Prussia, in consequence of which the parliament voted 670,000l. to his Prussian majesty; and also voted large sums, amounting in the whole to near two millions a year, for the payment of 50,000 of the troops of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Gotha, Wolfenbuttel, and Buckeburg. This treaty, which proved afterwards very burdensome to England, was intended to unite the protestant interest in Germany. George II. with the consent of his Prussian majesty, pretending that the French had violated the convention concluded between them and the duke of Cumberland, at Closterseven, ordered his Hanoverian subjects to resume their arms, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, a Prussian general, who instantly drove them out of Hanover; and the duke of Marlborough, after the English had repeatedly insulted the French coasts, by destroying their stores and shipping at St. Maloes and Cherbourg, marched into Germany, and joined prince Ferdinand with 12,000 British troops, which were afterwards increased to 25,000. A sharp war ensued. The English every where performed wonders, and, according to the accounts in the London Gazette, they were every where victorious; but nothing decisive followed, and the enemy opened every campaign with advantage.

Even the battle of Minden, the most honourable to the victors, perhaps, in the English annals, in which about 7000 English defeated 80,000 French regular troops in fair battle, contributed nothing to the conclusion of the war, or towards weakening the French in Germany. The English bore the expense of the war with cheerfulness, and applauded Mr. Pitt's administration, because their splendid successes in every other part of the globe demonstrated that he was in earnest. Admiral Boscawen and general Amherst, in August 1758, reduced and demolished Louisburg, in North America, which had been restored to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and took five or six French ships of the line. Frontenac and Fort du Quesne, in the same quarter, fell also into the hands of the English: acquisitions that far overbalanced a check which the English received at Ticonderago, and the loss of about 300 of the English guards at St. Cas, as they were returning under general Bligh from the coast of France. The English affairs in the East Indies this year proved equally fortunate. The lords of the admiralty received letters from thence, with an account of Admiral Pocock engaging the French fleet near Fort St. David's March 29, in which engagement a French man of war, called the Bienaimé, of 74 guns, was so much damaged that they ran her on shore; the French had 600 killed and wounded on this occasion, and the English only 29 killed and 89 wounded; that on August 3d following, he engaged the French fleet a second time near Pondicherry; when after a brisk firing of ten minutes, the French bore away with all the sail they could make, and got safe into the road of Pondicherry; the loss of the French in this engagement was 540 killed and wounded, and that of the English only 147; and that, on December 14 following, general Lally, commander of the French army in those parts, marched to besiege Madras, which was defended by the English colonels Lawrence and Draper; and after a brisk cannonade, which lasted till February 16 following, the English having received a reinforcement of 600 men, general Lally thought proper to raise the siege, and retire with precipitation, leaving behind him 40 pieces of cannon. The year 1759 was introduced by the taking of the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, by commodore Keppel. Three capital expeditions had been planned for this year in America, and all of them proved successful. One of them was against the French islands of the West Indies, where Guadaloupe was reduced. The second expedition was against Quebec, the capital of French Canada. The command was given, by the minister's advice, to general Wolfe, a young officer of a truly military genius. Wolfe was opposed with far superior forces by Montcalm, the best and most successful general the French had. Though the situation of the country which Wolfe was to attack, and the works the French threw up to prevent a descent of the English were deemed impreguable, yet Montcalm never relaxed in vigilance. Wolfe's courage and perseverance, however, surmounting incredible difficulties, he gained the heights of Abraham, near Quebec, where he fought and defeated the French army, but was himself killed; and general Monckton, who was next in command, being wounded, the completion of the French defeat, and the glory of reducing Quebec, was reserved for brigadier-general (afterwards lord viscount) Townsend. General Amherst, who was the first English general on command in America, conducted the third expedition. His orders were to reduce all Canada, and to join the army under general Wolfe on the banks of the river St. Lawrence. This he accomplished; and the French empire in North America became subject to Great Britain. The affairs of the French being now desperate, and their credit ruined, they resolved upon an attempt to retrieve all by an invasion of Great Britain; but on August 18, 1759, admiral Boscawen attacked the Toulon squadron, commanded by M. de la Clue, near the straits of Gibralter, took Le Centaur of 74, Le Temeraire of 74, and Le Modeste of 74 guns, and burnt L'Ocean of 80, and Le Redoubtable of 74 guns. The rest of the fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line and three frigates, made their escape in the night. And on November 20, Sir Edward Hawke defeated the Brest fleet, commanded by admiral Conflans, off the island of Dumet, in the Bay of Biscay. The Formidable, a French man of war of 80 guns, was taken; the Thesée of 74, and the Superbe of 70 guns, were sunk; and the Soleil Royal of 80, and the Héros of 74 guns, were burnt. Seven or eight French men of war of the line got up the river Villaine, by throwing their guns overboard; and the rest of the fleet, consisting of five ships of the line and three frigates, escaped in the night. The English lost on this occasion, upon the shoals of the coasts, the Essex of 64, and the Resolution of 74 guns. After this engagement the French gave over all thoughts of their intended invasion of Great Britain. In February 1760, captain Thurot, a French marine adventurer, who had, with three sloops of war, alarmed the coasts of Scotland, and actually made a descent at Carrickfergus in Ireland, was, on his return, met, defeated, and killed, by captain Elliot, the commodore of three ships of inferior force. Every day's gazette added to the accounts of the success of the English, and the utter ruin of the French finances, which that government did not blush publicly to avow. In short, Great Britain now reigned as the sole mistress of the main, and had succeeded in every measure that had been projected for her own safety and advantage. The war in Germany, however, continued still as undecisive as it was expensive, and many in England began to consider it now as foreign to the internal interests of Great Britain. The French again and again shewed dispositions for treating, and the charges of the war, which now amounted to little less than 18,000,000l. sterling yearly, inclined the British ministry to listen to their proposals. A negociation was accordingly entered upon; but it proved abortive, as did many other projects for accommodation. On the 5th of May, earl Ferrers was executed at Tyburn, for the murder of Mr. Johnson his steward; and on the 25th of October 1760, George II. died suddenly, full of years and glory, in the 77th year of his age, and 33d of his reign. By his consort Wilhelmina Caroline, (daughter of John Frederick, margrave of Brandenburgh-Anspach,) to whom he was married on September 2, 1705, he had the following issue: 1. Frederick Lewis prince of Wales, &c. born at Hanover, January 20, 1706-7, and died March 20, 1750-1. 2. Ann, born November 2, 1709, married to Charles William, prince of Orange, March 14, 1734, and died January 12, 1759. 3. Amelia Sophia Eleonora, born May 30, 1711, and died October 31, 1786. 4. Elizabeth Caroline, born May 30, 1713, and died December 18, 1728. 5. William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721, and died October 31, 1765. 6. Mary, born February 22, 1722-3, married to Charles, prince of Hesse-Cassel, May 8, 1740, and died January 13, 1759. 7. Louisa, born December 27, 1724, and in November 1743, married to the prince royal, afterwards king of Denmark, by whom she was mother to king Christian VII.; she died December 8, 1751. Under George II. Great Britain may be said to

have attained her adult age; but she also began to exhibit that disposition for profuse expenditure, which has since proved detrimental to her finances, and to support which measures were resorted to, and have since been pursued, but little suitable to the genius and feelings of a free nation. The powers of the human mind were freely and fully exercised during this reign. Considerable progress was made in the mathematics and astronomy by Saunderson, Bradley, Maclaurin, Smith, and the two Simpsons. Among the clergy, Sherlock, Hoadley, Secker, Conybeare, and Warburton, Forster and Leland, were equally distinguished for their genius and erudition. Some curious discoveries in anatomy were made by the ingenuity and dexterity of Hunter and Munro; and surgery was brought to great perfection under the auspices of Cheselden and Sharpe. Among the literati, Young still survived, a venerable monument of poetical talent. Thomson, the poet of the Seasons, displayed a luxuriancy of genius in describing the beauties of nature. Akenside and Armstrong excelled in didactic poetry. Even the Epopœa did not disdain an English dress, but appeared to advantage in the Leonidas of Glover, and the Epigoniad of Wilkie. The public acknowledged a considerable share of dramatic merit in the tragedies of Young, Mallet, Home, and some other less distinguished authors. The exhibitions of the stage were improved to the most exquisite entertainment, by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly surpassed all his predecessors of this and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting; in the sweetness and variety of his tones; the irresistible magic of his eye; the fire and vivacity of his action; the elegance of attitude; and the whole pathos of expression. That Great Britain was not barren of poets at this period, appears from the detached performances of Johnson, Mason, Gray, the two Whiteheads, and the two Wartons, besides a great number of other bards, who have sported in lyric poetry, and acquired the applause of their fellow citizens. Even the female sex distinguished themselves by their taste and ingenuity. Miss Carter rivalled the celebrated Dacier in learning and critical knowledge; and Mrs. Lennox signalized herself by many successful efforts of genius, both in poetry and in prose. Johnson, inferior to none in philosophy, philology, poetry, and classical learning, stands foremost as an essayist, justly admired for the dignity, strength, and variety of his style, as well as for the agreeable manner in which he investigates the human heart, tracing every interesting emotion, and opening all the sources of morality. England was not defective in other arts that embellish and amuse. Music became a fashionable study, and its professors generally caressed by the public. Among the few natives of England who distinguished themselves by their talents in this art, Green, Howard, Arne, and Boyce, were the most remarkable. The British soil, which had hitherto been barren in the article of painting, now produced some artists of extraordinary merit. Hogarth excelled all the world in exhibiting the scenes of ordinary life in humorous historical designs. Hudson, Reynolds, and Ramsay, distinguished themselves by their superior merit in portraits; a branch that was successfully cultivated by many other English painters. The art of engraving was brought to perfection by Strange, and laudably practised by several other masters; and great improvements were made in mezzotinto, miniature, and enamel. Many fair monuments of sculpture or statuary were raised by Rysbrack, Roubilliac, and Wilton. Architecture, which had been cherished by the elegant taste of Burlington, soon became a favourite study, and many magnificent edifices were reared in different parts of the kingdom.

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales, was proclaimed king of Great Britain, October 26, 1760. The brighter the national glory was at the time of George the Second's death, the more arduous was the province of his successor. Born and bred in England, the young king had no prepossessions but for his native country, and an excellent education gave him true notions of its interest. He knew that neither the finances nor the population of England could long furnish men and money for supplying the necessity of the war, successful as it was; yet he was obliged to continue it, so as to bring it to a successful issue. Having chosen for his first minister the Earl of Bute, whom he had known ever since he began to know himself; almost the first act of his reign, was to convince the public, that the death of his predecessor should not relax the operations of the war. Accordingly, in 1761, the island of Belleisle, on the coast of France, surrendered to his majesty's ships and forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson; as did the important fortress of Pondichery, in the East Indies, to colonel Coote and admiral Stevens. The operations against the French West Indies still continued under general Monckton, lord Rollo, and sir James Douglass: and in 1762, the island of Martinico, till then deemed impregnable, with the islands of Grenada, Grenadillas, St. Vincent, and others of less note, were subdued by the British arms with inconceivable rapidity. By this time the celebrated family compact, among all the branches of the Bourbon family, had been concluded, and it was found necessary to declare war against Spain, who, although no principal in the quarrel, had scandalously abused her neutrality in favour of the French. A respectable armament was fitted out under admiral Pocock, having the earl of Albemarle on board to command the land forces; and the vitals of the Spanish monarchy were struck at by the reduction of the Havannah, the strongest and most important fort which his catholic majesty held in the West Indies. The capture of the Hermione, a large Spanish register-ship, bound from Lima to Cadiz, the cargo of which was valued at a million sterling, preceded the birth of the prince of Wales, his present Majesty; and the treasure passed in triumph through Westminster to the Bank the very hour he was born. The loss of the Havannah, with the ships and treasures there taken from the Spaniards, was succeeded by the reduction of Manilla, in the East Indies, by general Draper and admiral Cornish, with the capture of the Trinidad, reckoned worth three millions of dollars. To counteract these dreadful blows given to the family compact, the French and Spaniards opened their last resource, and invaded Portugal, which had been always under the peculiar protection of the British arms. This measure very much embarrassed the British ministry; but the armaments sent over for the defence of Portugal had no great difficulty in checking the progress of the Spaniards. Negociations for peace were resumed, and the necessity of concluding a pacification was acknowledged by all his majesty's ministers and privy counsellors, excepting two. Many difficulties were surmounted; but the equally useless and expensive war in Germany was continued between the French and English with greater fury than ever. The enemy, however, at last granted such terms as the British ministry thought admissible; a cessation of arms took place in Germany, and in all other quarters; and on the 10th of February, 1763, the definitive treaty of peace between his Britannic majesty, the king of France, and the king of Spain, was concluded at Paris, and acceded to by the king of Portugal. The ratifications were exchanged at Paris on the 10th of March, on the 22d, the peace was solemnly proclaimed at the usual places in Westminster and London; and the treaty having on the

18th been laid before the parliament, it met with the approbation of a majority of both houses. Never was the fortune of any nation higher than that of the British at this period. Besides rich possessions in the East and West Indies, with others on the coast of Africa, all enlarged by a series of extraordinary success, and confirmed by a perpetual treaty, without including Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, or the other islands of North America, her dominion extended over all that vast continent, which stretches from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea. But she was not long to enjoy this extent of empire: during the administration of Mr. Grenville, in 1765, a stamp duty imposed on the British colonies in America, laid the foundation of quarrels between the colonies and the mother country, which ended only in a total separation. In the course of the same year, the sovereignty of the Isle of Man was annexed to the crown of England; and, on account of the seizure of Mr. Wilkes's papers, general warrants, granted by secretaries of state, except in cases of high treason, were declared to be illegal. This triumph over the ministry, rendered Mr. Wilkes extremely popular; and "Wilkes and Liberty" was echoed from mouth to mouth throughout the kingdom. In 1768, he was elected to represent the county of Middlesex in parliament; but he was soon afterwards sent to the King's Bench prison, fined, and expelled the house of commons, for publishing No. 45, of the North Briton, which contained some severe animadversions on the king's speech. Mr. Wilkes's imprisonment expired in 1771, when he was chosen one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex; he was subsequently made an alderman, had his debts paid, served the office of lord mayor in 1775, and ultimately was elected chamberlain of London. In the year 1768, the house of commons committed the lord mayor and alderman Oliver to the Tower, for detaining and holding to bail one of their messengers, who had attempted to execute the speaker's warrant within the city, without the sanction of a magistrate. About the same time, the American colonists took up arms, in consequence of new duties imposed on tea, paper, glass, and other articles. Their first encounter with the British troops was on the 19th of April, 1775, at Concord, in New England, whither general Gage had sent a party to seize some military stores. This was little better than a skirmish, but as the Americans had the advantage it encouraged them to go on; and in the same year they met in congress, and assumed the title of *The United and Independent Colonies of North America.* Soon after the affair at Concord, the battle of Bunker's Hill took place, in which near 300 of the British officers and soldiers were killed. Hostilities continued with various success, till 1778, when the French entered into an alliance with the United Colonies, and the war assumed a new character. The year 1780 was remarkable for one of the most dreadful riots that ever happened in the city and suburbs of London. An association of Protestant Dissenters, with lord George Gordon at their head, while the nation was involved in real danger, alarmed themselves with fancied apprehensions of popery, and presented a petition signed by 100,000 persons, to repeal an act they had just passed in favour of the Catholics. They proceeded to the house in great order, on the 2d of June, and the president gave in their petition; but, in the course of the day, several lords and commoners were insulted by the mob. In the evening, the mob pulled down the Sardinian, and another Romish chapel. On the evening of the 5th, Lord Mansfield's and several other houses were sacked; and the next day the King's Bench prison, the New Bridewell, the Fleet prison, some popish chapels, and several papists' houses, were destroyed. Fires were seen blazing in every part of the capital, and the lawless mob were exacting contributions from the citizens, while the magistrates, and even the ministry, viewed these scenes of desolation with an inactivity that was astonishing. At length, however, their courage seemed roused, troops were called into London from all quarters, and were stationed in every part of the town. This step effectually checked the progress of the rioters; a great number of them were shot by the military, and others were taken, tried and executed. Lord George Gordon was also tried but acquitted. In 1782, the British affairs in America began to appear desperate, and every one seemed desirous of bringing it to a conclusion, except those who had been the cause of it. In the mean time, admiral Rodney defeated the French fleet under Count de Grasse, in the West Indies; four French ships were taken, one sunk; and a fifth, which had been taken, blew up. Admiral Hood also captured four, and admiral Barrington two ships of war, and ten sail under their convoy. The Count de Grasse was taken, and brought to England; but most of the prizes, with some of the British ships, were lost, in their passage to England, in a violent storm. The Spaniards, who had also engaged on the side of the Americans, took the Bahama Islands, and besieged Gibraltar with vigorous perseverance; till their efforts were rendered ineffectual by the bravery and conduct o general Elliot. He permitted them almost to complete their works on the land side, when he began such a heavy fire of carcasses, hot shot, and shells, that all their batteries were either damaged or destroyed. Soon after, another attack was made by ten floating batteries, built by the Spaniards at an enormous expence; but, by an incessant fire of red-hot balls from the besieged, most of them were set in flames, and great numbers of the men killed and blown up. In 1783, all parties being tired of the war, the provisional articles between England and America were made public; by which his Britannic majesty acknowledged the independence of the United States of North America. From this period to the year 1788, the time passed in political and party contentions, without producing any thing very material. Towards the close of this year, his majesty was seized with a violent attack of that derangement of intellect, which, soon after his accession, had slightly manifested itself, and which at subsequent periods continued to molest him, till at length it totally incapacitated him for his high station. The nation was thrown into general alarm by this calamity, and public prayers were most earnestly offered up to heaven for his recovery. On Sunday the 13th of July, 1788, about nine in the morning, without any eclipse, a dreadful darkness suddenly overspread several parts of France. It was the prelude of such a tempest as is unexampled in the temperate climates of Europe. Wind, rain, hail, and thunder, seemed to contend in impetuosity; but the hail was the great instrument of ruin; and instead of the rich prospects of an early autumn, the face of nature, in the space of an hour, presented the dreary aspect of universal winter. The soil was converted into a morass, the standing corn beaten into the quagmire, the vines broken to pieces, the fruit trees demolished, and unmelted hail lying in heaps like rocks of solid ice. Even the robust forest-trees were unable to withstand the fury of the tempest. The hail was composed of enormous, solid, and angular pieces of ice, some of them weighing from eight to ten ounces. The country people, beaten down in the fields on their way to church, amidst this concussion of the elements, concluded that the last day was arrived; and scarcely attempting to extricate themselves, lay despairing and half suffocated amidst the water and the mud, expecting the immediate dissolution of all things. The storm was irregular in

its devastations; for while several rich districts were laid entirely waste, some intermediate portions of country were comparatively little injured. The year 1789 opened with violent debates in both houses of parliament, on the mode of proceeding to business, in order to settle the regency during the unhappy indisposition of the king. This ferment continued till the 3d of Feb. when certain lords were appointed as commissioners to supply the place of the king, till a regent should be appointed. A bill was then brought into the house of commons, and afterwards sent to the lords, for appointing the prince of Wales regent under certain restrictions, which met with violent opposition in both houses. The bill, however, was in its last stage, when, on the 10th of March, his majesty sent a message to parliament, acquainting them with his happy recovery. The universal joy which this happy and unexpected event occasioned, was expressed by illuminations, such as had never been equalled before; and on the 23d April, (St. George's day) which had been set apart as a day of public thanksgiving, the king, with his royal consort, the members of his family and household, his ministers, most of the nobility and members of the house of Commons, went in solemn procession, through the city, to St. Paul's cathedral, to give praises to Almighty God for his Majesty's restoration. In 1790, an armament was prepared to act against Spain, on account of certain hostilities committed by the Spaniards (at Nootka Sound) on the north-western coast of America; but a negociation having taken place, the Spanish court agreed to an indemnification, and peace was re-established upon honourable terms. Another rupture had nearly broken out with Russia, in 1790, which was successfully terminated by negociation. In 1793, Great Britain was made a party in the war against the French Revolutionists; the dangerous principles which they propagated against monarchical and despotic governments; their public execution of Louis XVI. and their forcibly opening the navigation of the Scheldt, were made the ostensible motives for this measure, which his majesty announced in person to his parliament, on the 21st of June. Hostilities had, indeed, been already begun. War against Great Britain and Holland had been decreed, on the 1st Feb. in the French national convention; soon after which the duke of York set out for Holland, to take the command of the British forces destined to act with the allies, and after several hazardous enterprises commenced the siege of Valenciennes, on the 11th June, which surrendered on the 18th July following. The islands of Tobago, St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the West Indies were taken from the French, in the course of the summer. On the 19th of June the Nymph frigate, captain Pelew, of 36 guns, captured the Cleopatra French frigate of equal force, after a desperate action. In the beginning of September the British troops were unfortunate before Dunkirk, and compelled to retreat precipitately with a great loss of men, cannon, and stores. In Aug. Ld. Hood, in conjunction with the Spaniards, took possession by treaty, of the port of Toulon, but in the latter end of Nov. the allies were compelled to evacuate it, after burning ten of the French ships of the line, and doing other damage. On the evening of the 3d of Feb. 1794, a melancholy accident was occasioned at the Haymarket theatre from the great pressure of the crowd at the opening of the doors, by which 8 or 9 persons lost their lives, and 20 or 30 were severely bruised. In this year the islands of Martinico, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, were captured by the British commanders in those quarters; but the French recovered Gaudaloupe and some other islands, and committed great depredations on the British settlements on the coast of Africa. These transactions, however, were all eclipsed by the great naval victory of Earl Howe, on the 1st June over the French fleet; and during the public rejoicing for this victory, advices were received from lord Hood of the capture of the island of Corsica. The increased expenditure of government in support of a war, foreign from British interests, and repugnant to the genius of her revolutionary government, had long excited the dissatisfaction of the great body of the nation; and the necessity for a parliamentary reformation became daily more conspicuous. To effect this purpose, an extensive association had been formed, under the title of the "Corresponding Society;" of which the head-quarters were in London, with branches in nearly every town in the kingdom. This association speedily attracted the notice of ministers; and although Mr. Pitt, in his early years, had himself been a member of a society with the same professed object, he scrupled not, now that he was in high official authority, to exercise his power to crush the spirit, which before he had been assiduous to promote. Warrants from the secretary of state were therefore issued against the leading members of the Society; and many of them, including the celebrated John Horne Tooke, were, in the close of the year, tried for treason. Thomas Hardy, the secretary to the Society, standing foremost on the list, was tried and acquitted on the 5th of November, as were also the others on subsequent days. Their acquittal was considered as a triumph by the populace; but the ministry soon afterwards procured the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and many persons who had become obnoxious to them were shut up in prison, without being brought to trial. At this time the allies on the continent were defeated in every quarter, and the duke of York returned to England. On the 14th of March, 1795, an action took place between the English fleet under admiral Hotham, consisting of 14 ships of the line, and the French fleet of about the same number; but the advantage on the part of the English, owing to the stormy state of the weather, was but trifling. A large force, chiefly emigrants, was landed at Quiberon, to aid the royalists; but it was defeated with immense slaughter. On the 16th Sept. the Cape of Good Hope was taken by admiral Elphinstone and General Clarke; but on the 7th of October the English had the mortification to have a number of the homeward-bound Mediterranean fleet, richly laden, taken by a French squadron, with one of the convoy, of 74 guns. On the 29th of this month, as his majesty proceeded to open the session of parliament, he was grossly insulted by the populace with the cry of "Peace—Give us bread—No war—Down with George," &c. Several persons were taken into custody, among whom was Kid Wake, a journeyman printer, who being convicted of hissing, hooting, &c. was sentenced to five years imprisonment in Gloucester gaol, and to stand in the pillory. Soon after this, an act was passed for the preservation of his majesty's person, which was followed by another for preventing seditious meetings and assemblies. On the 22d of October, 1796, lord Malmsbury was sent to Paris, with a professed view to negociation; but the attempt, of which the sincerity was much doubted, proved abortive, and on the 31st intelligence was received of an attempt to invade Ireland by a French fleet of 17 ships of war, which anchored in Bantry Bay; but it did not make the threatened descent. In the beginning of 1797 the British arms under general Abercrombie and admiral Harvey were very successful in the West Indies: and on the 14th of February, a most signal victory was gained by Sir J. Jervis, (afterwards lord St. Vincent) over the Spaniards, who captured two ships of 112 guns, one of 84, and one of 74. Equal honour was done

to the British flag by admiral Duncan, on the 11th October, who gained a complete victory over the Dutch fleet under admiral de Winter, and took eleven of their ships. Previous to this latter victory a mutiny had arisen in the British fleet, and continued for some time, to the great distress of the nation and government; but it was quelled at last, and Parker the ring-leader, with many others, were executed. This year 1200 Frenchmen were landed at Fisgard, on the Welsh coast, and were made prisoners. Another attempt at negociation with the French was made, which proved, like the former, unsuccessful. In the month of August, great disturbances took place in Scotland, particularly at Tranent, in opposition to the balloting for the militia; in quelling which, many lives were lost. On the 19th of December his majesty, attended by both houses of parliament, went in state to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the naval victories obtained over the French, Dutch, and Spanish fleets. Affairs in Ireland were at this time deplorable: faction had long torn that unhappy country, and in the month of May, 1798, a rebellion broke out, which continued to rage for several months; but at last it was suppressed by the king's troops, after many thousands of infatuated creatures had perished. In the month of September about 1000 French troops landed in Ireland, and took possession of the town of Killala; but, after some successes over the king's troops, they were compelled to surrender to general Lake. Another and more powerful attempt was made, by a formidable armament from Brest: but, being attacked and defeated off the coast of Ireland, by the fleet under Sir J. B. Warren, all the hopes of the rebels were completely crushed. This year an expedition of about 1000 men was sent by the English to Ostend, to destroy the gates and sluices of the canal of Bruges. The object was effected, but the assailants were taken prisoners. This misfortune was amply compensated by naval successes in every quarter; but especially by the ever-memorable victory of lord Nelson (Aug. 2.) in the bay of Aboukir, over the French fleet, which had sailed from Toulon in May, with an army of 36,000 men, under general Buonaparte, and had landed them at Alexandria a few days before. The result of this brilliant action was seven ships of 74 guns taken; one of 80, and one of 74, burnt; besides two frigates of 36 guns sunk. Only four of the French fleet escaped. In the beginning of this year, a number of persons were arrested at Margate, on suspicion of treasonable intentions and practices; among whom were Mr. Arthur O'Connor, John Binns, John Alley, James Coigley (alias Morris, alias Favey) and Patrick Leary. After undergoing a trial at Maidstone, they were all acquitted, except Coigley, who was found guilty, and executed on the 6th of June. In 1799, the English power in India was greatly extended by the defeat of Tippoo Saib, who was slain in battle, and his capital was taken. In the latter end of the summer, an invasion of Holland was effected, by the combined English and Russian troops, under the duke of York; but, though at first successful, they found it afterwards expedient to evacuate the country. In the mean time the Dutch fleet fell into the hands of the British, under admiral Mitchell. In the month of October, general Buonaparte returned from Egypt, and having placed himself at the head of the government, soon after made proposals of peace in a letter to the king. This, however, was rejected by the British ministry, who incurred the general displeasure of the country for their conduct. On the 15th of December that great and virtuous man general Washington, the first president of the United States of America, died, in the 68th year of his age, after a short illness of only three days. In the year 1800, a legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was effected, after strong parliamentary opposition, and was decreed to take effect on the 1st of January, 1801, with the title of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. On the 15th of May, as his majesty entered his box at Drury-lane Theatre, a pistol was fired at him from the pit, by one James Hadfield, who had served under the duke of York; but, after a trial for high-treason, on the 26th of June, he was acquitted, on proof of his insanity. On the 14th of June, the French gained a memorable victory over the Austrians, at the battle of Marengo, in Italy, and on the Rhine were equally successful; which compelled the Austrians to make peace. About this time an expedition, under Sir James Pulteney, landed a body of troops near Ferrol; and having gained complete possession of the heights which command the place, and nothing was expected but a speedy possession of the town and shipping, a re-embarkation was ordered, to the great mortification of the troops, and to the great surprise of the public. In the beginning of 1801, a British force, under general Abercrombie and admiral Keith, sailed to the Mediterranean; and, on the 8th of March, effected a landing at Aboukir, in Egypt, in order to dispossess the French of that country; which was ultimately accomplished, after several sharp engagements, particularly that on the 21st of that month, in which the brave Abercrombie received a mortal wound, of which he died about a week after, the command devolving on general Hutchinson. In the beginning of this year, a confederacy was formed against England, by the Russians, Swedes, and Danes; and an embargo was laid upon all the ships of those nations in British ports. The object of the confederacy was to dictate a new maritime national law, to the prejudice of England. However, on the 12th of March, a fleet sailed from Yarmouth, under Sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, for the Baltic; and failing in an attempt to settle the business by negociation, the latter admiral attacked the Danish fleet in the harbour of Copenhagen, under their batteries; and, after destroying nearly the whole of their ships, compelled them to recede from the confederacy; which Sweden also shortly after agreed to do, without resistance; and the emperor Paul dying *suddenly* about the same time, an end was put to this once alarming business. In the spring of this year, a change of ministry took place, when Mr. Addington succeeded Mr. Pitt as chancellor of the exchequer. Three French ships of the line, in Algeziras Bay, near Gibraltar, were attacked in the beginning of July, by Sir James Saumarez; but the Hannibal of 74 guns getting aground, was obliged to be abandoned to the enemy: this loss, however, was more than overbalanced in a subsequent attack on the French and Spanish fleets, as they attempted to return to Cadiz; when two of the largest ships in the Spanish navy were burnt, and a French 74 gun ship taken. After this, several attacks were made by a light squadron, under lord Nelson, on the flat-bottomed boats, &c. collected at Boulogne, for the purpose of invading England; but they totally failed in their object, though attended with the loss of many valuable lives. Affairs were in this state when the public were agreeably surprised with the return of peace. On the 1st of October, the welcome news was suddenly announced, of preliminaries of peace having been signed by lord Hawkesbury on the part of his majesty, and citizen Otto for the French republic. The negociation of the definitive treaty, however, proceeded but slowly; its conclusion became a subject of anxious doubt; and when at length it was signed at Amiens, on the 27th of March, 1802, it was evident that the two governments did not behold each other with sufficient cordiality to ensure a long continuance of peace. About this time, colonel Wall, who had been governor of Goree, on the African coast, was brought to trial at the Old Bailey, on a charge of murder, committed nineteen years before, in his official capacity, by ordering a serjeant to be so severely flogged, without the sanction of a court-martial, that the man died: the jury re-

turned a verdict of guilty, and he was executed on the 28th of January, 1802. Towards the close of the same year, a dangerous conspiracy was said to have been detected and one colonel Despard, a man of broken fortune and deranged mind, with six others of the very lowest description of society, were tried for high treason, found guilty, and executed on the 21st of February. In May, 1803, hostilities recommenced between Great Britain and France. The British ministry, as a preliminary measure, embargoed all French vessels in British harbours; and, by way of reprisal, Buonaparte, first consul of France, made all British visitors and residents in his dominions prisoners of war. By this measure hundreds of individuals were ruined, and numerous families were driven to great distress. The West Indian islands, St. Lucie and Tobago, were taken by the British in June; and soon afterwards the French took possession of Hanover. In July of this year, an insurrection took place in Dublin, and Lord Kilwarden was dragged from his carriage as he passed through the streets, and murdered by the infuriated mob. In the months of February and March, 1804, his majesty experienced a return of his former mental indisposition; but it happily subsided in a few weeks. On the 20th of May, Napoleon Buonaparte was proclaimed Emperor of the French; and on the 2d December he was crowned in that capacity at Paris, by the Pope. In 1805, Austria and Russia were induced to engage in the war; but they experienced only reverses. Napoleon drove their armies before him, entered Vienna on the 14th November, overthrew their united force, at Austerlitz, on the 2d December, and obliged Austria to conclude a separate peace on the 27th. On the 22d of July, in the same year, admiral Calder engaged the combined fleets of France and Spain, and took from them two ships of the line: but as this success was not deemed commensurate with his advantages and means, he was brought before a court-martial for neglect of duty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. His failure was amply compensated by Lord Nelson on the 21st October, when he engaged the united naval force of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, and destroyed or took 19 sail of the line, and made the French admiral and two Spanish admirals prisoners. Unhappily his lordship was killed in the engagement, to the great regret of the British nation. His remains were brought over to England; and a day of fasting and humiliation was set apart for his funeral, on the 9th Jan. 1806, when they were conducted in solemn pomp to St. Paul's cathedral, and deposited in the vault beneath. By the battle of Trafalgar, the French and Spanish navies were ruined; only four ships of the line, belonging to the former, escaped the general destruction; and these were fallen in with and taken by Sir R. Strachan, on the 3d of Nov. in the same year. On the 23d Jan. 1806, died Mr. Wm. Pitt, in his 47th year, who had long held the reins of administration, with the exception of the short time during which he resigned them to Mr. Addington, for the purpose of concluding the peace of Amiens. By his death, the ministry was dissolved, and in the new arrangements, Mr. Fox and his friends were included with the Grenville party. The new administration, however, did not hold together long; Mr. Fox died in September following; and the late friends of Mr. Pitt again came into office. The successes of the Emperor Napoleon were such, that by the close of the year 1807, nearly all the powers of the continent had submitted to him, and declared against Great Britain, whose commerce and finances had become the grand objects of his hostility. At the commencement of the war, he had threatened a descent on the English coast; and had collected a large army in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, and provided a numerous flotilla to transport it over. But the simultaneous arming of the British, as volunteers, in every county, district, town, and almost in every village, together with the more regular preparations for his reception, deterred him from making the attempt; and he adopted measures for ruining the country which he despaired of conquering. In all the countries, over which he had influence, British property was sedulously sought after, confiscated, and destroyed; and its farther importation was prohibited by the most penal decrees. On the 10th January 1806, the Cape of Good Hope, which had been restored to the Dutch, by the peace, was retaken by Admiral Sir Home Popham and General Sir David Baird. From Africa, Sir Home proceeded to South America, and there, on the 28th June, he made himself master of Buenos Ayres; though not having a sufficient force for its defence, he lost it again on the 12th July, after sustaining the assaults of the Spaniards for three days. On the 3d Feb. 1807, Gen. Auchmuty took possession of the town and citadel of Montevideo: but this also proved but a temporary conquest; for in July, Major-general Whitelock, after being repulsed in an attack upon Buenos Ayres, signed a convention for the evacuation of all South America. Early in 1807, Sir J. T. Duckworth conducted his fleet up the Dardanelles, with a view to force the Porte from the interest of France; but his expedition proved unsuccessful. About the same time, a British armament was sent to Egypt, but failed in its object of separating that country from the dominion of the Grand Signor. The Danish government had not yet declared against Great Britain; but it was evident that it could not long maintain its neutraily. It had a numerous fleet in harbour; and to frustrate Napoleon's design of getting it into his possession, the British ministry sent Admiral Gambier with a well appointed force to seize and bring it away, by treaty if possible, otherwise by force. The British were permitted to land on the island of Zealand without opposition; but the proposal for surrendering the fleet was disdainfully rejected by the Danish government. The consequence was, that Copenhagen was bombarded for three days; and when it was on the point of being taken by assault, a convention was proposed and agreed to, on the 6th September, by which the Danish fleet, consisting of 17 ships of the line, 12 frigates, and numerous smaller vessels, with all the naval stores in the arsenal, were surrendered to Great Britain; but to be returned at the conclusion of the war. About the same time, a French army entered Portugal, which had remained in the interest of Great Britain, and the Prince Regent and court of Lisbon, to avoid falling into their hands, were conveyed in British vessels to the Brazils, on the 29th Nov. This was the commencement of the Peninsular war, in which the British army repeatedly encountered and defeated the veteran troops, with which Napoleon had subjugated nearly the rest of Europe. The defeat of the French by Sir Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) on the 21st Aug. 1807, was followed by the convention of Cintra, on the 30th, by which they were obliged to evacuate the Portuguese territory. In the mean time General Moore had penetrated into the interior of Spain; but in consequence of the union of the French forces, he was obliged to retreat towards the close of the year. Being overtaken near Corunna, an action took place on the 16th Jan. 1809, in which General Moore was killed and Sir D. Baird wounded; although they succeeded in effecting the re-embarkation of their troops. In July, Sir Arthur Wellesley, advancing from Lisbon, met the French at Talavera, and gave them a repulse on the 21st; but a few days afterwards he retired, and the rest of the year passed without any operations of consequence in that quarter. In the latter end of July, an expedition of 100,000 land and sea forces, under the Earl of Chatham, was sent to the coast of Holland: Flushing surrendered to them on the 15th, and its bason was destroyed; but with this trifling exception the expedition proved abortive; the troops mostly perished by the unwholesome air of Walcheren;

and in December the survivors returned dejected and degraded. On the 25th of October his majesty entered the 50th year of his reign, and the day was observed as a general festival, with illuminations, bonfires, fireworks, and other demonstrations of joy at night. On the 17th Sept. 1810, Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the French Marshal Massena at Busaco, and was rewarded with a peerage. From this time the war in Spain was prosecuted with vigour and success, till in the autumn of 1813, the French were driven out of the country, and Lord Wellington, on the 7th October, led his victorious army over the Pyrenées into France. The distressing illness of his youngest daughter, the Princess Amelia, who died on the 2d Nov. 1810, proved too much for the weakened intellects of her royal parent; his mental disorder returned upon him with aggravated symptoms, and issued at length in downright imbecility. The parliament met agreeably to its last adjournment, but without summons, on the 1st of November; and as no amendment appeared, on the 22d of December the Commons resolved to pass a bill for appointing the Prince of Wales Regent, and he took the oaths in that capacity on the 8th of February, 1811. From this period, George III., confined to Windsor Castle, was no more publicly heard of, (except in the occasional announcement in the Regent's speeches, that his disorder continued,) till the time of his death, which took place on the 29th Jan. 1820, in the 60th year of his reign, and 82d of his age.—George III. was born 4th June, 1738, ascended the British throne 25th Oct. 1760, and was married 8th Sept. 1761, to the Princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, born 19th May, 1744, crowned with him 22d Sept. 1761, died 17th Nov. 1818, aged 75; by whom he had issue: 1. *George Frederick Augustus*, Prince of Wales, (his late majesty George IV.) born 12th of Aug. 1762; married 8th April 1795, to his first cousin Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Charles of Brunswick, born 17th May, 1768, died 7th Aug. 1821; by whom he had issue, Charlotte Caroline Augusta, born 7th Jan. 1796, married 2d May, 1816, to Prince Leopold George Frederick of Saxe Cobourg; died 6th Nov. 1817.—2. *Frederick*, Duke of York, and Bishop of Osnaburgh, born 16th Aug. 1763; married 29th Sept. 1791, to Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catharine Augusta, eldest daughter of the King of Prussia, born 7th May, 1767, died 6th Aug. 1820.—3. *William Henry*, now William IV., born 21st Aug. 1765; married 11th July, 1818, to Princess Adelaide Amelia Louisa, of Saxe Meiningen, born 13th Aug. 1792.—4. *Charlotte Augusta Matilda*, Princess Royal, born 29th Sept. 1766; married 18th May, 1797, to Frederick Charles William, hereditary Prince, and afterwards King of Würtemberg, born in 1754, died 30th Oct. 1816.—5. *Edward*, Duke of Kent, born 2d Nov. 1767, died 23d Jan. 1820; married 20th May, 1818, to the Princess Victoria Maria Louisa, sister to Prince Leopold of Cobourg, and Princess Dowager of Leiningen, born 17th of August 1786, by whom he has left Alexandrina Victoria, born 24th of May, 1819.—6. *Sophia Augusta*, born 8th Nov. 1768.—7. *Elizabeth*, born 22d May, 1770; married 7th April, 1818, to Prince Philip Augustus Frederick, of Hesse Homberg.—8. *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of Cumberland, born 5th of June, 1771; married 29th May, 1815, to Frederica Sophia Carolina, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born 20th March, 1778.—9. *Augustus Frederick*, Duke of Sussex, born 27th Jan. 1773; married in Nov. 1793, at Rome, to Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, but the marriage was annulled in Aug. 1794.—10. *Adolphus Frederick*, Duke of Cambridge, born 24th Feb. 1774; married 7th May, 1818, to Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, of Hesse, born 25th July, 1797, by whom he has issue, George Frederick Alexander, born 26th March, 1819.—11. *Mary*, born 25th April, 1776; married 22d July, 1816, to her cousin Frederick William, Duke of Gloucester, born 15th Jan. 1776.—12. *Sophia*, born 3d Nov. 1777.—13. *Octavius*, born 23d Feb. 1779; died 3d May, 1783.—14. *Alfred*, born 22d Sept. 1780; died 20th Aug. 1782.—15. *Amelia*, born 7th Aug. 1783; died 24th Nov. 1810.

GEORGE IV. late King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, &c. and eldest son of George III. was born on the 12th of Aug. 1762; received the office of Regent on the 8th Feb. 1811, succeeded his father as King on the 29th Jan. 1820, and was crowned on the 19th July, 1821. His early associates, while Prince of Wales, were Fox, Sheridan, and other leading characters of the Whig party; and it was generally expected, that, on assuming the reins of government, he would have selected his ministers from that interest. The nation was, however, disappointed in finding him, both as Regent and King, retain a Tory administration. The history of his regency presents a brilliant succession of victories, gained by the British army in Spain, and in the South of France, and in the Netherlands, under the Duke of Wellington, Sir Thomas Graham, and their colleagues; for particulars of which the reader is referred to the Chronology at the end of this work. The overthrow of Napoleon's empire, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the government of France, in 1814, was in a great degree the result of those victories and after the conclusion of a general pacification, his Royal Highness was visited in London by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, with a numerous suite of foreign princes, nobles, and warriors. During the same period, the navy also maintained its former high character in various detached encounters with the ships of the North American United States, during a state of hostility relative to the right of search, but the warfare was happily put an end to by a negociation, signed between the two powers on the 24th Dec. 1814. The domestic history of this prince embraces some painful topics. Soon after the birth of the Princess Charlotte, the prince and his consort were separated, and the latter became an object of unrelenting animosity till death put a period to her sufferings on the 7th Aug. 1821. Her remains were hurried out of the kingdom, and deposited in the family vault at Brunswick, on the 24th of the same month. The Princess Charlotte, the issue of this unhappy marriage, had attained her 20th year, when she was married to Prince Leopold, of Saxe Cobourg, on the 2d May, 1816; with every prospect of matrimonial felicity; and the nation looked up to her as the heir-apparent to the crown, with the fondest expectations. An unexpected blow was, however, given to the public mind and feeling by her sudden death, on the 6th Nov. 1817, a few hours after she had given birth to a still-born male child. Peace being restored and rendered permanent, his Majesty visited Scotland and Ireland in succession, and in both places he was hailed with every demonstration of loyalty and attachment. On returning to Windsor, a considerable portion of his time was spent in retirement. Nothing remarkably occurring to demand the exercise of either his authority or talents, he rarely appeared in public, or was even seen beyond the circle of his own family, and by those official characters with whom frequent intercourse became indispensable. Towards the close of life, he was much afflicted; when, after a regency of about ten years, and wearing the British diadem during an equal period, he was gathered to the repose of his fathers on June 26, 1830, aged 68; and on his death, his present Majesty William IV. ascended the throne.

GEORGIA, called by the Persians *Gurgistan*, and by the Turks *Gurtshi*, a province of Asia, partly belonging to Persia, and partly to the Turks. It comprehends the ancient Iberia, and is bounded on the N. by Circassia, and on the S. by Turcomania and Erivan, on the E. by Schirvan and Daghestan, and by the Black Sea on the W. The inhabitants, who are very fair, and whose women are accounted the most beautiful in the

world, are a sort of Christians; but their doctrines greatly differ from those which are taught by other sects. In disposition they are mild, but extremely ignorant, and addicted to sensual pleasure.

GEO'RGIA, one of the United States of North America, 290 miles long and 230 broad, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by Florida; on the W. by the territory of Alabama; and on the N. by S. Carolina and Tennassee. It contains about 459,000 inhabitants; it is divided into 40 counties. The whole coast is bordered with islands, which, like the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, St. Mary, &c. The winters in Georgia are mild and pleasant, ice and snow being seldom seen. The soil varies according to situation, and different degrees of improvement. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian corn, tobacco, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Louisville has superceded Augusta as the capital.

GEO'RGIA, SOUTH, the principal of a cluster of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1775, and so named by him. It is 64 miles long, and its greatest breadth is about 30. It abounds in bays and harbours, which the ice renders inaccessible the greatest part of the year. The valleys were covered with snow, and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass growing in tufts, wild burnet, and a plant like moss. Not a stream of fresh water was seen on the whole coast. These islands lie between 53. 57. and 54. 57. S. lat. and between 35. 34. and 38. 13. W. lon.

GEO'RGIC, *s.* [γεωργικὸν, Gr.] some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing poetical dress.

GEO'RGIUM SIDUS, also called *Herschel*, probably the most remote planet from the sun, was discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1781. It has six satellites, is about 90 times bigger than the earth, and moves round its orbit in about 30,145 days 18 hours, at the immense distance of about 1800 millions of miles from the sun.

GEO'TIC, *a.* [from γῆ, Gr.] belonging to the earth.

GERA'NIUM, *s.* a plant of great variety and beauty; the most valuable species are brought from Africa.

GE'RENT, *a.* [*gerens*, Lat.] carrying; bearing.

GERFA'LCON, *s.* a bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and next to the eagle in strength.

GERMAI'N, ST. a town of Cornwall, formerly a bishop's see, with a small market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and still sends two members to parliament. What is left of the cathedral is used as the parish church; and near it is the priory, yet standing. It is 228 miles W. by S. of London.

GE'RMAN, *s.* [*germanus*, Lat.] a brother; one approaching to a brother in nearness of blood; applied to the children of brothers and sisters, who are called *cousins german.*

GERMA'NDER, *s.* [*germandrie*, Fr.] a plant, called also *groundpine*; likewise a kind of speedwell.

GE'RMANY, a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Swisserland, France, the Netherlands, and the German Ocean; on the N. by Sleswick and the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; on the S. by Hungary, the Adriatic, Italy, and Swisserland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the productions are various. Germany contains many sovereign princes, secular and ecclesiastic, who are independent of each other; and there were a number of free imperial cities, which were so many little republics, governed by their own laws; these altogether constituted a great confederacy, governed by general laws, under a sovereign who bore the title of emperor; whose power in the collective body, or diet, was only executive. The emperor nevertheless possessed many prerogatives, once of a very extensive nature, but restricted in later years. His dignity was elective, and he possessed it for life. The electors were the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when their number was reduced to seven: one more was added in 1649, a ninth in 1692, and a tenth in 1798; at which time they consisted of the archbishop of Ratisbon, the king of Bohemia (archduke of Austria,) the duke of Bavaria, the duke of Saxony, the duke of Brandenburgh (king of Prussia,) the duke of Hanover (king of Great Britain,) the duke of Wurtzburg, the duke of Würtemberg, the grand duke of Baden, and the prince of Hesse. These all bore the title of Electors, and their territories were denominated Electorates. Each elector bore the title of one of the principal officers of the empire; the elector of Hanover, for instance, being "arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire." To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the life-time of the emperor, on whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity, as a circumstance of course. The supreme authority resided in the diets, which consisted of three colleges; that of the electors, that of the princes, and that of the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagreed that of the towns could not decide the difference; though they were obliged to give their consent, when the other two were of one opinion. The diets had the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; though their decisions had not the force of law till sanctioned by the emperor's consent. All the sovereigns of Germany had absolute authority in their own dominions to raise taxes, levy troops, make alliances, &c. provided they did not prejudice the general interests of the empire. They determined all causes definitively, except in some particular cases in which an appeal might be made to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council. Germany was divided into 9 circles, each of which comprehended several states; the princes, prelates, and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, met together about their common affairs. Each circle had one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors had a power of convoking the assembly of the states of their circles, and the colonel commanded the army. This constitution was gradually dissolved, after Napoleon had assumed the imperial title in France, and extended his influence into Germany. He advanced the dukes of Saxony, Bavaria, and Würtemberg to the dignity of kings, formed a kingdom in Westphalia, in favour of his brother Jerome, and constituted a new confederacy, called the *Confederation of the Rhine*, of which he declared himself the head, under the title of Protector, and into which he drew the newly made kings, with the grand duke of Baden and several other princes and states. The ancient imperial dignity being thus reduced to an empty title, Francis II. the reigning emperor, formally renounced it on the 6th Aug. 1806, and assumed the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. On the overthrow of Napoleon's empire in 1814, the Confederation of the Rhine was dissolved, as was also the Westphalian kingdom; and many of the petty states were restored to their former owners; though the ancient constitution was not revived; Francis still bears the title of Emperor of Austria, which is hereditary in his family, the kings of Saxony, Würtemberg, and Bavaria, retain their regal dignities, and Hanover has been erected into an hereditary kingdom, in favour of its former sovereign the king of

Great Britain. For maintaining the external and internal security of Germany, a new confederacy, bearing the title of the *Germanic Confederation*, was settled by a congress of the princes, &c. held at Vienna, in 1815, by which its affairs were confided to a federative diet of 17 individual and collective estates, which holds its sessions at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and of which Austria has the presidency. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The three principal religious professions are the Romish, Lutheran, and Calvinistic. The first prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ecclesiastical states, and in Bavaria; the second in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, a great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third in the dominions of the king of Prussia, the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and of some other princes.

GERME, or GERM, *s.* [*germen*, Lat.] a sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads. In Botany, that part of a flower or plant which contains the seed. Among Shipping, a kind of bark without decks, used in the shallows on the coast of Egypt, as drawing but little water.

GERMIN, or GERMEN, *s.* [Lat.] a young sprout or shoot; a shooting or sprouting seed.

To GERMINATE, *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] to sprout, bud, shoot, or grow. Actively, to cause to bud.

GERMINA'TION, *s.* [*germination*, Fr.] the act of shooting or sprouting; growth.

GE'RUND, *s.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] in the Latin Grammar, a verbal noun ending in *di*, *do*, or *dum*, and governing cases like a verb. In English we have no gerunds.

GEST, *s.* [*gestum*, Lat.] a deed; an action; an achievement; show; representation; a stage on a journey.

GESTA'TION, *s.* [*gestatio*, Lat.] the act of bearing young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat.] to make odd gestures; to play antic tricks; to make postures.

GESTICULA'TION, *s.* [*gesticulatio*, Lat.] the throwing the arms or limbs about in odd and antic postures.

GE'STURE, *s.* [from *gestum*, Lat.] the postures or attitudes expressive of a person's sentiments; any movement or motion of the body.

To GE'STURE, *v. a.* to accompany one's delivery with action, attitude, or motion of the body.

To GET, *v. a.* [pret. *I got* anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got* or *gotten*; *getan*, *gettan*, Sax.] to procure, or acquire; to obtain by force or seizure; to attain by success; to win; to possess; to beget; to acquire; to gain; to earn by labour and pains; to learn. "*Get by heart* the more common and useful words." *Watts.* To put into any state; to prevail on; to draw; to betake; to remove by force or art. Neuterly, to arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour or difficulty. To fall; to come by accident. To find the way; to move; to remove. To go, or repair to. To *get off*, to sell or dispose of by some artifice or expedient. To *get in*, to force or find a passage. To become by any act what one was not before. To *get off*, to escape danger. To *get over*, to surmount; to conquer; to extricate one's self from any obstacle or impediment which hinders from action, or involves the mind in perplexity. To *get up*, to rise from a seat or a bed.

GE'TTER, *s.* one who procures, obtains, or begets.

GE'TTING, *s.* the act of obtaining; acquisition. In Commerce, gain or profit.

GE'WGAW, *s.* [*gegaf*, Sax.] a showy trifle; a bauble.

GE'WGAW, *a.* splendidly trifling; gaudy, without value.

GHA'STFUL, gast-ful, *a.* [*gast* and *fulle*, Sax.] dreary; dismal; melancholy, frightful. Figuratively, sickly.

GHA'STLINESS, *s.* horror appearing on the countenance, dismal paleness, like a ghost.

GHA'STLY, *a.* like a ghost; with horror and dread painted on the countenance; dreadful; horrible; shocking.

GHENT, a considerable city of the Netherlands containing six parish churches besides the cathedral, a great many religious houses, and about 58,000 inhabitants, but not populous in proportion to its extent, it being above seven miles in circuit. The city is divided by canals into 26 islands, and over the canals are 300 bridges. The streets are large, and the market-place is spacious. It has flourishing manufactures of silk, woollen, linen, and a great trade in corn. A large canal passes from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Ostend; another to Sas de Ghent. Ghent is seated on the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, 26 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 3. N. lon. 3. 44. E.

GHE'RKIN, ger-kin, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* [*gurcke*, Teut.] a pickled cucumber.

GHOST, *s.* [*gast*, Sax.] the soul of a man; a spirit or spectre seen after the death of a person. When joined with *Holy*, it implies the third Person of the Holy Trinity, otherwise termed the *Spirit*, as this word likewise signifies. To *give up the ghost*, to expire; to die.

GHO'STLINESS, *s.* spiritualness; relating to the soul.

GHO'STLY, *a.* spiritual, or relating to the soul.

GIALLALI'NA, *s.* [Ital.] earth of a bright gold colour, found in Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters.

GIA'MBEUX, jam-bose, *s.* [*jambes*, Fr.] armour for the legs; greaves. Figuratively, the legs.

GI'ANT, *s.* [*gigas*, Lat. *geant*, Fr.] a man of uncommon height of stature.

GI'ANTESS, *s.* a woman of more than natural height; a woman taller than the sex naturally is.

GI'ANTLIKE, or GI'ANTLY, *a.* resembling a giant in tallness; of an enormous bulk, or exceeding great.

GIBBE, *s.* a cat; any old worn-out animal.

To GI'BBER, *v. n.* [from *jabber*, according to Johnson] to speak in an inarticulate or unintelligible manner.

GI'BBERISH, (the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* cant; the private language of rogues, gipsies, &c.

GI'BBET, *s.* [*gibet*, Fr.] a gallows; or a cross post whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains.

To GI'BBET, *v. n.* to hang or expose on a gibbet.

GIBBOSITY, *s.* [*gibbosité*, Fr.] the quality of rising in a hump, or protuberance; a prominence; convexity.

GI'BBOUS, *a.* [*gibbosus*, Lat.] swelling or rising; convexed; rising in knobs; crookbacked.

GI'BBOUSNESS, *s.* convexity; prominence.

To GIBE, jibe, (*g* soft) *v. n.* [*gaber*, old Fr.] to sneer at; to deride; to mock; to treat with scorn; to taunt.

GIBE, *s.* a taunt, sneer, or expression of ridicule, joined with contempt.

GI'BER, *s.* a sneerer; a scoffer.

GI'BINGLY, *ad.* contemptuously, sneeringly.

GI'BLETS, *s.* [*giblot*, Sax.] the parts of a duck or goose which are cut off before it is roasted; consisting of the head or neck, part of the wings and the legs, with the gizzard, heart, and liver.

GIBRA'LTAR, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Mount Abyla, or Ape's Hill, as it is called by sailors, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by Sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the same year, and 400 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were driven down headlong the next morn-

ing. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and attempted to blow up the rock; which they found impracticable. In the course of the American war, the Spaniards besieged it, from July, 1779, to February, 1783; but their ever-memorable attack, on September 13, 1782, with floating batteries of 212 brass cannon, &c. in ships from 1400 to 600 tons burden, ended in the destruction of all the ships, with most of the assailants in them. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and, in time of war, have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The fortress is now so strong by art and nature, as probably to bid defiance to the utmost efforts of an enemy: upwards of 300 pieces of cannon are mounted on the works. The town of Gibraltar, which contains several streets, one pretty spacious and well paved, the others narrow and dirty, has three gates, and is built at the foot of a barren rock, or craggy hill, which rises about 1400 feet above the level of the sea, in a peninsula, which can be approached only by a narrow passage, between the mountain and the sea. Across this isthmus the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The garrison consists of 6000 men; the English, Spaniards, Portuguese, and Jews, (of which the latter are most numerous,) to 17,500. Here is one English and one Spanish church, and 4 Jews' synagogues. The road is not safe against storms, nor convenient for refitting vessels; the harbour is formed by two moles, one of which is 300 feet in length. On the summit of the rock is a plain, which affords a fine prospect of the sea on each side the Strait, as also of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, in Africa, and of Seville and Granada, in Spain. The *Strait of Gibraltar* is about 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 60 S. E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36: 6. N. lon. 5. 20. W.

GI'BSTAFF, *s.* a long staff to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage.

GI'DDILY, (the *g* pron. hard) *ad.* the appearance of external things turning round though at rest, with a swimming in the head. Figuratively, without steadiness or forethought; heedlessly; negligently; inconstantly.

GI'DDINESS, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* the state of being giddy; inability to keep its place; inconstancy.

GI'DDY, (the *g* pron. hard) *a.* [*gidig*, Sax.] having a swimming in the head, whereby external things, though at rest, seem to turn round; changeable; inconstant; unsteady; heedless; elated too much with success or praise.

GI'DDYBRAINED, *a.* careless; thoughtless.

GI'DDYPACED, *a.* moving without regularity.

GIER-EA'GLE, *s.* a bird mentioned in scripture.

GIFT, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* [*gift*, Sax.] something bestowed on another without price or exchange; the act of giving. When applied to the Deity, an offering or oblation.

GI'FTED, (the *g* hard) *a.* given or bestowed; not acquired labour. Endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* [etymology uncertain] a small top made of horn, which is kept spinning by whipping it with a thong; also a kind of carriage; a ship's wherry.

GIGA'NTIC, ji-gan-tik, (last *g* pron. hard) *a.* [from *gigas*, Lat.] resembling a giant; of enormous size. Figuratively, exceedingly wicked; atrocious, irresistible.

To GI'GGLE, (the *g* pron. hard) *v. n.* [*gichelen*, Fr.] to be inclined to laugh; to laugh at trifles; to titter.

GI'GGLER, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* one who laughs at the least trifle; one very much inclined to laughter.

GI'GGLESWICK, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, half a mile from Settle on the Ribble. At the foot of a mountain is a spring, which ebbs and flows sometimes thrice in an hour; and the water subsides three quarters of a yard at the reflux, though the sea is 30 miles off. At this town is an eminent free grammar school; and near it, plenty of flags, slate, and lime-stone. Population 3018.

GI'GLET, or GI'GLOT (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* [*geagl*, Sax.] a wanton lascivious girl. A laughing girl.

To GILD, (the *g* pron. hard) *v. a.* [pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*: *gildan*, Sax.] to cover with leaf gold. To adorn with lustre. To illuminate or brighten. To *gild over*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by some adventitious ornament.

GI'LDER, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* one who covers with gold; a coin valued from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings; from *ghield*, Dan. *geld*, Teut. money.

GI'LDING, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* gold laid or stuck on any surface; the act of covering with gold.

GILL, *s.* [*gula*, Lat.] the apertures on each side of the head of a fish, through which they breathe instead of their mouths. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl, or fleshy excrescence under the chin of a man. When used in these senses, the *g* is pronounced hard.—A liquid measure containing the fouth part of a pint. A woman or female companion. In Botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Likewise ale, wherein ground-ivy has been steeped. In these senses the *g* is pronounced like *j*.

GI'LLYFLOWER, *s.* [corrupted from *July flower*, so called from the month it blows in] in Botany, the *dianthus* under which genus are included pinks, carnations, sweetwilliams, stocks, and wallflowers.

GILO'LO, one of the Moluccas, with a town of the same name, about 210 miles in length, but so intersected by bays that it no where exceeds 30 miles in breadth. It produces neither cloves nor nutmegs, though included in the Spice Islands, but is very fertile in rice and sago. The air is very hot and unwholesome, and the inhabitants are represented as fierce and cruel, without laws or fixed habitations. It is seated under the line, in lon. 128. 22. E.

GI'LTHEAD, *s.* a sea-fish; also a bird.

GILT-TAIL, *s.* worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, *a.* [*gim*, Sax.] neat; spruce; well dressed.

GI'MBALS, *s.* in Sea affairs, the brass rings by which a sea compass is suspended in its box, so as to counteract the effect of the ship's motion, and keep the card horizontal.

GI'MCRACK, *s.* a machine more curious than useful.

GI'MLET, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* a borer with a kind of worm or screw at the end.

GI'MMAL, *s.* [Johnson thinks this a gradual corruption from *geometry* or *geometrical*] some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery.

GI'MMER, *s.* [see *Gimmal*] a movement; a part of a machine; machinery.

GIMP, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* a kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, *s.* [contracted from *engine*] a trap or snare; a pump worked by wheels; a distilled liquor drawn from juniper-berries, &c. (contracted from *Geneva*.)

GINGEE', a town on the Coromandel coast, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It stands on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The great Mogul, in 1690, had besieged it 3 years, to no purpose. It is 38 miles N. W. of Pondichery. Lat. 12. 15. N. lon. 79. 34. E.

GI'NGER, *s.* [*gingero*, Ital.] an aromatic root, of a yellow colour, and very hot pungent taste; used in cookery as a spice, and by apothecaries as a medicine.

GI'NGERBREAD, *s.* a kind of bread made of flour, ginger, and aromatic seeds, and sweetened with treacle.

GI'NGERLY, *ad.* cautiously; nicely.

GI'NGERNESS, *s.* [*gingre*, Sax.] caution, tenderness, or slightness in handling, for fear of hurting or soiling.

GI'NGIVAL, *a.* [from *gingiva*, Lat.] belonging to the gums.

To GI'NGLE, *v. n.* [formed from the sound] to make a sharp noise, applied to that made by several pieces of money shook together. Actively, to shake pieces of money or metal together, so as to make them sound.

GI'NGLE, *s.* the sound made by several pieces of money or metal shaken together; the sound made by several words or periods ending with the same letters or syllables.

GI'NGLYMOID, *a.* [from γιγγλυμὸς and εἶδος, Gr.] resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GI'NGLYMUS, *s.* [γιγγλυμὸς, Gr.] in Anatomy, an articulation or joint, whose motion resembles that of a hinge.

GI'NNET, *s.* [γίννος, Gr.] a nag, or mule; a degenerated breed.

GI'NSENG, *s.* a root, brought from China and America, of a very agreeable aromatic smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatic, and somewhat bitter.

GI'PSY, *s.* [corrupted from *Egyptian*] a vagabond of a particular naturally dark complexion, who pretends to tell future events by palmistry or physiognomy. Figuratively, a person of dark complexion, or a woman of great craftiness and cunning.

GI'RASOLE, *s.* [*girasol*, Fr.] the sunflower; also the opal stone.

To GIRD, (in this word and its derivatives the *g* is pronounced hard) *v. a.* [preterit *girded*, or *girt*; *girdan*, Sax.] to bind round; to fasten by binding round; to invest; to clothe; to enclose; to encircle. Figuratively, to reproach.

GIRD, *s.* a twitch, or pang, in allusion to the pain or sensation caused by a girdle drawn tight on a sudden.

GI'RDER, *s.* in Architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor; its ends being fastened into the summers or bressummers, it supports the joists, which are framed into it.

GI'RDLE, *s.* [*gyrdel*, Sax.] a bandage tied or buckled round the waist. An enclosure or circumference. The equator, a great circle surrounding the world like a girdle. A round iron plate, for baking upon.

To GI'RDLE, *v. a.* to encompass and surround as with a girdle. To enclose, shut in, or environ.

GI'RDLEBELT, *s.* the belt that encircles the waist.

GI'RDLER, *s.* one who makes belts or girdles.

GIRL, (in this word its subsequent derivatives the *g* is pronounced hard) *s.* a young female or woman; applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtless, not arrived to years of discretion, or not acting with due reserve.

GI'RLISH, *a.* like a girl; wanton, playful, or giddy.

GI'RLISHLY, *ad.* in a wanton, playful, or giddy manner.

GIRO'NDE, a department of France, lying on both sides of the Garonne, and deriving its name from the river Gironde, which is formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, about 4 leagues N. from Bourdeaux, and which runs into the Atlantic, after a course of about 9 leagues N. N. W. The principal town is Bourdeaux.

GI'RROCK, *s.* a kind of fish.

To GIRT, (the *g* pronounced hard) *v. a.* [Johnson says it is an improper word] to gird; to surround, or encircle.

GIRT, (the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* a band which goes under or round a horse's belly, and fastens to the saddle or burden on its back. In Surgery, a circular bandage, with a bolster in the middle.

GIRTH, (the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* [from *gird*, the verb] the band by which the saddle is fastened upon a horse; the circumference or measure of a person's waist.

To GIRTH, (the *g* pronounced hard) *v. a.* to put on, or bind with a girth.

GI'SBORN, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday; 60 miles W. of York, and 219 N. N. W. of London. Populotian 2306.

GI'SBOROUGH, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, pleasantly seated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and of note for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its fine abbey. It is 35 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 247 N. by W. of London.

To GI'SE *Ground*, *v. a.* is when the owner does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze.

To GIVE, (*g* pronounced hard) *v. a.* [preterit *gave*, part. pass. *given*; *gifan*, Sax.] to present, or confer on another without receiving any thing in exchange; to transmit, communicate, or impart from one's self to another by hand, speech, or writing; to assign; to put into a person's possession; to consign. To pay as a price or reward. To expose. To allow; to grant. To enable. To exhibit or express. To *give back*, to restore or return. To *give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence. To *give for*, to exchange one thing for another. To *give ear*, to listen or attend to what a person says. To *give way*, to yield without resistance, or denial. To offer. Used with *to*, to addict, apply, or habituate. Used with *away*, to make over, to transfer to another. Joined to *out*, to proclaim; to publish; to utter; to spread a false report or rumour. Used with *up*, to resign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver. Used with *in*, to retreat; to give way; to go back. Used with *into*, to comply with; to assent to; to yield to. Used with *off*, to cease. Used with *over*, to leave; to quit; to cease from an act; to conclude lost. To *give out*, to cease from a contest; to yield. Used with *way* or *place*, to yield without resistance; to fall back or make room. Neuterly, to grow moist; to melt; to thaw. SYNON. We *give* to our servants. We *present* to princes. We *offer* to God.

GI'VER, (the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* one that lets another have a thing without receiving any thing in return.

GI'ZZARD, (the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* [*gigeria*, Lat. *gesier*, Fr.] a strong musculous stomach in birds, wherein their meat, by means of stones which they swallow, is ground in pieces, as in a mill. To *grumble in the gizzard*, is applied to those who are dissatisfied or discontented.

GLA'CIAL, *a.* [*glacialis*, Lat.] icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE, *v. n.* to turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION, *s.* [from *glacies*, Lat.] ice; the act of turning into ice.

GLACI'ERS, a name given to some extensive fields of ice in Swisserland. The Glaciers may be divided into two sorts; the Lower, occupying the deep valleys situated in the bottom of the Alps, and termed by the natives, Valley of Ice; and the Upper, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains. The Lower Glaciers are the most considerable in extent and depth, some stretching several leagues in length. At the higher extremity, they are bordered by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into cultivated valleys. The thickness of the ice varies from 80 to 100 feet, and in some parts extends to upwards of 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plain; being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms, and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights and at all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts, where the plain on which they rest is nearly horizontal, the surface of the ice is passable, being not so slippery as that of

the frozen ponds, or rivers, but rough and granulated, and only dangerous in deep descents.

GLA'CIS, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which ranges from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field.

GLAD, *a.* [*glæd*, Sax.] cheerful; gay; pleased, or pleasing; rejoicing at some good which has happened. Figuratively, whatever appears fertile, bright, or showy.

To GLA'DDEN, *v. a.* to cheer; to exhilarate; to affect with a sensation of pleasure or delight.

GLADE, *s.* [from *glod*, Dan.] a lawn or opening in a wood; a passage through a wood made by lopping off the branches of trees, which may be open or shady.

GLADIATOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person who used to fight with a naked sword in the public shows at Rome. Figuratively, a prize-fighter, pugilist, fencer, or sword-player.

GLA'DIOLE, *s.* the flowering rush.

GLA'DLY, *ad.* in a joyful manner; with exultation.

GLA'DNESS, *s.* a sensation of joy or delight, arising at the prospect of success, or the actual possession of good.

GLA'DSOME, *a.* delighted; pleased; causing joy.

GLA'DSOMELY, *ad.* with delight or pleasure.

GLA'DSOMENESS, *s.* gaiety; a slight sensation of joy.

GLA'DWYN, *s.* a provincial term for the stinking flag.

GLAIR, *s.* [*glaire*, Fr.] the white of an egg.

To GLAIR, *v. a.* [*glairer*, Fr.] to varnish or smear with the white of an egg, used by bookbinders.

GLAMO'RGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the N. by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, and on the S. and W. by the Bristol Channel. It extends from E. to W. 48 miles, and 26 from N. to S. It is divided into 10 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 5 market towns, 125 parishes, and 126,612 inhabitants; and sends two members to parliament. On the N. side of this county, where it is mountainous, the long continuance of the snow renders the air sharp; but being more level on the S. side, it is there milder, more pleasant, more populous, and bears large crops of corn, with remarkably sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful vallies among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. Here are also lead, coal, iron, and lime-stone. Its principal rivers are the Rumney, which separates it from Monmouthshire, the Taafe, Elwy, Neath, Ogmore, Avon, Cledaugh, and Tawy. Cardiff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial one; but the assizes for the county are held at Cowbridge.

GLANCE, *s.* [*glantz*, Teut.] a sudden shoot or beam of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of light; a hasty look.

To GLANCE, *v. n.* [*glantzen*, Teut.] to shoot a sudden ray of light or splendour; to fly off, or to strike in a sloping manner. Used with *at*, to hint at, or censure a person's faults by some oblique hints. Used with *eye*, to take a quick, slight, or transient view; to view obliquely.

GLA'NCINGLY, *ad.* in an oblique manner; transiently.

GLAND, *s.* [*glans*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a soft spongy substance, covered with a thin skin, and serving to separate a particular humour from the blood.

GLA'NDERS, *s.* in Farriery, a running of corrupt matter from the nose, differing in colour, according to the degree of malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black.

GLA'NDFORD BRIDGE, or *Brigg*, a town of Lincolnshire, with a large manufacture of skins, and a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. It is seated on the Ancholme, or Ancam, 23 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

GLANDI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *glans* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing acorns, mast, or fruit like acorns.

GLA'NDULE, *s.* [*glandula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a small gland; sometimes applied, in the plural, to signify what are vulgarly called the *almonds of the ear*.

GLANDULO'SITY, *s.* a collection of glands.

GLA'NDULOUS, *a.* [*glandulosus*, Lat.] pertaining to, situate in, or having the nature of, glands.

To GLARE, *v. n.* [*glaren*, Belg.] to shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look fiercely; to shine ostentatiously.

GLARE, *s.* an overpowering or dazzling lustre; a fierce, piercing look; ostentatious show.

GLA'REOUS, *a.* [*glareosus*, Lat.] consisting of a viscous and transparent matter like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING, [*part.* of *glare*] flagrant; notorious; enormous, applied to any very great crime.

GLA'RIS, or *Glarus*, a canton of Swisserland, entirely surrounded by the Alps, except towards the N. where an opening between the mountains and the lake of Wallenstadt affords the only entrance to the canton. It has the river Linth on the N. the canton of Schweitz on the W. the Grisons on the E. and the same with Uri on the S. It is a cold mountainous country, yet affording cattle, cheese, butter, and a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, minerals, metals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifactions, and large slates. The Protestants and Romanists live together here in great harmony, amicably fill together the offices of government, and successively make use of the same house for public worship. The population amounts to about 20,000 souls. The capital, of the same name, lies in Lat. 46. 55. N. lon. 9. 7. E.

GLA'SGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, on the north bank of the Clyde, over which it has two stone bridges. Its extent, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings, entitle it to the rank of the second city in the kingdom: the streets are clean and well paved; and several of them, intersecting each other at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal streets divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them, from the centre of intersection, have an air of magnificence. Here are a few magnificent public buildings, and several charitable establishments, particularly the Merchants' Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant and commodious building. The number of inhabited houses in it is upwards of 25,000, and it contains about 202,426 inhabitants, including the population of the suburbs. A considerable trade was formerly carried on here in tobacco and rum, but it has been lately on the decline. The cotton manufactures rival those of Manchester in cheapness and elegance; and a pottery is likewise carried on here, that emulates, in beauty and elegance, the Staffordshire ware. Printing types are well executed here, and the glass manufactory has been very successful. Here are also manufactures of coarse earthenware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, &c. Glasgow has the advantage of two canals, besides the Great Canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. The Clyde, has been made navigable, for vessels drawing 7 feet 6 inches water, as far as the bridge; but larger vessels stop to unload at Port-Glasgow, or at Greenock. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, 43 W. by S. of Edinburgh, and 402 from London. Lat. 55. 52. N. lon. 4. 18. W.

GLASS, *s.* [*glas*, Sax.] an artificial substance, made by fusing or melting fixed salts, flint, and sand together, with a vehement fire, transparent to the sight, ductile when hot, but not malleable. A glass vessel of any kind, particularly a cup with a foot, to drink of out; hence, figuratively, it is used for that quantity of liquor which such a vessel contains, as, a *glass of wine*. A glass, to view one's face in, called a

looking-glass; a perspective-glass, or telescope, to view distant objects with; a glass made use of for measuring time, by means of sand, which runs through a small aperture, and called an *hour-glass*; an instrument for shewing the weight, &c. of the air, called a *weather-glass*.

GLA'SSBLOWER, *s.* one whose business is to fashion glass by means of a blow-pipe.

GLA'SSFURNACE, *s.* a furnace in which glass is made.

GLA'SSGAZING, *a.* finical; looking often in a mirror.

GLA'SSGRINDER, *s.* one whose trade is to grind and polish glasses.

GLA'SSHOUSE, *s.* a house where glass is manufactured.

GLA'SSMETAL, *s.* glass in fusion.

GLA'SSWORK, *s.* manufacture in glass.

GLA'SSWORT, *s.* a plant, with spreading, jointed, herbaceous stems and flowers, without blossoms, in the clefts of the joints; also called saltwort and marsh-samphire.

GLA'SSY, *a.* resembling glass in smoothness, lustre, or brightness; vitreous; made of glass.

GLA'STONBURY, a pretty, large, and well-built town of Somersetshire, principally consisting of two streets, in both of which are many houses, either entirely built, or patched up, with stones from its abbey, formerly the most magnificent in the world, the domains and revenue of which were immense. It was anciently called Avalonia, or the Isle of Avalon, into which no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince, was allowed to enter, without leave from the abbot, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane. There were 61 abbots, who sat among the barons in parliament, and governed it successively for near 600 years. Richard Withing, the last abbot, was hanged on the top of the Tor, a high hill in the neighbourhood, for refusing to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII. and to acknowledge his supremacy. Extensive ruins of this immense range of buildings are still remaining; and the curious structure, called the Abbot's Kitchen, is yet entire, as also some fragments of the church, and St. Joseph's chapel. The walls that remain are overgrown with ivy; and the aspect of the whole is at once melancholy and venerable. The principal manufacture here is stockings. Nearly adjoining, on a high steep hill, is placed St. Michael's tower, the Tor above mentioned, which is an object of admiration to travellers, and serves as a mark to seamen in the Bristol Channel. Glastonbury is situated in a low marshy country, nearly encompassed with rivers, 6 miles S. W. of Wells, and 124 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday. H. Hunt, esq. is lord of the manor.

GLA'STONBURY THORN, *s.* a species of medlar, which produces some bunches of flowers about Christmas, and blossoms again in the spring. The monks of Glastonbury had many superstitious stories relative to this thorn.

GLAUCO'MA, *s.* [γλαύκωμα, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder of the eye.

GLAVE, *s.* [*glaive*, Fr.] a broad sword; a lance.

To GLAZE, *v. a.* to furnish windows with glass; to cover with a substance resembling glass, like that with which potters cover their earthenware, porcelain, &c. To cover or overlay with something shining.

GLA'ZIER, *s.* one whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD, GLEDE, or GLADE, *s.* a name used in the northern parts of the kingdom for the kite.

GLEAM, *s.* a sudden and transient shoot or ray of splendour; lustre; brightness.

To GLEAM, *v. n.* to shine with sudden and transient flashes; to shine.

GLE'AMY, *a.* flashing; darting sudden and transient flashes of light.

To GLEAN, *v. n.* [*glaner*, Fr.] to collect what is scattered by those who gather in a harvest; to gather any thing thinly scattered; to collect from different authors.

GLEAN, *s.* a collection made by slow degrees and laborious application.

GLE'ANER, *s.* one who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLE'ANING, *s.* the act of gleaning, or things gleaned.

GLEBE, *s.* [*gleba*, Lat.] a clod; turf; soil; land. In Natural History, a clod or piece of stone or earth, frequently containing some metal or mineral. In Law, church-land.

GLE'BOUS, or GLE'BY, *a.* abounding in clods; turfy. Figuratively, fertile, or fruitful.

GLEDE, *s.* See GLADE.

GLEE, *s.* [*gliggc*, Sax.] joy and mirth; a song in parts.

GLEED, *s.* [from *glodan*, to glow Sax.] a hot glowing coal: a provincial and obsolete word.

GLEEFUL, *a.* full of joy; gay, merry. Not used.

GLEEK, *s.* [*gliggc*, Sax.] music, or a musician; a joke.

To GLEEK, *v. a.* [from *gligman*, Sax.] to sneer; to mimic; to gibe; to droll upon. To idle time away.

To GLEEN, *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *gleam*] to shine with heat or polish.

GLEESOME, *a.* joyous; merry; full of mirth.

GLEET, *s.* the dripping of a humour from any wound.

To GLEET, *v. n.* to drop or ooze with a thin humour.

GLEETY, *a.* thin, and sanious, applied to humours.

GLEN, *s.* [*glean*, Erse] a valley; a dale.

GLE'NCOE, Vale of, in Argyleshire, noted for the military execution of its unsuspecting inhabitants, by a party of English soldiers, in 1691, in consequence of an order signed by king William, in council, and contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. Many of the male inhabitants had been in arms for the abdicated king James II.

GLEW, *s.* See GLUE.

GLIB, *a.* [*glid*, Sax.] smooth; slippery; formed so as to be easily moved. Voluble, applied to speech. SYNON. An eel is so *slippery* as to be difficult to hold. Wet weather, succeeded by a frost, makes the way *slippery*. Oiling the fly of a jack makes it run *glib*.

GLI'BLY, *ad.* smoothly; without any obstacle.

GLI'BNESS, *s.* smoothness; slipperiness. Volubility or easiness of motion, applied to the tongue.

To GLI'DE, *v. n.* [*glidan*, Sax.] to flow or pass gently, smoothly, and silently; to move smoothly and swiftly.

GLIDE, *s.* a lapse; a sliding motion.

GLI'DER, *s.* one that glides. In the North, a snare.

GLIKE, *s.* [*glig*, Sax.] a sneer, or scoff. Not in use.

To GLI'MMER, *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Dan.] to shine faintly; to afford a faint light; to be perceived imperfectly.

GLI'MMER, *s.* a faint splendour, or dim light; a fossil, lodged in sparry and stony bodies, so called from its shining.

GLI'MMERING, *s.* an imperfect view. A faint resemblance; a trace.

GLIMPSE, *s.* [from *glimmen*, Belg.] a weak, faint light; a sudden, or quick flashing light. A transient lustre; a short and transitory view. A short fleeting enjoyment. A faint resemblance or likeness.

To GLI'STEN, or GLI'STER, *v. n.* [*glit'an*, Teut.] to shine with lustre or splendour; to sparkle; to be bright.

GLI'STER, *s.* See CLYSTER, the proper spelling.

To GLI'TTER, *v. n.* [*glitiman*, Sax.] to shine with lustre; to gleam; to appear pompous, specious, or striking.

GLI'TTER, *s.* lustre; splendour; showy brightness.

GLI'TTERING, *part.* shining; sparkling; splendid.

GLI'TTERINGLY, *ad.* with a sparkling lustre.

To GLOAR, *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Belg.] to squint; to look askew. In Scotland, to stare.

To GLOAT, *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *gloar*] to look sideways, or cast a stolen glance at a person.

GLO'BATED, *a.* [*glabatus*, Lat.] formed in the shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidical.

GLOBE, *s.* [*globus*, Lat.] a round body, having every part of its surface equally distant from the centre; the earth; a sphere on which the various regions of the earth, seas, &c. are geographically depicted.

GLO'BE-FISH, *s.* a kind of orbicular fish.

GLO'BEFLOWER, *s.* a kind of mountain crowfoot.

GLOBO'SE, GLO'BOUS, GLO'BULAR, or GLO'BULOUS, [*globosus*, Lat.] round or spherical.

GLOBO'SITY, *s.* [*globositas*, Lat.] roundness.

GLOBULA'RIA, *s.* [Lat.] a flosculous flower.

GLO'BULE, *s.* [*globulus*, Lat.] a small round particle of matter, applied to red particles of the blood, &c.

To GLO'MERATE, *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.] to gather several parts or bodies into a round body or sphere.

GLOMERATION, *s.* [*glomeratio*, Lat.] the act of forming several parts or bodies into a round ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLO'MEROUS, *a.* [*glomerosus*, Lat.] gathered into a ball or sphere; as, a ball of thread.

GLOOM, *s.* [*glomang*, Sax.] an imperfect, faint, or obscure light; dismalness, cloudiness. Figuratively, sullenness.

To GLOOM, *v. n.* to shine obscurely; to be darkish, like a twilight. Figuratively, to be melancholy or sullen.

GLOO'MILY, *ad.* dimly; obscurely, without perfect light; dismally. Figuratively, sullenly, not cheerfully.

GLOO'MINESS, *s.* want of light; duskiness; dismalness. Figuratively, sullenness; sadness, or melancholy.

GLOO'MY, *a.* obscure; imperfectly lightened; dark or blackish. Figuratively, sullen; melancholy; sad.

GLO'RIED, *a.* illustrious; honourable. Obsolete.

GLORIFICA'TION, *s.* [*glorification*, Fr.] the act of giving glory, attributing honour, and rendering praise.

To GLO'RIFY, *v. a.* [*glorifico*, Lat.] to procure honour or praise to a person or thing; to render honour or praise in worship; to extol, honour, or praise; to exalt to a state of splendour, dignity, glory, or beatitude.

GLO'RIOUS, *a.* [*gloriosus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, haughty; proud; ostentatious; or boasting in any advantage. Figuratively, adorned with glory; exalted to a state of splendour and dignity; noble; illustrious.

GLO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* illustriously; nobly.

GLORY, (used by the ancient poets as a word of one syllable, and pronounced *glore*) *s.* [*gloria*, Lat.] praise or honour attributed in adoration or worship. In Scripture, a state of ineffable splendour and felicity, prepared for the righteous in heaven. Honour; praise; fame; renown. A state of splendour, dignity, and magnificence. Lustre or brightness. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures. Pride; arrogance; boastfulness. SYNON. *Glory* expresses something more singular than *honour:* the one makes us undertake voluntarily the most difficult things; the other leads us willingly to the execution of the most rigorous exactions. An indifference to *glory* may pass unnoticed, but not with respect to *honour*.

To GLORY, *v. n.* [*glorior*, Lat.] to boast in; to be proud of, used with *in*.

To GLOSE, *v. a.* to flatter. See To GLOZE.

GLOSS, *s.* [*glose*, Fr.] a comment or explanation of the sense of an author; a scholium. Figuratively, a false interpretation, or specious explanation of the words of an author, in order to serve a particular purpose. A superficial lustre or brightness, as on the surface of silk, &c.

To GLOSS, *v. n.* [*gloser*, Fr.] to comment, or make remarks on the sense of an author; to make a sly remark, or give a broad hint; to palliate or make a thing appear right by some specious reasoning or interpretation. To make the surface of a thing shine; to embellish with a superficial show, used with *over*.

GLO'SSARY, *s.* [*glossarium*, Lat.] a dictionary explaining obscure and obsolete words.

GLOSSA'TOR, or GLO'SSER, *s.* a commentator or scholiast. A polisher.

GLO'SSINESS, *s.* the shining lustre appearing on the surface of silk, or any polished bodies.

GLOSSO'GRAPER, glos-sog-gra-fer, *s.* [from γλῶσσα and γράφω, Gr.] a scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY, *a.* [from γλῶσσα and γράφω, Gr.] the writing commentaries; the expounding hard and difficult words and terms.

GLO'SSY, *a.* shining; smoothly polished; specious.

GLO'TTIS, *s.* [Lat.] the mouth or aperture of the larynx, through which the air ascends and descends in respiring, serving for the formation of the voice, and giving that wonderful variety of notes of which the voice is capable in speaking and singing.

GLO'UCESTER, a city and the capital of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and fairs on April 5, July 5, September 28, and November 28, the latter chiefly for fat hogs. It is well built, and contains five parish churches, besides its ancient and magnificent cathedral, five hospitals, two free-schools, and a county gaol. Its four principal streets are greatly admired for the regularity of their junction in the centre of the town; besides which there are several smaller streets, all well paved. Here is a good stone bridge over the Severn, and the lowest down that river, with a quay, wharf, and custom-house. Ships can come up the Severn to the bridge, but on account of the circuitous and difficult navigation, a canal has been made to Berkeley, at the head of which is a bason fit for the reception of 100 vessels. In the suburbs is a saline spring, with a handsome pump-room, elegant gardens, and lodging-houses. Gloucester, which sends two members to parliament, has a flourishing manufacture of pins, and is seated on the E. side of the Severn, where, by its two streams, it forms the Isle of Alney, 34 miles N. E. by N. of Bristol, and 104 W. by N. of London. Inhabitants 11,933.

GLO'UCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Monmouthshire and Herefordshire; on the N. by Worcestershire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It extends from N. E. to S. W. more than 60 miles, but is not more than 26 in breadth. It is divided into 28 hundreds, which contain two cities, 25 market-towns, 338 parishes, 1229 villages, and 386,904 inhabitants. This county elects four knights of the shire. The soil varies in different parts, but the air is healthy throughout; sharp on the E. or hilly part, which contains the Coteswold Hills, but mild in the rich Vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W. part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and chiefly occupied by the Forest of Dean, which was once full of oak trees, but the iron works have consumed a great part of them. The staple commodities are cheese, cider, perry, bacon, grain, and fish, besides its manufactures of woollen cloths, hats, leather, paper, bar-iron, edge tools, nails brass, &c. Its rivers are the Severn, the Warwickshire or Upper Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, Lech, Windrush, Evenlode, Churn, Leden, Swiliate, Caron, and Stour.

GLOVE, *s.* [*glofe*, Sax.] a covering for the hands.

To GLOVE, *v. a.* to cover as with a glove.

GLO'VER, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves.

To GLOUT, *v. n.* to pout; to look sullen, or discover dislike and discontent in the countenance. A low word.

To GLOW, *v. n.* [*glowan*, Sax.] to be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to present or exhibit a strong bright colour. To feel a heat in any part of the body. To feel a warmth of passion, or heat arising from eagerness or ardour of the mind.

GLOW, *s.* shining heat. Vehemence or ardour of passion. Brightness or ruddiness of colour.

GLO'W-WORM, *s.* a small creeping insect or worm, which appears luminous, or like a flame, in the dark.

To GLOZE, *v. n.* [*glesan*, Sax.] to make use of soothing and flattering words in order to persuade, coax, or wheedle a person. To comment or interpret; but in this sense it should be *gloss*.

GLOZE, *s.* flattery; soothing words; insinuations.

GLUE, *s.* [*gluten*, Lat.] a viscid, tenacious matter, used as a cement to join divers things together. The common glue is made of the skins or hides of beasts; fish glue is made of the mucilaginous parts of a large fish, found chiefly in the Russian seas, and is what we call *isinglass*.

To GLUE, *v. a.* [*gluer*, Fr.] to join together with a viscous substance or cement; to hold together. Figuratively, to join, or make a thing join; to unite with glue.

GLU'EBOILER, *s.* one whose trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER, *s.* one who cements as with glue.

GLUM, *a.* [a low cant word, corrupted from *gloom*] sullen; melancholy; dull; affectedly and obstinately grave.

To GLUT, *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] to swallow with little chewing; to devour; to cloy; to fill too full; to sate, or disgust. To feast or delight to satiety. To bring in large quantities; to overfill, or load. To saturate; to supply with as much as it can dissolve, &c.

GLUT, *s.* that which is gorged or swallowed in a ravenous manner. More than enough. Any thing which fills or stops up a passage by its excessive quantity.

GLUTINOUS, *a.* [*glutineux*, Fr.] viscous; tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being viscid.

GLUTTON, *s.* [*glouton*, Fr.] one who indulges himself too much in eating; one who eats to excess. Figuratively, one eager of any thing to excess. A species of bear.

To GLUTTONIZE, *v. n.* to eat to excess; to be luxurious, voracious, or greedy.

GLUTTONOUS, *a.* given to excess in eating.

GLUTTONOUSLY, *ad.* after the manner of a glutton, or one that eats to excess; voracious; greedy.

GLUTTONY, *s* [*gloutonnie*, Fr.] excess in eating.

GLU'Y, *a.* sticky; viscous; tenacious.

GLYN, *s.* [Irish and Erse] a valley, or hollow between two mountains; a glen, or dale.

To GNAR, or GNARL, nar, or narl, *v. n.* [*gnyrran*, Sax.] to growl, murmur, snarl, or grind the teeth.

GNA'RLED, *a.* knotty.

To GNASH, nash, *v. n.* [*knaschen*, Belg.] to strike or clash together, applied to the teeth, either on account of rage, or from a sensation of excessive cold or agony.

GNAT, nat, *s.* [*gnæt*, Sax.] a small winged insect, or fly, of which there are, according to Derham, at least 40 distinct species. In this vermicular state, it is a red maggot, and has a mouth and other parts accommodated to food; in its aurelia state, it has no such parts, because it subsists without food; but in its mature (gnat) state, its mouth is furnished with a curious well-made spear, to suck out the blood of other animals Any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, *s.* a plant; the same as the bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, *s.* a bird so called because he lives by catching gnats.

To GNAW, naw, *v. a.* [*gnagan*, Sax.] to bite and tear off by means of the teeth; to eat or chew by degrees; to bite in agony and rage. To fret, waste, or corrode.

GNA'WER, *s.* one who tears to pieces with the teeth.

GNOMES, nomes, *s.* certain invisible people, who, according to the Cabalists, inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and are supposed to be small in stature, and the guardians of quarries, mines, &c. Brief reflections; apophthegms.

GNO'MON, no-mon, *s.* [*γνωμων*, Gr.] the hand, index, or pin, of a sun-dial.

GNOMO'NICS, *s.* [*γνωμονικη*, Gr.] dialing; or a science which teaches to find the just proportions of shadows for the construction of all sorts of sun-dials.

GNO'STICS, nos-tiks, *s.* [*οι γνωστικοι*, Gr.] in Church History, a name which almost all the ancient heretics affected to take, to express that new knowledge and extraordinary light to which they made pretensions: the word *Gnostic* signifies a learned and enlightened person.

To GO, *v. a.* [pret. *I went, I have gone*, part. *gone*; *gan*, Sax.] to move step by step; to walk, to move slowly, opposed to *running*. To proceed from one to another. To depart from a place. To move, or pass in any manner, or to any end. To intend, or be near undertaking a thing. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. To change state or opinion for better or worse. To have recourse to. To tend towards death or ruin. "He is far *gone*." To tend to any act. To be in a state of compact or partnership. "*Go* your halves." To be regulated by any method. To be pregnant. "*Gone* with young." To reach or be extended to any degree. "No man's knowledge can *go* beyond his experience." To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to fall out, or terminate; to proceed in train or consequence; to succeed. To *go about*, to attempt, to endeavour. To *go aside*, to err, to deviate from the right. To *go between*, to interpose. To *go by*, to pass unnoticed. To find, or get in the conclusion; to observe as a rule. To *go down*, to be swallowed; to be received. To *go in and out*, to do the business of life; to be at liberty. To *go off*, to die; to depart from a post. To *go on*, to proceed. To *go through*, to execute or perform thoroughly; to suffer, or undergo. To *go over*, to peruse, or read through; to revolt. To *go after*, to pursue. To *let go*, to give a person his liberty. To *go for*, to pass, to be received for. To move, or be in a state of motion, applied to machines, &c. To *go out*, to be extinguished, applied to flame or fire. To *go against the grain*, is a proverbial expression, to express something extremely repugnant, disagreeable, or disgustful.

GO TO, *interj.* come, come, take the right course. An exhortation to prepare; also used scornfully.

GOA, a large well-built city, on the W. coast of Hindoostan, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, of whom the native Portuguese amount to a very small number; and stands on the N. side of an island of the same name, about 24 miles in circumference, separated from the continent by a fine river called Mandova, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, which lie within a mile of the town. It has been in the hands of the Portuguese since the year 1510, when it was taken by general Albuquerque. Lat. 15. 30. N. lon. 73. 42. E.

GOAD, *s.* [*gad*, Sax.] a stick or pole armed with a sharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven forward.

To GOAD, *v. a.* to prick or drive with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, stimulate, or drive forward.

GOAL, gole, *s.* [from *gaule*, Fr.] a long pole set up to determine the bounds of a race; a post set up to which race-

horses are run; a starting post. Figuratively, the design, final purpose, or end, of any measure or undertaking.

GOAR, or GORE, *s.* [*goror*, Brit.] an edging sewed on cloth to strengthen it. The warm blood of any creature, from *gor*, Brit. See GORE.

GOAT, *s.* [*gat*, Sax.] an horned animal, with coarse shag hair, remarkable for lasciviousness, and a rank smell when old.

GO'ATBEARD, *s.* a poisonous plant, with compound flowers, called by the country people, *John-go-to-bed-at-Noon*, on account of its shutting its flowers at noon.

GO'ATCHAFER, *s.* a kind of beetle.

GO'ATHERD, *s.* [*gat* and *hyrd*, Sax.] one who keeps or tends goats.

GO'ATISH, *a.* resembling a goat in any quality, as rankness of smell or lust.

GO'ATMILKER, *s.* a kind of owl which sucks goats.

GOB, *s.* [*gobe*, Fr.] a small quantity, generally applied to something viscous or flabby. A low word.

GO'BBET, *s.* [*gobe*, Fr.] a mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once; a morsel; a small quantity.

To GO'BBET, *v. a.* to swallow at a mouthful.

To GO'BBLE, *v. a.* [*gober*, old Fr.] to swallow hastily, or in a ravenous manner, attended with noise.

GO'BBLER, *s.* one who devours in a ravenous manner, without chewing; a greedy eater.

GO'BELINS, *s.* a species of French tapestry, so called from the name of a celebrated French dyer.

GO'-BETWEEN, *s.* a mediator; or one who carries on a design by being sent backwards and forwards with messages by the two parties. Generally, in an ill sense.

GO'BLET, *s.* [*gobelet*, Fr.] a bowl or cup that holds a large draught.

GO'BLIN, *s.* [*goblin*, Fr.] an evil or walking spirit; an elf, or fairy; a frightful fantom.

GO'-BY, *s.* delusion, artifice, or stratagem.

GO'-CART, *s.* a machine going upon casters, in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

GOD, *s.* [*God*, Sax.] the self-existent, infinitely perfect, and infinitely good Being, who created and preserves all things that have existence; the object of adoration and worship; any person or thing which is too much the object of a person's thoughts and labours; an idol, or false god.

To GOD, *v. a.* to deify, or worship as a god. Figuratively, to confer the greatest honours that can be imagined.

GODA'LMING, a town of Surrey, noted for its liquorice, excellent carrots, and peat that burns as well as pit-coal. It has manufactures of stockings, mixed kerseys, and blue ones, that are not to be matched for colour. The surrounding country is agreeably diversified with hills and gentle uplands. It is seated on several streams of the river Wey, which abounds with good fish, especially pike, 4 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 34 S. W. of London, on the road to Portsmouth. Market on Wednesday. Population 4459.

GO'DCHILD, *s.* an infant or person for whom one is a sponsor in baptism.

GO'DDAUGHTER, *s.* a female for whom a person is sponsor in baptism.

GO'DDESS, *s.* a female deity or divinity.

GO'DFATHER, *s.* [*godfader*, Sax.] a man that is sponsor for a person at baptism.

GO'DHEAD, *s.* the state, condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity.

GO'DLESS, *a.* without sense of deity; atheistic; irreligious; impious; wicked.

GO'DLIKE, *a.* divine; resembling God; superlatively excellent.

GO'DLING, *s.* a divinity of small stature or dignity.

GO'DLINESS, *s.* duty or piety towards God; a general observation of all the duties towards God.

GO'DLY, *a.* having a proper sense of our duty and obligations to God. Figuratively, pious, righteous, or religious.

GO'DLY, *ad.* in a pious and religious manner.

GO'DMANCHESTER, a corporate town of Huntingdonshire, parted from the town of Huntingdon by the river Ouse, but united to it by a bridge and short causeway, which form a part of the post road. It is inhabited by yeomen and farmers, and who formerly received the kings passing that way, with a display of their instruments of agriculture. James I. when on his road from Scotland to London, was so pleased with the novel sight of nine score ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses, with which the people went out to meet him, that he granted them a charter. Here is a school, called Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school. It is 59 miles N. by W. of London. Population 2146.

GO'DMOTHER, *s.* a female sponsor in baptism.

GODO'LPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin mines; it lies E. of Mounatsbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GO'DSHIP, *s.* the office, rank, or character of a god.

GO'DSON, *s.* one whom a person has been sponsor to in baptism.

GO'DWARD, *a.* towards, or with respect to God.

GO'DWIN, or *GOO'DWIN SANDS*, famous sands off the coast of Kent, lying between the N. and S. Foreland. These sands occupy the place which was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin earl of Kent. The whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

GO'DWIT, *s.* a bird of particular delicacy.

GO'DYELD, or GO'DYIELD, *ad.* [corrupted from *God shield*] a term of thanks, wherein a person wishes another the protection and providence of the Deity. Not in use.

GO'ER, *s.* one that moves from one place to another; one that runs; one that has a good pace, applied to a horse. Regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

To GO'GGLE, *v. a.* [*soelgege*, Sax.] to look asquint.

GO'GGLE-EYED, *a.* [*sorgleged*, Sax.] squint-eyed; not looking straight, or looking with the balls of the eyes turned contrariwise; staring; having prominent eyes.

GO'ING, *s.* the act of walking or moving from one place to another; departure; proceeding; series of conduct.

GO'LA, *s.* in Architecture, the same with CYMATIUM.

GOLCO'NDA, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by Berar, on the E. by the five Circars, on the S. by Mysore and the Carnatic, and on the W. by Dowlatabad and Visiapour, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The great rains which fall in June, part of July, August, September, and October, swell the rivers here to a dangerous degree of depth and rapidity, but render the land exceedingly fertile, especially in fruits. The inhabitants make white wine of their grapes, and have nearly two crops of rice and other grain. The diamond mines here are reckoned the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt and fine iron; and manufactures of curious calicoes and chintzes. Hydrabad is the capital, but the city and fortress of Golconda was formerly the residence of the kings of this country.

GOLD, *s.* [Sax.] the heaviest, most dense, most simple, most ductile, most fixed, of all bodies; injured by neither air nor fire, soluble only by sea-salt, and most easily amalgamated with silver: its colour is of a shining and radiant yellow, which differs according to its purity, or the parts it comes from. Figuratively, money, or any thing very valuable. "A heart of *gold*."

GO'LDBEATER, *s.* one who hammers gold into thin leaves, to be used by gilders. *Goldbeater's skin* is the intestinum rectum of an ox, well scoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced so thin, as to be fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds.

GO'LDBOUND, *a.* encompassed with gold.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, a maritime country of Africa, where the Europeans have numerous forts and settlements. It reaches from the river Suera da Costa on the W. to the river Volta on the E. and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages, scattered along the sea-shore. The whole Gold Coast is about 180 miles in length. The negro merchants here are generally very rich, and trade with Europeans in gold. The domestic animals are bulls, cows, sheep, and goats; the last of which are innumerable, and their flesh is excellent; but the beef and mutton are not good. The principal districts are Ancobar, Axem, Anta, Commenda, Fetu, Sabo, Adom, Agouna, Acra, Acambore, Labadde, Fantin, Incassan, Ningo, and Sabre; seven of which are dignified with the title of kingdoms.

GO'LDEN, *a.* made or consisting of gold; gilt. Figuratively, shining; bright; splendid; yellow, or of the colour of gold. The *Golden number*, in Chronology, shews in what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule*, in Arithmetic, called likewise the *Rule of Three*, is that by which a fourth number is sought, bearing the same proportion to the third as the second does to the first.

GO'LDENLY, *ad.* in a pompous or splendid manner.

GO'LDFINCH, *s.* a singing bird, so named from his golden colour.

GO'LDFINDER, *s.* one who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to one that empties jakes.

GO'LDHAMMER, *s.* a kind of bird; the yellow hammer.

GO'LDINS, *s.* in Botany, the crysanthemum.

GO'LDNEY, *s.* a sort of fish, otherwise called gilthead.

GO'LDSIZE, *s.* a glue of golden colour, with which painters form their letters, and gilders lay those parts of their works which are to be covered with gold.

GO'LDSMITH, *s.* [*gold* and *smit*, Sax.] a person who makes and sells golden wares. Formerly, a banker.

GO'LDYLOCKS, *s.* a plant, the same with the sweet wood crowfoot; a kind of fern.

GOLF, *s.* a game of great antiquity, peculiar to the Scots. It is played with a club and ball.

GOME, or COOM, *s.* the black grease of a cart-wheel.

GO'MERSHALL, a village in Yorkshire, 8 miles S. W. from Leeds, containing about 6189 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.

GO'MPHOSIS, *s.* [*γόμφωσις*, Gr.] in Anatomy, a species of articulation, whereby one bone is set into another, like a nail or peg; as the teeth within the jaws.

GO'NDOLA, *s.* [*gondole*, Fr.] a flat boat, very long and very narrow, used upon the canals at Venice.

GONDOLI'ER, *s.* one who rows a gondola.

GONE, gon, [preter. of *go*] advanced; forward in progress; lost; ruined, or undone. *Gone by*, past, applied to motion, time, or change of place. Lost; departed; consumed; at an end; dead.

GO'NFALON, or GO'NFANON, *s.* [*gonfanon*, Fr.] an ensign, or standard.

GONORRHOE'A, gon-or-rhea, *s.* [*γονόῤῥοια*, from *γονή* and *ῥέω*, Gr.] in Medicine, an involuntary dripping of the venereal humour.

GOOD, *a.* [comparative *better*, superlative *best*; *god*, Sax. *goed*, Belg.] having such perfections as are requisite, fit, and proper for the end. Wholesome; sound; salutary. Complete; full. Useful; valuable. Legal; confirmed; valid; established; proved. Cheerful; gay, not easily displeased, but inclined to acts of benevolence and kindness, joined with any words expressing the temper of the mind. Joined to *breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate; polite; consistent with the character of a gentleman. Virtuous, and endowed with all moral qualities or virtues. Kind, or benevolent. Skilful; ready; dexterous. Happy; prosperous. Considerable; not small, though not very great. "A *good* while ago." Real; serious. "*Good* earnest." Rich; of credit. "As *good* as," has a kind of negitive sense, implying, no better than. Companionable; sociable. "A *good* fellow." "In *good* time," not too fast. "In *good* sooth," really; seriously. To *make good*, to perform what is promised or expected; to keep, maintain, support, or supply.

GOOD, *s.* is divided into physical and moral. *Physical good* is that which tends naturally to promote our happiness, benefit, advantage, or health; to increase pleasure, diminish pain, or procure and continue the presence of any good, or the absence of any evil. *Moral good*, is that which is chosen agreeable to the laws of reason or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happiness, and that of others. Figuratively, prosperity; in earnest; not in jest.

GOOD, *ad.* always joined with *as*; thus, *as good*, implies well; as well; not ill; not amiss; no worse.

GOOD, *interj.* well! right! sometimes used ironically.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, *a.* without any ill qualities. Lusty, or plump, applied to persons.

GOOD-FRIDAY, *s.* a solemn fast of the Christian church, in commemoration of the death of Christ, observed on the Friday in passion week.

GOODLA'CK, *interj.* O strange! wonderful indeed! is it possible! say you so!

GOO'DLINESS, *s.* beauty; grace; elegance.

GOO'DLY, *a.* beautiful; graceful: applied to persons. Fine, or splendid, applied to things, and particularly to dress. Bulky; swelling. Happy; desirable.

GOO'DMAN, *s.* a rustic term of compliment; gaffer.

GOO'DNESS, *s.* the fitness of a thing to produce any particular end; perfection; kindness, or benevolence.

GOOD-NOW, *interj.* in good time; or prithee. Sometimes used as a slight exclamation to express wonder.

GOODS, *s.* the moveables or furniture of a house; wares sold in trade; personal property.

GOO'DWIFE, *s.* a mistress of a house, but below a gentlewoman.

GOO'DWILL, *s.* a friendly and benevolent disposition; a consideration for coming into a shop or business.

GOO'DY, *s.* [Johnson supposes it corrupted from *good wife*] a low term of civility used to females in humble life.

GOOSE, *s.* [plural *geese*; *gos*, Sax.] a large water-fowl, proverbially noted, and figuratively used, for foolishness.

GOO'SECAP, *s.* a silly person.

GOO'SEFOOT, *s.* the wild orach.

GOO'SEBERRY, *s.* a well-known fruit and shrub.

GOO'SEGRASS, *s.* a genus of plants, of which there are ten sorts found in England. That called clivers is esteemed a good antiscorbutic.

GO'RBELLIED, *a.* lusty; fat; having a large, protuberant, and swelling belly.

GO'RBELLY, *s.* a large, protuberant, or big belly; a term of reproach for a fat person.

GO'RD, *s.* [*gourd*, Fr.] an instrument of gaming.

GO'RDIAN, *a.* [from the gordian-knot] intricate.

GO'RDIAN-KNOT, *s.* in Antiquity, a knot made with the traces of the chariot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, so very in-

tricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. The oracle having declared, that he who could untie it should be master of all Asia, Alexander cut it asunder with his sword, and thus fulfilled or eluded the oracle.

GORE, *s.* [Sax. *gor*, Brit.] blood effused from the body; clotted or congealed blood.

To GORE, *v. a.* to stab or pierce either with a weapon or the horns of an animal, so as to make a wound.

GOREE', an island on the W. coast of Africa, about three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, subject to the English. It is reckoned of great importance on account of its proximity to Cape Verd, (lying nearly within cannon shot of the shore,) and its advantageous situation for trade. Lat. 14. 40. N. lon. 17. 25. W.

GORGE, *s.* [*gorge*, Fr.] the throat or swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed; a meal; a feast. In Architecture, a sort of concave moulding. In Fortification, the entrance of a bastion, ravelin, or other outwork.

To GORGE, *v. a.* [*gorger*, Fr.] to fill up to the throat; to glut or satiate; to swallow.

GO'RGED, *a.* in Heraldry, the bearing of a crown, coronet, or the like, about the neck of a lion, swan, &c. Among Farriers, it signifies the same as swelled; in which sense they say, the legs of a horse are *gorged*; you must walk him out to *disgorge* his shoulder.

GO'RGEOUS, *a.* [from *gorgias*, old Fr. according to Skinner] fine; splendid; glittering; showy; magnificent.

GO'RGEOUSLY, *ad.* in a splendid, pompous, showy, or magnificent manner.

GO'RGEOUSNESS, *s.* splendour; lustre; magnificence.

GO'RGET, *s.* the piece of armour that defends the throat; a small convex ornament worn by officers of infantry.

GORGO'NIAN, *a.* [from *Gorgon*] rigorous; terrific.

GO'RGONS, [γοργὸν, Gr.] in Mythology, the three daughters of Phorcus, viz. Medusa, Stene, and Euryale, with snakes for hairs, and with eyes so piercing, that whoever looked upon them were turned to stones. They were destroyed by Perseus. The emblems of all sinful pleasures, which ensnare and destroy men at the first sight. Any thing horrid, or ugly.

GO'RMAND, *s.* [*gourmand*, Fr.] a person who eats greedily, and to excess; a glutton.

To GO'RMANDIZE, *v. n.* to eat with greediness, and to excess; to devour ravenously, or voraciously.

GO'RMANDIZER, *s.* one who eats greedily; a glutton.

GORSE, *s.* [*gorse*, Sax.] furze or whins; a thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers.

GO'RY, *a.* covered with clotted or congealed blood; bloody; murderous.

GO'SHAWK, *s.* [*gos*, a goose, and *hafoc*, a hawk, Sax.] a large kind of hawk, said to prey on wild geese.

GO'SLING, *s.* a young goose, not full grown. In Botany, a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GOS'PEL, *s.* [*godes spel*, Sax.] the history of the life and actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrine, of Jesus Christ. The word is Saxon, and of the same import with the Latin *Evangelium*, or the Greek ἐυαγγέλιον, viz. glad tidings or good news; the history of our blessed Saviour being the best news ever published. This history is contained in the writings of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, who are therefore called Evangelists. Figuratively, the Christian dispensation, and an infallible standard of truth.

To GOS'PEL, *v. n.* [*godspellian*, Sax.] to preach the gospel; to instruct as a priest.

GOS'PELLER, *s.* [*godspellere*, Sax.] an evangelist or preacher. A name given by the Papists to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attempted a reformation from popery, because they professed to follow and preach only the gospel.

GO'SPORT, a fortified and trading town in Hampshire, situated in Alverstock parish, on the W. side of Portsmouth harbour, (over which there is a ferry,) 73 miles S. W. of London, with a market on Saturday. It is mostly inhabited by sailors The population in 1831, was about 7480. The mouth of the harbour, is secured on this side by four forts, and a platform of above 20 guns, level with the water. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships; and, in time of peace, packets sail every week to Havre de Grace, and other parts of France. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron foundery, and a royal hospital, called Haslar hospital, for sick and wounded seamen.

GO'SSAMER, or GO'SSAMOR, *s.* [*gossipium*, low Lat.] the down of plants; the long white cobwebs which are perceived in the air in calm sunny weather.

GO'SSIP, *s.* [*god* and *syp*, Sax.] one who is a sponsor for a child at baptism. A tippling companion; a tattler; a friend, or neighbour; idle talk.

To GO'SSIP, *v. a.* to chat; to prate; to spend time in frivolous and insignificant discourse; to be a pot companion.

GOT, the preterite and part. pass. of GET.

GO'THENBURG, or *Gotheborg*, a fortified and commercial town of West Gothland, in Sweden, seated at the mouth of the River Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour, about two furlongs wide, inclosed between two chains of rocks, and near its conflux with Moldal, 190 miles S. W. of Stockholm. It is the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the sound; and from this port the ships of the the Swedish East-India company (established in 1731) take their departure. The inhabitants are computed at about 22,000. A considerable herring fishery is carried on here. Lat. 57. 42. N. lon. 11. 50. E.

GO'THIC, *a.* in general whatever relates to the Goths, as gothic customs, gothic architecture; also used for what is monstrous or disproportionate in matters of taste.

GO'TTINGEN, a city of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Hanover. Here George II. founded an university, 1734, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation. The library, called the *Bulowean*, which is increasing every year, is justly reckoned one of the most capital in Europe. Here is also a fine observatory, a physic garden, an anatomical theatre, and a school for midwifery; together with a Royal Society of Sciences, and a Royal German Society, all part of the university. Belonging to it is a large splendid church, with a peculiar pastor, and a stately structure of stone, the ground floor of which serves as a hall for public lectures. Lat. 51. 32 lon. 9. 53. E.

GOU'DHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, 44 miles E. by S. of London. Population 2758.

To GO'VERN, *v. a.* [*gouverner*, Fr.] to rule over in the character of a magistrate, parent, or other superior. To regulate; to direct. To manage or restrain. In Grammar, to require. "Amo *governs* the accusative case."

GO'VERNABLE, *a.* subject and obedient to command, rule, authority, or direction; submissive; manageable.

GO'VERNANCE, *s.* the act of exercising authority over others that are bound to obey; government; the management, control, or authority of a guardian.

GO'VERNANT, *s.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] a woman who has the care of young ladies of quality; a governess.

GO'VERNESS, *s.* [*gouvernesse*, old Fr.] a female invested with authority to rule. A woman who has the care of instructing or regulating the conduct of ladies; the teacher, or mistress of a lady's boarding-school; a tutoress.

GO'VERNMENT, *s.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.] the form in which justice is administered in a nation; an establishment of legal authority, or administration of public affairs; regularity of behaviour. Manageableness, obsequiousness. In Grammar influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOR, *s.* [*gouverneur*, Fr.] one who is invested with supreme authority; one who governs with delegated temporary authority; a tutor; pilot; regulator; manager.

GOUGE, *s.* [*gouge*, Fr.] a chisel with a concave edge.

GOURD, *s.* [*gouhorde*, Fr.] a fruit produced by a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber.

GO'URDINESS, *s.* in Farriery, a swelling in a horse's leg, so called from its resembling a gourd.

GOU'RNET, *s.* [*cuculus*, Lat.] a fish.

GOUT, *s.* [*goutte*, Fr.] in Medicine, a painful kind of disease, principally affecting the joints, seated in their ligaments, the tendons of the muscles subservient to their motions, and the membranes surrounding the bones. A drop.

GOUT, goo, *s.* [Fr.] a taste; relish, or flavour.

GO'UTWORT, *s.* a plant, called also ashweed.

GOU'TY, *a.* afflicted with the gout; relating to or having the gout; swollen; boggy.

GOWN, *s.* [*gonna*, Ital.] a long loose upper garment worn by men as an undress; a woman's upper garment; the long loose habit worn by scholars and ecclesiastics.

GO'WNMAN, or GO'WNSMAN, *s.* a student at an university; or one whose proper habit is a gown.

To GRA'BBLE, *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *grapple*] to grope; to search or feel greedily with the hands. Actively, to lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, *s.* [*gratia*, Lat.] favour or kindness. In Divinity, a favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, or the effect of the divine influence; pardon; a kindness; a privilege or favour conferred; elegant behaviour, or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done; beauty, either natural or heightened by art; an embellishment, ornament, flower, or perfection. A physical virtue or power. The title of a duke, formerly given to a king, implying goodness or clemency. A short prayer used at meals, expressive of gratitude or thanks to the Divine Providence for supplying our necessities. To be in a person's *good graces*, is to be favoured or esteemed by him. *Act of grace*, an act of parliament for a general and free pardon, and for setting at liberty insolvent debtors.

To GRACE, *v. a.* to adorn, beautify, decorate, embellish, dignify, set off, or recommend; to favour; to confer an honour on a person; to dignify or raise by an act of favour.

GRA'CED, *a.* beautiful; graceful; virtuous; regular.

GRA'CEFUL, *a.* elegant; with pleasing dignity or majesty.

GRA'CEFULLY, *ad.* elegantly; with dignity.

GRA'CEFULNESS, *s.* elegance and dignity of manner: dignity joined with beauty.

GRA'CELESS, *a.* without elegance; destitute of virtue, religious or moral; wicked or impious; abandoned.

GRA'CES, *s.* among Canonists, the same with *Provisions;* which see. In the Heathen Mythology, three goddesses, daughters of Jupiter, named Aglais, Thalia, and Euphrosyne; that is, shining, flourishing, and gay. They are sometimes represented dressed, but more frequently naked, to shew that whatever is truly graceful, needs not the aid of exterior ornaments. They presided over mutual kindness and acknowledgments; bestowing liberality, eloquence, and wisdom, together with a good grace, gaiety of disposition, and easiness of manners.

GRA'CILE, *a.* [*gracilis*, Lat.] slender; small.

GRA'CILENT, *a.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] lean; slender.

GRACI'LITY, *s.* [*gracilitas*, Lat.] slenderness; smallness; leanness.

GRA'CIOUS, *a.* [*gracieux*, Fr.] merciful; benevolent; kind; virtuous, or good; acceptable; favourable; excellent; graceful, or becoming; pleasing; favoured.

GRA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* with kind condescension; in a pleasing and favourable manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* kind condescension; a pleasing manner; mercifulness.

GRADA'TION, *s.* [*gradation*, Fr.] a regular progress or advance from one degree to another. Order; arrangement.

GRA'DIENT, *a.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] moving by steps.

GRA'DUAL, *a.* [*graduel*, Fr.] proceeding or rising by degrees; advancing step by step.

GRA'DUAL, *s.* [*gradus*, Lat.] a flight of steps. In the Roman church, a part of the mass sung between the epistles and gospels, also called *Grail.*

GRADUA'LITY, *s.* a regular progression; advancing by degrees.

GRA'DUALLY, *ad.* by degrees; in regular progression; by steps, advancing from a lower to a higher degree.

To GRA'DUATE, *v. a.* [from *gradus*, Lat.] to dignify with a degree in an university; to mark with degrees in measuring. To heighten or improve.

GRA'DUATE, *s.* a person who has taken a degree in an university.

GRADUA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] regular progression by degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, or GRAFT, *s.* [*greffe*, Fr.] in Gardening, the shoot of a tree inserted in, and becoming one with another tree, nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit.

To GRAFF, or GRAFT, *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr.] to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, so that both may unite closely, or become one tree; to insert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong.

GRA'FTER, *s.* one who propagates fruit, by inserting the branch of one tree into that of another.

GRA'FTON, a town of Gloucestershire, on the borders of Worcestershire, and on the side of Bredon Hill, where, in Feb. 1764, a large tract of land, nearly 16 acres in extent, slipped from the side of Bredon Hill, and entirely covered several pasture grounds, and a considerable space of the common field at the bottom of the hill.

GRAIL, *s.* [from *grêle*, Fr.] small particles of any kind.

GRAIN, *s.* [*granum*, Lat.] a single seed of corn or other fruit. Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle or small body. *Grain of allowance*, some small indulgence, which implies a remission of rigour or severity. A weight used in Physic, twenty of which make one scruple; but in troy weight, twenty-four make a pennyweight. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, &c. grow. In Dying, a method of communicating colours, so as to make them more lasting than in the common way. The form of the surface, with regard to smoothness, roughness, or the size of the constituent fibres or particles of a body. Figuratively, temper; disposition; humour or inclination.

GRAI'NED, *a.* rough; appearing less smooth; weather beaten; dyed in grain.

GRAINS, *s.* [without a singular] the husks of malt of which beer has been made. *Grains of paradise*, an Indian spice.

GRAI'NY, *a.* full of corn or seeds.

GRAME'RCY, *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*] an obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMI'NEOUS, *a.* [Lat.] grassy. *Gramineous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINIVOROUS, *a.* [from *gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] eating or living upon grass.

GRA'MMAR, *s.* [*grammaire*, Fr.] the art which delivers the rules for speaking or writing in any language properly. Figuratively, an expression or construction agreeable to the rules of Grammar: a book which delivers rules for speaking or writing a language with propriety.

GRAMMA'RIAN, *s.* [*grammarien*, Fr.] one who is skilful in, or one who teaches the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, *a.* [*grammaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or taught by, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMATICA'STER, *s.* [Lat.] a mere verbal critic, or low grammarian; a pedant.

GRA'MPIAN-HILLS, a chain of high-mountains in Scotland, extending from east to west almost the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, a single hill, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where a battle was fought, which proved fatal to the Caledonians. They vary in height from 1400 to 3500 feet.

GRA'MPLE, *s.* a kind of crab-fish.

GRA'MPOUND, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, 244 miles W. by S. of London, and seated on the river Valle. Disfranchised; population 686; and has a considerable manufacture of gloves.

GRA'MPUS, *s.* a large fish of the cetaceous kind; a species of whale.

GRA'NADA, or *Grenada*, an island in the West Indies, about 20 miles in length from N. to S. and 10 wide in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards the extremities. A chain of mountains crosses it from N. to S. in the centre of which is a large lake. Near the coast the soil is fertile, producing indigo, sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and tobacco. It is finely wooded, and trees of all sorts, both fruit and timber, except the cocoa tree, thrive better here than those of the same species in the neighbouring islands. It is watered with many rivers. The population is 801 whites, 3786 free coloured, and about 24,000 slaves. There is also abundance of game and river-fish. It is one of the Windward Caribbees, and is 30 leagues N. W. of Tobago. The principal harbours are Port Louis, a very spacious one, on the W. side of the island, and St. George. It belongs to the English. Lat. about 10. 12. N. lon 60. 30. W.

GRA'NARY, *s.* [*granarium*, Lat.] a store-house for threshed corn.

GRA'NATE, or GARNET, *s.* [from *granum*, Lat.] a precious stone of a high red colour, so called from its resemblance to that of the kernel of the pomegranate. The Oriental is the best.

GRAND, *a.* [*grandis*, Lat.] great; illustrious; powerful; splendid; noble; sublime; lofty; stupendous.

GRA'NDAM, or GRA'NDAME, *s.* a term of consanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old withered or decrepid woman.

GRA'NDCHILD, *s.* the son or daughter of a person's son or daughter.

GRA'NDDAUGHTER, *s.* the daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE', *s.* [from *grandis*, Lat.] a person of rank, dignity, or power; one of the nobility.

GRA'NDEUR, *s.* [*grandeur*, Fr.] splendour, pomp, or magnificence; greatness; elevation of sentiment.

GRA'NDFATHER, *s.* the father of a father or mother.

GRANDI'FIC, *a.* [from *grandis* and *facio*, Lat.] making great.

GRA'NDINOUS, *a.* [from *grando*, Lat.] full of hail.

GRA'NDITY, *s.* [from *grandis*, Lat.] ...vation of thought; pomp, or magnificence of language.

GRA'NDMOTHER, *s.* the father's or mother's mother.

GRA'NDSIRE, *s.* a grandfather. In Poetry, any ancestor.

GRA'NDSON, *s.* the son of a person's son or daughter.

GRANGE, *s.* [*grange*, Fr.] a farm; a barn, or threshing-floor; a farm house; a granary; a lone house.

GRA'NITE, *s.* [from *granum*, Lat.] a variegated stone or marble, composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardness, giving fire when struck with steel, fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a strong fire.

GRANI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *granum* and *voro*, Lat.] eating or living upon grain.

GRA'NNUM, *s.* [a corruption of *grandame*] a grandmother. A low word.

To GRANT, *v. a.* [from *garanter*, Fr.] to admit a thing not proved; to allow or concede; to bestow something which cannot be claimed as a right.

GRANT, *s.* the act of giving or bestowing a thing which cannot be claimed as a right; the thing granted; a concession. In Law, a conveyance in writing of such a thing as cannot pass or be conveyed by word only, as rents, &c.

GRA'NTABLE, *a.* that may be given or yielded to another, though he has no claim to it.

GRANTEE', *s.* in Law, the person receiving a grant.

GRA'NTHAM, a neat populous town in Lincolnshire, noted for the steeple of its church, which terminates in a spire, near 300 feet high, and seems to lean on one side. Here is a good free-school. Grantham has many good inns. The population is 10,780, and it elects two representatives. It is situated on the river Witham, 24 miles S. W. of Boston, and 110 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

GRA'NTOR, *s.* a person who yields or grants.

GRA'NULARY, *a.* small and compact, resembling a grain or seed.

To GRA'NULATE, *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] to be formed into small particles or grains. Actively, to break into small masses or grains.

GRANULA'TION, *s.* [*granulation*, Fr.] the act of forming into small masses resembling grains. In Botany, the small berries which join together and compose a large one, as the blackberry.

GRA'NULE, *s.* [from *granum*, Lat.] a small compact particle, resembling a seed or grain of corn.

GRA'NULOUS, *a.* full of little grains.

GRAPE, *s.* [*grappe*, Fr.] a single berry of the vine, which grows in clusters, the juice of which is wine.

GRA'PESHOT, *s.* in Artillery, a combination of small shot, put into a thick canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon.

GRA'PHICAL, *a.* [γραφικὸς, Gr.] appearing as if written, well formed, described, or delineated.

GRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* well described; described minutely, or in a picturesque manner.

GRA'PNEL, *s.* [*grapin*, Fr.] a small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling iron used in a sea-fight to fasten ships together.

To GRA'PPLE, *v. n.* [*grabbelin*, Belg.] to lay fast hold on a person; to combat or engage in close fight. Actively, to fasten, unite or join inseparably.

GRA'PPLE, *s.* a close combat; an iron instrument, used to fasten one ship to another.

GRA'SIER, *s.* See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, *v. a.* [*graspare*, Ital.] to hold in the hand with the fingers shut; to seize, or catch at; to struggle, strive, or grapple. To gripe; to encroach; to be insatiable in one's pursuit after riches.

GRASP, *s.* the gripe or seizure of the hand: the act of holding a thing in the hand with the fingers shut or doubled over it; possession or hold; power of seizing.

GRA'SPER, *s.* one who seizes, grasps, or catches at.

GRASS, *s.* [*græs*, Sax.] the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which there are several species; a herb with long narrow leaves.

GRASS *of Parnassus*, called Parnassia, from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. The structure of its five honey-cups is remarkable; each being a concave heart-shaped substance, furnished with 13 little shafts, or pillars, set along the edge, and each pillar terminated by a little globe.

To GRASS, *v. n.* to produce grass.

GRA'SSHOPPER, *s.* a small insect found among the summer grass, so named from its hopping, for which it is remarkably formed.

GRA'SSINESS, *s.* the state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SS-PLOT, *s.* a small level piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with grass.

GRA'SSPOLY, *s.* a genus of plants, the same with the lythrum of Linnæus. There are two British species.

GRA'SSY, *a.* covered with or abounding in, grass.

GRA'SSWRACK, *s.* a species of sea-weed.

GRATE, *s.* [*crates*, Lat.] a partition made with iron bars, or wires crossing each other, placed at the windows or other apertures of prisons, cloisters, or tradesmen's shops; a range of bars, fixed in kitchens, within which fires are made; an utensil for burning pit-coals in a room.

To GRATE, *v. a.* [*gratter*, Fr.] to rub or wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to offend the ear by a harsh and disagreeable sound; to enclose with bars.

GRATEFUL, *a.* [*gratus*, Lat.] having a due sense of benefits conferred; pleasing; agreeable; delightful to the senses or mind.

GRATEFULLY, *ad.* in a manner willing to acknowledge, repay, and retain, a proper sense of an obligation; in a pleasing or agreeable manner.

GRATEFULNESS, *s.* gratitude; the quality of being agreeable, acceptable, or affording delight.

GRATER, *s.* [*gratoir*, Fr.] a kind of coarse file, or instrument formed of tin or silver, punched in holes, with which soft things are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, *s.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.] the act of pleasing; the act of complying with, and answering the craving of the sensual appetites; pleasure; delight; a reward, or recompence.

To GRATIFY, *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Lat.] to indulge; to please by compliance; to do a thing in order to please or delight; to requite, repay, or reward.

GRATINGLY, *ad.* harshly; offensively.

GRATIS, *ad.* [Lat.] for nothing; without being paid, or receiving any thing in return.

GRATITUDE, *s.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.] a virtue, consisting in a due sense and outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like. Duty to a benefactor.

GRATUITOUS, *a.* [*gratuitus*, Lat. *gratuit*, Fr.] voluntary; or granted either without asking or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, *ad.* without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, *s.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] a free gift; a present; an acknowledgment.

To GRATULATE, *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Fr.] to congratulate; to declare joy on account of. To reward.

GRATULATION, *s.* [*gratulatio*, Lat.] salutation made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

GRATULATORY, *a.* expressing joy for the success, preferment, or good fortune, of another; congratulatory.

GRAVE, *s.* [*græf*, Sax.] a hole dug in the ground, wherein a dead body is, or is to be buried. *Grave*, at the end of the names of places, is from the Sax. *græf*, a grove, or cave. A German title, equivalent to earl, or count.

To GRAVE, *v. a.* [preterit *graved*, part. pass. *graven*; *grâvar*, Fr. γράφω, Gr.] to cut figures or inscriptions with a sharp-pointed tool on any hard substance or metal; to copy pictures or writings with a sharp-pointed instrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper: to inter, entomb, or bury, an obsolete sense.

GRAVE, *a.* [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Lat.] solemn; serious; of a modest colour, not shewy or tawdry; sober; not trifling. Not sharp or acute, applied to sound.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *s.* the dress of a corpse.

GRA'VEL, *s.* [*gravel*, Belg.] a kind of earth used for walks in gardens, the finer part of which is yellow, and appears like a large gritted sand, and the coarser is a composition of flints or small pebble-stones. In Medicine, a disease in the kidneys or bladder, occasioned by a collection of gritty matter therein, whereby the due secretion and excretion of the urine is impeded. When this substance strongly coheres, and forms a hard mass, it is then called the *stone*.

To GRA'VEL, *v. a.* to pave or cover with gravel; to puzzle, or put to a stand, or embarrass a person with some difficulty he cannot solve.

GRAVELESS, *a.* without a grave or tomb.

GRAVELINES, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the North, not large, but well fortified with bastions, half-moons, and a horn-work. The country near it is intersected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk, by Bourbourg, and another passes directly to Bergues. In 1658, it was taken by the army of France, to which it was afterwards ceded by the peace of the Pyrenées. It is seated at the mouth of the river Aa, 9 miles W. S. W. of Dunkirk.

GRA'VELLY, *a.* [*graveleux*, Fr.] consisting or abounding in gravel; full of gravel.

GRA'VELY, *ad.* in a solemn or serious manner; soberly; sedately; without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS, *s.* seriousness; solemnity; sobriety.

GRAVEOLENT, *a.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] strongly scented.

GRA'VER, *s.* [*graveur*, Fr.] an engraver, or one who copies designs with a sharp-pointed tool or style, on metals or wood, to be printed on paper. The style, or sharp-pointed instrument, used by an engraver.

GRA'VESEND, a town of Kent, consisting chiefly of one street, paved and lighted. It is a place of considerable resort, being a common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places having been incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames, burnt and plundered it, and carried away most of the people; and, by way of compensation for this loss, he granted the remaining inhabitants the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers between this place and London, in large and commodious boats, at two-pence a head, or a whole boat's fare at four shillings. These privileges have been accommodated to the present times. Steam-boats are now employed, and a pier has been built. For its better security, Henry VIII. raised a blockhouse, with a platform of guns, to the E. of the town. The gardens round the town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping, and all the towns for several miles round, with every article of that kind, but great quantities, and particularly of asparagus, remarkably fine, are sent to London. The chief employment of the labouring people is

tne spinning of hemp to make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is situated on the Thames, directly opposite to Tilbury Fort, 9 miles W. N. W. of Rochester, and 22 S. by E. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday; and a fish-market on Sunday morning. Population 5097.

GRA'VESTONE, *s.* the stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

GRAVI'DITY, *s.* [*graviditas*, Lat.] the state of being with child; pregnancy.

GRA'VING, *s.* any piece engraved, carved work.

To GRA'VITATE, *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] to tend to the centre.

GRAVITA'TION, *s.* the act of tending to the centre.

GRA'VITY, *s.* [*gravitas*, Lat. *gravité*, Fr.] weight; heaviness; the power or virtue by which bodies naturally tend to the centre. *Gravity*, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature or quality; but, when applied to crimes, their atrociousness. Applied to the countenance or behaviour, seriousness; solemnity; majesty, or awfulness.

GRA'VY, *s.* the juice which runs from cooked meat, when not over done.

GRAY, *a.* [*græg*, Sax. *grau*, Dan.] white, with a mixture of black. White or hoary with age, applied to the hair. Blue with a mixture of black; resembling the colour of ashes.

GRAY, *s.* a gray colour; a badger; a kind of salmon.

GRA'YBEARD, *s.* figuratively, an old man; used in contempt.

GRA'YLING, *s.* the umber, a fish.

GRA'YMILL, *s.* a name for the common gromwell.

GRA'YNESS, *s.* the quality of being gray, or being hoary by age.

GRAY'S THURROCK, a town of Essex, 25 miles from London, seated on the Thames, opposite Dartford in Kent. Market on Thursday. Population 1248.

To GRAZE, *v. n.* [*grassian*, Sax.] to eat or feed on grass; to produce grass. To brush in passing; to touch lightly, generally applied to a bullet, from *graser*, Fr. Actively, to tend, to set cattle to feed on grass.

GRA'ZER, *s.* one that grazes or feeds on grass.

GRA'ZIER, *s.* one whose trade is to feed or breed cattle.

CREASE, *s.* [*graisse*, Fr.] the soft part of the fat of animals. In Farriery, a swelling and gourdiness of the heels, occasioned by hard labour, colds, &c.

To GREASE, *v. a.* to smear, anoint, or spot with grease; to bribe, or corrupt with presents; a low word.

GRE'ASINESS, *s.* oiliness or fatness.

GRE'ASY, *a.* oily; fat; spotted or smeared with grease. Corpulent; a term of reproach.

GREAT, (the *ea* in this word and its derivatives has something, though not entirely, the sound of *ai* -*grait*, *graitly*, *graitness*) *a.* [*great*, Sax.] large in bulk, number, or quantity. Having any quality in a high degree. Long or considerable, applied to time or duration. Important; weighty. Chief or principal. "The *great* seal." *Shak.* High in rank, or extensive in power; illustrious, or eminent. Majestic, or grand in aspect and mien. Haughty, swelling, or proud. *To be great with*, to be familiar or intimately acquainted. Teeming, or with child. "A *great* belly." In pedigree, it is added in every step of ascending consanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every step of descending consanguinity beyond a grandson. Thus, a *great* grandson is the son of a person's grandson. A *great* grandfather, the father of a person's grandfather, or the grandfather of a person's father; and *great* uncle is the uncle of a person's father.

GREATBELLIED, *a.* pregnant; with child; teeming.

To GRE'ATEN, *v. a.* to enlarge; to make great, powerful, or rich. Not in use.

GRE'ATHEARTED, *a.* high-spirited; proud.

GRE'ATLY, *ad.* very much; in a great or high degree; nobly; in an illustrious manner. Courageously; bravely; magnanimously; generously.

GRE'ATNESS, *s.* largeness, applied to quantity, size or number. High place or dignity; power; influence; dominion. A consciousness of superior birth or rank. Magnanimity, nobleness. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

GREAVES, *s.* [*grèves*, Fr.] armour for the legs.

GRE'CISM, *s.* [*græcismus*, Lat.] a construction, idiom, or expression, peculiar to the Greek language.

GREECE, a country of Europe, of great celebrity in ancient history, as the seat of the arts, science, and commerce; and equally renowned for its prowess in war; but now subject to the Turks, who call it Roumelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia; on the W. by the Gulf of Venice; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Black sea, and the straits of the Dardanelles and of Constantinople; comprehending the provinces of Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy, and has a fruitful soil. The Greeks profess Christianity, according to that peculiar form and creed, which are distinguished by the title of "the Greek church;" but the Turks long made them groan under Mahommedan tyranny. Towards the latter end of 1820, insurrections broke out among the Greeks, with various attempts to throw off the Turkish yoke, and at length a revolution was effected, although in its progress it was attended with great slaughter, devastation, and internal dissension. In August, 1832, it was resolved by the great European powers, that Greece should be declared an independent monarchy, and Otho, prince of Bavaria, was nominated sovereign. At the same time, the Porte recognized the independence of Greece, and fixed its boundary, containing a population scarcely exceeding 750,000 souls.

GREECE, (corrupted from *degrees*) *s.* a flight of steps. Obsolete.

GREE'DILY, *ad.* [*grædelice*, Sax.] in an eager, hasty, or ravenous manner; with keen appetite; voraciously.

GREE'DINESS, *s.* [*grediguesse*, Sax.] ravenousness; voracious hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREE'DY, *a.* [*grædig*, Sax.] ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent desire of food; eager; vehemently desirous.

GREEK, or GRECIAN, *a.* belonging to Greece.

GREEN, *a.* [*grun*, Teut. *groen*, Belg.] having a colour like that of grass; in compositions of dying and painting, made by mixing blue or black and yellow together. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. New or lately made; as "A *green* wound." Unripe; immature; young, alluding to fruits being *green* before they are ripe. Not roasted; half raw. Not dry. Pale; sickly.

GREEN, *s.* the colour of grass, or that which resembles it. In Optics, it is one of the original, simple, or primary rays of light; but in dying is caused by compounding blue and yellow, &c. As this colour rather refreshes than impairs the sight, the goodness of Providence is manifest in causing it to be reflected from the surface of vegetables, preferably to any other. Figuratively, a plain covered with grass. The leaves of trees and vegetables, opposed to their flowers. In Cookery, used in the plural for those plants which are of this colour, and eaten boiled.

GREE'NCLOTH, *s.* a board or court of justice, held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court royal, and for correcting all the servants

that offend. It takes its name from a *green cloth* spread over the board where they sit. None of the king's servants can be arrested for debt, without a warrant first obtained from this board.

GREE'NEYED, *a.* having eyes coloured with green; applied to the passion of jealousy, in a figurative sense.

GREE'NFINCH, *s.* a kind of bird.

GREE'NGAGE, *s.* a species of plum.

GREE'NHOUSE, *s.* a house or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furnished with such a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow; a conservatory.

GREE'NISH, *a.* somewhat green; tending to green.

GREE'NLAND, a country, including some islands, situated between the straits of Davis and Forbisher, and Iceland. The northern limits are as yet unknown. West Greenland seems to be the most N. E. part of America. East Greenland lies in a high latitude, N. of the continent of Europe, as does also Spitzbergen, which is sometimes comprehended under the general name of Greenland. The seas on the coast are annually visited by a great number of ships of the English and other European nations, for the purpose of fishing for whales. The most southerly point of land in West Greenland, is Cape Farewel, at the entrance of Davis's Straits, in lat. 59. 38. N. and lon. 44. 42. W. The Greenlanders are strangers to trade, arts, and sciences. They are generally short, or under the common size, but well proportioned, fat, and plump. Their clothing is made of the skins of the rein-deer, the dog-fish, and of certain birds, sewed together with the small guts of the *canis marinus*. It is very seldom that they are afflicted with epidemical diseases, but the scurvy is the reigning disemper in this country; their common remedy on this occasion, besides other simples, is scurvy-grass. Both sexes live together in a very sordid, filthy manner, in two sorts of habitations, one of which serves for the winter, and the other for the summer season. Their winter dwellings are large huts, seldom more than two ells above the surface of the ground; the roof is covered with turf, and the entrance is dug narrow and winding under ground. These wintry mansions are extremely warm, but stink intolerably, from the number of persons generally confined in them. Their summer habitations are light tents, made of the smooth skins of the dog-fish. The occupation of the men is chiefly fishing and hunting, for which they have very curious tackle and instruments. The boats, in which the men only row out to sea, are made of very thin narrow boards, fastened together with whalebone, and covered with seal-skins. Only one man goes out in one of these boats, and he is half covered, and so securely laced in, that the water cannot penetrate into the boat; thus equipped, he will row 60 or 70 miles in a day, though he has but one oar, which is 6 or 7 feet long, and flat at both ends. Their chief commodities are blubber and whalebone, the horn of the sea-unicorn, and the skins of deer, foxes, and the seal. Greenland is under the Danish government, and was colonized as early as the 10th and 11th centuries by adventurers from Iceland and Norway; but the colony was depopulated by the plague, and almost lost to European knowledge, until in 1578 it was visited by Frobisher. In 1721, the Danes re-established some settlements, and since 1765, the Moravians have made it the seat of their pious labours; the population does not exceed 20,000. A company is established at Copenhagen, which sends ships every year. The animals are deer, bears, foxes, wild fowl, whales, and seals.

GREE'NLY, *ad.* with a greenish colour; newly; freely; immaturely; wanly; timidly.

GREE'NNESS, *s.* the quality of being green; viridity; immaturity; unripeness; freshness; vigour; newness; also rawness, unskilfulness, or imperfection in trade, art, science, &c.

GREE'NOCK, a sea-port town in the county of Renfrew, situated at the mouth of the Clyde, 24 miles W. by N. of Glasgow. It has a considerable foreign trade, and a share in the herring fishery. Here is a sugar-house, and a rope and sail manufactory. Inhabitants 27,571. Lat. 55. 54. N. lon. 4. 29. W. It sends one member to parliament.

GREE'NSICKNESS, *s.* in Medicine, a disorder incident to virgins, so called from the paleness of face, with which it is attended; the chlorosis.

GREE'NSWARD, or GREE'NSWORD, *s.* the turf on which grass grows; a field.

GREE'NWEED, *s.* dyers' weed.

GREE'NWICH, a populous town in Kent, situated on the Thames, 5 miles E. of London, with markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It contains about 24,553 inhabitants; and is principally noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its beautiful park, and astronomical observatory. The latter is situated on the summit of Flamsteed Hill, from the meridian of which the English reckon their longitude. Lat. of the Observatory, 51° 28′ 40″ N.; lon. from St. Paul's, London, 0° 5′ 47″ E. S. E. It sends 2 members to parliament

GREE'NWOOD, *s.* wood considered as it appears when its leaves are out. Also the name of a plant, with butterfly-shaped yellow blossoms.

To GREET, *v. a.* [*gretan*, Sax.] to address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to wish health; to send or pay compliments at a distance.

GREE'TER, *s.* he that pays his compliments to another.

GREE'TING, *s.* a salutation or compliment.

GREEZE, or GREECE, *s.* a flight of steps. Obsolete.

GREGA'RIOUS, *a.* [*gregarius*, Lat.] assembling in flocks or herds, as sheep or partridges.

GREGO'RIAN STYLE, the New Style now used; which succeeded the Julian Style, in Britain, in 1752.

GREMIAL, *a.* [*gremium*, Lat.] pertaining to the cap.

GRENA'DE, or GRENA'DO, *s.* [*grenade*, Fr.] a hollow ball of iron, glass, or potter's earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fusee to give it fire. When the fire reaches the hollow of the ball, the case flies into pieces, which greatly hurt, if not kill, those they strike.

GRENADIE'R, *s.* [*grenadier*, Fr.] a tall soldier, armed as other soldiers, and formerly carrying a pouch full of grenadoes, whence the name is derived. Every battalion of foot has a company of grenadiers belonging to it.

GRE'NOBLE, a large and populous city in the department of Isere. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Dauphiny, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a parliament. The population is about 22,000; its commerce is considerable; and the leather and gloves made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Isere, near its conflux with the Drac, 285 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 12. N. lon. 5. 44. E.

GRETNA, or *GRAITNEY GREEN*, a village of Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the river Esk, and about 3 miles from Longtown, in Cumberland. It has long been noted for the resort of enamoured minors from England, who have an opportunity of being married here, according to the rites of the Church of England, by a blacksmith, as this place is out of the jurisdiction of the marriage act. He is said to gain near 1000l. a year by this practice. Population 2065.

GREUT, *s.* a fossile body, consisting of a congeries of crystal, or sparks of spar, of the size of bay salt, and of a brown shining colour.

GREW, the preterite of GROW.

GREY, *a.* See GRAY, the most proper spelling.

GREYHOUND, *s.* [*grighund*, Sax.] a tall fleet hound that chases in sight.

GRICE, or GRISE, *s.* a little pig; a young wild boar. A step or *greeze.*

To GRIDE, *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] to cut; to make way by cutting—an elegant word, though not in use.

GRI'DELIN, *s.* a colour compounded of white and red.

GRI'DIRON, *s.* [*grind*, a grate, Isl. and *iron*] a moveable frame or grate of iron bars placed parallel to each other, used to broil victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, *s.* [*griff*, Brit.] sorrow for something which is past; a grievance, oppression, or injury. Pain, or disease.

GRIEVANCE, *s.* that which makes a person uneasy, generally applied to the actions or conduct of another.

To GRIEVE, *v. a.* [*grever*, Fr.] to afflict; to hurt; to make a person uneasy by some unkind or offensive action. Neuterly, to be sorrowful; to lament; to mourn.

GRIEVINGLY, *ad.* with sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, *a.* [*gravis*, Lat.] afflictive, or causing pain not easily borne; causing sorrow; expressing great uneasiness. Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes.

GRIEVOUSLY, *ad.* with great offence, discontent, or ill-will: painfully, or so as to occasion great uneasiness. Miserably; vexatiously; calamitously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *s.* sorrow; pain; a state of calamity, oppression, or wretchedness; atrocity.

GRIFFIN, or GRIFFON, *s.* a fabled animal, said to be generated between a lion and an eagle, having the head and paws of the former, and the wings of the latter.

GRIG, *s.* in its primary sense signifies any thing below the natural size. A species of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active, and jocose person. In Botany, the common heath.

To GRILL, *v. n.* [*griller*, Fr.] to broil or dress meat on a gridiron.

GRI'LLADE, *s.* any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRI'LLY, *v. a.* to harass; to roast or tease a man.

GRIM, *a.* [*grimma*, Sax.] having a fierce or awfully sullen countenance; hideous; frightful; ugly; ill-looking.

GRIMA'CE, *s.* [*grimace*, Fr.] a distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; vulgarly styled *making mouths.*

GRIMA'LKIN, *s.* [*gris*, Fr. and *malkin*] an appellation for an old cat; figuratively, a gray little woman.

GRIME, *s.* dirt that is ingrained or not easily washed off.

To GRIME, *v. n.* to dirt so as it cannot be easily washed off; to sully deeply; to daub with filth.

GRI'MLY, *ad.* in a terrible, hideous, or horrible manner. In a fierce, stern, or sullen manner, applied to the looks.

GRI'MNESS, *s.* a look which proceeds from the fierceness or sullenness of a person's disposition; horror.

GRI'MSBY, GREAT, a borough of Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, containing several streets of pretty good houses, and a church that looks like a cathedral; with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is said to be the oldest corporation in England; and had formerly a good harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, which was choked up with sand: but is much improved. Population 4225. It sends one member to parliament, and has a trade in coals and salt. It is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 168 N. of London.

To GRIN, *v. n.* [*grennian*, Sax.] to set the teeth together, and withdraw the lips, either in mirth or anguish.

GRIN, *s.* the act of closing the teeth, and withdrawing the lips from them, so as to expose them to view; the act of shewing the teeth, used as an effect of mirth or anguish.

To GRIND, *v. a.* [preterit and participle pass. *ground*; *grindan*, Sax.] to reduce any thing to powder by attrition or rubbing; to sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard; to rub one against another; to harass or oppress by extortion. Neuterly, to sharpen an instrument by holding it on a round stone, which is turned about the while; to move a mill; to fix the teeth close, and move them, so as to make a noise.

GRI'NDER, *s.* one who grinds or works in a mill; the instrument of grinding. In irony, or contempt, the teeth in general are called by this name.

GRI'NDLESTONE, or GRI'NDSTONE, *s.* the stone on which edge-tools are sharpened.

GRI'NNER, *s.* one who grins.

GRI'NNINGLY, *ad.* with a grinning laugh.

GRI'NSTEAD, EAST, a borough of Sussex, where the Lent assizes for the county are held. It is seated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey, 20 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 (by Croydon) S. by E. of London. Market on Thursday; and a great fair, on December 11, for Welch runts, fat hogs, and other cattle. Population 3364.

GRIP, *s.* [*græp*, Sax.] a small ditch, or trench.

To GRIPE, *v. a.* [*grcipan*, Goth.] to hold tight in the hand; to squeeze with the fingers closed over. To catch eagerly; to seize, from *gripper*, Fr. Figuratively, to oppress; to pinch, press, or squeeze. Neuterly, to pinch with sharp pains in the bowels; to give the colic.

GRIPE, *s.* grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw; a squeeze, or pressure. Figuratively, oppression, extortion, or crushing power. Affliction; distress. In the plural, the belly-ache; the colic.

GRI'PER, *s.* an oppressor; an usurer; an extortioner; one who makes a hard bargain.

GRI'PINGLY, *ad.* attended with a pain in the belly.

GRI'SAMBER, *s.* a corruption of ambergris.

GRI'SKIN, *s.* [from *grise*, a swine, from *grys*, Goth.] the backbone of a hog.

GRI'SLY, *a.* [*grislic*, Sax.] dreadful; frightful; horrid.

GRI'SONS, a people inhabiting a district of the Alps, called by the ancients Upper Rhætia, and formerly divided into three leagues, denominated the *Caddée*, or *League of God's House*, formed in 1419, against the secular power of the bishop; the *Grise*, or *Gray League*, in 1424; and the *League of the Ten Jurisdictions*, in 1436; these, however, were so far united, as to form one republic, yet retaining their peculiar constitutions, laws, and customs. A diet, or assembly of the three leagues, was held every year, at the towns of Ilantz, Coire, and Davos, alternately, and consisted of sixty-three deputies, and three chiefs. In the election of these deputies, every male of sixteen years of age had a voice. But in 1798, this constitution was changed by the French, and the country is now an additional canton of Swisserland. The country does not produce grain sufficient for half the inhabitants, whose principal object is the care of their sheep and cattle. It is about 87 miles in length, and is bounded on the N. and E. by the Tyrolese; on the S. by Venice and Milan; and on the W. by the cantons of Glaris, Uri, and Tessin. The inhabitants, about 71,000 in number, are partly of the Church of Rome, and partly Protestants. Coire, or Chur, is the capital.

GRIST, *s.* [*grist*, Sax.] corn to be ground; toll taken by the miller when he grinds other people's corn. Figuratively, a supply of provision. *To bring grist to the mill,* is a proverbial expression for producing profit or gain.

GRI'STLE, *s.* [Sax.] in Anatomy, a cartilaginous substance, very elastic, tough, and next in hardness to a bone.

GRI'STLY, *a.* cartilaginous; consisting of gristle; having the properties of gristle.

GRIT, or GROAT, *s.* [*gritta*, *groet*, Sax.] bran, or the coarse part of meal; sand; a particle of sand. In the plural, oats husked, or coarsely ground; rough hard particles.

GRI'TTINESS, *s.* sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit, or little, rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRI'TTY, *a.* full of rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRI'ZELIN, *s.* a corruption of GRIDELIN, which see.

GRI'ZZLE, *s.* [from *gris*, *grisaille*, Fr.] a colour made of a mixture of white and black, most commonly applied to that of wigs, or the hair; gray.

GRI'ZZLED, *a.* interspersed with black and white; gray.

GRI'ZZLY, *a.* somewhat gray.

To GROAN, *v. n.* [*granian*, Sax.] to breathe with a hoarse noise, in pain or agony.

GROAN, *s.* a deep sigh, attended with a hoarse noise, made by persons in pain and agony. Figuratively, any hoarse dead sound.

GROAT, *s.* [*groot*, Belg.] a silver coin, value fourpence: hence it is used for four pence, though consisting of copper coin. *Groats*, in the plural, from *groet*, Sax. signifies oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER, *s.* [from *gross*, a large quantity] one that buys and sells sugar, figs, plums, spice, &c. A *green grocer* is one that buys and sells greens.

GRO'CERY, *s.* the wares sold by a grocer.

GRO'DNO, a town of Lithuania, and, next to Wilna, the best in that duchy. Here is a college and botanical garden; Stanislaus III. the last king of Poland, having established in it a royal academy of medicine and surgery. It is a large straggling place, containing a mixture of houses little better than cottages, some habitations in good repair, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, and other remains of decayed splendour. A wing yet remains of the old castle, in which the diets formerly assembled. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 7000, many of whom are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk. It is seated on the river Niemen, 125 miles N. E. of Warsaw. Lat. 53. 28. N. lon. 24. 15. E.

GRO'GERAM, GRO'GRAM, or GRO'GRAN, *s.* a sort of stuff, or silk, with a large woof, and a rough pile.

GRO'MWELL, *s.* a plant, otherwise called gromill or gray-mill.

GROIN, *s.* that part of the body which is between the belly and the thigh. The snout of a swine. In Architecture, the intersection of two arches, crossing each other.

GRO'NINGEN, a large, rich, strong, and populous town, with an university, capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. It has a very commodious harbour, into which ships enter by the river Hunes; and it has a communication with Delfzuyl, on the Ems, by means of a canal, whose sides are lined with large stones. It is 9 miles from the sea, and 90 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

GRO'NINGEN, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the W. by West Friesland; on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the Dollart Bay, East Friesland, and Germany; and on the S. by Overyssel. It is divided into two parts, of which Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommerlands the other. This country abounds in fine pastures, which feed a great number of large horses.

GROOM, *s.* [*grom*, Belg.] a boy, waiter, or servant; one who looks after horses; a man newly married. It is also applied to the several superior officers of the king's household, as *Groom* of the chamber, *Groom* of the stole, &c.

GROOVE, *s.* [*graffan*, Sax.] a deep cavern or hollow in a mine. A channel or hollow cut in wood.

To GROOVE, *v. a.* to cut hollow, or in channels.

To GROPE, *v. n.* [*grapian*, Sax.] to feel where sight is precluded; to have an imperfect idea of a thing.

GRO'PER, *s.* one who searches after, or endeavours to find, a thing in the dark.

GROSS, *a.* [*gros*, Fr.] large, thick, or bulky, applied to size. Shameful; very erroneous, coarse, palpable, or unrefined, applied to sentiments. Clumsy or inelegant, applied to shape. Thick, applied to the consistence of any fluid. Stupid or dull, applied to the understanding. Coarse, thick, fat, or bulky, applied to the size of the body. Impure, foul, applied to the humours of the body.

GROSS, *s.* the main body or main force of an army. The bulk; the whole. The major part or body, applied to number, or a collection of men. In Commerce, a number, consisting of twelve dozen, or one hundred and forty-four.

GRO'SSLY, *ad.* in large or coarse particles. Without any subtlety, art, or delicacy; flagrantly, or palpably.

GRO'SSNESS, *s.* coarseness; density; inelegant fatness; want of refinement; intellectual stupidity.

GROT, *s.* [*grotte*, Fr.] a cave or cavern formed and frequented for coolness or pleasure. See GROTTO.

GROTE'SQUE, gro-tesk, *a.* [*grotesque*, Fr.] distorted in figure; unnatural; wildly formed, without any regard to nature or propriety.

GROTTA DEL CANE, a cavern near the lake d'Agnano in Naples. From the bottom of this little cave a vapour, or mephitic air, rises, (about a foot in height,) which is destructive of animal life. For the *amusement* of travellers, persons attend at the cave with dogs, on which they perform the cruel experiment of holding their heads in the vapour; after which they are convulsed for a few minutes, and expire in tortures. The ancients supposed it to be a passage to hell.

GROTTO, *s.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cavern or cave made for pleasure. Used sometimes, as by the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern; but this sense is improper.

GROVE, *s.* [*grove*, Sax.] a walk formed by trees with thin branches meeting above; a small wood, or plantation.

To GRO'VEL, *v. n.* [*grufa*, Isl.] to lie prostrate, or with one's belly on the ground; to creep along with the belly on the ground; to have low, mean, or abject thoughts.

GRO'VELLER, *s.* a person of a grovelling disposition.

GROUND, *s.* [*grund*, Sax.] the earth, considered as that which supports us when walking, as opposed to air or water, or as situated low; land; country; region; territory; a farm, estate, or possession; the floor or level of a place. In the plural, the dregs, lees, or that which settles at the bottom of liquors. In Painting, the first layer of colours, or that on which the images are painted and described. The fundamental cause or substance; the original principle. The first principles, applied to knowledge or science. The space occupied by an army, as they fight, advance, or retreat

To GROUND, *v. a.* to fix or support upon the ground; to build, found, or settle as upon a cause or first principle, applied to opinions. To settle in the first principles or rudiments of knowledge, applied to instruction.

GROUND, the pret. and part. pass. of GRIND.

GROUND BAIT, *s.* a bait made of barley or malt boiled, &c. which is thrown into a river where it is intended to angle, and which sinking to the bottom, or *ground*, attracts the fish to the spot.

GROU'NDEDLY, *ad.* upon firm principles.

GROU'ND-FLOOR, *s.* the lower story of a house, level with the external ground.

GROU'ND-FURZE, *s.* a plant, otherwise called petty whin, and cammock; a species of the ononis of Linnæus.

GROU'ND-IVY, *s.* alehoof, or tunhoof, a plant.

GROU'NDLESS, *a.* without any foundation, cause, reason, or justice.

GROU'NDLESSLY, *ad.* in an unjust manner; without reason, cause, or foundation.

GROU'NDLESSNESS, *s.* want of cause, foundation, or support.

GROU'NDLING, *s.* [*gruendling*, Teut.] a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a person of mean, grovelling, or vulgar thoughts.

GROU'ND-PINE, *s.* the germander, a plant.

GROU'ND-PLATE, *s.* in Architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders, and sometimes the trimmers for the staircase and chimney, and the binding joist.

GROU'ND-PLOT, *s.* the ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROU'ND-RENT, *s.* rent paid for the ground on which a house is built.

GROU'NDSEL, *s.* the foot-post of a door, or the timber or raised pavement of a house next the door; a threshold. Also the name of a plant with compound flowers.

GROU'ND-WORK, *s.* in Painting, that colour or part on which all the images are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the fundamentals, or first part of an undertaking; the rudiments or first principles of a science.

GROU'P, groop, *s.* [*groupe*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, an assemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, &c. Figuratively, a crowd; a cluster; a huddle.

To GROUP, groop, *v. n.* [*grouper*, Fr.] in Painting, to introduce several figures into one piece.

GROUSE, *s.* a kind of fowl, also called heath-game.

GROUT, *s.* [*grut*, Sax.] coarse meal or pollard; that which purges off; sweet wort; a kind of wild apple. In building, a thin kind of coarse mortar. In the plural, the sediment of liquors.

To GROW, *v. n.* [preterit *grew*, part. pass. *grown*; *growan*, Sax.] to increase in length or extent, applied to the vegetation of plants. To be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature, or bulk; to proceed or arise, as from a cause; to improve; to make progress. To accrue, or become due, applied to the increase of interest due on money lent. To adhere, or stick together. Applied to the sea by mariners, to swell or roll.

GRO'WER, *s.* that which vegetates or increases in height or bulk; an increaser. A large farmer.

To GROWL, (*ow* pronounced as in *now*) *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flem.] to snarl; murmur; or grumble.

GROWN, [part. passive of *grow*] advanced in or increased by growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, *s.* vegetation; vegetable life; increase by vegetation; product, or the thing produced; increase in number, bulk, frequency, stature, or improvement.

To GRUB, *v. a.* [*grob*, Goth.] to destroy, or extirpate by digging or throwing up the soil; to eradicate, or pull up by the root; to dirty one's clothes or flesh.

GRUB, *s.* in Natural History, a small worm that eats holes in bodies. In Medicine, a white unctuous pimple, or little tumour, arising on the face, chiefly on the alæ of the nose.

To GRU'BBLE, *v. n.* [*grubelen*, Teut.] to grope, or feel in the dark; to grabble.

GRUB-STREET, *s.* any mean literary production.

To GRUDGE, *v. a.* to envy, or view the advantages of another with discontent and uneasiness; to give or take unwillingly. Neuterly, to murmur or repine. To be unwilling. To wish in secret; a low word.

GRUDGE, *s.* an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill-will; anger; resentment; envy; sullen malice.

GRU'DGINGLY, *ad.* unwillingly; malignantly.

GRU'EL, *s.* [*gruelle*, Fr.] a kind of spoonmeat or broth, made of oatmeal boiled in water; any kind of mixture or broth, made by boiling ingredients in water.

GRUFF, [*groff*, Belg.] sour, surly, or morose, applied to the aspect and behaviour.

GRU'FFLY, *ad.* in a sour, morose, or surly, manner.

GRU'FFNESS, *s.* harshness of voice, or surliness of look.

GRUM, *a.* [contracted from *grumble*,] surly or morose, applied to a person's looks.

To GRU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Belg.] to murmur with discontent; to growl or snarl. To make a hoarse or rattling noise, applied to thunder.

GRU'MBLER, *s.* a discontented murmurer.

GRU'MBLING, *s.* a murmuring through discontent.

GRUME, *s.* [*grumus*, Lat.] a thick viscid consistence of a fluid, as of the white of an egg, or clotted blood.

GRU'MLY, *ad.* in a morose, sour, or surly manner.

GRU'MOUS, *a.* thick or clotted.

GRU'MOUSNESS, *s.* the thickness of any curdled or clotted liquor.

GRU'NSEL, *s.* the same as groundsel; which see.

To GRUNT, or GRU'NTLE, *v. n.* [*grunio*, Lat.] to make a hoarse discontented noise, applied to a hog.

GRUNT, *s.* the noise made by a hog.

GRU'NTER, *s.* one that grunts. A low word for a hog.

GRU'NTLING, *s.* a young hog.

To GRUTCH, *v. n.* [corrupted from *grudge*, for the sake of rhyme] to envy, or be uneasy at the advantage of another.

GRU'TCH, *s.* malice or ill-will. See GRUDGE.

GRY, *s.* [γρὺ, Gr.] a thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails. A small measure, one-tenth of a line.

GUADALAXA'RA, a province of Mexico, celebrated for its fertility and the richness of its silver mines. Its capital, of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and contains eight squares, two colleges, many churches and convents, with about 19,500 inhabitants, stands on the left bank of the river St. Jago, 220 miles W. N. W. of Mexico, in lon. 103. 3. W. lat. 21. 9. N.

GUADALOU'PE, one of the Leeward Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica. It is about 250 miles in circumference, and is divided into two parts by a channel, in one place 4 miles over, yet navigable only for canoes, called Salt River. By this strait, the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is divided into Basseterre and Cabesterre. The S. E. part is named Grandeterre; it does not, however, contain more land than the former, but its shape is more irregular. The soil is exceedingly good, and every where well watered, especially in the district of Cabesterre. On the top of a very lofty mountain, is a volcano, called La Souffrière, the two mouths of which open into a pit of sulphur. The negroes get brimstone here, which they afterwards purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the same as in the other islands. The bees are without stings; and their honey never hardens, but is always of the consistence of oil. In 1775, the exports were 188,886 quintals of sugar, 63,029 of coffee, 1438 of indigo, 1024 of cacao, and 5193 of cotton; besides hides, and other articles. This island, during the last war, was taken by the English; but was restored to France by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. Basseterre, the capital, is in lon. 61. 49. W. lat. 15. 59. N. Population is 22,424 free, and 97,339 slaves.

GUAIA'CUM, *s.* a physical wood, attenuant and aperient, and promoting discharge by sweat and urine.

GUARANTEE, gar-ran-tee, *s.* [*guarant*, Fr.] a power which undertakes to see the conditions of any league, peace, or bargain, performed; an engagement to secure the performance of articles.

To GUA'RANTY, gar-ran-tee, *v. a.* to undertake to see the articles of any treaty kept.

To GUARD, (the *u* in this word and its derivates is usually dropped in pronunciation, as *gard*, *gardian*, &c.) *v. a.* [*garder*, Fr.] to watch in order to secure from, or prevent a surprise or sudden danger; to protect or defend; to anticipate or secure against objections. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

GUARD, *s.* [*garde*, Fr.] a man or body of men employed to watch, in order to defend from danger or prevent surprise. Used with *on* or *off*, a state of caution or vigilance. A limitation; anticipation of an objection. An ornamental hem, lace or border. In Fencing, an action or posture proper to defend the body from the efforts of an enemy. *Advanced guard*, is a party of horse or foot which marches before a corps to give notice of approaching danger. *Main guard*, is that from which all the other guards are detached. *Picquet guard*, is a number of horse and foot always in readiness, in case of an alarm, the horse being saddled and their riders booted. *Guards*, in the plural, is particularly applied to those troops which are kept up to guard the king.

GUA'RDER, *s.* one who protects, defends, or watches.

GUA'RDIAN, *s.* [*gardien*, Fr.] one who has the care of an orphan, or person whose parents are dead; one to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed. *Guardian of the Spiritualities*, is he to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of the diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.

GUA'RDIAN, *a.* [*gardien*, Fr.] performing the office of a kind protector and defender.

GUA'RDIANSHIP, *s.* the office of a guardian.

GUA'RDLESS, *a.* without defence; unprotected.

GUA'RDSHIP, *s.* care; protection; the state of a person under the disposal of guardians; a king's ship employed in guarding the coast.

GUBERNATION, *s.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] the exercise of authority in protecting, preserving, and directing; government or superintendency.

GU'DGEON, *s.* [*gonjon*, Fr.] a small fish found in brooks or rivers, and easily caught; whence it is used figuratively for a person easily cheated. In Mechanics, an iron pin, on which a wheel turns.

GUE'LDERLAND, or *GE'LDERLAND*, including Zutphen, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Overyssel, and the Zuyder Zee; on the E. by the bishopric of Munster and the duchy of Cleves; on the S. by Cleves and Dutch Brabant; and on the W. by the Zuyder Zee, Utrecht, and Holland. The air here is much healthier and clearer than in the maritime provinces. Nimeguen, the capital, is in lon. 51. 53. E. lat. 51. 51. N. Population 245,000.

GUE'RDON, ger-don, *s.* [*guerdon*, Fr.] a recompence or reward. Not in use.

GUE'RNSEY, an island in the British Channel, near the coast of France, about 36 miles in circumference. It has been subject to England since the time of the Norman conquest. The natives speak a mixed kind of French, this island having been formerly a part of Normandy, and being still governed by the old Norman laws. The air is healthy, and the soil more rich and fertile than that of Jersey. It has a very good harbour; and on the S. side of the island, is a bay capable of receiving large vessels. Guernsey has a remarkably small breed of cattle; wines and cider are cheap and plentiful; game, poultry, and sea-fish, are in abundance. The inhabitants have a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean; and an oyster fishery, established in 1821, promises to be beneficial to them. Guernsey is divided into 10 parishes, but with only 8 churches; and its population amounts to about 30,000. The convention of the states consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and a constable. The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St. Pierre, the principal town, is in lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 2. 47. W.

To GUESS, (the *u* is usually dropped in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, and the *g* pronounced hard, as *gess*, &c.) *v. a.* [*ghissen*, Belg.] to conjecture; to judge without any fixed or certain principles.

GUESS, *s.* a conjecture; judgment without certain grounds.

GUE'SSER, *s.* a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY, *ad.* forming a judgment in a casual manner; uncertainly; conjecturally.

GUEST, *s.* [*gwest*, Brit.] one who is entertained in the house or at the table of another; a stranger.

GUE'STCHAMBER, *s.* chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Ital.] to sound, or make a noise, like water running out of a narrow-mouthed bottle or vessel.

GUIA'NA, or *Guayana*, an extensive country of S. America, on the coast of the Atlantic, lying between the rivers Oronoko and Orellana, north of Amazonia, and about 1200 miles in length, and from 300 to 600 in breadth. The British possess the parts about the rivers Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo; the Dutch are masters of Surinam; the French of Cayenne; the Portuguese have the territory adjoining the river of Amazons; and the Spaniards the part next the Oronoko, which forms a province in the government of Caraccas. The internal parts are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, some of whom make their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. Sugar, cotton, silk, tobacco, Brasil wood, aloes, natural balsam, oranges and citrons, made into sweetmeats or otherwise, are articles of commerce in this country. It lies between 2 and 8 degrees of N. lat.

GUI'DAGE, *s.* the reward of money given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE, *s.* direction; government; superintendence.

To GUIDE, (the *u* in this word and its derivatives is dropped in the pronunciation, and the *g* pronounced hard, as, *gide*, *gider*, &c.) *v. a.* [*guider*, Fr.] to direct or shew a person a way; to govern, direct, instruct, regulate, or superintend by counsel, or exertion of authority.

GUIDE, *s.* [*guide*, Fr.] one who directs another in his way; a director; a regulator; a leader.

GUI'DELESS, *a.* without a guide, or leader.

GUI'DER, *s.* a director; a guide; a leader.

GUILD, (pronounced *gild*, with the *g* hard) *s.* [*gildscript*, Sax.] a society, corporation, fraternity, or company, united together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence *Guildhall*, a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the members in their united capacity are transacted.

GUI'LDFORD, an ancient borough of Surrey, noted formerly for its manufacture of cloth. It had a palace and castle, now in ruins; and part of the old monastery still remains. It is governed by a mayor; has a market, chiefly for corn, on Saturday; and has a number of good inns, with excellent accommodations, it being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Portsmouth. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Croydon; but the election of members of parliament for the county is always held here. It is seated

on the declivity of a hill, on the river Wey, which is navigable to the Thames, and by which a great quantity of timber is carried to London, not only from the neighbourhood, but from the Sussex and Hampshire woods, above 30 miles off. It sends two members to parliament, and is 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, and 27 (by Kingston) S. W. of London. Population about 3800.

GUILE, (usually pronounced, as well as its derivatives, *gīle*, with the *g* hard) *s.* [*guille*, old Fr.] low cunning or craft, whereby a person tricks or cheats another; deceit.

GUI'LEFUL, *a.* full of deceit; wily; fraudulent; treacherous; insidious; secretly mischievous; imposing, or over-reaching a person in a crafty or fraudulent manner.

GUI'LEFULLY, *ad.* insidiously; treacherously; craftily.

GUI'LEFULNESS, *s.* secret treachery; insidiousness; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS, *a.* without any secret or concealed fraud; without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impose upon a person by false appearance and concealed treachery.

GUI'LER, *s.* one that betrays another into danger by deceitful means. Not in use.

GUILLOTINE, *s.* an instrument for beheading, introduced into France soon after the revolution, in 1792. It is said to have been the invention of Dr. Guillot, after whom it was named; but a similar machine, called the Maiden, once existed in England and in Scotland.

GUILT, (pronounced, with its derivatives, *gĭlt*, with the *g* hard) *s.* [*gilt*, Sax.] the state of a person justly charged with a crime; a consciousness of having done amiss. Figuratively, a crime or offence.

GUI'LTILY, *ad.* without innocence; in such a manner as to be conscious of having done a crime laid to one's charge.

GUI'LTINESS, *s.* the state of being guilty; the consciousness of having done a crime; wickedness.

GUI'LTLESS, *a.* free from crime; innocent; free from sin and punishment; unpolluted. Figuratively, unaccustomed.

GUI'LTLESSLY, *ad.* without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS, *s.* innocence; freedom from crime.

GUI'LTY, *a.* [*gyltig*, Sax.] chargeable with having committed a crime; wicked, or corrupt; conscious.

GUINEA, (so called from Guinea, in Africa, from whence the gold was brought of which they were first formed; on which account they likewise bore the impression of an elephant) *s.* a gold coin struck and current in England. When it was first struck, it was valued at twenty shillings; but gold growing scarce, it was advanced to twenty-one shillings and sixpence; but is now sunk to twenty-one shillings. The pound Troy is cut into twenty-four parts and a half, each part making a guinea.

GUI'NEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast, thence called the Coast of Guinea, which extends from 3000 to 4000 miles, beginning at the river Senegal, about 17° of N. lat. the nearest part of Guinea to Europe, as well as to North America. It is divided into Lower and Upper. The Lower part is commonly called Congo. The Upper comprehends the districts of Sierra Leone; the Grain Coast, or Malaguetta; the Tooth Coast; the Gold Coast; the Slave Coast; and Benin. It is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a considerable age. The latter in general go almost naked; and are said to be an innocent, inoffensive, and hospitable people, except such as have been corrupted by the Europeans. The British, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French, have factories on the coast, where they carry on an extensive trade in elephants' teeth, gold dust, rice, and maize, tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, wax, and slaves. The latter object of traffic, which commenced in 1517, was abandoned by the British in 1807, who have since formed establishments for promoting the civilization of the natives.

GUI'NEA, NEW, or *PAPUA*, a long, narrow island, of the South Pacific Ocean, N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. This strait is about ten leagues long and five broad, except at the N. E. entrance, where it is contracted by a group of Islands, called the Prince of Wales's Islands. New Guinea extends from near the equator to 12 deg. S. lat. and from 131 to 153 deg. E. lon. The land is in general low, and covered with an astonishing luxuriance of wood and herbage. Most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common in the South Sea Islands, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants resemble the New Hollanders.

GUI'NEAHEN, *s.* a fowl, supposed to be of Guinea.

GUI'NEAPEPPER, *s.* the capsicum, a plant.

GUI'NEAPIG, *s.* a small variegated animal, with a pig's snout, rat's ears, and without a tail.

GUISE, (pronounced *gize* with the *g* hard; the same as *wise*, *wisa*, Sax. the *w* being changed, as is common, into *g*) *s.* [*guise*, Fr.] appearance; looks; behaviour. Manner, custom, or practice. External appearance; dress, or habit. The last sense seems to be a contraction of *disguise*.

GUITAR, (pronounced *gi-tár*, with the *g* hard) *s.* [*ghitara*, Ital.] in Music, a stringed instrument with a neck like a violin, an oval body, and played on in the same manner as the harp with the fingers.

GULES, *s.* [*gueules*, Fr.] in Heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen it is called ruby; in those of sovereign princes, Mars, and, in Engraving, is signified by drawing perpendicular or straight strokes from the top of the escutcheon to the bottom.

GULF, or GULPH, *s.* [*golfo*, Ital.] an arm of the ocean running into the land; a bay. Figuratively, an abyss, or immeasurable depth. A whirlpool, or sucking eddy. Any thing insatiable.

GU'LFY, *a.* full of eddies, gulfs, or whirlpools.

To GULL, *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr.] to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

GULL, *s.* a sea bird; a cheat, or trick; a stupid animal; a person easily cheated.

GU'LLCATCHER, *s.* one who cheats; a bite; one who deceives another by artifice; an impostor.

GU'LLER, *s.* a cheat or impostor.

GU'LLET, *s.* [*goulet*, Fr.] the throat, passage, or pipe through which the food passes; called by anatomists the *œsophagus*.

To GU'LLY, *v. n.* to run with a noise, applied to water.

GU'LLYHOLE, *s.* the hole where the gutters or kennels empty themselves into the common sewer; so called from the noise they make in their fall.

GULO'SITY, *s.* [from *gulosus*, Lat.] greediness; intemperance in eating; gluttony. Not in use.

To GULP, *v. n.* [*golpen*, Belg.] to swallow eagerly; to drink down without any intermission, or with one swallow.

GULP, *s.* as much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, *s.* [*gummi*, Lat.] a vegetable juice exuding through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a tenacious or sticky mass, more viscid and less friable than resins, and dissolving in water. In Gardening, a disease incident to fruit-trees of the stone kind, being a kind of gangrene, arising from a corrupted sap, which extravasates and hardens. In Anatomy, the fleshy substance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally used in the plural.

GU'MMINESS, *s.* the state of a thing smeared with, or abounding in gum.

GUMMO'SITY, *s.* [from *gummosus*, Lat.] the nature of gum; viscidity; viscosity; gumminess.

GU'MMOUS, *a.* of the nature of gum.

GU'MMY, *a.* consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; overgrown or smeared with gum; sticky; viscous.

GUN, *s.* [the etymology uncertain] a fire-arm or weapon which forcibly discharges a ball, shot, or other offensive matter, through a cylindrical barrel, by means of gunpowder. *Great guns*, are generally called *cannon*, and known likewise under the term of *ordnance*. *Small guns* are such as are portable, and include musquets, musquetoons, carbines, blunderbusses, fowling-pieces, &c

GUNA'RCHY, or GYNA'RCHY, *s.* a female government.

GU'NNEL, *s.* See GUNWALE.

GU'NNER, *s.* a person who manages, and has the charge of the artillery of a ship, &c. *Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts.

GU'NNERY, *s.* the science or art of artillery, or of shooting with guns and mortars.

GU'NPOWDER, *s.* a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed together with spirits, and usually granulated, which takes fire easily, and expands with great vehemence and noise, by means of its elastic force, or of the fixed air it contains.

GU'NSHOT, *s.* the distance to which a ball can be shot out of a gun.

GU'NSMITH, *s.* one who makes and sells guns.

GU'NSTOCK, *s.* the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GU'NSTONE, *s.* the shot of a cannon; so called, because at the first use of cannon they were loaded with stones.

GU'NTER'S CHAIN *s.* an instrument made use of in surveying land, named after its inventor.

GU'NTER'S LINES, *s.* lines of numbers, first invented by Mr. Edward Gunter, of great use in navigation, and other branches of the mathematics.

GU'NTER'S QUA'DRANT, *s.* an instrument to find the hour of the day, azimuth, &c.

GU'NTER'S SCALE, *s.* a large scale to resolve questions in plain-sailing.

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL OF A SHIP, *s.* that piece of timber which reaches on each side of the ship from the half deck to the forecastle: this is called the *Gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or not. Also the lower part of any port where ordnance are.

GURGE, *s.* [*gurges*, Lat.] a whirlpool; an eddy; a gulf.

GU'RGION, or GRU'DGEON, *s.* the coarser part of the meal sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE, *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] to make a murmuring sort of noise, like water poured out of a bottle, or a stream from a fountain.

GU'RNARD, or GU'RNET, *s.* [*gournal*, Fr.] a kind of sea-fish.

To GUSH, *v. n.* [*gostelen*, Belg.] to flow or rush out in a large body; to flow out in a large quantity with violence.

GUSH, *s.* a sudden, forcible, and large flowing of water, or other fluid; any thing poured out with a sudden and forcible eruption.

GU'SSET, *s.* [*gousset*, Fr.] any thing sewed on cloth to strengthen it; by seamstresses peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a shirt.

GUST, *s.* [*gustus*, Lat.] the sense or taste; the height of sensual enjoyment; love, or liking; turn of fancy; peculiar taste or genius; pleasure, caprice or whim. A sudden violent blast of wind, from *guster*, Isl. A sudden burst of passion.

GU'STABLE, *a.* [from *gusto*, Lat.] fit to be tasted; the object of taste; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTA'TION, *s.* [*gustatio*, Lat.] the act of tasting.

GU'STFUL, *a.* very agreeable or pleasant to the taste; agreeable to the mind.

GU'STO, *s.* [Ital.] relish, flavour, or taste; the power by which any thing excites a sensation in the palate. Liking or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GU'STY, *a.* windy; stormy.

GUT, *s.* [*kuttelu*, Teut.] the entrails, or the long pipe reaching with many folds from the stomach to the vent, through which the fibrous part of food passes and is discharged. Figuratively, the stomach or receptacle of food; gluttony; a passage, or strait; the inside of any thing, particularly the movements of a clock or watch.

To GUT, *v. a.* to take out the entrails or guts of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder any thing of its contents.

GU'TTA SERE'NA, *s.* [Lat.] a disease which deprives the patient of sight; without any apparent fault in the eye.

GU'TTATED, *a.* [from *gutta*, Lat.] besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GU'TTER, *s.* [from *guttur*, Lat.] a passage for water either on the ground or on the roofs of buildings.

TO GU'TTER, *v. a.* to cut or wear into small channels or hollows. Neuterly, to fall in drops, as a candle.

To GU'TTLE, *v. n.* [from *gut*] to feed luxuriously or intemperately. Actively, to swallow. A low word.

GU'TTLER, *s.* one fond of eating; a greedy or intemperate eater; a glutton, or gormandizer.

GU'TTULOUS, *a.* [from *guttula*, Lat.] in the form of a small drop. "In its *guttulous* descent." *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL, *a.* [*gutturalis*, Lat.] pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GU'TTERALNESS, *s.* the quality of being sounded in, or belonging to, the throat.

GU'TTY, or GU'TTE, *a.* [from *gutta*, Lat.] in Heraldry, besprinkled with drops.

GU'TWORT, *s.* a kind of herb.

GUY, *s.* a rope used for keeping off things from bearing or falling against a ship's side when they are hoisting in.

To GU'ZZLE, *v. n.* [from *gut* or *gust*; whence *guttle*, *gustle*] to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily. Generally applied to excessive drinking.

GU'ZZLER, *s.* an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE, *s.* a sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

To GYBE, *v. n.* to sneer; to taunt.

GY'BING, *s.* the act of shifting any boom-sail from one side of the mast to another.

GYMNA'SIUM *s.* [γυμνάσιον, Gr.] in Grecian Antiquity, a place fitted for performing exercises, both of the literal and athletic kind; a sort of school, wherein philosophers, rhetoricians, and the professors of all other sciences, read their lectures; and wrestlers, fencers, dancers, &c. exercised their various talents, for the diversion of the people. Any place of exercise; a school.

GYMNA'STIC, *a.* [γυμναστικὸς, Gr.] something relating or belonging to bodily exercise, such as wrestling, &c.

GYMNA'STICALLY, *ad.* athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

GY'MNIC, *a.* [γυμνικὸς, Gr.] practising such exercises as relate to the body.

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS, *a.* [from γυμνὸς and σπέρμα, Gr.] having the seeds naked.

GYNECO'CRACY, *s.* [*γυναικοκρατία*, Gr.] the government of women; a state where women are capable of the supreme command. Petticoat government.

GY'PSIE, *s.* a plant, with indented serrated leaves, whitish blossoms, and a four cornered stem; called also water horehound.

GY'PSUM, *s.* plaster-stone; a substance very abundant in nature, and which was well known to the ancients. It is now called sulphate of lime. After preparation, it bears the name of Plaster of Paris, and is employed for forming casts, and for a variety of purposes in statuary.

GYRA'TION, *s.* [from *gyro*, Lat.] the act of turning any thing about in a circle.

GYRE, *s.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] a circle described by a thing going in an orbit.

GY'RED, *a.* [from *gyrus*, Lat.] falling in rings. "His stockings—down *gyred* to his ancle." *Shak.*

To GYVE, *v. a.* to fetter or shackle; to ensnare.

GYVES, *s.* [*gevyn*, Brit.] fetters or chains for the legs.

H.

H Is the eighth letter, and sixth consonant, in our alphabet. Some Grammarians indeed will have it to be only an aspiration or breathing; but it is most certainly a distinct sound, and formed in a peculiar manner by the organs of speech, at least in our language. It is pronounced by a strong expiration of the breath between the lips, closing, as it were, by a gentle motion of the lower jaw to the upper, and the tongue nearly approaching the palate. That it is a distinct letter, appears from the word *eat* and *heat*, *arm* and *harm*, *ear* and *hear*, *ell* and *hell*, as pronounced with or without the *h*. In English, it is scarcely ever mute in the beginning of a word, as *hour*, or where it precedes a vowel, as *inhabit*; when followed by a consonant, it has no sound, as in *sight*; when it has *c* before it, it is sometimes dropped, *c* being pronounced hard, like a *k*, as in *Christ*, which the Saxons wrote *Crist*, and in *echo*; but this does not hold good always, for it is pronounced in *charity*, *church*, &c. Whenever it follows *p*, it is sounded together with it like an *f*; as *Philip*, &c. Among the ancients it was a numeral letter, signifying 200; and when with a mark over it thus H̄, 2000. In abbreviatures, it is used for *homo*, as *J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator*, i. e. Jesus the Saviour of Mankind.

HA, *interj.* [Lat.] an expression of wonder or surprise; a sudden question, equivalent to What? When repeated, an expression of laughter or joy.

HA'BAKKUK, *the Prophecy of*, one of the canonical books of the Old Testament. There is no mention made in scripture, either of the time when this prophet lived; or of his parents or descent; but according to the authors of the lives of the prophets, he was of the tribe of Simeon, and a native of Bethzair.

HA'BEAS CORPUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ which a man may have out of the King's Bench, to remove himself thither at his own expense, to answer at the bar there, when indicted or imprisoned for a crime before justices of the peace, or a franchise court, after having offered sufficient bail, which is refused, though the case be bailable.

HA'BERDASHER, *s.* one who sells small wares, such as pins, needles, &c. A retail dealer.

HA'BERDINE, *s.* a dried salt cod.

HABE'RGEON, [*haubergeon*, Fr.] armour to cover the neck and breast; a breast-plate; a neck-piece or gorget; originally a coat of mail, without sleeves.

HABI'LIMENT, *s.* [*habiliment*, Fr] dress; clothes.

To HABI'LITATE, *v. n.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] to qualify or entitle. Not in use.

HABILITA'TION, *s.* qualification.

HABI'LITY, *s.* [*habilité*, Fr.] faculty; power; now *ability*.

HA'BIT, *s.* [*habitus*, Lat.] the state of any thing; as, "*habit* of body." Dress or clothes; a garment. A power and ability of doing any thing, acquired by frequent repetition of the same action. Custom; inveterate use; or a strong inclination to perform any particular action.

To HA'BIT, *v. a.* to dress or clothe; to accoutre.

HA'BITABLE, *a.* [*habitabilis*, Lat.] that is, or may be dwelt in.

HA'BITABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a place proper for the residence of any animal.

HA'BITANCE, *s.* [*habitatio*, Lat.] dwelling; abode.

HA'BITANT, *s.* [from *habitans*, Lat.] a dweller in a place.

HABITA'TION, *s.* [*habitatio*, Lat.] the act of dwelling in a place; a place wherein a person resides; a dwelling.

HABITA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] dweller; inhabitant.

HABI'TUAL, *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] customary; established by frequent practice and repetition; inveterate.

HABI'TUALLY, *ad.* by custom; by habit or frequent practice; customarily; inveterately.

To HABI'TUATE, *v. a.* [*habituer*, Fr.] to accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition.

HA'BITUDE, *s.* [*habitudo*, Lat.] relation or respect. The state of a thing with regard to something else. Familiarity; converse, intimacy, followed by *with*. Custom, habit, or the frequent and uninterrupted practice of the same thing.

To HACK, *v. a.* [*haccan*, Sax.] to cut or chop into small pieces by frequent and unskilful blows. Figuratively, to speak or pronounce improperly.

HACK, *s.* a contraction of HACKNEY, which see.

HA'CKLE, *s.* raw silk, or any filmy or fibrous substance unspun. A comb for dressing flax.

To HA'CKLE, *v. a.* to dress flax; to separate.

HA'CKNEY, *s.* [*hacknai*, Brit.] a hired horse, or a horse let out for hire. Figuratively, any thing let for hire; one who writes for hire; any thing that is trite or used in common.

To HA'CKNEY, *v. a.* to use a thing very frequently; to accustom as to the road.

HAD, the preterit and part. pass. of HAVE.

HA'DDINGTON, a borough town of Scotland, seated on the Tyne, in East Lothian, which, in conjunction with Dunbar, &c. sends one member to parliament. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry; and has the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 16 miles E. of Edinburgh. Inhabitants about 5883. One member.

HA'DDINGTONSHIRE, or *East Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 25 miles long, and 15 where broadest, and bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, N. by the Frith of Forth, E. by the German Ocean, and S. by Berwickshire. The soil is very productive, and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. It is divided into 24 parishes, contains 36,145 inhabitants, and sends one member to parliament.

HA'DDOCK, *s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] a sea-fish of the cod-kind, but smaller.

HA'DLEY, a tolerably large town of Suffolk, with a market on Monday; seated in a bottom on the river Preston. It has a very handsome church, a chapel of ease, and one Presbyterian meeting-house. Large quantities of yarn are spun here. Population amounts to 3454. Is 64 miles N. E. of London.

HÆMORRAGE, *s.* See HEMORRHAGE.

HAFT, *s.* [*hæft*, Sax. *heft*, Belg.] a handle; that part of any instrument by which it is held in the hand.

HAG, *s.* [*hagn*, Brit.] a fury, or spirit of a deformed or terrible aspect; a witch or enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, *v. a.* to haunt; to torment; to possess or harass with vain terror; to bewitch; to harass.

HA'GARD, or HA'GGARD, *a.* [Fr.] wild, unsociable, or untamed; lean; ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly disordered.

HA'GGAI, the tenth of the lesser prophets, was born, in all probability, at Babylon, in the year of the world 3457, from whence he returned with Zerubbabel. It was this prophet who, by command from God, (Ezra, v. 1, 2, &c.) exhorted the Jews, after their return from the captivity, to finish the rebuilding of the temple, which they had intermitted for 14 years. His remonstrances had due effect; and, to encourage them to proceed in the work, he assured them from God, that the glory of this latter house should be greater than the glory of the former house; which was accordingly fulfilled when Christ honoured it with his presence; for, with respect to the building itself, the latter temple was nothing in comparison of the former.

HA'GGARD, *s.* any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk; a hag; a witch; an old ugly woman.

HA'GGARDLY, *ad.* deformedly; ugly; like a hag.

HA'GGESS, *s.* a mess of meat, generally pork, or the entrails of a hog, chopped small, enclosed in a membrane, and boiled or baked; corruptly called a *Faggot*. In Scotland, it consists of the sheep's entrails, cut small, mixed with spices, and stuffed into the maw of the same animal.

HA'GGISH, *a.* like a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.

To HA'GGLE, *v. a.* [corrupted from *hack* or *hackle*] to cut, chop, or mangle. Neuterly, to be tedious in making a bargain, or long in settling the price.

HA'GGLER, *s.* one that cuts; one that is slow in bargaining.

HAGIO'GRAPHA, *s.* [from ἅγιος and γράφω, Gr.] holy writings; a part of the scriptures so called by the Jews.

HAGIO'GRAPHER, *s.* an inspired writer.

HAGUE, a town of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, which may compare with the handsomest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, its great trade, especially in books, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are estimated at upwards of 36,000. The greater part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4000 gardens. It is seated two miles from the sea, and has a pavement across the sand hills, called the Downs, with trees on each side. The ancient Counts of Holland generally resided here, as did the Stadtholders in later times; and it is still the court, though not the capital of the Netherlands. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 17. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

HAH, an *interjection*, expressing a sudden surprise.

HAIL, *s.* [*hagol*, Sax.] a concretion of aqueous particles, or drops of rain congealed into ice. This happens, when, in their passage through the inferior air, they meet with nitrous particles, which are known to contribute greatly to freezing. Their magnitude is owing to a fresh accession of matter as they pass along. Hail is most frequent in summer, because at that time greater quantities of nitre are exhaled from the earth, and float about in the air.

To HAIL, *v. n.* to pour down hail.

HAIL, *interj.* [from *hæl*, Sax.] a term of salutation, wherein we wish health to a person. It is used at present only in poetry.

To HAIL, *v. a.* [*haletan*, Sax.] to salute; to call to, applied to the manner in which ships address each other.

HAI'LED, *a.* beaten or struck with hail.

HAI'LSHOT, *s.* small shot scattered like hail.

HAI'LSTONE, *s.* a particle or single ball of hail.

HAI'LY, *a.* consisting of hail; full of hail.

HAIR, *s.* [*hær*, Sax.] the small thin threads which grow out of the skin of animals; the hair which grows on the head. The different colours the hair appears of in different persons, and in the same person in different parts of life, are owing to the nature of the fluid with which it is supplied. Figuratively, any thing very small.

HAI'RBELL, or HA'REBELL, *s.* a species of the hyacinthus, or of the scilla, of Linnæus, very common in the woods and hedges of England, and flowering in May.

HAI'RBRAINED, *a.* [it should be *harebrained*, in allusion to the wildness of a hare] wild; irregular; inconstant.

HAI'RBREADTH, *s.* a very small breadth; the width of a hair.

HAI'RCLOTH, *s.* stuff woven of horsehair.

HAI'RGRASS, *s.* in Botany, a genus of grasses, of which there are several species. They flower in July and August.

HAI'RINESS, *s.* the state of being covered or overgrown with hair; abounding in air.

HAI'RLACE, *s.* a fillet or band for the hair; used by women.

HAI'RLESS, *a.* without hair; bald.

HAI'RMOSS, *s.* in Botany, the polytrichum, of which three kinds are natives in England.

HAI'RY, *a.* overgrown or covered with hair; consisting of, or resembling hair.

HA'LBERT, or HA'LBERD, *s.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] a long pole armed at one end with a battle-axe, carried by sergeants of foot and dragons, &c. It was formerly named the Danish axe, because borne first by them; from them it was borrowed by the Scots, from whom it came to the English, and thence passed to the French.

HA'LCYON, hal-sy-on, *s.* [*halcyo*, Lat.] a bird fabulously reported to breed in the sea, and always causing a calm during her hatching time.

HA'LCYON, *a.* peaceful; quiet; undisturbed; placid; still; without tumult or violence. "His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace." *Denham.*

HALE, *a.* healthy, sound, or hearty; of a good or fresh complexion; whole; uninjured.

To HALE, hawl, *v. a.* [*halen*, Belg, *haler*, Fr.] to drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

HA'LER, hawler, *s.* he who pulls or drags by force.

HA'LES OWEN, a town of Shropshire, but environed by Worcestershire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge, with a market on Monday, and a manfacture of nails. Inhabitants, about 1753. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here; and near it is the much admired seat of Leasowes, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent. It is 124 miles N. W. of London.

HA'LESWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a neck of land between two branches of the river Blyth; has a canal to Southwold, and is a thriving place. Population 2473. Trades in linen yarn and sailcloth. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 101 N. E. of London.

HALF, *s.* [plural *halves*; *healf*, Sax.] one of two parts into which a thing is equally divided; a moiety.

HALF, *ad.* in part, or equally. In composition, it signifies imperfection.

HALF-BLOOD, *s.* one who has but one parent the same with another person.

HALF-BLOODED, *a.* mean; cowardly; base born.

HALF-MOON, *s.* the moon in its appearance, when in half its increase or decrease; any thing in the figure of a half-moon; a crescent.

HA'LFPENNY, (plural *halfpence*, pronounced *hápenny* and *hápence*) *s.* a copper coin, of which two make a penny. Originally it was the half, or one part, of a silver penny broken into two equal pieces, which was the only money we had till halfpence and groats were coined.

HA'LF-PIKE, *s.* the small pike carried by officers.

HA'LF-SIGHTED, *a.* seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

HA'LF-SWORD, *a.* close fight; within half the length of a sword.

HA'LF-WAY, *ad.* in the middle.

HA'LF-WIT, *s.* a blockhead; one who vainly affects to be thought a wit; a silly fellow.

HA'LF-WITTED, *a.* of dull or imperfect understanding.

HA'LIBUT, *s.* a sort of fish.

HALIFAX, a flourishing town of W. Yorkshire, on a branch of the river Calder, which is rendered navigable to the Air and Ouse. The principal manufactures are shalloons, tammies, duroys, kerseys, baizes, &c. The Piece Hall or Market House, is a very elegant stone structure in the form of a parallelogram, occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the lodgment of goods. The parish, which includes 24 other townships, is about 16 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad, the vicar of which is *ex officio* a justice of peace. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 197 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 15,382, and, with its dependencies, 109,809. It sends two representatives to Parliament.

HA'LIFAX, the principal town and seat of government of Nova Scotia, a peninsula of Arcadia, settled by the British in 1749. It is advantageously situated for fishery, on the W. side of Chebucto Bay, in a healthful country, which is greatly improved of late years, and has the appearance of fertility and cultivation, but is subject to fogs. It has a large, safe, and commodious harbour, affording shelter to the largest fleets, and an excellent naval yard for repairing ships of war. The town is defended by an entrenchment, and forts of timber. It is 780 miles N. E. of New York. Lat. 44. 40. N. lon. 63. 31. W. Population about 15,000.

HA'LIMASS, or HA'LLOWMASS, *s.* the feast of All Souls.

HALI'TUOUS, *a.* [from *halitus*, Lat.] vaporous; fumous.

HALL, *s.* [*hal*, Sax. *halle*, Belg.] a court of justice; a manor house, so called, because formerly courts were held in it for tenants; the public room of a corporation; the first large room on the ground-floor of a house.

HALLELU'JAH, *s.* [the *j* is pron. like an *i* vowel, or *y* from הללו, Heb. *praise ye*, and יה, Heb. GOD, or the LORD] a song of praise or thanksgiving, so called from the first word prefixed to psalms of praise in Hebrew.

HA'LLIARDS, *s.* in a large ship, the ropes by which all the yards are hoisted up, except the cross-jack and the sprit-sail yard, which are always slung; in small-craft the sprit-sail yard also has its *Halliards*.

HALLOO, *interj.* a word of encouragement or enticement when dogs are let loose at their game; also used in calling to, or after a person.

To HA'LLOO, *v. a.* [*haler*, Fr.] to make a cry or noise after a person, alluding to that made after dogs; to chase or persecute with a noise. To call or shout to.

To HA'LLOW, *v. a.* [*halgian*, Sax.] to consecrate, make holy, or dedicate to some religious use; to reverence and esteem as holy.

HALLUCINA'TION, *s.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] an error, blunder, or mistake, owing to folly.

HALM, hawm, *s.* straw; or the stalks of beans and peas.

HA'LMOTE, or HA'LIMOTE, *s.* an old law term, signifying a court baron, or a meeting of the tenants of the same manor, in which differences between them are determined; it was likewise called *Folkmote*, or a meeting of the citizens in their common-hall.

HA'LO, *s.* [ἅλως, Gr.] a meteor in the form of a luminous ring appearing round the sun, moon, or stars.

HALSTED, or *Halstead*, a town of Essex, on the river Colne, with a good market for corn and provisions on Friday, and a manufacture of seys, bays, calimancoes, &c. It has an old church, a free-school for boys, and an antique bridewell. It is 46 miles N. E. of London. Population 4627

To HALT, *v. n.* [*healtan*, Sax.] to limp, or be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate; to be dubious which of two opinions to prefer; to faulter; to fail.

HALT, *a.* [*healt*, Sax.] lame or crippled.

HALT, *s.* the act of limping, or the manner in which a person walks who is lame; a stop in a march; a failure.

HA'LTER, *s.* one who limps or is lame.

HA'LTER, *s.* [*healstre*, Sax.] a rope, peculiarly applied to that with which a horse is tied to the manger, and to that which is put round a criminal's neck when he is to be hanged.

To HA'LTER, *v. a.* to bind with a strong cord; to catch in a noose, alluding to that made in a rope with which criminals are hanged.

HA'LTON, a town in Cheshire, near the Mersey, with a market on Saturday. It had a stately castle, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, which maintained a large jurisdiction round it, by the name of Halton Fee; but all that now remains is a tavern. It is 13 miles N. E. of Chester, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Population 1322.

HA'LTWESEL, or *Haltwhistle*, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is a pretty good town, well built, on a hill by the S. branch of the Tyne, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 35 miles W. of Newcastle, and 283 N. by W. of London. Population 4119.

To HALVE, *v. a.* [from *halves*, plural of *half*] to divide into two equal parts.

HAM, *s.* [Sax.] the lowermost and hindermost part of the thigh, adjoining to the knee, in a human creature. In Cookery, the thigh of a hog or bear salted and dried.

HAM, *s.* whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village. *Gibson.*

HA'MADRYADS, in Heathen Mythology, certain rural deities, or nymphs of the woods, whose fate depended on certain trees, particularly the oak, together with which they were supposed to be born and to die.

HA'MATED, *a.* hooked; set with hooks; entangled.

To HA'MBLE, *v. a.* to hamstring, or cut the sinews of the thigh; to hough.

HA'MBURGH, a free city, and one of the largest towns in Germany, the births and burials amounting to about 5000 persons every year. It consists of the Old and New Town; both of nearly equal size. Most of the houses are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the Old Town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. These are not only useful for trade, but serve to keep the houses and the streets clean. On the ramparts are handsome walks, on which the inhabitants take the air in fine weather. The burghers, divided into several companies, mount guard themselves. The number of vessels which enter this port annually is nearly 2000, of which a third are British. The inhabitants of the whole district are about 150,000, comprising 120,000 within the walls of the town. It is not re-



markable for manufactures. The senate of this town, which acknowledges no superior jurisdiction, is composed of thirty-six persons. The town is divided into five parishes, and in each are several colleges, or companies, for the superintendence of public affairs, unless there be any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a sort of general assembly. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and no foreigners, except the English, have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. It is advantageously situated on the north bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburgh, 60 S. of Sleswick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 10. 1. E. lat. 53. 33. N. This city suffered much from the French during the revolutionary wars; but was restored to independence in 1814.

HAME, *s.* [*hama*, Sax.] the collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'MILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydesdale, with the title of a duchy. It is a very pretty neat town; and near it the duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and a large park. It is seated on the river Clyde, 10 miles S. E. of Glasgow, and 38 W. S. W. of Edinburgh. Inhabitants, about 9513.

HA'MLET, *s.* [*ham*, Sax. and *let*, the diminutive termination] a little village.

HA'MMER, *s.* [*hamer*, Sax. *hammer*, Dan.] an instrument consisting of an iron head and long handle, sometimes of wood, by which any thing is forged, or nails, &c. are driven.

To HA'MMER, *v. a.* to beat, forge, or drive with a hammer. Neuterly, to cogitate, used in contempt.

HA'MMERCLOTH, *s.* the cloth upon the seat of the coach-box.

HA'MMERER, *s.* one who works with a hammer.

HA'MMOCK, *s.* [*hamaca*, Sax.] a swinging bed, suspended by cords fixed on hooks.

HA'MPER, *s.* a large basket with a wicker cover, used for carriage. Anciently, a cupboard, box, or chest.

To HA'MPER, *v. a.* to entangle, or to embarrass, so as to hinder from flight, or the use of one's limbs or faculties; to ensnare, to inveigle; to catch by means of some allurements; to perplex or harass with a variety of accusations or law suits.

HA'MPSHIRE, Hants, or *Southampton*, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wilts; on the N. by Berks; on the E. by Surrey and Sussex, and on the S. by the British Channel. It extends, exclusively of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N. to S. and 38 from E. to W. It is divided into 10 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 20 market towns, 311 parishes, and 1062 villages; with about 314,313 inhabitants. It is one of the most fertile counties in England. The air, in the higher parts, is clear and pure; towards the sea it is mild and inclined to moisture. Its products are the finest corn and hops, very large flocks of cattle and sheep, with excellent wool, bacon, honey, and timber. For the last it has been particularly famous, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and Forest of East Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Test or Tese, the Itchen, and the Stour. Southampton is deemed the county-town; but the Assizes are held at Winchester. It sends four county members to parliament.

HA'MPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States of North America, and one of the four divisions of New England, bounded on the W. and N. W. by the State of Vermont, on the N. by Canada, on the N. E. by the province of Main, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. by Massachusets. Its population is now about 275,000; and it extends about 155 miles from N. to S. and from 10 to 70 in breadth, and is divided into the counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather is not so subject to variation as in southern climes; yet in summer the heat is great, but of short duration, and in winter this country is intensely cold. Portsmouth is the capital. It is in lon. 70. 42. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

HA'MPSTEAD, a village of Middlesex, 4 miles N. N. W. of London, seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath, reaching about a mile every way, adorned with several pretty villas, and affording an extensive prospect of the metropolis, and the country all round it, as far as Shooter's Hill, Bamstead Downs, Windsor Castle, &c. Hampstead, though now crowded with good buildings, even to the very steep of the hill, was, in the reign of Henry VIII. chiefly inhabited by laundresses, who washed for the Londoners. Population 8588.

HA'MPTON, MUNCHING, a pretty large parish in Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Tetbury, with 12 hamlets belonging to it, and a market on Tuesday. Here are extensive cloth manufactures. Population 7355.

HA'MPTON-COURT, a village of Middlesex, famous for a magnificent palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The old building was pulled down in 1690, and the present palace was erected by king William III. The gardens and parks are about four miles in circumference, and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the N. side of the Thames, 13 miles S. W. of London. Population 3992.

HA'MSTRING, *s.* the tendon or sinew of the ham.

To HA'MSTRING, *v. a.* [preterit and part. pass. *hamstrung*] to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HA'NAPER, *s.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] a treasury; the exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for sealing the charters and patents.

HA'NCES, *s.* in a Ship, the falls of the life-rails placed on banisters in the poop and quarter-deck, down to the gangway. In Architecture, the end of elliptical arches, which are arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.

HAND, *s.* [*hand*, *hond*, Sax. Belg. and Teut.] that part of the arm from the wrist to the end of the fingers; a measure of four inches, generally used and applied to the height of horses; part, quarter, side; rate, price; care, necessity of managing; method of government, discipline, restraint; an actor, workman, or soldier; the index of a clock, or that which performs the office of a hand or finger in pointing to a particular thing. *Out of hand*, quick, sudden, or expeditious performance. Power of performing. Manner of acting or performing, particularly applied to Music. To *have a hand in*, to be concerned in. *At hand*, within reach; ready prepared; near. In Writing, a peculiar cut or cast of the letters, which distinguishes one person's writing from another; hence it is employed to signify a person's own writing, or signing. "Under *my hand* and seal." In Gaming, cards held after every deal. *From hand to hand*, from one to another successively. *Hand over head*, negligently, rashly; without thought or caution. *From hand to mouth*, without making any provision against a necessity. *To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation. *To be hand and glove*, to be very intimate and familiar. *Hands off*, is a vulgar phrase, implying forbear.

To HAND, *v. a.* to give or reach to another by the hand. Figuratively, to guide; or conduct or lead by the hand; to seize; to lay hands on; to manage with the hand; to deliver from one to another; to transmit, or deliver down in succession.

HAND is much used in Composition for that which is manageableby the hand, as a *hand-saw;* or borne in the hand, as a *hand-basket.*

HA'NDBARROW, *s.* a frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men without wheeling on the ground.

HA'NDBREADTH, *s.* a space equal to the breadth of a hand.

HA'NDED, *a.* having the use of either the left or right hand. *Hand in hand*, with hands joined.

HA'NDER, *s.* one who delivers down in a regular succession, used with *down;* a transmitter.

HA'NDFUL, *s.* as much as the hand can grasp or hold; a handbreadth, or four inches. A small number or quantity.

HA'ND-GALLOP, *s.* a slow easy gallop in which the hand presses the bridle, to prevent increase of speed.

HA'ND-GUN, *s.* a gun wielded by the hand.

HA'NDICRAFT, *s.* work performed by the hand.

HA'NDICRAFTSMAN, *s.* one whose work or business is performed by the hand.

HA'NDILY, *ad.* in a skilful, dexterous, or ready manner.

HA'NDINESS, *s.* the quality of doing any thing in a skilful and dexterous manner.

HA'NDIWORK, *s.* work of the hand; product of labour.

HA'NDKERCHIEF, *s.* a piece of silk or linen, used for wiping the face or nose, and for covering the neck.

To HA'NDLE, *v. a.* [*handelen*, Belg.] to touch, feel, or hold in the hand; to manage or use. Figuratively, to treat of, or enlarge upon, applied to discourse. To deal in, or practise. To deal with. To treat well or ill.

HA'NDLE, *s.* [*handle*, Sax.] that part of a thing by which it is held in the hand. Figuratively, any thing which may discover a person's weakness, and may be made use of by an enemy to his disadvantage.

HA'NDMAID, or HA'NDMAIDEN, *s.* a maid who is in waiting, or within call; a waiting maid.

HA'NDMILL, *s.* a mill moved by the hand.

HA'NDSAILS, *s.* sails managed by the hand.

HA'NDSAW, *s.* a saw manageable by the hand.

HA'NDSEL, *s.* [from *hansel*, Belg.] the first act of using any thing; the first parcel sold of any commodity.

To HA'NDSEL, *v. a.* to use a thing for the first time.

HA'NDSOME, *a.* [from *handsaem*, Belg.] beautiful with dignity; graceful. Elegant, applied to a person's manners or behaviour. Generous or noble, applied to the quality of action. Ready, conveniently; ample; liberal.

HA'NDSOMELY, *ad.* conveniently, or dexterously; in a beautiful, neat, elegant, graceful, or generous manner.

HA'NDSOMENESS, *s.* beauty or pleasing majesty, applied to the features. Grace, applied to the behaviour. Elegance or neatness, applied to the manner in which any thing is wrought.

HA'NDSPIKE, *s.* a sort of wooden lever, for moving heavy bodies.

HA'NDVICE, *s.* a vice to hold small work in.

HA'NDWRITING, *s.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HA'NDY, *a.* performed or given with the hand. Ready; dexterous, or skilful; convenient for use.

To HANG, *v. a.* [preterit and part. passive *hanged*, or *hung; hangan*, Sax.] to suspend on high by something fastened to the upper part; to suspend or keep in the air without falling. To suspend by the neck in a rope so as to kill a person. To let fall downwards from any eminence or below its natural situation, sometimes used with *down.* "White lilies *hang* their heads." *Dryd.* To adorn, by hanging any thing upon or over, followed by with. "*Hung* several parts of his house *with* trophies." *Spect.* Neuterly, to fall loosely; to be suspended on high with the lower part loose; to dangle; to float; to proceed from. "That gentle tongue—where soft persuasion *hung*." *Prior.* To be supported by something raised above the ground; to lean upon. "*Hung* about my neck." *Shak.* Used with *over*, to threaten; to be very near; applied to danger. "While the dread of Popery *hung over* us." *Atterb.* To be burdensome, or troublesome; to oppress with weight, used with *upon.* "In my Lucia's absence—life *hangs upon* me." *Addison.* To be compacted; to be united; to be of the same party; to support one another mutually; to be in suspense. To be dependent on, used with *on.* "*Hangs on* princes' favours." *Shak.*

HA'NGER, *s.* that by which any thing is supported in the air, or at a distance from the ground; a kind of short curved sword with a single edge; a short broad sword.

HA'NGER-ON, *s.* one who is dependent on another; one who lives at another person's charge.

HA'NGING, *s.* drapery, stuffs, or paper, hung or fastened upon the walls of a house by way of ornament.

HA'NGING, *part.* foreboding death by an halter. "You have a *hanging* look." *Shak.* Substantively, used for the act or punishment of putting to death by a halter; the gallows.

HA'NGMAN, *s.* the person who executes or puts criminals to death, by hanging them on a gibbet or the gallows.

HANK, *s.* [from *hank*, Isl.] a skain of thread, &c. Figuratively, a tie, check, or influence. A low word.

To HA'NKER, *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Belg.] to long impatiently for; to have an incessant wish for. SYNON. *We have a mind for*, or *long for*, a present object; but *have a mind*, seems attended with more knowledge and reflection; *long for*, more opinion, and more taste: we *wish for* things farther distant; we *hanker after* things that most affect us.

HA'NKERING, *s.* a longing; strong desire.

HA'NOVER, a country of Germany, in the circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia, and comprehending the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lunenburgh, Bremen, and Lunenburgh, the principalities of Calenburgh, Verden, Grubenhagen, Hoye, Oberwald, Diepholtz, Bentheim, &c. It is well situated for foreign trade, lying mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe; and produces timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, minerals, quicksilver, vitriol, and brimstone. Hanover, originally a duchy, was raised to the rank of an electorate in 1692, and continued subject to the king of Great Britain till 1803, when it was overrun by the French, and soon afterwards added to the kingdom of Westphalia; but on the overthrow of Napoleon's empire, Hanover was restored to his Britannic majesty. In 1815, the duchy of Lunenburgh was ceded to Denmark, and some small territories to Prussia. The remaining states, with the accession of the principalities of Hildesheim, East Friesland, Lower Munster, and the city and territory of Goslar, now constitute the kingdom of Hanover, which is governed by the Duke of Cambridge, as viceroy, for King William IV. of Great Britain and Ireland. At the diet, the king of Hanover has four votes, and holds the fifth rank. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. The people enjoy a limited representative government.

HA'NOVER, a well-built populous town of Calenburg, in Lower Saxony, capital of the kingdom of the same name, and the seat of the privy-council and viceroy. It contains the palace (which having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt, in 1741, with great magnificence,) the state-house, a very grand structure, 3 parish churches, 3 hospitals, a poor-house, and about 4500 houses, some of which are very large and handsome buildings, with about 25,000 inhabitants. Here are some valuable manufactures of lace, stuffs, stockings, ribbons, &c. and a considerable trade in the tanneries, and brewing a species of white beer. It is situated on the river Leine, (which divides it into two parts) 58 miles S. E. of Bremen, and 140 W. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 22. N. lon. 9. 48. E.

HANS-TOWNS, or *Hanseatic Union*, a name given to a confederacy of several sea-ports of Europe, which engrossed, at the time, the principal part of the commerce of Europe. This association extended from the North Seas and the Baltic, along the whole coast of Europe, to Messina in the Mediterranean, and included cities of Poland, Norway, Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the different states of Italy. The design of this association was, at first, the common defence of its members against the pirates, who were numerous in the North Seas and the Baltic; and for a time they were much encouraged by the different governments of Europe, and had considerable privileges granted them. In the year 1200, there were seventy-two cities in the list of Hans-Towns; and so powerful was this alliance, that its ships were often hired by different princes to assist them against their enemies; at length it grew so formidable, particularly from the 14th to the 16th century; as to give umbrage to several princes, who commanded the cities within their jurisdiction to withdraw from the union; and the secession of those of England, France, Spain, and Italy, immediately followed. The union itself on the other hand, excluded several others, and put themselves under the protection of the Empire, making a decree that no cities should be admitted into their society, except such as stood within the limits of the German empire. The confederacy at length comprised only Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburgh, and Dantzic, and these were seized by Buonaparte, but at the peace were restored, except Dantzic, which was given to Prussia, and Frankfort was connected with the Hans-towns.

HA'N'T, a familiar contraction for *have not*, or *has not*.

HAP, *s.* [*anhap*, misfortune, Brit.] chance; fortune; or that which comes to pass without design or being foreseen.

To HAP, *v. n.* to fall out; to come to pass without design or foresight; to befal casually. Actively, to cover.

HAP-HA'ZARD, *s.* chance; accident; casualty.

HA'PAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They are of a similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, which are dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive; and some of the fences enclosing them run parallel to each other, and form spacious public roads. These islands extend about 19 miles.

HA'PLESS, *a.* unhappy; unlucky; unfortunate.

HA'PLY, *ad.* perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance, or mere accident.

To HA'PPEN, *v. n.* to fall out; to come to pass without being designed or foreseen; to light upon or meet with by chance, or mere accident, exclusive of any design.

HA'PPILY, *ad.* in a fortunate, happy, or lucky manner; with address, dexterity, or grace; without labour. In a state of happiness. By chance; by accident; erroneously for *haply*.

HA'PPINESS, *s.* a state wherein a person has all his wishes satisfied, and is sensible of the highest pleasures; good luck or fortune; felicity; unstudied grace.

HA'PPY, *a.* in a state where the desires and wishes are satisfied, and the greatest pleasures are enjoyed; lucky; successful; ready; or disposed by nature, without art or study.

HA'QUETON, or HACQUETON, *s.* a coat of mail.

HARA'NGUE, ha-rang, *s.* [Fr.] a speech; a discourse or oration delivered in public.

To HARA'NGUE, *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] to make a speech, or pronounce an oration. Actively, to address by an oration, as, "*he harangued* the troops."

HARA'NGUER, *s.* an orator; a person who pronounces a set speech; a word conveying some idea of contempt.

To HA'RASS, *v. a.* [*harasser*, Fr.] to weary; to fatigue; to tire or enfeeble with labour and uneasiness; to desolate, lay waste, or destroy. With *out* its force is increased, as "to harass out with duty."

HA'RASS, *s.* waste; disturbance.

HA'RASSER, *s.* a disturber; a spoiler.

HA'RBINGER, *s.* [*herberger*, Belg.] a person who prepares the way, or gives notice of the coming of one that follows; a precursor, or forerunner. Figuratively, a sign or omen of something to come.

HA'RBOROUGH, MARKET, a town of Leicestershire, with some manufactures of tammies, shalloons, and lastings, It has a market on Tuesday, and is a great thoroughfare on the road from Northampton to Leicester and Derby, and is seated on the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire, 15 miles S. S. E. of Leicester, and 83 N. N. W. of London. Population 2272.

HA'RBOTTLE, near *Rothbury*, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday; distant 300 miles from London.

HA'RBOUR, *s.* [*herberg*, Belg.] a lodging, or place of entertainment and rest. A port, or station wherein ships are sheltered from storms. Figuratively, an asylum, or place of shelter and security from danger.

To HA'RBOUR, *v. a.* to entertain, or permit a person to reside. Figuratively, to cherish, favour, or entertain an opinion; to shelter, rest, or secure from danger.

HA'RBOURAGE, *s.* [*herbergage*, Fr.] shelter, entertainment.

HA'RBOURER, *s.* one who entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS, *a.* without harbour, lodging, entertainment, or shelter.

HARD, *a.* [*heard*, Sax. *hard*, Belg.] firm, or not easily penetrated; not soft. Figuratively, difficult to be understood; not easy to be accomplished; painful, or dangerous. Rigorous, cruel, or oppressive, applied to the manner of treatment. Unfavourable; unkind. Unhappy; vexatious. Forced. Powerful. Harsh; stiff. *Hard words*, sour; rough; reproachful. Insensible; untouched, or not to be affected, "Know I am not stupid, or so *hard*." Very vehement, keen, and inclement, applied to the season. Unreasonable and unjust. Dear, expensive, or in which a person cannot easily acquire a competency, applied to the times. SYNON. *Hard* and *fast* are synonymous in the sense of quick motion; but *fast* denotes quickness without force; *hard*, quickness with violence. With respect to work, *fast* means expeditiously; *hard*, laboriously.

HARD, *ad.* [*hardo*, old Teut.] close; near. Diligently; laboriously; earnestly. Uneasily; vexatiously. Fast or nimbly, applied to motion. With difficulty. Tempestuously; boisterously; with force or violence, applied to the wind.

HA'RDBOUND, *a.* costive, applied to the habit of body. Unfertile or barren, applied to the invention.

To HA'RDEN, *v. n.* to grow hard or solid. Actively, to make hard; to make impudent, obdurate, or insensible; to make firm, or endure with constancy; to make resolute by the incessant practise of any particular action.

HA'RDENER, *s.* one who renders any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED, *a.* coarse, or harsh of feature.

HA'RDGRASS, *s.* a kind of grass with male and female flowers, found on the sea-coast.

HA'RDHANDED, *a.* coarse; mechanic; that has hands hard with labour. Exercising severity.

HA'RDHEAD, *s.* clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

HARDHE'ARTED, *a.* cruel; inexorable; merciless.

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being insensible to the cries of misery; want of compassion.

HA'RDICANUTE, was at Bruges with his mother, when Harold died, consulting about measures to recover the crown of Wessex; and upon the news of his brother's death, he came over into England with 40 Danish ships, and was unanimously acknowledged king of England. Immediately after he was crowned, he caused the body of his brother to be dug up, and thrown into the Thames, which being found by some fishermen, they gave it to the Danes, who deposited it in their burial-place at London, at this day called St. Clement's Danes. Soon after, he laid a heavy tax on the nation for paying his fleet, which he sent back to Denmark. This occasioned great murmuring and discontent among the people. At Worcester the tax was opposed with the utmost violence, and two of the persons employed to collect it were killed: this so enraged the king, that he sent the dukes of Wessex and Mercia, and the earl of Northumberland, with their forces, against Worcester; who, after plundering the city for four days, burnt it to the ground. Hardicanute, who was infamous for gluttony and drunkenness, as well as for cruelty, died suddenly as he was carousing at the wedding of a Danish lord, at Lambeth. He died unlamented by all: and the English, we are told, kept the day of his death, June 8, as a holiday for some centuries after, by the name of Hoc-tide, or Hog's-tide. He died in 1041, in the 3d year of his reign; and with him ended the monarchy of the Danes in England, after it had lasted about 26 years, but after they had harassed the kingdom 240 years. In these times we are told, that a Dane would often stab an Englishman as he was drinking, so that at length no one would drink in the presence of a Dane, without having somebody to be his pledge or security; whence, it is said, our custom of pledging one another took its rise.

HA'RDIHOOD, *s.* stoutness; bravery; impudence.

HA'RDIMENT, *s.* [*hardiment*, Fr.] courage; stoutness; bravery. Not in use.

HA'RDINESS, *s.* [*hardiesse*, Fr.] hardship, or fatigue; courage, stoutness, or a disposition of mind insensible to danger; effrontery; impudence; confidence.

HA'RDLY, *ad.* with difficulty and great labour; scarcely; almost not; barely. "There is *hardly* a gentleman." *Swift.* Used with *think*, in a severe or unfavourable manner. "To think *hardly* of our laws." *Hooker.* Applied to manner of treatment, with rigour, oppression, severity, or harshness. "*Hardly* lodged." *Dryd.*

HA'RDMOUTHED, *a.* not easily governed by the rein, applied to horses.

HA'RDNESS, *s.* applied to matter, a firm cohesion of the parts, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. Difficulty to be understood. Difficulty to be performed or accomplished. Scarcity or dearness, joined to *times*. Obduracy; profligacy. Harshness of look. Cruelty; inhumanity; want of compassion. Keenness or sharpness, applied to weather or frost. Stinginess, or want of profit, applied to the making of bargains. In Painting and Sculpture, stiffness, or want of softness.

HARDS, *s.* [*heordan*, Sax.] the coarser parts of flax.

HA'RDSHIP, *s.* oppression; injury; inconvenience; fatigue.

HA'RDWARE, *s.* manufactures or wares of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN, *s.* a maker or seller of wares made of metal.

HA'RDY, *a.* [*hardi*, Fr.] bold; brave; confident; stout; strong; daring; resolute; hard, or firm.

HARE, *s.* [*hara*, Sax.] a small four-footed animal, with long ears and a short tail, that moves by leaps, and is remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fruitfulness. The first year, it is called a *leveret;* the second, a *hare;* and the third, a *great hare.* Her ears lead the way in the chase; for with one of them she listens to the cry of the dogs, while the other is stretched, like a sail, to promote her flight. In Astronomy, a constellation.

To HARE, *v. a.* [*harier*, Fr.] to frighten; to perplex or throw into confusion by hurrying or terrifying.

HA'REBELL, *s.* the wild hyacinth. See HAIRBELL.

HA'REBRAINED, *a.* HAIRBRAINED.

HA'REFOOT, *s.* a bird. A herb.

HA'RELIP, *s.* [because resembling the upper lip of a hare] a defect in the upper lip for want of flesh, which makes it appear as if cut, and shews the teeth.

HA'RESBURY, in old records called *Heytsbury*, and *Hatchbury*, and now written *Heytesbury*, a village or borough town of Wilts, with a large woollen manufacture. It was once the residence of the empress Maude, and is situated on the Willy, 20 miles W. N. W. of Salisbury, and 92 W. by S. of London. Its market is disused, but it sends two members to parliament. Population 1421.

HA'RESTRONG, *s.* a plant, called also hog's fennel and sulphur-wort.

HA'RICOT, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots.

HA'RIER, or HA'RRIER, *s.* a hound for hunting hares.

To HARK, *v. n.* to listen with great attention.

HARK! *interj.* list, or listen; be attentive to hear; used on a sudden apprehension of danger, &c.

HARL, *s.* [*heorda*, Sax.] the filaments or threads of flax; any substance consisting of threads or filaments.

HA'RLECH, or *HA'RLEIGH*, a mean town of Merionethshire, but naturally strong, being seated on a rock, on the sea-shore. It is chiefly remarkable for its castle, built by Edward I. which is still almost entire. Near it is a cataract of the Rhais Du, which rushes down a mountain, for above 100 yards, and then forms a cascade, part of an elliptical curve, to a pool 40 feet below. Harlech is the county town, and is 26 miles S. E. of Carnarvon, and 231 W. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

HA'RLEM, a large, rich, and handsome town, of the Netherlands, in N. Holland, containing 40,000 inhabitants. It is noted for its church, the largest in Holland, in which is a remarkably fine organ, containing 8000 pipes, the largest 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter, and 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the *vox humana*. To the S. of the town is a wood, cut into delightful walks and vistas. Here are considerable manufactures in linen, ribbands, and tapes; and an extensive exportation of beer. It is situated on the river Sparen, about a league from the sea, and 12 miles W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 22. N. lon. 4. 37. E.

HA'RLEQUIN, *s.* [derivation uncertain] a person dressed in a motley-coloured jacket and trowsers; the hero in pantomime entertainments, who diverts the populace by his activity, artifices to extricate himself from danger, and his seeming power in enchantments and metamorphoses.

HA'RLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wednesday, seated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge. It is 16 miles S. E. of Norwich, and 99 N. E. of London. Populatlion 645.

HA'RLING, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth. It is seated on a rivulet; and is a pretty neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a small chapel in the middle of the place, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. It has one wide street,

and manufactures a little linen cloth. It is 89 miles N. E. of London. Population 1032.

HA'RLOT, *s.* [*herlodes*, Brit.] an unchaste female; a strumpet.

HA'RLOTRY, *s.* an habitual practice of unchasteness, applied to a woman. A term of contempt for a woman. Fornication. Ribaldry. Any thing meretricious.

HA'RLOW, a town of Essex, chiefly noted for its annual fair, on a common, about 2 miles from the town, much frequented for horses, hogs, and cows, on Sept. 9. It is called Harlow Bush Fair. It has another fair on Nov. 8. Harlow is situated on the W. side of the Rodings, about 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 23 N. E. of London. Populaton 2101.

HARM, *s.* [*hearm*, Sax.] an action by which another person may receive damage in his goods, or hurt in his person; mischief; hurt, or injury. SYNON. *Harm* particularly relates to any ill done a man's person or character, and is inferior in degree to *hurt*, which includes a great degree of harm. *Mischief* implies ill done either to person or property with an evil intent; *injury*, a degree of hurt without justice, and refers either to character or property. *Detriment* includes an idea of loss, and is seldom used but when speaking of property.

To HARM, *v. a.* to damage the goods or fortune of another, or to hurt his person.

HARMA'TTAN, *s.* the name of a remarkable periodical wind, which blows from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean. It is attended with fog, extreme dryness, and yet great salubrity.

HA'RMFUL, *a.* hurtful; injurious; detrimental; mischievous; noxious; pernicious.

HA'RMFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to produce mischief, hurt, or damage; injuriously; perniciously.

HA'RMFULNESS *s.* the quality which renders a thing or person detrimental to the interest, hurtful to the person, or injurious to the character, of another.

HA'RMLESS, *a.* without hurt; without intending or causing any mischief; without being damaged; innocent.

HA'RMLESSLY, *ad.* innocently; without malice or crime.

HA'RMLESSNESS, *s.* the quality of a thing or person which can affect another with no damage or hurt.

HARMO'NIC, or HARMO'NICAL, *a.* [ἁρμονικὸς, Gr.] proportioned or adapted to each other; musical.

HARMO'NICA, *s.* a musical instrument invented by Dr. Franklin, in which the music is performed by glasses, filled with water according to the tone to be produced; but machinery has since been added, to produce the effect in the manner of an organ.

HARMO'NICS, *s.* that part of music which considers the differences and proportions of sounds with respect to acute and grave; in contradistinction to rythmica and metrica.

HARMO'NIOUS, *a.* [*harmonieux*, Fr.] adapted to, or having the parts proportioned to, each other. In Music, having sounds that are concords to each other; musical, or affecting the ear with an agreeable sensation.

HARMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* with a just proportion of parts to each other; in such a manner as to delight the ear.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders sounds agreeable and delightful; proportion of parts.

To HA'RMONIZE, *v. n.* to agree with respect to proportion. Actively, to make musical, or convey delight to the ear, applied to sound.

HA'RMONY, *s.* [ἁρμονία, Gr.] in Music, is the agreeable result or union of several musical sounds heard at one and the same time; or the mixture of divers sounds, which together have an effect agreeable to the ear. *Harmony* likewise denotes an agreement, suitableness, union, conformity, &c. Thus, in Music, we sometimes apply it to a single voice, when sonorous, clear, and soft; to a single instrument, when it yields a very agreeable sound. In matters of Literature, we use it for a certain agreement between the several parts of a discourse. In Architecture, it denotes an agreeable relation between the parts of a building. In Painting, they speak of it both in the ordonnance and composition, and in the colours of a picture: in the ordonnance, it signifies the union or connection between the figures, with respect to the subject of the piece; in the colours, it denotes the union or agreeable mixture of different colours.

HA'RNESS, *s.* [*harnois*, Fr.] in its primary sense, armour for a horse; the traces by which horses are fastened to carriages of pleasure or state: that of other horses is called *geer*.

To HA'RNESS, *v. a.* to dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces; or to put traces on a horse.

HA'ROLD I. surnamed Harefoot, the son of Canute, king of England, ascended the throne upon the death of his father, being supported by the Danes, who were resolved to stand by Canute's will, by which he had left the kingdom of England to Harold. He immediately seized upon the treasure which his father had laid up at Winchester. This enabled him to gain over several of his opposers; and, at a general assembly of the whole nation, held in Mercia, viz. at Oxford, having got a majority of voices, he was proclaimed king of England, Hardicanute being then in Denmark. In the mean time the West Saxons returning home, dissatisfied with his choice, Hardicanute was, by the management of earl Goodwin, proclaimed king of Wessex, without any further interfering with what had been done in Mercia. By Wessex we are to understand all the country south of the Thames, and by Mercia all north of it. In Hardicanute's absence, Goodwin managed all in Wessex. Harold, seeing he could not obtain his end by force of arms, endeavoured to bring him over by fair means, and so managed his matters, that Goodwin on a sudden became his friend; and, under pretence that Hardicanute neglected to come into England, got Harold to be acknowledged king of Wessex with all the ease imaginable; and now he was in reality king of all England. He died without issue, 1039, in the 4th year of his reign. He laid a tax of 8 marks on every port, towards fitting out 16 ships; and made a law, that if any Welshman, coming into England without leave, should be taken on this side Offa's ditch, his right hand should be cut off.

HA'ROLD II. son of earl Goodwin, succeeded Edward the Confessor, 1065, and had all the qualifications requisite to the forming a great prince. He lessened the taxes, and caused justice to be impartially administered. The duke of Normandy having long entertained thoughts of succeeding to the crown of England upon Edward's death, being moved thereto either by the verbal promise or will of that prince, but much more by his own ambition, was enraged that Harold had, contrary to his oath, set himself up for king. But Harold now met with great uneasiness from his brother Toston, who was endeavouring to dethrone him, and, being assisted by the earl of Flanders, greatly infested the English coasts. However, an army being sent against him, he was obliged to return to his ships, and was driven on the coasts of Norway, and there met with what he desired. He persuaded Harfagar, king of Norway, to join with him, and they entered the Tyne with 500 ships, landed and ravaged the country, and took York. Harold came up with them at Stamford bridge on the Derwent. They were posted on the other side of the bridge, so that Harold could not come at them without first making himself master of the bridge,

which the Norwayans bravely defended, being encouraged by one man, who alone defended the bridge for no small time against the whole English army; but at last, he being slain, after he had, as it is said, killed 40 men with his own hands, Harold became master of the bridge, and led his army over: and now a very obstinate and bloody battle was fought between two numerous armies, no less than 60,000 of a side, which lasted from seven in the morning to three in the afternoon; and at length Harold gained a complete victory, Harfagar and Toston being both slain. But Harold, whether to ease the people of expence, or for whatever reason it was, kept the spoils to himself; which raised such discontent in the army, as proved detrimental to his affairs afterwards. William, duke of Normandy, had, soon after Edward's death, sent ambassadors to Harold, requiring him to deliver up the crown, and, in case of refusal, to charge him with a breach of his oath, and to declare war against him. Harold returned for answer, that the duke had no right to the crown, that the oath was extorted from him, was therefore null and void, and that he would defend his own right against all opposers. The duke of Normandy got the pope's approbation of his design, who sent him a consecrated banner, with a golden Agnus Dei, and one of St. Peter's hairs. Harold had equipped a large fleet, and raised a numerous army, which, after waiting a great while for the duke, he had given orders for the disbanding, just before he heard of Harfagar and Toston's invasion. The duke landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, Sept. 29, 1066, and built a fort there; and then marched along the shore as far as Hastings, where he built another strong fort, and waited for the coming of the enemy. Harold was still in the north, not expecting their coming till the spring; but as soon as he was informed of their arrival, he marched with the utmost expedition to London, where the nobility came in to him, promising their assistance; but he found his army much diminished by the losses at Stamford bridge, and multitudes deserting through discontent. However, having drawn all his forces together, he marched, and encamped about seven miles from the Norman army, resolving to give them battle. The English spent the night in singing and carousing, as if sure of the victory; and the Normans in preparing for the fight, and praying to God for success. On Oct. 17, the two armies engaged; the battle began with great fury and equal bravery on both sides. The English were at first very much annoyed by the long bows of the Normans, a way of fighting they had not been used to, which put them in some disorder; but recovering themselves, they so warmly engaged the Normans, that they were forced to give back a little, who, renewing the attack, met with as vigorous a resistance as before, the English having much the advantage of them with their bills, which were their ancient weapons; nor was it in the power of the Normans to break their ranks, which remained impenetrable till the duke thought of a stratagem, which was, for his men to retreat as they were fighting, as if they were about to fly. This emboldened the English to press upon their retiring enemy, and in their eagerness they broke their ranks; and then the Normans fell on the disordered English, and made a terrible slaughter of them. However, Harold rallied his troops, and the English killed great numbers of the Normans, and preserved their ranks. The battle had lasted from seven in the morning, and night now drew on, whilst victory yet seemed to remain in suspence. But the duke had a mind to make one push more before it was dark, to drive the English from their station. In this fatal attack Harold was slain by an arrow shot into his brain; at which the English being quite dismayed, betook themselves to flight, and the Normans obtained a complete victory. Thus fell the brave Harold in his country's cause, after a turbulent reign of 9 months and 9 days; and with him totally ended the empire of the Anglo-Saxons in England, which had begun in the person of Hengist above 600 years before.

HARP, *s.* [*hearp*, Sax.] a musical instrument strung with wire, and struck with the finger; a lyre. In Astronomy, the name of a constellation.

To HARP, *v. n.* [*harper*, Fr.] to play on the harp. Figuratively, to touch any particular passion; to dwell on a subject, or refer to it with tedious repetitions.

HA'RPER, *s.* a player on the harp.

HA'RPING-IRON, or HARPOO'N, *s.* [*harpago*, Lat.] a barbed dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales or other large fish are caught.

HARPONEE'R, or HARPOONEE'R, *s.* [*harponeur*, Fr.] he who darts or throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.

HA'RPINGS, *s.* in a Ship, properly denote the breadth at the bow. Some also give the same name to the ends of the bends that are fastened into the stern.

HA'RPSICHORD, *s.* [*harpechorde*, old Fr.] a musical stringed instrument, played after the manner of an organ. It has one or two sets of keys, which being fingered, move a jack, by which means the strings are struck, which are stretched on the table of the instrument.

HA'RPY, *s.* [plural *harpies*: *harpyia*, Lat.] a poetical monster, of the bird kind, feigned to have had the face of a woman, the claws, wings, &c. of a bird, remarkable for rapaciousness, and on that account used to signify a ravenous or exceedingly covetous person; an extortioner.

HA'RQUEBUSS, *s.* a hand-gun. See ARQUEBUSE.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER, *s.* one armed with an arquebuse.

To HA'RRASS, *v. a.* See To HARASS.

HARRATEE'N, *s.* a kind of woollen cloth, or stuff.

HA'RRIDAN, *s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, Fr.] a worn out worthless horse; a decayed strumpet.

HA'RRIER, *s.* a hound of excellent scent, and great eagerness after the game; a hare-hound.

HA'RRINGTON, a sea-port of Cumberland, between Workington and Whitehaven, being 4 miles from the former, and 6 from the latter port. Its principal business arises from the collieries and ship-building. Population 1758.

HA'RROW, or *HARROW-ON-THE-HILL*, a village in Middlesex, 9 miles W. N. W. of London, with a celebrated free school. Its church, situated on a high hill, is seen at a great distance. Population 3861.

HA'RROW, *s.* [*charroue*, Fr.] a frame of timbers crossing each other, set with iron teeth, and drawn over plowed and sown land, to break the clods and cover the seeds with earth.

To HA'RROW, *v. a.* to draw a harrow over ground. Figuratively, to tear or rip up. To pillage, strip, or lay waste. To disturb, or put into alarm or commotion.

HA'RROWER, *s.* he who harrows; a kind of hawk.

HA'RROWGATE, a village of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, remarkable for its mineral waters, which are vitriolic, and sulphureous. Bathing is the most general mode of using them; and they are often successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. The Harrowgate water, when first drawn, is transparent, and emits a few air-bubbles; it possesses a strongly fœtid sulphureous smell, similar to that of bilge-water, and is of a bitter, nauseous, and strongly saline taste. After being exposed for several hours to the open air, it becomes turbid, assumes a greenish colour, loses its sulphureous smell, and deposites sulphur at the bottom and sides of the vessel. It is two miles W. of Knaresborough, and 211 N. by W. of London. Popuslstion 2812.

To HA'RRY, *v. a.* [*hárier*, Fr.] to disturb; to throw into commotion; to alarm or confuse; to ruffle; to harass.

HARSH, *a.* [*herrische*, Teut. according to Skinner] roughly sour, applied to the taste. Rough or disagreeable to

the ear, applied to sound. Crabbed, morose, or peevish, applied to the temper. Rough or rugged, applied to the touch. Unpleasing, severe, or rigorous, applied to treatment.

HA'RSHLY, *ad.* sourly, or like unripe fruit, applied to taste. In a violent manner. In a crabbed, sour, austere, or morose manner. Severely, or rigorously. Rough and displeasing to the ear, applied to sound.

HA'RSHNESS, *s.* sourness; austere taste; roughness; crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

HART, *s.* [*heort*, Sax.] a male of the deer kind, the female of which is a hind or roe.

HA'RTCLOVER, *s.* a kind of trefoil.

HA'RTFORD, and not *Hertford*, (if its origin be derived from a hart, the arms of the place, deer being formerly very numerous in this part of the country,) the county-town of Hartfordshire, in a hundred of the same name. It has a market on Saturday, is seated on the river Lea, and has been much more considerable than at present; for it is much decayed since the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is still the place where the assizes are held, has the title of an earldom; sends two members to parliament; and is 21 miles N. of London. Population 5247.

HA'RTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 36 miles in length and 28 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Essex; on the W. by Buckinghamshire; on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It contains eight market-towns, and by the reform act, it sends three county members to parliament. It abounds in corn, river-fish, sheep, and fat cattle; and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town. Population, 143,341.

HA'RTLAND, a town in Devonshire, partly concerned in the herring-fishery on this coast. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promotory called Hartland Point, 28 miles W. S. W. of Barnstaple, and 214 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 2143.

HA'RTLEPOOL, a pretty large sea-port town, of the county of Durham, seated on a promontory, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, and partly by the sea. It is governed by a mayor, and has a safe harbour, where the Newcastle and Sunderland colliers generally take shelter in stress of weather. It has a considerable fishery on the coast, and a large exportation of coals and lime. It is 16 miles E. S. E. of Durham, and 258 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 1330.

HA'RTLEY, a town of Northumberland, on the coast a little N. W. of Tynemouth. Here are coal, salt, copperas, and glass-works; and a pretty haven, or harbour, to which a canal has been cut, through a solid rock, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long. Population 1850.

HARTROYAL, *s.* a plant; a species of buckthorn plantain.

HA'RTSHORN. *s.* in Medicine, a salt and spirit extracted from the horn of a hart, called the red deer. The salt is used as a sudorific; the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalis; and both are used for bringing people out of fits, by being applied to the nose. The raspings of the horn are, by boiling in water, formed into jellies for consumptive people; and the bone, being calcined and powdered, is used to absorb acidities in the stomach, and as drink, when boiled, in diarrhœas.

HA'RTWORT, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant, of which there are two kinds; found in hedges and corn-fields.

HA'RVEST, *s.* [*hærfest*, Sax.] the season of reaping and gathering in corn; corn ripened, reaped, and gathered in. Figuratively, the product or reward of a person's labour.

HA'RVEST-HOME, *s.* the song sung by reapers at the feast made for having inned the harvest.

HA'RVEST-LORD, *s.* the head reaper at the harvest.

HA'RVEST-MAN, *s.* one who labours at the harvest.

HA'RWICH, a sea-port and borough of Essex, seated on a tongue or point of land, opposite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 71 E. N. E. of London. It is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that sail to Helvoetsluys, regularly every Wednesday and Saturday, if wind and weather do not prevent, in time of peace. It has a very safe, spacious, and convenient harbour, extending from the sea to within two miles of Ipswich, and able to receive ships of 100 guns all the way; here is also a very good dock-yard for building ships, with the necessary store-houses, cranes, launches, &c. The washing and undermining of the tides, and the falling off of large pieces of cliff, have made the point a peninsula, and perhaps may in time make it an island. The harbour is defended by Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, and other strong works. It is a place of considerable trade, and has many vessels employed in the North Sea fishery. Lat. 51. 56. N. lon. 1. 13. E. It is governed by a mayor; sends two members to parliament; and has markets on Tuesdays and Fridays. Population 4297.

To HASH, *v. n.* [*hacher*, Fr.] to mince, or cut into small pieces. To mingle, used with *up*.

HA'SLEMERE, a borough town of Surrey, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the edge of the county, next to Hampshire; sends two members to parliament; is governed by a constable; and has two paved streets. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guildford and 42 S. W. of London. Population 887.

HA'SLET, or HA'RSLET, *s.* [*hastier*, Fr.] the entrails of a hog, consisting of the heart, liver, &c. generally applied to them when enclosed in a membrane, and roasted or baked.

HA'SLINGDON, or *Haslinden*, a small town in Lancashire, 14 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 196 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Inhabitants, 7776.

HASP, *s.* [*hæps*, Sax.] a clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock; a small iron or brass fastening into a door; a kind of hank, going into an eye or a loop, used for fastening shoes, necklaces, &c.

To HASP, *v. a.* to shut with a hasp..

HA'SSOCK, *s.* [*hasock*, Teut.] a round or cylindrical mat, stuffed, on which a person kneels at church.

HAST, the second person singular of HAVE, declined thus, *I have, thou hast, he hath* or *has*.

HASTE, *s.* [*haste*, Fr.] hurry; speed; the act of doing a thing quickly for want of longer time. Passion; vehemence; anger.

To HASTE, or HA'STEN, *v. n.* [*haster*, Fr.] to move or walk with swiftness; to do a thing in a short time; to be in a hurry; to quicken a person's motion, or drive to a swifter pace.

HA'STENER, *s.* one that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY, *ad.* in a short time; without delay; in a hurry, or rashly; passionately.

HA'STINESS, *s.* speed or expedition; a performance executed in a hurry; anger; vehemence; testiness.

HA'STINGS, *s.* corruptly for *hastive*, a French term, sometimes used in English for early, forward. The hastive fruits are strawberries and cherries; we have also hastive peas, &c. A popular term for green peas.

HASTINGS, a borough-town of Sussex, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. Near this town, in the year 1066, was fought the most memorable battle in the annals of this country, between Harold II. king of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. Of the Normans, there fell near 15,000 men, and a much greater number of the English were killed in the pursuit. It has only one church, which is of stone, and the Old Town comprises about

500 houses, built with brick and stone. In consequence of its having become a fashionable watering place, a New Town has lately arisen at what was called the Priory, about a quarter of a mile westward of the Old Town. Hastings has no manufacture; and the chief employment of the people is fishing and boat-building. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins; and its harbour, which was formerly of much consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. It is governed by a mayor; sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles E. of Lewes, and 61 S. E. of London. Population 10,097.

HA'STY, *a.* [*hastif*, Fr.] moving with swiftness; quick, or speedy. Soon provoked, applied to the temper or humour. Rash, precipitate, or undertaking without thought. Early ripe. *Hasty pudding*, a pudding made of milk and flour, or of oatmeal and water, boiled quick together. SYNON, *Hasty* relates more to actions or blows: *passionate* goes seldom farther than words.

HAT, *s.* [*hat*, Sax.] a covering for the head. In Botany, the upper broad part of funguses.

HATBAND, *s.* a string tied round a hat to keep the crown from stretching, or, if too large, to make it fit the head better; a piece of silk or crape worn round the crown of a hat in mourning.

HATBOX, or HATCASE, *s.* a slight box for a hat.

To HATCH, *v. a.* [*hecken*, Teut.] to produce young from eggs; to quicken an egg by sitting on it; to produce by any precedent action. Figuratively, to contrive or project.

HATCH, *s.* a brood proceeding from eggs; the act of excluding or producing young from the egg. Figuratively, disclosure or discovery. A short or half door; an opening over a door, which is closed or shut by a board moving on hinges. In the plural, the doors, or openings, in a ship, by which persons descend from one deck to another. *To be under hatches*, means to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To HATCHEL, *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Teut.] to beat flax, in order to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, *s.* [*hachell*, Teut.] the instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, *s.* a beater of flax.

HATCHET, *s.* [*hachette*, Fr.] a small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, *s.* an ugly face; so called, according to Johnson, because such a one might be hewn out of a block with a hatchet.

HATCHMENT, *s.* [corrupted from *achievement*] the arms of a person who is dead, painted on a square board, and placed with an angle downwards over the door where he lived, or fixed against the wall of a church.

HATCHWAY, *s.* the way over or through the hatches of a ship.

To HATE, *v. a.* [*hatian*, Sax.] to regard as an object which may affect us with pain; or to detest on account of its being evil, and repugnant to the laws of morality, of our country, or of God. To abhor; to abominate; to detest. SYNON. To *hate* implies an aversion actuated by revenge; to *abhor*, an aversion to that for which we have a natural antipathy; to *loathe*, is more applicable to food; to *detest*, implies aversion actuated by disapprobation.

HATE, *s.* an aversion in the mind from any thing or person which is considered as capable, or willing, to affect us with pain, together with a desire of procuring the pain or the unhappiness of the person who is considered as having such an intention; detestation; malignity; hatred.

HATEFUL, *a.* that causes abhorrence, aversion, or detestation; detesting, hating, or malicious.

HATEFULLY, *ad.* in an odious or abominable manner; so as to cause aversion, detestation, or hatred.

HATEFULNESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred.

HATER, *s.* one who has a strong aversion or ill-will to a person or thing; an abhorrer; a detester.

HATFIELD, a town of Hartfordshire, on the river Lea, with a market on Thursday. Here the marquis of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield-House. It is 19 miles N. N. W. of London.—Also, a town in W. Yorkshire, 4 miles from Doncaster, with a chase, famous for deer hunting. Population 3593.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name; and is 50 miles E. N. E of London. Population 1825.

HATH, the third person singular of HAVE. *Hath* properly belongs to the serious and solemn: *has* to the familiar. The same may be observed of *doth* and *does*.

HATHERLEY, a corporate town of Devonshire, with a market on Friday, and a woollen manufacture. It is a small place, with one good inn; and is 26 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Population 1606.

HATRED, *s.* the thought or the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us; the aversion or passion which is occasioned by considering a thing as apt to cause us pain, or by considering a person as wilfully endeavouring to thwart our happiness. Dislike; detestation.

To HATTER, *v. a.* to harass, or wear out with fatigue.

HATTER, *s.* one who makes hats.

HATTOCK, *s.* [*attock*, Erse] a shock of corn.

HAVANNAH, a city and sea-port on the N. W. part of the island of Cuba, two miles in circuit, and the capital of the island, with an university. The harbour is capable of containing commodiously 1000 vessels, without either cable or anchor. The entrance to it is by a narrow channel, strongly fortified with platforms, works and artillery, for at least half a mile the length of the passage. On the E. side of the mouth of the channel is the famous Moro Fort, mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almost level with the water; and on the opposite side a strong fort, called the Puntal, adjoining to the town. Cuba and Porto Rico are all that now remains to the Spanish crown, of its extensive American possessions. The population is estimated at 25,000 Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly finished; and the churches, and other public buildings, are rich and magnificent. Provisions are extravagantly dear; neither is the fresh meat of the best kind, excepting pork; an inconvenience not owing to any defect in the soil of the island, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. In 1762, the Havannah was taken by an English squadron and army, under Sir G. Pocock and lord Albemarle. The Moro Fort was taken by storm, after a siege of 29 days. Twelve men of war and three frigates were taken at the same time with the town. It was restored, however, by the peace of 1763. In 1810 it suffered much damage from a hurricane, followed by an earthquake. Lat. 23. 9. N. lon. 82. 23. W.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 7 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 66 W. by S. of London.

HAUBERK, *s.* [*hauberg*, old Fr.] a coat of mail without sleeves; a breastplate.

To HAVE, *v. a.* [preterit and part. pass. *had*; *haban*, Goth.] to find, or not to be without; to possess; to wear; to bear or carry. It is generally used as an auxiliary word in most European languages, but it is particularly borrowed from the Saxon.

HA'VEN, *s.* [*haven*, Belg.] a port, or harbour; a part of the sea running up into the land, where ships may ride safe from storms. Figuratively, a place of shelter; refuge from danger.

HA'VENER, *s.* an overseer of a port.

HA'VER, *s.* one who possesses any thing; a holder.

HA'VERFORDWEST, a very ancient town of Pembrokeshire, seated on a creek of Milford Haven, called the Dongledye, over which it has a stone bridge, 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 253 W. by N. of London. It is a large, well built, handsome place, forms a county of itself, governed by a mayor, sends one member to parliament, and is inhabited by many genteel families. It has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it. It also has a commodious quay, for ships of burden, and a custom-house. The assizes are held here; and what remains of its ancient castle is converted into a county jail. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Population 4055.

HA'VERHILL, a town of Suffolk, partly in Essex, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians; 16 miles S. W. of Bury, and 59 N. N. E. of London. Population 2025.

HAUGH-HAUGH, or HAW-HAW, *s.* [*haga*, Sax.] a dry ditch, whose opposite sides decline, so as to meet and form an acute angle at the bottom, where it is generally defended by rails. It is used at the extremities of gardens, as a fence, leaving the prospect free from interruption.

HAUGHT, *a.* [*haut*, Fr.] proud; or insolent through pride. High; proudly magnanimous. Obsolete.

HAU'GHTILY, *ad.* proudly; or prizing too highly. In an insolent, arrogant, or very proud manner; contemptuously.

HAU'GHTINESS, *s.* the quality of being possessed with too great a conceit of our own good qualities, and too mean an opinion of those which belong to others.

HAU'GHTY, *a.* [*hautaine*, Fr.] insolent, or behaving contemptuously to others, from too high an opinion of ourselves. Proud; arrogant. Proudly magnanimous.

HA'VING, *s.* possession; estate or fortune. The act or state of possessing or enjoying.

HA'VIOUR, *s.* conduct, or the manner in which a person treats another; civility; genteel address. Behaviour; regularity; still retained in the Scottish dialect.

To HAUL. See HALE.

HAUM, *s.* [*healm*, Sax.] straw, or the stalks of beans or peas. A horse-collar, in the North.

HAUNCH, *s.* [*hanche*, Fr.] the thigh; the hindermost thigh of venison; the rear; the hind part; the latter part.

To HAUNT, *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.] to frequent; to be much about any place or person; used sometimes of one who comes without being welcome. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear, or make a noise, in any particular place. Neuterly, to be much about.

HAUNT, *s.* a place frequented by any person; frequency, or the habit of being frequently in a certain place.

HAU'NTER, *s.* a frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

HA'VOCK, *s.* [*hafog*, Brit.] the act of plundering a country, or killing its inhabitants; devastation; waste.

To HAVOCK, *v. a.* to waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

HA'VRE DE GRACE, a large, populous, and commercial sea-port of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. The harbour has particular advantages, as the water does not begin to ebb till 3 hours after the full tide. The basin is reserved for ships of war, with room and depth of water for 30 vessels of 60 guns. It is seated on the British Channel, at the mouth of the river Seine, 45 miles nearly W. of Rouen, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 29. N. lon. 0. 16. E.

HAU'TBOY, ho-boy, *s.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] a musical instrument of the wind kind, shaped like a flute, except its spreading wider towards the bottom, furnished with a reed to sound with, and deriving its name from its tone being higher than that of the violin. In Botany, a large species of strawberries.

HAUT-GOUT, *s.* any thing with a strong scent.

HAW, *s.* [*hæg*, Sax.] a sort of berry, the fruit of the hawthorn. Among Farriers, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid or eye of a horse, which, if not timely removed, will put it quite out. A small piece of ground adjoining a house; an enclosure; a hedge. A dale.

To HAW, *v. n.* to speak slowly, with much hesitation, and frequent intermissions.

HA'WARDEN, or *Harwarden*, a village of North Wales, in Flintshire, 5 miles S. W. of Chester, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of earthenware, and a foundery for cannon. On a conical eminence between the town and the river Dee are the remains of an ancient castle. It is 10 miles S. E. of Flint, and 196 N. W. of London. Population 5059.

HAWK, *s.* [*hæbog*, Brit.] a bird of prey, formerly manned, reclaimed, bred, and made use of to catch other birds. An effort made in the throat, attended with a noise, to force up phlegm, from *hock*, Brit.

To HAWK, *v. n.* to catch birds with a hawk; to force up phlegm from the throat with a noise. To sell any thing, by crying it in the street, from *hock*, Teut.

HA'WKED, *a.* crooked, or formed like a hawk's bill.

HA'WKER, *s.* [from *hock*, Teut.] one who sells wares by crying them about the streets. A falconer, from *hafecere*, Sax.

HA'WKNUT, *s.* an umbelliferous plant, called also earthnut, kippernut, jurnut, and pignut.

HA'WKSEYE, *s.* an herb with compound flowers, distinguished from the hawkweed by its chaffy receptacle.

HA'WKSHEAD, a town of Lancashire, situated near the lake of Winandermere, in a valley surrounded by a woody, hilly tract, 24 miles N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 267 (by Lancaster) N. N. W. of London. It has an excellent free-school, founded by Abp. Sandys; and a market on Monday, for wool, yarn, provisions, &c. Population 2060.

HA'WKWEED, *s.* a plant, of which oxtongue is a species.

HA'WSER, *s.* in sea language, a large rope, or kind of small cable, serving for various uses on board a ship.

HA'WSES, *s.* round holes in a ship under her head, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.

HA'WTHORN, *s.* [*hægthorn*, Sax.] the thorn generally growing in hedges, and bearing haws; the white-thorn.

HAY, *s.* [*hieg*, Sax.] grass mowed and dried to feed cattle with. *To dance the hay*, is to dance round a couple of persons who are dancing at the same time.

HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, seated between the rivers Wyall and Dalas, on the river Wye, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, 15 miles N. E. of Brecknock, and 156 W. N. W. of London. It has a manufacture of flannel, and a market on Saturday. It had a fine castle, now demolished; and about two miles below is the ruin of the renowned Clifford castle, where fair Rosamond was born.

HA'YDON, a town of Northumberland, W. of Hexham, with an ancient castle, greatly in decay, formidable by its situation, and strikingly august from the solemnity of its ruins. It appears to have been a place of considerable extent and strength, and it is situated on the W. side of a deep glen, on the brink of a precipice, at the foot of which runs a little brook. The prospect from it is delightful. Here is a remarkable stable, with an arched roof of stone, without any wood in its structure, even the mangers being stone troughs.

HAY'COCK, *s.* a small heap of new-mown hay.

HA'YMAKER, *s.* one employed in turning grass when cut for hay.

HAYS, *s.* particular nets for taking rabbits, hares, &c.

HAYSTACK, *s* a large quantity of hay laid in a heap.

HA'ZARD, *s.* [*hasard*, Fr.] chance; accident; any thing that happens without being foreseen or predetermined; danger, or possibility of danger; a game with dice.

To HA'ZARD, *v. a.* [*hasarder*, Fr.] to expose to chance or possibility of danger; to venture; to run a risk.

HA'ZARDABLE, *a.* venturesome; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDER, *s.* one who does a thing without any certain knowledge or regard of its consequences.

HA'ZARDOUS, *a.* [*hasardeux*, Fr.] dangerous; exposed to a possibility of danger; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, *ad.* so as to be exposed to danger.

HAZE, *s.* [etymology unknown] a fog or mist.

To HAZE, *v. n.* to be foggy, misty, or cloudy.

HA'ZEL, *s.* [*hæsel*, Sax.] in Botany, a tree bearing nuts. A kind of chocolate has been prepared from them. The oil expressed from them is little inferior to oil of almonds.

HA'ZEL, *a.* consisting of, or made of hazel. Of a light brown, or the colour of hazel.

HA'ZELLY, *a.* of the colour of hazel, or light brown.

HA'ZY, *a.* darkish; foggy; misty; cloudy.

HE, *pronoun*, [*his* genitive; *him*, accusative and dative] This word is substituted for a person's name, in order to prevent its being too often repeated in a discourse, and is now only applied to males; though formerly it was used neuterly for *it*, in which sense it is still retained in the West of England. Sometimes it is used without any reference to any foregoing word, and then signifies all mankind collectively, or any person indefinitely; as, "*He* is never poor that little hath, but *he* that much desires." A man or male being. Generally used in composition to express the male of any species.

HEAD, (the *a*, in this word, and all its compounds and derivatives, is dropped in pronunciation—as, *hĕd*, *hĕd-ake*, *hĕdy*, &c.) *s.* [*heved*, old Eng.] the uppermost part of an animal, which contains the brains. Figuratively, a chief, principal, or leading person, applied to societies or communities. The face, front, or foremost part of an army: hence to *turn head*, is to attack. Resistance; as, "to make *head*." Spontaneous resolution. Individual. The top of any thing, particularly applied to such as are bigger than the other parts. The surface, or that which rises to the surface of liquors. The upper part of a bed; "the bed's *head*." The blade of an axe; "the *head* slippeth from the helve." *Deut.* Power; force; dominion. Strength, applied to liquors. The principal topics or articles of a discourse. The source of a stream. A crisis or pitch. In Anatomy, the extremity of a bone or muscle. In Architecture, an ornament of carved work serving for the key of an arch or plat-band. In Surgery, a state of maturity or ripeness. "The matter when come to a *head*." *Head and ears*, the whole person. *Head and shoulders*, violently; unnaturally; forcedly. Synon. *Head* agrees best with regard to arrangement; *chief*, with respect to subordination. We say the *head* of a battallion or ship, the *chief* of a party or an undertaking.

To HEAD, *v. a.* to march before; to command or lead an army; to direct; to influence; to cut off a person's head. To fit any thing with a head. To lop the tops off trees.

HE'ADACHE, *s.* pain in the head.

HE'ADBAND, *s.* a fillet or bandage tied round the head. In Book-binding, the head at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, *s.* primarily the chief of a frank-pledge; at present a petty constable.

HE'ADDRESS, *s.* the covering of a woman's head.

HE'ADER, *s.* one who heads a party; a leader. One who puts heads to pins or nails. In Building, the brick which presents its end in the surface of a wall, in contradistinction to the *stretcher*, which has its side in the surface; also the first brick in an angle.

HEADINESS, *s.* hurry; rashness; precipitation; stubbornness; obstinate perseverance in one's own opinion.

HE'ADLAND, *s.* a promontory or cape.

HE'ADLESS, *a.* without a head; beheaded. Without a chief or ruler, applied to a society or community. Obstinate; inconsiderate; rash; perhaps instead of *heedless*.

HE'ADLONG, *a.* with the head foremost in a fall; rash; thoughtless; without premeditation; sudden, or precipitate.

HE'ADLONG, *ad.* with the head first or foremost; rashly, or without thought; hastily, or without delay.

HE'ADON, an ancient town of Holderness, in Yorkshire, seated on a river that falls into the Humber about 2 miles below, 10 miles E. of Hull, and 178 N. of London. It is pleasant and well built, though small, and was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping, but its harbour is now nearly choked up. Market on Saturday.

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT, *s.* in Medicine, a disease in children, wherein the sutures of the skull, particularly the coronal, ride or have their edges closed over each other. As this is an irremediable disorder, nurses and parents ought to be very careful how they promote it by forehead cloths, and other methods, which they ignorantly make use of, as they say, to close the mould.

HE'ADPIECE, *s.* armour for the head; a helmet. Among Seamstresses, that part of a cap or bonnet which goes over the crown of the head. Figuratively, understanding or judgment.

HE'ADQUARTERS, *s.* the place of general rendezvous or lodgment for soldiers.

HE'ADSHIP, *s.* dignity; authority; the condition or state of a ruler or governor.

HE'ADSMAN, *s.* an executioner; or one who beheads malefactors.

HE'ADSTALL, *s.* part of the bridle that covers the head.

HE'ADSTONE, *s.* the chief stone, or that which is placed first in a corner, whether at the top, to adorn and strengthen, or at the bottom, to secure and support it. A key-stone. A tombstone placed at the head of a grave.

HE'ADSTRONG, *a.* obstinate; unruly, or not easily governed. Synon. *Prepossessed* and *opiniated*, imply a mind strongly prejudiced; *obstinate* and *headstrong*, an unruly will; *infatuated*, some loss of reason, which occasions an inflexibility of temper or behaviour. Thus, to be *prepossessed*, *opiniated*, or *infatuated*, is involuntary; to be *obstinate* and *headstrong*, voluntary.

HE'ADWARK, *s.* a provincial term for the corn poppy.

HE'ADY, *a.* rash; precipitate; hasty; impetuous; without deliberation; obstinate, or not to be governed. Strong, or apt to affect the head, applied to liquors.

To HEAL, *v. a.* [*hælen*, Sax.] to cure a person who has been wounded or sick. In Surgery, to unite, or consolidate the lips of a wound or ulcer. Figuratively, to reconcile. Neuterly, to grow well, applied to wounds or sores.

HE'ALER, *s.* one who cures wounds, or removes diseases.

HE'ALING, *part.* mild; gentle; assuasive; pacific, or easily reconciled, applied to the temper. Curing, applied to medicine; the act or power of curing.

HEALTH, (the *a* in this word, and all its compounds and derivatives, is dropped in pronunciation) *s.* [from *hael*, Sax.] applied to the body, a proper disposition of the several parts to perform their respective functions, without any impediment or sensation of pain. Applied to the mind, a just disposition of the mind and rational powers, to perform their respective offices, without being impeded by passion, or biased by any undue influence. A ceremony used in drinking, wherein a person wishes another health.

HE'ALTHFUL, *a.* free from pain or sickness; that

may promote the dominion of reason, or advancement of virtue, by stifling the violence of passion, and by lessening the force of vicious habits. Wholesome; salubrious.

HE'ALTHFULLY, *ad.* so as to promote health.

HE'ALTHFULNESS, *s.* the state of being well, or enjoying health; the quality of promoting or preserving health.

HE'ALTHINESS, *s.* the state of enjoying health free from any interval of sickness.

HE'ALTHLESS, *a.* weak; sickly; infirm.

HE'ALTHSOME, *a.* contributing to the preservation of health; wholesome; salutary; salubrious.

HE'ALTHY, *a.* in health; free from sickness; sound.

HEAM, *s.* in beasts, the same as secundines in women.

HEAP, *s.* [*heap*, Sax.] any collection of things thrown upon each other; a pile; a cluster; a crowd or multitude; a throng; a cluster or number of persons assembled together. SYNON. *Heap* implies no other order in the arrangement of things one upon another than that which rises by chance; *pile* rather means things put up regularly.

To HEAP, *v. a.* [*heapian*, Sax.] to throw together, or one upon another; to accumulate, to pile up, or acquire abundantly; to add to something else.

HEAPER, *s.* one who piles, throws, or places, several things upon each other.

HEAPY, *a.* lying in heaps. "O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows." *Gay.*

To HEAR, *v. n.* [*hyran*, Sax.] to enjoy the faculty by which sounds are distinguished; to perceive a sound; to listen or hearken to; to be told or informed of by words. Actively, to give audience; to give a person permission to speak, and to attend or listen to him when speaking. To try. To acknowledge a title; to be spoken of. SYNON. To *hear*, implies having the ear struck with any sound; to *hearken*, means to lend an ear, in order to *hear*.

HEARER, *s.* one who attends to any discourse spoken by another; one who perceives what another speaks; one who is informed of something, by word, which he does not see; one of a collected audience.

HEARING, *s.* the sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; a judicial trial; the reach of the ear, or the distance within which sounds can be perceived.

To HEARKEN, *v. n.* [*hearcnian*, Sax.] to listen attentively to what a person says; to attend; to pay respect.

HEARKENER, *s.* a listener; one who attends and pays a regard to what is spoken by another.

HEARSAY, *s.* that which a person does not know for certain himself, but gathers from rumour or common fame; report, rumour.

HEARSE, herse, *s.* [etymology unknown] a covered carriage, hung with black cloth, &c. in which dead bodies are conveyed to the place of interment; the place, or chest, in which a corpse is deposited.

HEART, the *e* in this word, as well as in all its compounds and derivatives, is dropped in pronunciation; as, *hart*, *hart-ách*, *hár-ty*, &c. *s.* [*heort*, Sax.] a musculous body, situated on the left side of an animal, which by its alternate contraction and dilatation, keeps up the circulation of the blood, and is considered as the cause of vital heat or motion. In popular and scripture language, it is taken for the seat of courage or affection. Figuratively, the chief or principal part; the inner part of any thing. Passions; anxiety; concern. Disposition of mind. The *heart* is considered as the seat of tenderness; a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty. Courage, or spirit, opposed to *despair* or *dejection*. Used with *get*, *deliver*, or *say*, strength of memory. The inward recesses of the mind. The mind, or conscience. Strength, or power of producing, applied to soil. *To lose one's heart*, is to be very much enamoured, or to fall so deeply in love, that reason cannot control the affection. *To take to heart*, is to be zealous, earnest, solicitous, or grieved about any thing. *To find in the heart*, is not to be entirely or much averse to. *Heart* is often used in Composition, for the mind, soul, or affection.

HEART-ACHE, *s.* sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

HEART-BREAK, *s.* excessive sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, *a.* overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, *s.* overpowering grief.

HEART-BURN, *s.* in Medicine, a pain at the mouth of the stomach, caused either by an alkali or acid prevailing in the stomach; the cardialgia.

HEART-BURNED, *a.* uneasy or discontented.

HEART-BURNING, *s.* See HEART-BURN. Figuratively, discontent; grudge; or secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, *a.* dear as one's life; sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, *s.* tranquillity; quiet; a state of mind undisturbed by any passion. See HEARTSEASE.

HEART-EASING, *a.* giving quiet; tranquillizing.

HEARTED, *a.* disposed or inclined. It is only used in Composition; as *hard-hearted*, inclined to cruelty; not to be affected with distress, or prevailed on by entreaties.

To HEARTEN, *v. a.* to encourage or animate a person to an attempt; to rouse from a state of dejection; to comfort; to improve and preserve ground fertile by manure.

HEART-FELT, *a.* affecting the mind; sincere; felt in the conscience.

HEARTH, *s.* [*hearth*, Sax.] the ground or pavement in a chimney, on which a fire is made, or a grate stands.

HEARTILY, *ad.* sincerely; diligently; eagerly; with a vehement desire; largely.

HEARTINESS, *s.* warmth of affection; freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, or strength.

HEARTLESS, *a.* without courage or spirit; comfortless.

HEARTLESSLY, *ad.* without courage or spirit; faintly.

HEARTLESSNESS, *s.* want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HEART-PEAS, *s.* a plant with round seeds, in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of a heart of a white colour upon each.

HEART-RENDING, *a.* killing with anguish.

HEARTSEASE, *s.* a plant of the violet kind.

HEART-SICK, *a.* under any pain, discontent, or anguish of mind; mortally ill; proceeding from and discovering some dangerous hurt.

HEART-SORE, *s.* that which pains the mind.

HEART-STRINGS, *s.* the tendons or nerves supposed to brace the heart. Hence to affect the *heart-strings*, is to give the most exquisite pain to the body or mind.

HEART-STRUCK, *a.* driven to the heart, or fixed immoveable in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, *a.* rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, *a.* without any bias on the affections. In good health; without impairment of the constitution.

HEART-WOUNDING, *a.* affecting the mind with grief.

HEARTY, *a.* sincere; undissembling; warm or zealous; in full health; vigorous; strong; merry.

HEAT, *s.* [*heat*, Sax.] the sensation we have when near the fire; the cause of the sensation of heat or burning, consisting in a very brisk agitation of the sensible parts of the object, which produces that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; hot weather; the state of a body which is put into a fire; the state of a thing made hot; fermentation; effervescence; a course at a race; or the space of ground which a horse is to run without resting; a red colour, or pimples, arising from the warmth of weather, &c.

a flush. Violence or vehemence of passion; the height of the most violent part of an action or battle; faction, contest, or the rage of party. Warmth, ardour, applied either to the thoughts or elocution.

To HEAT, *v. a.* to make hot, or endue with a power of burning; to grow warm by fermentation; to ferment; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to produce a sensation of warmth by violent exercise.

HEATER, *s.* a piece of iron, either cast or forged, of a triangular form, which being made red-hot in the fire, is placed in a box-iron, to smooth linen with.

HEATH, *s.* [*hæth*, Sax.] a shrub of low stature, and small leaves, which are green all the year. In Latin, it is called *erica*, from its supposed virtue of breaking the stone in the bladder; and perhaps its French name *bruyere*, is owing to the same supposition. Figuratively, a place overgrown with the above plant, or covered with shrubs of any kind.

HEATH-COCK, *s.* a large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATHEN, *s.* [*heyden*, Teut.] a Pagan who worships false gods, and is not acquainted either with the doctrines of the Old Testament or the Christian dispensation; a Gentile.

HEATHEN, *a.* belonging to nations unacquainted with the doctrines of the Old or New Testament.

HEATHENISH, *a.* practising idolatry belonging to the Gentiles. Figuratively, wild; rapacious; cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, *ad.* after the manner of a person who is a stranger to divine revelation.

HEATHENISM, *s.* the worship of idols; or the religion of the Gentiles.

HEATHY, *a.* full of heath.

HEATON-NORRIS, a considerable village of Lancashire, situate on the Mersey, opposite Stockport, 5 miles S. E. of Manchester, containing about 11,238 inhabitants.

To HEAVE, *v. a.* [preterit *heaved*, part. *heaved*; *heafan*, Sax.] to lift up or raise from the ground; to carry or fling; to make a thing rise or swell; to elate or puff with success. Neuterly, to pant or breathe with pain and frequent rising or falling of the breast; to rise with pain; to swell higher or larger; to be squeamish, or find a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, *s.* a lift or effort made upwards; a rising of the breast; a struggle to rise. *Heave-offering*, in Scripture, an offering lifted up in the sight of the congregation.

HEAVEN, *s.* [*heofen*, Sax.] the regions above; the sky. The habitation of blessed spirits and angels. In the plural, applied to the heathen gods. Figuratively, the sovereign of heaven; the greatest degree or height; elevation.

HEAVEN-BORN, *a.* descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven. Figuratively, sublime.

HEAVENLINESS, *s.* heavenly personage.

HEAVENLY, *a.* resembling heaven; elevated beyond the common productions of mankind; superlatively excellent; perfect in the highest degree; inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, *ad.* in a pious manner; in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, *ad.* toward heaven.

HEAVILY, *ad.* with great weight. Figuratively, grievously; with great affliction, dejection, or sorrow.

HEAVINESS, *s.* weight; or that quality in a body which renders it difficult to be lifted; ponderousness. Applied to the mind, dejection; depression; languor; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression; affliction. Deepness or richness of soil. SYNON. *Heaviness* is that quality in a body which we feel and distinguish by itself; *weight* is the measure or degree of that quality which we cannot ascertain but by comparison.

HEAVY, *a.* [*heafig*, Sax.] not easily lifted, or thrown upwards; weighing much, or tending to the centre. Sorrowful; dejected. Grievous, or oppressive. Wanting briskness, or dull, applied to the eyes; lazy; drowsy; slow; sluggish; stupid; foolish. Wanting fire, spirit, or the ornaments of composition, applied to style. Tedious, or oppressing like a burden, applied to time. Causing a sensation of weight, and not easily digested, applied to food. SYNON. *Heavy* is more applicable to that which loads the body; *weighty*, to that which burdens the mind.

HEBDOMAD, *s.* [*hebdomas*, Lat. ἑβδομὰς, Gr.] a week, or space of time consisting of seven days.

HEBDOMADAL, or HEBDOMADARY, *a.* [from *hebdomas*, Lat.] weekly; consisting of seven days.

To HEBETATE, *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Lat.] to dull; to blunt; to stupify; to make dim.

HEBETATION, *s.* the act of dulling or making dim; the state of being dulled or made dim.

HEBETUDE, *s.* [*hebetudo*, Lat.] dulness; bluntness; obtuseness; want of discernment or sagacity.

HEBRAISM, *s.* [*hebraismus*, Lat. from ἑβραΐζω, Gr.] a method of expression, or a phrase borrowed from, or peculiar to, the Hebrew.

HEBRAIST, or HEBRICIAN, *s.* a person skilled in Hebrew.

HEBREW, i. e. *language*, *s.* the language in which the Old Testament was originally written. There is no other book in that language. A descendant of Eber, great-grandson of Shem the son of Noah; an Israelite; a Jew.

HEBRIDES, or *Western Islands of Scotland*, a name given to a great number of islands lying between the 55th and 59th degrees of N. lat. on the W. coast of Scotland, and supposed to be about 300 in number. The principal of them are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, North and South Uist, Canna, Staffa, Mull, Jura, Isla, &c.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. discovered by Quiros in 1606, and explored by Bougainville in 1768, and more particularly by Cook in 1774. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo, and Mallicollo, besides several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circumference. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding in wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are neither so good nor so plentiful here as at Otaheite; but the sugar-canes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of superior quality and much larger, some of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are generally of a slender make, and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are but small, and poorly constructed; and they have scarcely any manufacture, even for clothing. They generally appear civil and hospitable.

HECATOMB, *s.* [ἑκατόμβη, Gr. *hecatombe*, Fr.] a sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECTIC, or HECTICAL, *a.* [from ἕξις, Gr.] habitual; constitutional. Troubled with a distempered heat. *Hectic fever*, a slow and continual one, ending in a consumption, and opposed to such as arise from a plethora, because attended with a too lax state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin.

HE'CTOR, *s.* [from *Hector*, the Trojan hero] a bully; a blustering, noisy, turbulent person.

To HE'CTOR, *v. n.* to threaten; to treat with insolence.

HEDERA'CEOUS, *a.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] producing ivy.

HEDGE, *s.* [*hegge*, Sax.] a fence of trees or bushes round any ground, to defend it from encroachments, or between the different parts of a garden, &c. As a prefix, *hedge* denotes something mean, vile, and contemptible. A *quickset hedge*, is formed of prickly bushes or trees which take root and grow quickly.

To HEDGE, *v. a.* to enclose with a fence of trees or bushes. Used with *up*, to obstruct or stop up a passage. To force in with difficulty; to make way into a place already full, by that way which requires the least room; but in this sense it seems to be mistaken for *edge*.

HE'DGE-BORN, *a.* of no known birth; meanly born.

HE'DGEHOG, *s.* [so called from the bristles which surround it, as it were with a hedge] in Natural History, a four-footed animal, having its back, sides, and flanks, set with strong and sharp prickles, which by the help of a muscle can contract itself into a globular form, and withdraw its whole under part, head, belly, and legs, within its thicket of prickles. A term of reproach. In Botany, a plant; trefoil. In Ichthyology, the globe-fish.

HE'DGE-NOTE, *s.* low and mean writing.

HE'DGER, *s.* one who makes or repairs hedges.

HE'DGEROW, *s.* several trees planted in a line for an enclosure.

HE'DGE-SPARROW, *s.* a sparrow that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

HE'DGING-BILL, *s.* a kind of axe or hatchet, in the form of a hook, with which hedges are cut.

To HEED, *v. a.* [*hedan*, Sax.] to mind; to take notice of. Neuterly, to view with care and attention.

HEED, *s.* [*hede*, Sax.] care; earnest application of the mind; caution; notice; care to avoid; regard or respectful notice; seriousness; staidness.

HEE'DFUL, *a.* cautious, or careful of the immediate effects or consequences of an action; attentive, or careful in taking notice or observing; suspicious; scrutinizing.

HEE'DFULLY, *ad.* in an attentive or cautious manner.

HEE'DFULNESS, *s.* caution; attentive notice.

HEE'DILY, *ad.* cautiously; vigilantly; scrupulously.

HEE'DINESS, *s.* caution; vigilance.

HEE'DLESS, *a.* negligent; inattentive.

HEED'LESSLY, *ad.* in an inattentive or careless manner.

HEE'DLESSNESS, *s.* carelessness; negligence; inattention; thoughtlessness.

HEEL, *s.* [*hele*, Sax.] the hinder part of the foot; any thing which covers, or is shaped like, a heel; hence it is applied in the phrase, *To be out of heel*, *i. e.* to be very much impaired, or in a declining condition. "A good man's fortune may *grow out at heels*." *Shak.* *To be at the heels*, is to pursue closely. *To lay by the heels*, is to fetter, shackle, or imprison. *To have the heels of*, to outrun.

To HEEL, *v. n.* to dance by beating the heels on the ground, as in jigs. To lean on one side, applied to a ship.

HEE'LER, *s.* a cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEE'LPIECE, *s.* a piece of leather, &c. sewed on the heel of a shoe, to repair what is worn away.

HEFT, *s.* [from *heave*] a keck, or a violent effort made to discharge something nauseous from the stomach. The handle of a knife, &c. of *hæft*, Sax. Hold.

HE'GIRA. See HEJ'RA.

HEI'DELBERG, a city of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. It was the capital of the Palatinate, and noted for a great tun, which held 800 hogsheads. It is situated in a fertile country, on the S. side of the Neckar, over which it has a handsome bridge, 12 miles E. of Spires. Lat. 49. 21. N. lon. 8. 38. E.

HE'IFER, *s.* [*heafore*, Sax.] a young cow.

HEIGH-HO, *interject.* a word used to express slight languor and uneasiness; sometimes a joyful exultation.

HEIGHT, *s.* distance or space above ground; space measured upwards; altitude; elevation. In Geography, the degree of latitude from the equator. A summit, ascent, or eminence. Figuratively, elevation, rank, or dignity above others; the utmost degree, perfection, or exertion.

To HEIGHTEN, *v. a.* to raise above ground, or on high; to prefer, or raise to a higher post; to improve, or raise to higher degree of perfection; to aggravate, or increase any bad quality; to adorn or make more beautiful or splendid by ornaments.

HEINOUS, (the *ei* in this word and its derivatives pronounced like *e* long—*hē-nous*) *a.* [*haineux*, Fr.] wicked in a high degree; atrocious; shameful; odious.

HEINOUSLY, *ad.* in a very wicked or atrocious manner.

HEINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which makes an action exceedingly wicked; atrociousness.

HEIR, (the *ei* in this word and its derivatives, &c. pron. like *e* long—*hēr*, *hēr-ship*) *s.* [*hæres*, Lat.] in Civil Law, one who succeeds to the whole estate of another, after his death, whether by right of blood or testament. In Common Law, one who succeeds, by right of blood, to any man's lands or tenements in fee. An *heir apparent* is he on whom the succession is so settled, that it cannot be altered without altering the laws of succession. *Heir presumptive* is the nearest relation to the present successor, who, without the particular will of the testator, cannot be set aside.

To HEIR, *v. a.* to possess by right of inheritance.

HEIRDOM, *s.* succession by inheritance.

HEIRESS, *s.* a female who inherits.

HEIRLESS, *a.* without children to inherit.

HEIRLOOM, *s.* a word that comprehends in it divers pieces of furniture, as the first bed, and other things, which by the custom of some places have belonged to some house for several descents. These go to the heir along with the house by custom, and not by common law, and are never inventoried, after the death of the owner, as chattels.

HEIRSHIP, *s.* state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEJ'RA, frequently, but improperly, spelt HEGI'RA and HEGY'RA, *s.* [Arab.] flight; now applied by the Arabs to signify a voluntary exile, or flight to escape persecution; to fly, or run away from one's friends, relations, and country. In Chronology, a celebrated epocha, from whence the Mohammedans compute their time; which took its origin from Mohammed's flight from Mecca, on the evening of Friday, the 16th of July, A. D. 622, during the reign of the emperor Heraclius, being driven out by the magistrates, lest his imposture should occasion a sedition. As the years of the Hej'ra consist of only 354 days, they are reduced to the Julian calendar, by multiplying the year of the Hej'ra by 354, dividing the product by 365, subtracting the intercalary days, or as many times as there are four years in the quotient, and adding 622 to the remainder.

HELD, the preter. and part. pass. of HOLD.

HE'LENA, ST. an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the English East-India Company, in circumference about 27 miles; and having the appearance, at a distance, of a rock or castle rising out of the ocean. It is accessible at only one particular spot, where the town is seated, in a valley, at the

bottom of a bay, between two steep, dreary mountains. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with woods to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half-vitrified flags. The country is far from being barren: the little hills are covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and various plantations. The soil which covers the rocks and mountains, is, in general, a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs. The walks of peach-trees are loaded with fruit, of a peculiarly rich flavour; but other European fruit-trees and vines, which have been planted here, do not succeed. Cabbages, and other greens, thrive extremely well, but are devoured by the caterpillars; as are the barley, and other kinds of grain, by the rats, which are very numerous. The ground, for these reasons, is laid out chiefly for pastures, the verdure of which is surprising; and the island can support 3000 head of their small cattle. Here are English sheep, and a small breed of horses, with goats and rabbits. The fowls are ring-pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Europe, Africa, and the East Indies. The number of inhabitants on the island is about 3000, including 600 soldiers, and nearly 1400 negroes, who are supplied with corn and merchandize by the company's ships, in return for refreshments; and many of the slaves are employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful. This island is situated between the continents of Africa and S. America, about 1200 miles W. of the former, and 1800 E. of the latter. Lat. 15. 55. S. lon. 5. 43. W.—On the second deposition of the Emperor Napoleon, this island was fixed on by the British government, and its allies, as his place of confinement; he arrived here on the 17th of October, 1815, and died on the 5th of May, 1821. His remains were buried near Longwood, which had been his residence, under a vigilant superintendency.

HELEN'S, ST. a town of the Isle of Wight, in East Medina, which has a bay that runs a considerable way within land, and in time of war is often the station and place of rendezvous for the royal navy. It is not a place of much consideration otherwise.—Also, a considerable village 3 miles N. E. of Prescot, in Lancashire. In and near it are a variety of manufactures, particularly an extensive copper work, and a still larger one at Ravenhead, for casting plate glass. The Sankey canal begins at the coal mines here, and takes a circuitous course by Newton to the river Mersey. Population 5065.

HELI'ACAL, *a.* [ἡλιακὸς, Gr.] emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. *Heliacal rising*, in Astronomy, is applied to a star, which, after having been hid by the sun's rays, rises before it, and by that means becomes visible. *Heliacal setting* is applied to a star which approaches so near to the sun as to be hid by its rays.

HELI'ACALLY, *ad.* [from ἡλιακὸς, Gr.] in Astronomy, in such a manner as to emerge from the sun's rays, and become visible; or so as to approach so near to the sun as to be hid by its splendour.

HELICAL, *a.* [from ἕλιξ, Gr.] spiral, or twisting like a corkscrew.

HE'LIER, ST. the capital of the island of Jersey, in the British Channel, on the coast of France. It is seated in St. Aubin's Bay, in a tide harbour, and with a stone pier, having the sea on the S. W. and hills on the N. Another large hill or rock projects, in a manner over the town, which has been converted into a strong fortress. The town contains about 1000 houses, mostly shops, standing in wide streets, well paved. The inhabitants are computed at 6000, and in their place of worship the French and English languages are used alternately. It has manufactures of woollen caps and stockings, and a considerable trade in the Newfoundland fishery. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 49. 11. N. In the bay, a little to the S. W. of the town, is the small island St. Helier, about a mile in circuit, containing Elizabeth Castle, which is wholly occupied by the governor and garrison: it is a peninsula from half-flood to half-ebb, during which time there is a passage, called the bridge, to the town.

HE'LIGOLAND, an island in the German ocean, between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe, formerly belonging to Denmark, but lately ceded to Great Britain. It is a place of considerable strength, and serves as a dépôt for merchandize; from whence it is afterwards sent to the continent as opportunity serves. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

HELIOCENTRIC, *a.* [from ἥλιος and κέντρον, Gr.] in Astronomy, applied to the place of a planet, as it would appear from the sun, were the eye fixed in its centre.

HELIOSCOPE, *s.* [*helioscope*, Fr. from ἥλιος and σκοπέω, Gr.] a kind of telescope fitted for looking at the body of the sun, without hurting the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, *s.* [ἡλιοτρόπιον, Gr.] the sun-flower.

HELISPHERICAL, *a.* [from *helix* and *sphere*] in Navigation, applied to the rhumb line, because on the globe it winds spirally round the pole, advancing continually nearer and nearer towards, without terminating in it.

HELIX, *s.* [ἕλιξ, Gr.] a spiral line, or that which resembles a corkscrew; a circumvolution.

HELL, *s.* [*helle*, Sax.] the place wherein the devil and wicked souls are confined; the wicked spirits, or inhabitants of hell; a place of inconceivable misery. Used in former times, as the Greek ἅδης, for the place of departed spirits; as, "He descended into *hell*." *Apostle's Creed.*

HELL-BROTH, *s.* a composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

HELL-DOOMED, *a.* consigned to hell.

HELLEBORE, *s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] a plant, the root of which was formerly used as a cathartic, but of little esteem in modern practice; the Christmas-flower.

HELL-HOUND, *s.* [*helle hund*, Sax.] the fabled dog which guards the infernal regions. Figuratively, an agent or emissary of the devil; a profligate person.

HELLENISM, *s.* [ἑλληνισμὸν, Gr.] idiom, phrase, or manner of expression, peculiar to the Greek.

HE'LLESPONT, a narrow point of the sea, between Europe on the W. Asia on the E. the Propontis or Sea of Marmora northward, and the Ægean Sea, or Archipelago, southward. It had its name from Helle, daughter to Athamas, king of Thebes, who is said to have been drowned here. It is now called the Strait of the Dardanelles, from two Turkish towers, so denominated, by which it is guarded on either side; also Strait of Gallipoli, from the town of that name at its entrance.

HELLISH, *a.* [*hellice*, Sax.] having the qualities of hell, or the devil; excessively wicked or malicious; sent from hell.

HELLISHLY, *ad.* in a very wicked and malicious manner; wickedly; or like the devil.

HELLISHNESS, *s.* wickedness in excess; any quality inconsistent with goodness, rendering us like the devil.

HELM, *s.* [Sax.] a covering formerly worn in war to protect and defend the head. That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest. The upper part or head of a retort, in Chemistry. The rudder or board, by which the course of a vessel is directed or altered, from *helma*, Sax.; the steerage. Figuratively, a post in the administration, or the station of those who conduct the affairs of a government.

To HELM, *v. a.* to move the helm, in order to guide the course of a vessel. Figuratively, to guide or conduct.

HELMED, *a.* wearing a helmet or head-piece.

HELMET, *s.* [*elmetto*, Ital.] a covering for the head worn formerly in battle. In Botany, the upper part of a gaping blossom.

HELMINTHIC, *a.* [from ἕλμινθος, Gr.] relating to worms.

HE'LMSLEY-BLACKMORE, or *Helmsley*, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Rye, with a brook running through it. The houses are pretty well built with stone, and covered with slate. It has the remains of a castle, and a market on Saturday. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Population 3411.

To HELP, *v. a.* [pret. *helped*, part. *helped* or *holpen*; *helpan*, Sax. *hilpan*, Goth.] to assist, aid, or support a person to enable him to perform any thing. Figuratively, to free from pain or disease. To cure; to heal. To remedy. To promote; to forward. To forbear, avoid, or refrain from, followed by a participle of the present tense; as, "I cannot *help remarking*." *Pope*. To prevent, or hinder; as, "If they take offence, we cannot *help* it." To carve, or hand meat to a person at table. *To help up*, to assist a person to raise himself from the ground. *To help out*, to assist in extricating from a difficulty. *To help over*, to enable to surmount. *To help off*, to assist in removing or disposing. *To help to*, to supply with.

HELP, *s.* [*hulpe*, Belg.] assistance or aid in weakness; support in necessity; relief in distress; that which forwards or promotes; the person or thing which assists. A remedy, followed by *for*. "There is no *help for* it." *Holder*. SYNON. We use the word *help*, in labour; *succour*, in danger; *assist* in want; *relieve*, in distress. The first springs from goodnature; the second, from generosity; the third, from humanity; the fourth, from compassion.

HELPER, *s.* one who assists or enables a person to perform any thing; a supernumerary servant, employed only occasionally; one who supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, *a.* useful; that supplies any defect either in bodily strength or understanding; wholesome, or salutary Promoting or advancing any end.

HELPLESS, *a.* wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; not to be remedied or altered for the better; irremediable.

HELPLESSLY, *ad.* without ability or strength to support one's self; without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, *s.* want of strength to succour one's self.

HELTER-SKELTER, *ad.* in a confused manner; in a hurry; without any order or regularity. Skinner supposes this word to be derived from *heolster sceado*, Sax. the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.

HE'LSINGBORG, a sea-port of Sweden, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore, to which there is a ferry. It has manufactures of ribbands, hats, and boots; and is 5 miles N. E. from Elsinore. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 56. 3. N.

HELVE, *s.* [*helfe*, Sax.] the handle of an axe.

HELVETIC, *a.* having relation to the Switzers, or inhabitants of the Swiss cantons, anciently called *Helvetii*.

HE'LSTON, a borough town of Cornwall, with a market on Monday, seated on the river Loe, and well inhabited. It sends one member to parliament; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town-clerk, and deputy recorder; and has the largest market-house in the county. The inhabitants neither pay to the church nor poor, these being supported by the revenues of the town. It is 12 miles E. of Penzance, and 274 miles W. by S. of London. Population 3293.

HELVOETSLUYS, a strong sea-port of the Netherlands, on the S. side of the island of Voorn, with the best harbour on the coast, and, in time of peace, frequented by the English packet-boats from Harwich. The principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up here, in a spacious basin at the end of the harbour. It is 7 miles nearly S. by W. of the Briel. Lat. 51. 42. N. lon. 4. 0. E.

HEM, *s.* [*hem*, Sax.] the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep it from ravelling. The noise made by a sudden effort or expiration of the breath, from *hemmen*, Belg.

HEM, *interject.* [Lat.] a word used to express an indirect dislike or astonishment at something related.

To HEM, *v. a.* to close the edge of linen by turning it over, and sewing it down, in order to keep it from ravelling. Figuratively, to sew any thing on the edges of cloth, &c. *To hem in*, enclose, confine, or surround on all sides. To make a noise by a violent fetching or expulsion of breath.

HE'MI, *s.* a word used in the composition of divers terms, signifying the same with *demi*, or *semi*, viz. one half.

HE'MICRANY, *s.* [ἥμισυ and κρανίον, Gr.] in Medicine, a pain which affects one half of the head at a time.

HE'MICYCLE, *s.* [ἡμίκυκλος, Gr.] a half round.

HE'MINA, *s.* an ancient measure; now used in medicine, to signify about ten ounces in measure.

HE'MIPLEGY, *s.* [ἥμισυ and πλήσσω, Gr.] in Medicine, a palsy or nervous disorder which seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, *s.* [ἡμισφαίριον, Gr.] one half of the globe, when cut through the centre in the plane of a great circle.

HEMISPHERIC, or HEMISPHERICAL, *a.* half round; containing half a globe, or sphere.

HEMISTICK, *s.* [ἡμιστίχιον, Gr.] half a verse.

HE'MLOCK, *s.* [*hemleac*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant sometimes used in medicine, and in fattening hogs, but reckoned by the ancients a deadly poison.

HE'MORRHAGE, or HÆMORRHAGY, *s.* [αἱμορῤῥαγια, Gr.] a violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, *s.* [αἱμορῤῥοίδες, Gr.] the piles; the emrods.

HE'MORRHOIDAL, *a.* [from αἱμορῤῥοὶς, Gr.] belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, *s.* [*hænep*, Sax.] a plant of which cordage and cloth is made; and of the seed, an oil used in medicine. *Hemp Agrimony*, a plant found wild by ditches, &c.

HE'MPEN, *a.* consisting or made of hemp.

HE'MPSTEAD, or *Hemel Hempsted*, a corporate town in Hartfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated among the hills, on the Gade, a branch of the river Coln, 18 miles W. of Hertford, and 23 N. W. of London. Popul. 6037.

HEN, *s.* [*henne*, Sax.] the female of the common housecock; the female of any fowl; it is joined to words, to express the female of such birds or fowls as have but one word for both sexes; as *hen*-sparrow.

HE'NBANE, *s.* a very poisonous plant.

HE'NBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, four miles N. E. of Bristol. In the parish is a camp, with three ramparts and trenches, supposed to have been British, where, in digging in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found. Pop. 2357.

HE'NBIT, *s.* an herb, the same with the hedge-nettle.

HENCE, *ad.* or *interject.* [*heonan*, Sax.] at a distance from any spot, applied to place; therefore *from hence* is a vicious expression, which has crept into use even among good authors, as the primary sense of the word *hence* was f

gotten. From any particular instance or period, applied to time. For this reason; from this cause; from this source; as "*Hence* may be deduced the force of exercise." *Arbuth.* At the beginning of a sentence, it is used as an interjection, expressing sudden passion and disdain, bidding a person quit the place, or leave off an action; as "*Hence* with your little ones." *Shak.* Away! begone! avaunt!

HENCEFO'RTH, *ad.* [*heonanforth*, Sax.] from this time forward.

HENCEFO'RWARD, *ad.* [*heonan foreward*, Sax.] from this time to futurity.

HE'NCHMAN, *s.* [*hyne*, Sax. and *man*] a page; an attendant; a servant. Obsolete.

To HEND, *v. a.* [*hendan*, Sax.] to seize or lay hold upon; to surround, or crowd.

HENDE'CAGON, *s.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure with eleven sides, and as many angles.

HE'NDRIVER, HE'NHARM, or HEN-HARRIER, *s.* a species of hawk.

HE'NHEARTED, *a.* easily frightened; timorous; cowardly; like a hen.

HE'NLEY-UPON-THAMES, an ancient town of Oxfordshire, the inhabitants of which are, generally, maltsters, meal-men, bargemen, &c. It is seated on the Thames, over which it has a large, elegant, stone bridge, and by which prodigious quantities of malt, corn, flour, and wood, are sent to London by barges, 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. It is governed by a mayor, and has a very considerable market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Population 3618.

HE'NLEY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Alne, 15 miles S. by E. of Birmingham, and 101 W. N. W. of London.

HE'N-PECKED, *a.* figuratively, subject to, or governed by, a wife.

HE'N-ROOST, *s.* a place where poultry rest.

HENRY I. surnamed Beauclerc, youngest son of William I. ascended the throne of England while his brother Robert was returning from the Holy Land. William de Breteuil, and other lords, would have seized the crown and sceptre at Winchester, with the royal treasure there deposited, alleging they were obliged by oath to acknowledge Robert for king, in case William died without heirs, according to the treaty between the two brothers. There was quickly a great concourse of people from all parts; and Henry, well knowing how they stood affected, drew his sword, and swore no man should take possession of the crown but whom the people approved. The lords hereupon retired to a room to consult what was proper to be done, whilst the people, with loud acclamations, made the name of Henry resound in their ears: so, fearing that the opposing the inclinations of the people might bring on a civil war, they resolved that Henry should succeed to the crown. Upon this, Henry made haste to London, and the next day, Aug. 5, 1100, was crowned by Maurice, bishop of that see, who administered to him the usual oath. To secure himself on the throne, he wisely began his reign by reforming abuses, redressing grievances, and doing many popular things, according to his late promise; and granted a charter of liberties, confining the royal authority within its ancient bounds, renouncing the unjust prerogatives the two late kings had usurped, restoring the church to her former rights, and confirming the laws of king Edward. He moreover remitted all arrears of debt to the crown, and appointed a standard for weights and measures throughout the kingdom. In 1101 Henry recalled Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and married Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, by Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling; by which means the royal family of the Saxons was united to that of Normandy. Robert had still a great party in the kingdom for him, and upon his landing at Portsmouth was received without opposition. But Henry managed matters so well by means of Anselm, who was in great credit with the people, that Robert's measures were quite disconcerted, and matters were accommodated between them, upon condition, that if one of the two brothers died without issue, the survivor should succeed to his dominions; that the king should deliver up to Robert the castles of Normandy that were garrisoned with English, and should pay him 3000 marks a year. In 1103 a contest began between the king and archbishop Anselm, about the right of investiture of bishops and abbots, and their doing homage to the king, which Henry insisted on as a prerogative derived from his ancestors; but the council at Rome decreed, that no bishops should receive investiture from laymen. This contest ran high, and lasted several years; at last it was compromised by Henry's renouncing the right of investiture, and the pope's allowing the bishops and abbots to do homage to the king for their temporalities. And now his attention was called to another affair. Robert de Belesme, to be revenged on the king, who had caused him to be proclaimed a traitor, fell upon such of his subjects as had lands in Normandy. Duke Robert marched against him, but was worsted, and in the end was forced to clap up a peace with him on dishonourable terms; notwithstanding which, Belesme ravaged the country: hereupon some of the chief men in Normandy applied to the king of England for relief. Henry, wanting to get this duchy into his own hands, passed over into Normandy, and had great success in his first campaign; but in his second, Robert, perceiving his design, and having in vain sued for peace, joined with Belesme and the rest against him, who led all their forces to his assistance. Robert having a considerable army, gave his brother battle under the walls of Tinchebray, which was besieged by Henry. The battle lasted not long; Robert was beaten, and taken prisoner, as were also Edgar Atheling, the earl of Mortaigne, 400 knights, and 1000 soldiers. Prince Edgar was set at liberty, and passed the remainder of his days in England. The earl of Mortaigne was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and duke Robert in Cardiffe castle, in Wales, where he remained till his death, about 26 years after. The king, by this battle, which was fought in 1107, was master of all Normandy, and returned in triumph to England, where he behaved with great arrogance, and permitted any abuses which turned to his profit. The king did not enjoy Normandy quietly; for Lewis le Gros, king of France, invested William Crito, duke Robert's son, with the duchy of Normandy, and a smart war was carried on for some time; at last, in 1120, a peace was concluded between the two kings. But to return back; in 1109 the king's daughter, Maud, was married to the emperor Henry V. which furnished him with a pretence for laying a tax of 3s. on every hide of land, in order to pay her marriage portion; which raised an immense sum. About this time died that haughty prelate Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury: the king seized on the revenues of the archbishopric, and kept them five years in his hands. The next year was remarkable for the restoration of learning at Cambridge, where it had for a long time been quite neglected. In 1112 great numbers of Flemings, being obliged to leave their country by the inundation of the sea, came into England, and were settled about Ross and Pembroke. About this time the Welsh committed great ravages upon the frontiers; but Henry marching against them, they retired to the mountains. Some years after, they committed the like depredations, which occasioned another invasion of Wales, but that soon ended in a peace; however,

Henry obliged them to give him hostages, and 1000 head of cattle, to make him amends for the charge of the war. In 1115 Henry got the states of Normandy to swear fealty to prince William his son, then 12 years old; and the year following he did the same in England, to secure the crown to his family. In 1118 queen Matilda died. A year or two after prince William his son was unfortunately drowned as he was returning from Normandy, by the ship striking on a rock, and his whole company, amounting to about 150, except a very few who saved themselves by swimming. However, the king, desirous of another son, married Adelicia, daughter of Geoffrey, earl of Louvain; but she never proved with child. In 1123 cardinal John de Crema, the pope's legate, came over to England, to put the finishing stroke to the celibacy of the clergy. A synod being convened at London, he got some severe canons passed against such ecclesiastics as persisted in keeping their wives. The design of the court of Rome, in thus contending for the single life of the clergy, was to make them independent of the civil power, and to incorporate them into a society apart, to be governed by its own laws, which could not be so well done, whilst the clergy were allowed to marry, and have children. King Henry, by his seeming zeal on this article, politically got from the pope a power to put it in execution; which done, he gave the priests liberty to keep their wives, upon paying him a sum of money for a dispensation. The king having no child by his second wife, after having been married to her six years, in 1127 assembled a great council, and got them to acknowledge his daughter Maud, who was returned to England upon the emperor's death, presumptive heir to the crown. Stephen, earl of Bulloign, who was afterwards king, was the first who took the oath of allegiance to her, in case Henry died without male issue. Soon after he married her to Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. In 1133, he caused the states of Normandy to take an oath of fealty to her and prince Henry her son. King Henry went over to Normandy the latter end of the summer, and died there on December 1, 1133, in the 68th year of his age, and 36th of his reign. His body was brought over, and buried in the abbey of Reading, which he had founded. He built several other abbeys, with the priory of Dunstable, and founded the sees of Ely and Carlisle. Henry was of a middle stature, and robust make, with dark brown hair, and blue serene eyes. He was facetious, fluent, and affable to his favourites. His capacity, naturally good, was improved and cultivated in such a manner, that he acquired the surname of Beauclerc by his learning. He was cool, cautious, politic, and penetrating; his courage was unquestioned, and his fortitude invincible. He was vindictive, cruel, and implacable; inexorable to offenders, rigid and severe in the execution of justice, and though temperate in his diet, a voluptuary in his amours, which produced a numerous family of illegitimate issue. His Norman descent and connections with the continent inspired him with a contempt for the English, whom he oppressed in the most tyrannical manner, not only by increasing the number of the forests, which were too numerous before, but also by his unconscionable exactions; in consequence of which he was enabled to maintain expensive wars on the continent, and was allowed to be the richest prince in Europe when he died.

HENRY II. was in Normandy when king Stephen died, the empress Maud his mother having delivered up that duchy to him. He arrived in England about six weeks after the late king expired, and was crowned at Westminster, December 19, 1154, being then in the 23rd of his age. He was the first of the race of the Plantagenets, and had been for some time earl of Anjou, &c. by the death of his father Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, &c. He was also possessed of Poictou, Guienne, and Saintonge, by virtue of his marriage with Eleanor, heiress of the house of Poictiers, after Lewis the Young, king of France, had divorced her. In him the Saxon line was restored, he being descended by the mother's side from the Saxon kings. The first acts of his reign seemed to promise a happy and prosperous administration. He instantly dismissed the mercenary soldiers, who had committed the greatest disorders throughout the nation. He ordered all the castles which had been erected since the death of Henry I. to be demolished, except a few which he retained in his own hands for the protection of the kingdom. The adulterated coin which had been struck during the reign of Stephen was cried down, and new money struck of the right value and standard. He resumed many of those benefactions which had been made to churches and monasteries in the former reigns. He gave charters to several towns, by which the citizens claimed their freedom and privileges, independent of any superior but himself. These charters were the ground-work of the English liberty; for thus a new order, namely, the more opulent of the people, began to claim a share in the administration, as well as the nobility and clergy. Thus the feudal government was at first impaired; and liberty began to be more equally diffused throughout the nation. He went over to do homage to the king of France in 1156, for the provinces he held there; but the chief motive of his crossing the sea was to recover Anjou from his brother Geoffrey. In 1157 he marched with a great army into Wales, to revenge their ravages on the frontiers; but they retired to their mountains, as usual, where, having pent them up for some time, and laid waste their country, he granted them a peace, by one of the articles reserving to himself the liberty of cutting large roads, through their woods, that he might more easily penetrate into their country. In 1158 prince Richard was born, and a few days after king Henry was crowned a second time in the suburbs of Lincoln. The next year the king had another son born, who was named Geoffrey; and the same year he was crowned again, together with his queen, at Worcester. About this time his brother Geoffrey dying, he went over to France to lay claim to the earldom of Nants, which he obtained, and concluded a marriage between his eldest son Henry, about five years old, and Margaret, the French king's daughter who was not above so many months; he also made a treaty with Conan duke of Bretagne, for marrying the duke's daughter Constance to Geoffrey, Henry's third son, then but a few months old; which marriage being celebrated five years after, Geoffrey became duke of Bretagne on his father-in-law's death. Henry revived his queen's title to Toulouse, but the king of France opposed him, upon which, in revenge, Henry ravaged his territories; however, a treaty was concluded without making any mention of Toulouse. The war soon after broke out between the two monarchs, upon Henry's precipitating the marriage between prince Henry and the daughter of Lewis, when the former was but seven, and the latter but three years old; quickly after she was brought to England to be educated. Henry did this in order to take possession of Gisors for his son, which the princess was to have for her dower: but this war was soon ended by the mediation of Pope Alexander III. to whom both kings paid a most servile submission, each alighting, and taking hold of the rein of his bridle, to conduct him to his lodgings. The affairs above related detained Henry in France four years, and he returned to England 1163. Peace was settled abroad, but his repose was disturbed by a domestic vexation, which gave him a vast deal of trouble for several years; this was, the famous contest between him and Thomas Becket,

archbishop of Canterbury. The pride and ambition of the clergy were got to such an exorbitant height as to be detrimental to the state, and prejudicial to the royal authority; they pretended an exemption from the civil power, and Henry had come to a resolution to redress this grievance, and to reduce them within some tolerable bounds. When a clergyman was accused of a crime, he was tried in the ecclesiastical court, from whence there was no appeal: here the utmost partiality was shewn, and the most heinous crimes were only punished with degradation. The king, being resolved to reform these abuses, thought Becket, who had been his high chancellor, would have been serviceable to him in this good design, and made him archbishop of Canterbury for that very purpose. When the king first mentioned his design to the archbishop, he vehemently opposed it; but resolving to do that, in spite of his efforts to the contrary, which he thought to do by his assistance, he convened the chief lords of the kingdom, both spiritual and temporal, and proposed to them a regulation, which tended to make them more subject to the civil power. The temporal lords agreed to these articles without any hesitation, but the bishops and abbots refused to do it without the addition of this saving clause, "saving the rights of the clergy and church," which was doing nothing at all, till the king threatened them, and then they complied; and even Becket, after standing out a great while, consented without the saving clause. Soon after the king got these articles confirmed by an assembly general, or parliament, which he convened at Clarendon; and here also the prelates, through fear, complied, and the archbishop was with great difficulty prevailed on by his brethren to give his consent to these articles. When these articles were sent to Pope Alexander III. for his sanction, he presently condemned them, as prejudicial to the church; upon which Becket openly declared, that he repented of having promised to subscribe them; and the pope absolved him, and promised to stand by him. The archbishop became more insolent than ever, and this contest between the king and him continued a considerable time. In 1165 the king's daughter Maud was married to Henry duke of Saxony, from which marriage descends his present majesty King George. In 1166 prince John was born; and a little after the empress Maud, the king's mother, of whom so much is said in Stephen's reign, died in the 67th year of her age, and was buried at Roan, in Normandy. The king, having recovered from a dangerous fit of illness, was desirous of passing the rest of his days in quiet, which the pope threatened more and more to disturb, by thundering out against him the censures of the church; and therefore ordered matters so that he was thoroughly reconciled to Becket, and swore to restore him to his former state, protesting he heartily forgave all that was passed. This reconciliation was sincere enough on the king's side, but not so on Becket's. He no sooner arrived in England, than he suspended the archbishop of York, and excommunicated some other bishops who had taken part with the king against him, and proceeded to the same acts of severity against other great men. The bishops, thus put under the censures, repaired to the king in Normandy, and made heavy complaints against Becket's revengeful spirit. The king was so provoked at his turbulent behaviour, that he spoke aloud to the following purport; "It is my great unhappiness, that among all my servants, there is not one who dares to avenge the affronts I am receiving from a wretched priest." From that time four of the king's domestics entered into a plot against Becket's life: accordingly, coming to Canterbury, they took an opportunity to follow him into the cathedral, and advanced after him up to the altar; where they fell upon him, and split his skull with their swords, so that his blood and brains flew all over the altar. This happened in 1171. The next year Henry sent over some forces to make a conquest of Ireland; they had great success, and Henry following with a formidable army, landed at Waterford, upon which the Irish voluntarily submitted, and Henry became master of Ireland. He left Hugh Lacy there to govern in his name, with the title of grand justiciary of Ireland, and set out for England. From England he went over to Normandy, to meet the pope's legates, who were there to examine into Becket's murder; where, after having declared his sorrow for the imprudent words he had dropped, which occasioned the prelate's assassination, he was absolved, upon promising to perform all that was required of him in favour of the pope and church, and to do penance at Becket's tomb, which he did upon his return to England the next year; for, landing at Southampton, he proceeded directly to Canterbury, and, as soon as he came in sight of the town, he alighted, pulled off his boots, and walked barefoot three miles, till he came to the tomb, where he submitted himself to be shamefully scourged by the prior and monks of St. Augustine. In the absence of Henry, a conspiracy was formed against him by his queen Eleanor, and his sons, Henry, Richard, and Geoffrey. Queen Eleanor was moved to this by her extreme jealousy, which had put her on dispatching Rosamond Clifford, commonly called Fair Rosamond, daughter of lord Clifford, the king's chief mistress. The sons wanted sovereignty. In short, the king was in danger of losing all his dominions in France, and William king of Scotland invaded the northern part of England: however, Henry got the better of all his enemies, and the king of Scotland was taken prisoner, and obliged to do homage for the kingdom of Scotland in general, and the county of Galloway in particular, and a peace was restored, 1171. He now applied himself to the affairs of government, and about the year 1176, he divided England into circuits, appointing itinerant judges to go at certain times of the year, and hold the assizes, or administer justice to the people; which is practised at this day. About the same time London bridge began to be built of stone, by Peter Coleman, a priest. The king, the pope's legate, and the archbishop of Canterbury, contributed towards the work. It was finished in about 33 years, during which time the course of the Thames was turned another way, by a trench cut for that purpose from Battersea to Rotherhithe. Henry, who had been all his life a slave to his lust, fell in love with Alice, the daughter of Lewis of France, who was put into his hands to be educated in England, and who was designed for his son Richard; but he detained the young princess from him: this discontented him. Prince Henry and prince Geoffrey were discontented for want of authority; so that, in 1182, their designs began to break out into action, and young Henry repaired to Guienne to stir up the Gascons to revolt; but he died of a fever, 1183. His brother Geoffrey did not long survive him. The death of the young king put a stop for some time to the troubles that were beginning to distract the royal family. But prince Richard, who was now heir to the crown, began about two years afterwards to raise fresh disturbances in the king's foreign dominions. He got the provinces to revolt, and acknowledge him for their sovereign, and did homage for them to Philip king of France. This occasioned a war between the two monarchs; and Henry, now deserted by his French subjects, was obliged at last, 1189, to make peace with Philip upon dishonourable terms. Henry died July 6th, 1189, in the 57th year of his age, and 35th of his reign. He had five sons by Eleanor his queen, of whom only Richard and John survived him. His daughter Eleanor was married to Alphonso king of Castile, and Joanna to

William II. king of Sicily. Henry II. was of the middle stature, and the most exact proportion; his countenance was round, fair, and ruddy; his blue eyes were mild and engaging, except in a transport of passion, when they sparkled like lightning, to the terror of the beholders. He was broad-chested, strong, muscular, and inclined to be corpulent, though he prevented the bad effects of this disposition by hard exercise and continual fatigue; he was temperate in his meals, even to a degree of abstinence, and seldom or never sat down, except at supper: he was eloquent, agreeable, and facetious; remarkably courteous and polite; compassionate to all in distress; so charitable, that he constantly allotted one tenth-part of his household provisions to the poor; and, in a time of dearth which prevailed in Anjou and Le Maine, he maintained ten thousand indigent persons, from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn. His talents, naturally good, he had cultivated with great assiduity, and delighted in the conversation of learned men, to whom he was a generous benefactor. His memory was so surprisingly tenacious, that he never forgot a face nor a circumstance that was worth remembering. Though superior to all his contemporaries in strength, riches, true courage, and military skill, he never engaged in war without reluctance, and was so averse to bloodshed, that he expressed uncommon grief at the loss of every private soldier. Yet was he not exempted from human frailties: his passions, naturally violent, often hurried him into excess; he was prone to anger, transported with the lust of power, and in particular accused of incontinence. However, on the whole, he was the king, the priest, the father of his country, and one of the most powerful and illustrious monarchs that ever flourished on the English throne.

HENRY III. succeeded his father king John: he was then in the 10th year of his age. As soon as John was dead, the earl of Pembroke convened the lords who had constantly adhered to that prince, and presenting young Henry to them, said, "Behold your king!" and then making a pathetic speech to them, which was applauded by the whole assembly, cried out, "Henry shall be our king!" and he was crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28. After the coronation, the lords chose the earl of Pembroke guardian to the young king, and regent of the kingdom; and then many of the confederate barons began to think of making their peace with the new king. Prince Lewis being obliged to raise the siege of Dover, and being excommunicated by the pope's legate, contributed very much to their submission. A truce was agreed for four months; in the mean time Lewis went over into France for fresh forces, and in his absence many of the barons made their peace with the king. On May 19, 1217, a great battle was fought, in which the French army was totally routed. After this, Lewis met with such bad success, that he was obliged to sue for peace, and so a treaty was concluded on Sept. 11, whereby it was agreed, that all who had sided with him should be restored to whatever rights and privileges they enjoyed before the troubles, and Lewis renounced all manner of pretensions to England; soon after which he set sail for France, leaving Henry in full possession of the kingdom. Affairs being thus happily settled, the regent, to give a further satisfaction to the minds of the people, sent positive orders to all the sheriffs to see the two charters of king John punctually observed; which not having all the effect he intended, he sent itinerant justices into all the counties, to see the strict observance of them: but, to the great grief of the kingdom, he was taken off by death, 1219. After the death of the earl of Pembroke, the government, during the king's minority, was committed to the bishop of Winchester, who was made regent; and Hubert de Berrg, who had defended Dover, was made justiciary. In 1221, the new building of Westminster-abbey was begun, king Henry himself laying the first stone. The same year Joanna, the king's sister, was married to Alexander II. king of Scotland, and Hubert de Berrg married to Alexander's eldest sister. Hubert de Berrg got the ascendancy with the king his master over the bishop of Winchester, and so insinuated himself into the royal favour, that he rose to an exorbitant degree of power, which he exercised in a most illegal and arbitrary manner. Though he was in effect prime minister, yet, as the bishop of Winchester, who was appointed regent by the parliament, was, by his office, superior to him, he contrived to get him removed. Lewis VIII. king of France, who succeeded his father Philip, broke the peace with the English, 1224, and confiscated all the territories they held in France. Upon this a parliament was called, and a 15th upon moveables was granted, on condition the charter of king John was strictly observed for the future. The king promised, but took little care to perform. With the money he raised an army, and sent it to Guienne; but we do not find that it made any great progress there. In 1226, the parliament declared the king at age, though he was not yet so old as the law required, which was twenty-one: after which he obliged all those who had charters to renew them, in order to raise money to fill his coffers. Hubert de Berrg wholly governed him, he having got the king to distress the bishop of Winchester, and to send him to his diocese. The king began to lose the affections of his people. What most contributed to it was his annulling, all of a sudden the two charters of the king his father, which he had solemnly swore to observe, pretending he was not bound by what he had promised in his minority; and, having spent the winter in extorting great sums of money from his subjects, the spring following, 1229, went over with his army into France, and returned again into England, having, through his neglect, effected nothing. In 1233, the king demanded a subsidy of the parliament, for the payment of his debts contracted on account of his expeditions against France: but had the mortification to be refused, as so ill a use had been made of the money that had been granted him. A general odium being raised against Hubert de Berrg, the king was prevailed on to dismiss him. But the bishop of Winchester, who was now prime minister, humouring the passions and inclinations of the king, acquired an exorbitant power, which he made a worse use of than even Hubert de Berrg himself. He represented to the king that the barons were too powerful, and that they wanted to make themselves independent; and that the only way to repress them, was to send for a number of foreigners, and give them the places the barons held; and accordingly he invited over great numbers of Poictevins, his countrymen. This exasperated the barons; who, upon the king's summoning them to parliament, instead of meeting according to the summons, sent deputies to him, to acquaint him, that if he did not remove the Bishop of Winchester and the Poictevins, they were resolved to set another prince upon the throne, who should govern according to law. The king endeavoured to reduce them by force of arms; but some of them breaking the confederacy, left the rest to his resentment. The earl of Pembroke retired into Wales, and being assisted by prince Lewellyn, he routed the royal army, and Henry retired to Gloucester; upon which the bishop of Winchester procured an order to be signed in council, and sent to the governors of Ireland, to plunder the estates of the earl of Pembroke, promising they should have more estates for their pains. This had the desired effect; it drew the earl over

thither, where in a battle he was treacherously stabbed in the back. However, by the representations of the archbishop of Canterbury to the king, the bishop was disgraced and sent to his diocese, and his creatures turned out, and ordered to give an account of their actions, and of the money that had passed through their hands; but they took sanctuary in churches. This was in 1234. In 1236 the bishop went to Rome, and died 1238. In 1236, king Henry married Eleanor, second daughter to Raymond earl of Provence. He now gave himself wholly up to the direction of the queen's relations, and other foreigners, their adherents, loading them with gifts, pensions, &c. which, together with the grievances occasioned by this measure, was the cause of perpetual disputes and misunderstandings between the king and his parliament, for near 30 years, and ended at last in a civil war, called the barons' war. In 1239, the queen was delivered of a prince, who was named Edward. The pope had so great an ascendancy, that in 1240 he nominated 300 Italians to the vacant benefices. In 1245, the queen was delivered of another son, who was named Edmund. The court of Rome continuing its exactions, the parliament, in 1246, in letters signed by the king, the bishops, and the barons, laid before the pope their grievances; but met with no redress. About this time died Isabella, queen dowager of England, and countess of March; for she married the earl of March after king John's death. In 1248, the king demanded a new subsidy from his parliament, which they refused; and upon their representing to him their grievances on account of the foreigners, he dissolved them, for fear of their proceeding to more vigorous measures; and to supply his wants, he was forced to sell his plate and jewels, which being quickly purchased by the citizens of London, who always pleaded poverty, when the granting him any aid was in question, he, in resentment, set up a fair in Westminster, to last 15 days; during which the Londoners were commanded to shut up their shops; and all fairs, that used to be kept at that time, were prohibited all over England. Henry very impoliticly fell out with Simon de Montfort, who had married his sister, and was made earl of Leicester: in a great passion he called the earl a traitor; upon which he, in a passion also, told the king, he lied; and that if he were not a king, he would make him eat his words. However, the king was obliged to conceal that resentment which burned within him. The barons now began to exert themselves, and in a parliament held at Oxford, 1258, the confederacy was so strong against the king, (the barons coming well attended and well armed) that they compelled him in effect to lay down the sovereign authority, and to lodge it in 24 commissioners, 12 to be chosen by the king, and 12 by the barons, Simon de Montfort to be their president; who drew up some articles called *The Provisions of Oxford*, in favour of the barons, which the king and prince Edward were obliged to swear to the observance of, in consequence of which the foreigners were obliged to leave the kingdom. Henry got himself absolved from his oath by the pope; and, in 1261, declared in parliament he no longer looked upon himself obliged to observe these regulations. In 1263, the war broke out between the two parties, the barons having chosen the earl of Leicester for their general. On May 14, 1264, was fought the famous battle of Lewes, in which the royal army was routed: king Henry, and his brother Richard, king of the Romans, were taken prisoners; as were also prince Edward (who had beaten the Londoners in the first attack) and Henry son to the king of the Romans. And now the barons drew up a new plan of government, which was confirmed by the parliament, which met June 22. Things continued in this situation about a year; but prince Edward having the good fortune to escape from his confinement, raised a considerable army, and first attacked young Montfort, who was conducting some forces to his father, and then advancing immediately against the earl, in an obstinate and bloody fight, on Aug. 4, 1265, totally routed Leicester's army, and set the king his father at liberty, the earl himself and his son Henry being slain on the spot. King Henry now confiscated the estates of the confederate barons, and severely chastised the city of London. In 1271, prince Edward having settled the affairs of the king, undertook an expedition to the Holy Land, where he signalized himself by many acts of valour. Henry died at Bury St. Edmunds, Nov. 16, 1272, having reigned 56 years and 20 days, aged 64, and was interred in the abbey church of Westminster, near the shrine of Edward the Confessor, which was removed thither, 1269, just as the church (the most stately then in Europe) was finished. He had nine children, whereof only two sons, Edward and Edmund, and two daughters, Margaret and Beatrix, survived him. Trial by fire and water ordeal was by the king's command laid aside by the judges, and soon after grew quite out of use. Henry was of a middle size and robust make, and his countenance had a peculiar cast from his left eyelid, which hung down so far as to cover part of his eye. The particulars of his character may be gathered from the detail of his conduct. He was certainly a prince of very mean talents: irresolute, inconstant, and capricious; proud, insolent, and arbitrary; arrogant in prosperity, and abject in adversity; profuse, rapacious, and choleric, though destitute of liberality, economy, and courage. Yet his continence was praise-worthy, as well as his aversion to cruelty; for he contented himself with punishing the rebels in their effects, when he might have glutted his revenge with their blood. He was prodigal to excess, and therefore always in necessity. Notwithstanding the great sums he levied from his subjects, and though his occasions were never so pressing, he could not help squandering away his money upon worthless favourites, without considering the difficulty he always found in obtaining supplies from parliament.

HENRY IV. duke of Lancaster and Hereford, surnamed of Bolingbroke, from his being born there, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and ascended the throne upon the forced resignation of Richard II. and was crowned Oct. 13, 1399. The parliament meeting the day after the coronation, first passed an act of indemnity in favour of those who had taken arms for the king whilst only duke of Lancaster. The king also published a general pardon, excepting, however, the murderers of the duke of Gloucester. The parliament also passed an act settling the succession in the house of Lancaster. This might not have produced any ill consequence, as Mortimer earl of March and his brother died without issue, had not the second son of the duke of York married Anne their sister; which at length proved the source of that long and bloody contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. The convocation being sitting at the same time with the parliament, Henry, in order to gain the clergy to his side, sent to assure them, that he would maintain them in all their privileges and immunities, and was ready to join with them in extirpating heresy, and punishing obstinate heretics. And to preserve the esteem of the rest of his subjects, he caused all the bonds which Richard had extorted, as well from the city of London as from the 17 counties, to be brought into Chancery and publicly burnt. In the year 1400 a conspiracy broke out against the king, which was suppressed, and the chief conspirators were put to death; and soon after, the late king was assassinated. About the time of the late conspiracy, Owen Glendour got the Welsh to renounce their subjection to England, and to

own him for their sovereign: from which time he styled himself prince of Wales, and maintained his authority there for some years. He made an incursion into Herefordshire, and took Mortimer earl of March prisoner, for which king Henry was not sorry. The king marched against Glendour; but, he always retiring to the mountains of Snowden, it was not possible to come at him. In 1401, the parliament enlarged the statute of premunire, which gave a great blow to the pope's power in England; and yet an act was obtained, by the influence of the court and the intrigues of the clergy, this session, for the burning of heretics, occasioned by the great increase of the Wickliffites, or Lollards. One William Sawtre, a Lollard, parish-priest of St. Osith, in London, was immediately after that condemned by the ecclesiastical court; and, being delivered over to the secular power, was burnt alive by virtue of the king's writ, (called the writ *De hæretico comburendo*,) directed to the mayor and sheriffs of London. In 1402, the king married Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, but he had no issue by her. This year the Scotch invaded England twice, and were both times defeated by the earl of Northumberland, and Henry Hotspur his son. In 1403, a conspiracy broke out, at the head of which was the earl of Northumberland, who was disgusted at the king's refusing to let him have the ransom of the Scotch prisoners of distinction. He engaged Owen Glendour in it, and it was agreed to dethrone Henry, and place the crown on the head of Mortimer. The king marched against them, and a battle was fought near Shrewsbury, where the king gained a complete victory. Another conspiracy broke out, in which was embarked Richard Scroop, archbishop of York, whom Richard II. had raised to that dignity, with several of the nobility; but this was entirely suppressed, 1408. To return to the civil government: in 1406, an act was passed to secure the freedom of election of members of parliament, which gives room to suppose the king had done something inconsistent with such freedom. However, he gave his assent to this act, for the sake of a subsidy he wanted. When the demand was made, the parliament told him, there was no apparent necessity for it; but in order to obtain it, he kept them so long sitting, that they were obliged to consent to it for their own convenience. He did the same in 1410, when he rejected the petition of the commons, for repealing or altering the late barbarous act against the Lollards; and, to shew how averse he was to relax any thing in this point, caused one Thos. Badby to be burnt, who was the second who suffered death on account of Wickliffe's opinions. In the mean time, the prince of Wales suffered himself to be so much debauched by evil companions, that he gave himself up to riotous and disorderly practices; one of his companions being arraigned for felony, he resolved to be present at the trial; and while sentence was passing, in a great passion he struck the judge on the face, who immediately ordered him to be arrested, and committed to the King's Bench. The prince hereupon relenting, suffered himself to be led quietly to prison. King Henry died March 20, 1413, in the 46th year of his age, and 14th of his reign. His actions had very little worthy or eminent in them; one thing, at least, has fixed an indelible stain on his memory, viz. his being the first burner of heretics. There was, in his reign, a dreadful plague in London, which swept away above 30,000 persons. Henry had by Mary de Bohun, his first wife, daughter of Humphrey, earl of Hereford, four sons, viz. Henry, who succeeded him; Thomas, duke of Clarence; John, duke of Bedford; and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester: and two daughters; Blanch, married to the elector palatine; and Philippa, to the king of Denmark. Henry IV. was of the middle stature, well proportioned, and perfect in all the exercises of arms and chivalry; his countenance was severe rather than serene; and his disposition sour, sullen, and reserved: he possessed a great share of courage, fortitude, and penetration; was naturally imperious, though he bridled his temper with caution; superstitious, though without the least tincture of virtue and true religion; and meanly parsimonious, though justly censured for want of economy, and ill-judged profusion. He was tame from caution, humble from fear, cruel from policy, and rapacious from indigence. He rose to the throne by perfidy and treason; established his authority in the blood of his subjects; and died a penitent for his sins, because he could no longer enjoy the fruits of his transgression. During this reign, William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, Sir Robert Knolles, and Richard Whittington, mayor of London, distinguished themselves for their works of charity and public foundation. Geoffrey Chaucer and John Gower rendered themselves famous for their poetry, and are looked upon as the first reformers of the English language.

HENRY V. surnamed Henry of Monmouth, ascended the throne upon the death of his father, Henry IV. and was proclaimed March 20, 1413, and crowned April 9, following: after which, the first thing he did was to send for his old companions, whom he exhorted in a very pathetic manner to forsake their evil courses; and, making them handsome presents, charged them at the same time, on pain of his displeasure, never to come to court. He then chose a council of the greatest and ablest of his subjects, turned out such judges as had abused their authority, continued the deserving, particularly the chief justice Gascoigne, who had committed him for his insult in court, when prince of Wales, and filled up the places of those he had removed with persons of the like honour and integrity. He did also the same with respect to inferior magistrates. The greatest blot in his character was, his persecuting the Wickliffites, or Lollards. But that was more owing to the superstition of the times, than to his own natural temper; he often expressing a dislike to such proceedings. Sir John Oldcastle, baron of Cobham, who was looked upon as the chief protector of the Lollards, was the first of the nobility who suffered on account of religion. Henry, as soon as he mounted the throne, began to think of recovering what the English had lost in France: and there being great dissensions in that kingdom, Henry had laid hold of that opportunity, and sent ambassadors to demand Normandy, &c. and all that had been yielded to Edward III. by the treaty of Bretagne. The negociations went on without any hopes of an accommodation; and when Henry was just going to embark, a plot was discovered against his person, for which the earl of Cambridge, the lord treasurer Scroop, and Thomas Grey, a privy counsellor, were executed. It is thought they were bribed by French gold to carry on this conspiracy. This affair being over, he embarked with his troops in August 1415, landed on the 21st at Havre de Grace in Normandy, and then besieged and took Harfleur; and, resolving to march to Calais, he crossed the Somme, October 9, where the French army under the constable d'Albert, four times as numerous as the English, were waiting to give him battle, in full confidence of victory. David Gam, a Welsh captain, being sent to view their situation, on his return said, "there were enough to kill, enough to take prisoners, and enough to run away." The king was not a little pleased with this Welshman's report. Henry, after exhorting his men to put their trust in God, the giver of victory, attacked the French. The battle began at ten in the morning,

and lasted till five in the afternoon, October 25, 1415, when, by the surprising courage and conduct of the king, and the bravery of his troops, the whole numerous French army, said to consist of more than 100,000 men, was entirely defeated. The constable d'Albert, the duke of Alençon, with several other princes and great men, and 10,000 private men, were slain. Among the prisoners, who were very numerous, were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and many persons of distinction. The English lost only the duke of York, and the earl of Suffolk, a few knights, and 400 private men. The king immediately returned thanks to God for the victory. This was called the battle of Agincourt, from a castle of that name near the field of battle. The civil wars raged more than ever in France; Henry went over in July, 1417, and made great progress; and, in the beginning of the year 1419, Rouen surrendered. And now all Normandy was again fallen under the dominion of the English, except a few castles, 215 years after it had been taken from them in the reign of king John. Henry also surprised and took Pontoise, which opened him a way to the very gates of Paris. At last a treaty was concluded at Troyes on May 21, 1420, whereby it was agreed, that Henry should marry the princess Catharine, that he should be regent of the kingdom during king Charles's life, (who being frequently afflicted with fits of lunacy, was incapable of governing,) and that, after his death, the crown of France should descend to the king of England and his heirs for ever. Henry hereupon espoused the princess Catharine, and the marriage was solemnized on the 30th of May. In February 1421, Henry arrived in England with his queen, who was crowned a few days after. The parliament, which met in May, granted the king a subsidy for carrying on the war against the dauphin; but at the same time, in a petition they presented, told him, that the conquest of France proved the ruin of England. In June the king returned to France, and forced the dauphin to raise the siege of Chartres, took Dreux, and in October laid siege to Meux, which was not wholly subjected till May following; about which time, queen Catharine arrived from England, and the two courts kept their Whitsun-holidays together at Paris, in a magnificent manner. Afterwards, Henry marched against the dauphin, fell sick by the way, and died at Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422, in the 31st year of his age, and 10th of his reign. He had by his queen Catharine only one son, Henry, born March 6, 1421, at Windsor. Henry V. was tall and slender, with a long neck, an engaging aspect, and limbs of the most elegant turn. He excelled all the youth of that age in agility, and the exercise of arms; was hardy, patient, laborious, and more capable of enduring cold, hunger, and fatigue, than any individual in his army. His valour was such as no danger could startle, and no difficulty oppose; nor was his policy inferior to his courage. He managed the dissensions among his enemies with such address as spoke him consummate in the arts of the cabinet. He fomented their jealousies, and converted their mutual resentment to his own advantage. Henry possessed a self-taught genius, that blazed out at once without the aid of instruction or experience; and a fund of natural sagacity, that made ample amends for these defects. He was chaste, temperate, modest, and devout, scrupulously just in his administration, and severely exact in the discipline of his army, upon which he knew his glory and success in a great measure depended. In a word, it must be owned he was without an equal in the art of war, policy, and government.

HENRY VI. was scarce 9 months old when he succeeded his father Henry V. Dec. 6, 1422. He was immediately proclaimed not only king of England, but heir of France, pursuant to the treaty of Troyes; and, upon the death of Charles V. who died in less than two months after, the duke of Bedford, uncle to the infant king, ordered him to be proclaimed king of France, at Paris, according to the same treaty; and took upon himself the regency of that kingdom, as the late king his brother had desired, when near his end. On the other hand, the dauphin, as soon as he heard of his father's death, caused himself to be proclaimed king of France, and was crowned in November at Poictiers. On Nov. 9, the parliament met (when the queen sat among the lords, with the royal infant in her lap,) to settle the government during the king's minority; and John, duke of Bedford, was appointed protector of the kingdom; and Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, and Henry, bishop of Winchester, his governors. I shall pass over the transactions of the regency, during the minority of the king, and shall only mention what he was immediately concerned in. The duke of Bedford, thinking it might be of service to have Henry crowned in France, having been first crowned in England, on Nov. 6, 1429, he went over to Paris, and was crowned there at the end of the following year, and returned to England in Jan. 1432, being then 10 years old. In 1437, died Catharine of France, king Henry's mother, and widow of Henry V. After the death of that prince, she married Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman; from this marriage sprung Henry earl of Richmond, king of England, under the name of Henry VII. In 1444, a truce was concluded at Tours between England and France, which was prolonged to 1449. Soon after the commencement of the truce, king Henry married Margaret of Anjou, who arrived in England 1445; and she and her favourites managed the king just as they pleased; this caused great uneasiness among the people, which Charles took the advantage of; for, upon the duke of Somerset, then regent, refusing to give the satisfaction he demanded for Tongres being surprised by Surienne, governor of the Lower Normandy, for the English, 1448, whilst the truce subsisted, he fell upon Normandy with four armies at once, and reduced it before the end of Aug. 1450. Guienne followed the fate of Normandy, after having been in possession of the English 300 years; and nothing remained to the English in 1453, of all their vast acquisitions in France, but only Calais and Guienne. England was now in a distracted condition: there were two parties in the court, one the duke of Gloucester's, the other the cardinal of Winchester's; with whom were joined Kemp, archbishop of York, and William de la Pole, earl, and afterwards marquis and duke of Suffolk. The duke of Gloucester was exceedingly beloved by the people; but the cardinal got the better of him in the council, and in the king's confidence, in which the duke of Gloucester lost ground every day. They first removed him from the council-board; and then a parliament being summoned at St. Edmundsbury, which met in 1447, the duke was arrested and closely confined, under colour that he designed to kill the king and seize the crown, though nobody believed a word of the matter. The next morning he was found dead in his bed, people making no doubt but he was murdered. The cardinal died about a month after, and left the world and his immense riches with as much reluctance as ever any one did. And now the queen and Suffolk governed all in the king's name, and none but their creatures were employed in the administration. The universal hatred of the people against them made the duke of York begin to think of asserting his claim to the crown. In 1450, the commons so pursued the duke of Suffolk, that the queen, in order to save him, found herself under a necessity to have him banished; but in his passage to France, being met by an English man of war, the

captain without any ceremony ordered his head to be cut off. He was succeeded in the queen's confidence by Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, almost as odious to the people as Suffolk had been. The duke of York at first proceeded with great caution; and as an essay how the people stood affected, he instituted one Jack Cade, under the name of John Mortimer, to raise a rebellion in Kent, where he drew together great numbers under pretence of reforming the government; and became so strong, that he cut in pieces a detachment of the king's army, and entered London in triumph, the city opening her gates to him; but, being deserted by his followers, he was taken and slain. At length, the duke of York having concerted measures with his friends, especially Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, and the earl of Warwick, the war broke out between the two houses of Lancaster and York, the former having for their device the red rose, and the latter the white rose; and whole torrents of English blood were spilt in this contest. The first battle was fought near St. Alban's May 31, 1455, when the royal army was totally routed, with the loss of 5000 men. The duke of Somerset and several other nobles and great men were slain, and the king himself taken prisoner. York affected to treat him with great respect, and was appointed protector of the realm. He left the king and queen at full liberty; the consequence of which was, he was dismissed from his protectorship, and he and his friends retired from court. After this there was a reconciliation between the two parties; but, as it was not sincere, the quarrel soon broke out again. In 1459, the earl of Salisbury defeated the king's troops commanded by lord Audley, and killed 2400, together with Audley himself and his principal officers, at Blorcheath, in Shropshire. On July 6, 1460, the earl of March, eldest son of the duke of York, gained a complete victory at Northampton, killing 10,000 royalists The king was again taken prisoner, and the queen with the prince of Wales retired into Scotland. And now a parliament was called, which the duke of York expected would offer him the crown. Being disappointed, he sent them a memorial asserting his claim; but all that the parliament did, was to resolve, that Henry should enjoy the crown during his life, after which it should devolve on the duke of York and his heirs. In the mean time, the duke of York was absolute master of the government, and of the king's person. The queen had drawn together an army of 18,000 men; the duke of York marched against her with only 5000, expecting to be joined by his son the earl of March; but before he could come up, the duke was attacked by the queen's forces, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, December 31, 1460, his army put to flight, he himself slain, and his head fixed upon the walls of York, where the earl of Salisbury's soon accompanied it, he having been taken and beheaded at Pontefract. The earl of Rutland, the duke's second son, about 12 years old, was taken in the flight, and cruelly slain by lord Clifford. Notwithstanding this discouragement, the earl of March marched with his army, and defeated Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, at Mortimer's Cross in Herefordshire; and though the queen got the better of the earl of Warwick at Bernard's heath, near St. Alban's, and freed the king her husband, yet the earl of March coming up with a great army, and being joined by the remains of the earl of Warwick's, she retired into the North; and the earl entered London, as it were, in triumph, and was, by the management of the earl of Warwick, proclaimed king, by the title of Edward IV. For the conclusion, see the life of king Edward IV. Henry VI. without any princely virtue or qualification, was totally free from cruelty and revenge; on the contrary, he could not, without reluctance, consent to the punishment of those malefactors who were sacrificed to the public safety; and frequently sustained personal indignities of the grossest nature, without discovering the least mark of resentment. He was chaste, pious, compassionate, and charitable. In a word, he would have adorned a cloister, though he disgraced a crown; was rather respectable for those vices he wanted, than for the virtues he possessed. He founded the college of Eton, near Windsor, and King's college, in Cambridge, for the reception of those scholars who had begun their studies at Eton.

HENRY VII. earl of Richmond, was the son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, descended from a bastard son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catharine Rowet or Swinford, mistress, afterwards wife, to that prince. Immediately after the victory of Bosworth, the earl caused Te Deum to be sung, and bid whole army to fall on their knees, to return God thanks, after which they saluted him with unanimous and repeated shouts of "Long live king Henry!" from which time he took upon himself the style and authority of king. An extraordinary kind of distemper raged about this time in England, particularly in London, called the sweating sickness, because it threw persons into a profuse sweat, and carried them off in 24 hours; but those who got over that time usually recovered. It continued from the middle of September to the 8th of October, and swept away great numbers of people. Two mayors and 6 aldermen of London died of it within eight days. On October 30, 1485, Henry was crowned. At the same time, he appointed a band of 50 men to attend him, called yeomen of the guard. The parliament met on November 7, and passed an act, that the inheritance of the crown should rest, remain, and abide in the king, and the heirs of his body; and then reversed the attainders of those who had taken part with the king, whilst only earl of Richmond. On January 18, 1486, he married the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. to the great joy of the people. On September 20, the queen was delivered of a prince, who was named Arthur. Henry behaved with great coldness to his queen, and on all occasions shewed his great aversion to the whole York party, looking upon that house to be his rivals; which partiality bred a great deal of ill blood, and was the source of most of the troubles which afflicted his reign. A rumour being raised, that the duke of York, one of Edward's sons, was yet alive, having by some means or other escaped his uncle's cruel design, the people readily gave into it. And this gave occasion to Richard Simon, a priest at Oxford, to set up one Lambert Simnell, a baker's son, and student under him, and impose him upon the world for the said duke. However, a report being soon spread, that the earl of Warwick had escaped out of the Tower, which, though false, caused great joy among the people: Simon now judged it best to instruct his pupil to personate that earl, and Ireland was judged the most proper place to open the first scene in; where he was received with joy, and proclaimed, at Dublin, king of England and lord of Ireland, by the name of Edward VI. King Henry now confined the queen his mother-in-law, widow of Edward IV. to Bermondsey monastery in Southwark, and seized all her estates; and there she remained as long as she lived. Another step the king took, was to shew the true earl of Warwick to the people. The duchess dowager of Burgundy sent over into Ireland, in May 1487, 2000 German veterans; presently after which the sham king was crowned with great solemnity.

Then the new king, and the German and Irish forces, came over into England. King Henry fell upon them, June 16, near Newark-upon-Trent, and totally routed them. Simnell was taken prisoner, with the priest his master. Henry gave Simnell his life, employed him first about his kitchen, and then made him one of his falconers, in which post he remained till his death. And now Henry filled his coffers by confiscating the estates of divers persons, under pretence of their favouring the late conspiracy. He thought it necessary at last to have the queen crowned, which was performed on November 25, almost two years after the marriage. In June, 1492, prince Henry was born. About this time, the duchess of Burgundy began to play off the second Simnell. This was Peter Peterkin, or Perkin Warbeck, son of a converted Jew, of Tournay, who had lived a considerable time in London, who personated the duke of York. He was sent to Portugal, afterwards to Ireland; and the king of France, being told the duke of York was in Ireland, sent for him, lodged him in his palace, and appointed him a guard; but when Charles was upon making peace with England, he sent Perkin away. Several great men in England favoured the plot, which being discovered, some of them suffered death. King Henry sent Sir Edward Poyning to Ireland as his deputy, 1494, who holding a parliament, an act was passed called Poyning's law, whereby all the statutes of England, relating to the public, were to be of force in Ireland. In 1495, Perkin embarked for England, and landing some of his men on the coast of Kent, to see how the people stood affected, the Kentish men presently took up arms, and cut to pieces those who were landed, except about 150, who being taken prisoners, were all hanged by order of the king. Upon this, Perkin sailed back to Flanders. The king, having a subsidy granted, 1497, to revenge the insult of the king of Scotland, who had twice invaded England the year before with Perkin, it was raised with so much rigour, that it caused an insurrection in Cornwall; the malecontents marched to Blackheath, where the king attacked and totally defeated them, killing 2000 on the spot. L. Audley their general, Flammock, and Joseph, the chiefs of the rebels, were taken and executed; the rest were pardoned. A peace was soon after concluded between the two monarchs. King James would not deliver up Perkin Warbeck, but honourably dismissed him and his wife, and by their own desire sent them into Ireland, before the conclusion of the treaty. Charles VII. king of France, died in April, 1498, and was succeeded by Lewis XII. About this time there was an insurrection in Cornwall, in favour of Perkin Warbeck, who came from Ireland to head the malecontents there; but his army of about 6000 men, upon the news of the king's advancing, submitted themselves; who pardoned them all, except a few ringleaders. Perkin, after having been exposed in an ignominious manner, was sent to the Tower; where he, plotting his escape together with the earl of Warwick, was hanged: and the earl, but 24 years old, and who had been prisoner from the beginning of this reign, was beheaded on Tower-hill, November 1499. In 1500, the plague raged in England, particularly in London, where 30,000 died of it. In 1501, Catharine of Spain was married to Arthur prince of Wales. The prince died about five months after his marriage, April 2, 1502, in the 17th year of his age; and some time after, the king created Henry his second son prince of Wales, who, upon his father's death, succeeded to the crown. In 1503, Elizabeth, Henry's queen, died. At this time, the king grievously oppressed his subjects, by means of two infamous ministers, Empson and Dudley, two lawyers. The avarice of Henry put him on projecting the marriage of Catharine, his son Arthur's widow, with his other son Henry, rather than part with that princess's dowry, which was 200,000 crowns of gold; and a dispensation was obtained from the pope; so Henry married his brother's widow, though the marriage was not consummated till after the king came to the crown. The king's eldest daughter Margaret was about the same time married to James IV. king of Scotland; from her descended our king James I. King Henry, finding he drew near his end, granted a general pardon, and ordered by his will, that his successor should make good what his ministers had unjustly extorted from the people. He died at Richmond, April 22, 1509, in the 52d year of his age, and 24th of his reign. Henry was tall, straight, and well shaped, though slender; of a grave aspect and saturnine complexion; austere in address, and reserved in conversation, except when he had a favourite point to carry; and then he could fawn, flatter, and practise all the arts of insinuation. He inherited a natural fund of sagacity, which was improved by study and experience; nor was he deficient in personal bravery, or political courage. He was cool, close, cunning, dark, distrustful, and designing; and of all the princes who sat upon the English throne, the most sordid, selfish, and ignoble. The nobility he excluded entirely from the administration of public affairs, and employed clergymen and lawyers, who, as they had no interest in the nation, and depended upon his favour, were more obsequious to his will, and ready to concur in all his arbitrary measures. At the same time it must be owned he was a wise legislator, chaste, temperate, assiduous in the exercise of religious duties, decent in his deportment, and exact in the administration of justice, when his own private interest was not concerned; though he frequently used religion and justice as cloaks for perfidy and oppression. In this reign was built a large ship of war called the *Great Harry*, which cost 14,000*l*. This was properly speaking the first ship in the English navy. Before this period, when the king wanted a fleet, he had no other expedient than to hire ships from the merchants.

HENRY VIII. succeeded his father Henry VII. at the age of 19 years, on April 22, 1509, and in his person united the two houses of Lancaster and York. At the beginning of his reign he made an example of those two hated ministers, Empson and Dudley; but, as it was difficult to condemn them without straining a point, with so much nicety had they acted their villany, though they had been condemned and sentenced to die for conspiring against the king and state, an act of attainder passed at the meeting of the parliament against them, and they were beheaded on Tower-hill. The king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, relict of his brother Arthur, was solemnized the beginning of June, as was the coronation of both king and queen on the 24th of the same month. About this time, Fox, bishop of Winchester, introduced to court Thomas Wolsey, a clergyman, as a fit person to serve the king. Though Henry had just concluded a new treaty of alliance with Lewis XII. yet he was drawn into a war, under pretence of the recovery of Guienne, by pope Julius II. and Ferdinand the Catholic, king of Arragon, the queen's father; though his mind was chiefly bent on his pleasures, in which he was so extravagant, that he squandered away 1,800,000*l*. which his father had with so much anxiety hoarded up. This war was opposed by some of the council, and one of them expressed himself to this purpose—"Let us leave off our attempts against the terra firma; the natural situation of islands seems not to sort with contests of that kind: England is alone a just empire;

or, when we enlarge ourselves, let it be that way we can, and to which, it seems, the eternal Providence has destined us; and that is by sea." By the treaty concluded 1511, Henry was to send over 6000 men; and Ferdinand, for the same purpose, obliged himself to furnish 500 men at arms, 1500 light horse, and 4000 foot; though they never effected any thing further than giving Ferdinand an opportunity of conquering Navarre, and keeping the French out of Italy. Henry, though he saw how he had been imposed on, yet he suffered himself to be drawn into a second league against France, by the pope, the emperor Maximilian, and king Ferdinand, who all had their separate views, and made use of Henry to bring them about. Having sent the best part of his troops over to Calais before him, he arrived there on June 30, 1513, and returned to England in October, having made a successful campaign. While Henry was abroad, James IV. of Scotland, broke through all his alliances with him, and invaded Northumberland with an army of 60,000 men, taking Norham castle, and several other places. The earl of Surry, with 26,000 men, engaged the Scots army at Flodden, Sept. 9, and, after a most bloody and obstinate battle, in which several thousands were killed on both sides, obtained a complete victory. The Scotch king was never seen after the battle, so that doubtless he fell in it. Among the slain were also one Scotch archbishop, two bishops, four abbots, and 17 barons; whereas the English lost not one person of note. In 1514, Thomas Wolsey, then prime minister, was made archbishop of York; and, some time after, Leo X. sent him a cardinal's hat. In August, 1514, a treaty of peace was concluded between Lewis XII. and king Henry, one article of which was, the marriage of Lewis with the princess Mary, which accordingly was solemnized at Abbeville in October. Lewis dying in less than three months after the marriage, about two months after the queen dowager took for her second husband Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. On February 11, 1516, queen Catharine was delivered of a princess, named Mary, who was afterwards queen of England. In 1517, the sweating sickness raged again in England more violently than at the beginning of the last reign. At this time Luther began to write against indulgences. In 1521, Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was beheaded; he was the last high constable of England. The same year Henry wrote a book against Luther, *Of the seven Sacraments, &c.* It was presented to pope Leo X. in full consistory, who, for this service done the church, bestowed on Henry and his successors the title of *Defender of the Faith.* This title being afterwards confirmed by parliament, the kings of England have borne it ever since. The same year was remarkable for the invention of muskets. Henry having entered into an alliance with France, Wolsey, (without troubling the parliament) issued out orders in the king's name, for levying a sixth part upon the goods and estates of the laity, and a fourth upon those of the clergy. This threw the whole nation into a ferment, and had like to have raised a rebellion; upon which the king disavowed the orders, and left the whole blame to fall on the cardinal. In 1530, cardinal Wolsey was arrested by the earl of Northumberland, for high treason, and died as they were conducting him to London. Toward the end of the year 1532, the king privately married Ann Boleyn; and the next year, 1533, an act was passed, forbidding all appeals to Rome, on pain of incurring a premunire. The king's marriage with Boleyn was made public: and Dr. Cranmer, having been made archbishop of Canterbury upon the death of archbishop Warham, the judgment of the convocation of both provinces having been first obtained, pronounced the sentence of divorce between king Henry and Catharine of Arragon, on May 23, and confirmed his second marriage; which done, the new queen was crowned on June 1. Catharine died in 1536. The pope published a sentence declaring Henry's marriage with Catharine good and lawful, requiring him to take her again, and denouncing censures in case of a refusal; in return to which, when the parliament met, the beginning of the year 1534, an act was passed for abolishing the pope's power in England, with Peterpence, procurations, delegations, expedition of bulls, and dispensations coming from the court of Rome. The same act declared the king's marriage with Catharine null and void, and his marriage with Ann Boleyn valid, settling the succession of the crown upon their issue. In the next session the parliament confirmed the king's title of Supreme Head of the Church, and passed several other acts against the pope. And shortly after a proclamation was issued out against giving the bishop of Rome the name of Pope, and for erasing it out of all books, that, if possible, no remembrance of it might remain. Pope Clement VII. died during this rupture, and was succeeded by Paul III. In 1535, the king ordered a general visitation of the religious houses, and Cromwell was appointed visitor-general; and shocking scenes of debauchery, lewdness, and impiety, were discovered, as well as the frauds made use of in respect to relics and images to impose on the deluded people; which ended in their suppression. Great quantities of these images, together with the pretended relics of saints, were publicly burnt by the king's order; and, among the rest, the bones of Thomas Becket, whose costly shrine was seized for the king's use. The number of monasteries suppressed from first to last were 643, together with 90 colleges, 2374 chantries, 3 chapels, and 110 hospitals. Their yearly value, as given in before the suppression, when the rents were low, because the fines upon the leases were high, was 152,517*l.* but their real value was supposed to be above a million. Besides this, the plate, furniture, and other effects, were of a prodigious value, which all fell into the king's hands. King Henry allowed small pensions to several of the abbots, monks, and nuns, sold the abbey lands to his subjects at easy rates, and applied part of the revenue of these houses towards founding the new bishopries of Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, Oxford, Bristol, and Westminster, which last ceased to be a bishopric after its first bishop. The order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem was soon after entirely suppressed. The king had been married to Ann Boleyn but about three years, when he began to be jealous of her, which ended in her ruin. At the same time he was in love with Jane Seymour, which doubtless made him more willing to entertain disadvantageous thoughts of the queen; and the popish party might possibly take advantage of the disposition the king was in, to complete her destruction. However, she was accused of a criminal familiarity with her own brother the earl of Rochford, and four of her domestics, who were all executed, and, after all, the queen was beheaded on the Green within the Tower, on May 19, 1536. The very next day the king married Jane Seymour, who bore him prince Edward, his successor; but his birth, in the following year, cost the queen her life. Queen Anne's marriage was annulled on pretence of a pre-contract with the lord Percy; and her daughter Elizabeth, as well as Mary, the daughter of Catharine, were illegitimated by act of parliament. In 1539, by the counsels of Gardiner and others of the popish party, an act passed in parliament, which made it burning or hanging for any one to deny transubstantiation, to maintain the necessity of communion of both kinds, that it was lawful for priests to marry, that vows of chastity may be broken, that private masses are unprofitable, or that auricular confession

is not necessary to salvation. This act was deservedly called the bloody act. In January 1540, the king married Anne, sister to the duke of Cleves. He disliked her at first sight, swearing they had brought him over a Flanders mare: but for political reasons he married her. But his aversion to her continuing, he got himself divorced from her in about six months after. Cromwell had the chief hand in this match, and the king never forgave him for it, though he afterwards created him earl of Essex. He did not enjoy this new title long; for the popish party, taking advantage of the king's displeasure towards him, found means to work his ruin. He was accused of high treason by the duke of Norfolk, attainted in parliament before the divorce, and lost his head on a scaffold, July 28. On August 8, the king's marriage with Catharine Howard was declared void. She was accused of lewdness and adultery upon much better evidence than Anne Boleyn, and was condemned by act of parliament, and beheaded on Tower-hill, February 12, 1542. The lady Rochford, one of her accomplices, who had accused her husband, the lord Rochford, of a criminal commerce with his sister Anne Boleyn, was beheaded with her. Derham, Mannock, and Culpepper, who confessed they had lain with the queen, were also executed. The same year, 1542, Ireland was erected into a kingdom; from which time our kings were styled kings of Ireland, whereas before they had only the title of lords of Ireland. In July 1543, the king took to his sixth wife the lady Catharine Parr, relict of Nevil lord Latimer. She was a great friend to the reformed. King Henry having entered into a league with the emperor against France, passed over to France, and took Bologne, Sept. 14, 1544. This war continued, without much success on either side, till 1546, when a treaty of peace was concluded June 7. King Henry died January 29, 1547, in the 56th year of his age, and 38th of his reign, and was buried at Windsor. He built St. James's palace in the 28th year of his reign; and some time before instituted the college of physicians. Henry VIII. before he became corpulent, was a prince of a goodly personage, and commanding aspect, rather imperious than dignified. He excelled in all the exercises of youth, and possessed a good understanding, which was not much improved by the nature of his education. Instead of learning that philosophy which opens the mind, and extends the qualities of the heart, he was confined to the study of gloomy and scholastic disquisitions, which served to cramp the ideas, and pervert the faculties of reason, qualifying him for the disputant of a cloister, rather than the lawgiver of a people. In the first year of his reign, his pride and vanity seemed to domineer over all his other passions; though from the beginning he was impetuous, headstrong, impatient of contradiction and advice. He was rash, arrogant, prodigal, vain-glorious, pedantic, and superstitious. He delighted in pomp and pageantry, the baubles of a weak mind. His passions, soothed by adulation, rejected all restraint; and as he was an utter stranger to all the finer feelings of the soul, he gratified them at the expence of justice and humanity, without remorse or compunction. He wrested the supremacy from the bishop of Rome, partly on conscientious motives, and partly for reasons of state and convenience. He suppressed the monasteries, in order to supply his extravagance with their spoils; but he would not have made those acquisitions so easily, had they not been productive of advantage to his nobility, and agreeable to the nation in general. He was frequently at war; but the greatest conquest he obtained was over his own parliament and people. Religious disputes had divided them into two factions. He was rapacious, arbitrary, froward, fretful, and so cruel, that he seemed to delight in the blood of his subjects. He never betrayed the least symptoms of any tenderness in his disposition; and seemed to live in defiance of censure, whether ecclesiastical or secular: he died in apprehension of futurity, and was buried at Windsor with idle processions and childish pageantry, which in those days passed for real taste and magnificence.

HENSFEET, *s.* the hedge of fumitory.

HEPATIC, or HEPATICAL, [*hepaticus*, Lat. from ἧπαρ, Gr.] belonging to, or situated in the liver. *Hepatic air*, is a permanently elastic fluid, of a very disagreeable odour, somewhat like that of rotten eggs, obtained from combinations of sulphur with earths, alkalies, metals, &c.

HEPS, or HIPS, *s.* the berries of the dog-rose briar.

HEPTACAPSULAR, *a.* [from ἑπτὰ, Gr. and *capsular*] having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON, *s.* [ἑπτά and γωνία, Gr.] a figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, *a.* [from ἑπτά and γωνία, Gr.] having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY, *s.* [ἑπτά and ἀρχὴ, Gr.] a government in which seven persons rule independent of each other. The Saxon heptarchy included all England, which was divided into seven petty kingdoms, viz. those of Kent, the South Saxons, West Saxons, East Saxons, Northumberland, East Angles, and Mercia.

HER, *pron.* belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman; the oblique case of *she*.

HERACLIDÆ, *s.* [Gr.] descendants, or rather priests and devotees of Hercules. In Chronology, *the Return of the* HERACLIDÆ *into Peloponnesus*, forms a celebrated epocha, which constitutes the beginning of profane history; all the time preceding that period being accounted fabulous. It happened in the year of the world 2862; 100 years after they had been expelled, and 80 after the destruction of Troy.

HERALD, *s.* [Teut.] an officer who registers genealogies, adjusts and paints coat armour, and regulates funerals. An officer at arms, whose business it is to declare war, to proclaim peace, to marshal all the solemnity at a coronation, christening, marriage, and funeral of princes, to emblazon and examine coats of arms, &c. *Heralds* were formerly held in much greater esteem than at present, and were created and christened by the king, who, pouring wine from a gold cup upon their head, gave them the herald-name; but this is now done by the earl-marshal. They could not arrive at the dignity of *Herald*, without having been seven years pursuivant; nor quit the office of *Herald*, but to be made king at arms. The three chief *Heralds* are called *Kings at Arms*, the principal of which is called *Garter;* the next is *Clarencieux;* and the third *Norroy;* the two last are also called *Provincial Heralds*. Besides these, there are six *inferior Heralds*, viz. York, Lancaster, Somerset, Chester, Richmond, and Windsor; to which, on the coming of king George I. to the crown, a new *Herald* styled *Hanover Herald;* and another styled *Gloucester King at Arms*. The kings at arms, the *Heralds*, and the four pursuivants, are a college or corporation, by a charter granted by Richard III. and have several privileges, as freedom from subsidies, tolls, &c. Figuratively, a forerunner; omen, or token of something future.

To HERALD, *v. a.* to introduce as by a herald. Not in use.

HERALDIC, *a.* relating to heraldry.

HERALDRY, *s.* [*heraulderie*, Fr.] the art of armoury and blazoning, which comprehends the knowledge of what relates to solemn cavalcades and ceremonies of coronations, instalments, the creation of peers, nuptials, funerals, &c. Also, whatever relates to the bearing of arms, assigning those that belong to all persons, regulating their right and prece-

dencies in point of honour, and restraining those who have not a just claim from bearing coats of arms that do not belong to them. See BLAZONING, ARMS, SHIELD, BEARING, &c.

HERB, *s.* [*herba*, Lat. *herbe*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass or hemlock. In Cookery, a plant whose leaves are chiefly used; as sage or mint. SYNON. A *plant* is any vegetable production arising from seed, but seems confined to such as are not very large. *Herbs* are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have no woody substance.

HERBA'CEOUS, *a.* [*herbaceus*, Lat.] belonging to, or having the properties of herbs. Feeding on vegetables.

HE'RBAGE, *s.* [*herbage*, Fr.] a collective or general term applied to several sorts of herbs; grass, or pasture. In Law, the tithe or right of pasture.

HE'RBAL, *s.* a book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

HE'RBALIST, *s.* a person skilled in plants.

HE'RBARIST, *s.* [*herbarius*, Lat.] one skilled in herbs.

HE'RBELET, [diminutive of herb] a small herb.

HERBE'SCENT, *a.* [*herbescens*, Lat.] growing into herbs.

HE'RBID, *a.* [*herbidus*, Lat.] covered with herbs.

HE'RBOUS, *a.* [*herbosus*, Lat.] abounding in herbs.

HE'RBULENT, *a.* [from *herbula*, Lat.] containing herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN, *s.* a woman who sells herbs.

HE'RBY, *a.* partaking of the nature of herbs.

HERCULA'NEUM, an ancient city of Italy, near Naples, totally destroyed by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, in the reign of the emperor Titus. In the years 1639 and 1711, upon digging in these parts, something of this city was discovered. In 1738 fresh attempts were made, and since that time a prodigious number of monuments of every kind have been discovered, such as paintings, statues, bustoes furniture, utensils, &c. The situation was near where Portici now stands.

HERCULE'AN, *a.* a term applied to that which requires much strength, labour, and difficulty to perform; of extraordinary strength, like Hercules; large; massy.

HE'RCULES, a fabulous hero, the reputed son of Jupiter by Alcmena, born at Thebes, in Bœotia. By the envy of Juno he narrowly escaped death; for she sent two serpents to destroy him in his cradle, but he overcame and killed them. The wrath of the goddess pursued him through life; and she made him subject to Eurystheus, king of Messenia, usurper of the throne he ought to have enjoyed. This tyrant assigned him various dangerous undertakings, in the hope that he would perish in the execution; but he came off victorious, and they are commonly called the "twelve labours of Hercules." They were as follows: 1. He overcame the lion of Nemæa, whose skin he wore continually afterwards; for which reason, painters, sculptors, &c. commonly represent him so dressed. 2. He destroyed the hydra, or monster with seven heads. 3. He conquered the Erymanthean boar. 4. He caught a hind with golden horns and brazen hoofs, in the forest of Parthenia, after a year's hunting. 5. He destroyed the harpies. 6. He subdued the Amazons, took their queen's girdle, and obliged her to marry his friend Theseus. 7. He cleansed Augea's stable. 8. He overcame the Cretan bull, Pasiphaë's gallant, who vomited fire. 9. He killed Diomede, and his horses, which he had fed with men's flesh. 10. He subdued the Spanish Geryon, and carried away his flock. 11. He took away the golden apples from the garden of Hesperides, and killed the dragon that watched them. 12. He brought Cerberus, the three-headed dog, from hell. In addition to these exploits he conquered the Centaurs, crushed Antheus to death between his arms, bore the heavens on his shoulders, to relieve Atlas, &c. After death, he was taken into the number of the gods, and married Hebe, the goddess of Youth. The ancients moralize this fable thus: By Hercules (they say) the strength of reason and philosophy is meant, which subdues and conquers our irregular passions; and his marriage intimates that great and noble actions are always fresh blooming in the memory of all, being transmitted in the histories of their times to the latest posterity.

HE'RCULES-PILLARS, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the straits of Gibraltar; namely, Calpe on the side of Europe, and Avila on that of Africa.

HERD, *s.* [*heord*, Sax.] a number or multitude of beasts, generally applied to black cattle; *flocks* being applied to sheep. A company of men, in contempt or detestation. A keeper of cattle, or herdsman, from *hyrd*, Sax. hence *goatherd* and *sheep-herd*, by contraction *shepherd*.

To HERD, *v. n.* to gather together in multitudes, or companies, applied both to men and beasts; to associate, or mix in any company.

HE'RDGROOM, *s.* a keeper of herds.

HE'RDMAN, or HE'RDSMAN, *s.* one employed in tending cattle; formerly, an owner of herds. See HERD.

HERE, *ad.* [*her*, Sax. *hier*, Belg.] the place where a person is present. This place, applied to situation. The present state, opposed to a future one. Joined with *there*, it implies, no certain place. "'Tis neither *here* nor there." *Shak.* It is also used in making an offer or attempt; as "*Here*'s for earnest;" and vulgarly in drinking a health; as "*Here*'s to you."

HEREABOUTS, *ad.* near this place.

HERE'AFTER, *ad.* after the present time. Substantively, a future state. "Points out an *hereafter*." *Addis.*

HEREAT, *ad.* at this.

HEREBY', *ad.* by this; by this means.

HERE'DITABLE, *a.* [from *hæres*, Lat.] that may be enjoyed by right of inheritance; capable of being inherited.

HE'REDITAMENT, *s.* [*hæredium*, Lat.] in Law, an inheritance, or estate descending by inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY, *ad.* by inheritance.

HERE'DITARY, *a.* [*hæreditarius*, Lat.] possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

HE'REFORD, the capital city of Herefordshire, with three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is pleasantly and commodiously seated among delightful meadows and rich corn-fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had also a castle, which has been long destroyed. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. Its free-school is endowed with some exhibitions at each of the universities. The chief manufacture is gloves, many of which are sent to London. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and a sword-bearer. The streets are broad and paved; and it is 28 miles W. by N. of Gloucester, and 135 W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Population 10,280.

HE'REFORDSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and bounded on the E. by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, on the W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the N. by Shropshire, and on the S. by Monmouthshire. It contains 220 parishes, one city, and 7 market-towns, which now send seven members to parliament, besides the three for the county. The number of inhabitants is 110,976. The principal rivers are the Wye, which runs through the county, the Munnow, the Lug, the Arrow, the Frome, the Horkney, and other lesser streams. The air is very good, and the soil fertile, especially in the vales. That part

towards Wales is hilly, and well stocked with flocks of sheep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cider. The capital town is Hereford.

HEREIN, *ad.* in this; in this case, sense, or respect.

HEREINTO, *ad.* into this.

HEREMITICAL, *a.* [more properly *eremitical*; from ἔρημος, Gr.] solitary; suitable to an hermit.

HEREOF, *ad.* from hence; from this; of this.

HEREON, or HEREUPON, *ad.* upon this.

HEREOUT, *ad.* out of this place.

HERESIARCH, *s.* [αἵρεσις and ἀρχὴ, Gr.] a leader, inventor, chief, or head, of a heresy.

HERESY, *s.* [αἵρεσις, Gr.] used in a good sense, it implies a sect or collection of persons holding the same opinion: in this sense it is used in the original, *Acts*, xxiv. 14. In a bad sense, it implies a sect or number of persons separating from, and opposing the doctrine of, the catholic and orthodox church; in this sense it is used by *St. Paul*, 1 *Cor.* xi. 19. *Gal.* v. 20. and elsewhere.

HERETIC, *s.* [from αἱρετικὸς, G.] one who propagates his private opinions, in opposition to the Catholic church. In a light sense, any one whose opinion is erroneous.

HERETICAL, *a.* containing heresy.

HERETICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a heretic; with heresy; contrary to the true sense of the Scriptures.

HERETO', or HEREUNTO', *ad.* to this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE, *ad.* before the present time; formerly.

HEREWITH, *ad.* with this.

HERIOT, *s.* [*heregild*, Sax.] in Law, a fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, generally the best thing in the landholder's possession; usually a beast.

HERITABLE, *a.* [from *hæres*, Lat.] in Law, that may be inherited; capable of inheritance.

HERITAGE, *s.* [*heritage*, Fr.] an inheritance; an estate descending by right of inheritance; an estate. In Divinity, the peculiar chosen people of the Deity.

HERMAPHRODITE, *s.* [from Ἑρμῆς and Ἀφροδίτη, the Greek names of Mercury and Venus] an animal in which both sexes are united.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, *a.* partaking of both sexes.

HERMETIC, or HERMETICAL, *a.* [*hermetique*, Fr. from Ἑρμῆς, the Greek name of Mercury, who was imagined to be the inventor of chemistry] chemical.

HERMETICALLY, *ad.* in a chemical manner, or for the purpose of Chemistry. A glass or vessel *hermetically sealed*, has its mouth or neck closed in such a manner, that even the most subtile spirit cannot transpire.

HERMIT, *s.* [ἐρμίτης, G.] a person who lives in a desert, or at a distance from society, for the sake of contemplation or devotion.

HERMITAGE, *s.* [*hermitage*, Fr.] the cell, cot, or dwelling of a hermit.

HERMITESS, *s.* a woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL, *a.* like a hermit; suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL, *s.* [Ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος, Gr.] a medicinal root of a determinate and regular figure, and representing the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. It comes from Egypt and Syria, and was formerly used as a gentle cathartic.

HERN, *s.* contracted from HERON, which see.

HERNHUTHERS, *s.* a sect of Christians, named also Moravians and United Brethren.

HERNIA, *s.* [Lat.] in Medicine, a kind of rupture.

HERO, *s.* [ἥρως, Gr. *heros*, Lat.] a man eminent for bravery; or of distinguished merit, abilities, or virtues; the chief person in an epic poem, or historic painting.

HERO'IC, or HERO'ICAL, *a.* like a hero; noble; magnanimous; intrepid; performed under great disadvantages, and arguing remarkable courage and abilities.

HERO'ICALLY, *ad.* like a hero; magnanimously.

HE'ROINE, *s.* [*héroïne*, Fr. ἡρωΐνη or ἡρώνη, Gr.] a female of extraordinary virtues and bravery; a female chief in an epic poem, or historic painting.

HE'ROISM, *s.* [*héroïsme*, Fr.] the qualities of a hero; restrained sometimes to courage or intrepidity.

HE'RON, *s.* [*héron*, Fr.] a bird with long slender legs, that feeds on fish. Commonly pronounced and written *hern*.

HE'RONRY, *s.* a place where herons breed.

HE'RONSHAW, or HE'RNSHAW, *s.* a heron.

HE'RPES, *s.* [ἕρπης, Gr.] a cutaneous heat or inflammation, divided into the *herpes miliaris*, which appears like millet-seed upon the skin, and the *herpes exedens*, more corrosive, attended with ruddy itching pustules, which in time ulcerate the parts.

HE'RRING, *s.* [*hering*, Sax.] a small salt-water fish, coming in incredible shoals from Shetland, from thence to Scotland, and so gradually round our island. A *white herring* is that which is salted and pickled; a *red herring*, that which is salted and dried in smoke.

HERSCHEL, *s.* a planet, see GLORGIUM SIDUS.

HERSE, *s.* [See HEARSE] in Fortification, a lattice or portcullis in form of a harrow, beset with iron spikes, usually hung by a rope, to be let down in case of a surprise, or when the outer gate has been broken by a petard.

HERSELF, the female personal pronoun, whereby a woman is spoken of as distinguished from others of her sex.

HERTFORD, see HARTFORD.

HE'SITANCY, *s.* [*hæsitantia*, Lat.] a pause from speaking or acting, arising from an impediment of speech, doubt, or want of resolution; uncertainty; suspense; dubiousness.

To HE'SITATE, *v. n.* [*hæsito*, Lat.] to pause, or cease from action or speaking for want of resolution; to delay; to be in doubt; to make a difficulty.

HESITATION, *s.* [*hæsitatio*, Lat.] a pause or delay arising from doubt or suspicion; a scruple; an intermission of speech, owing to some natural impediment.

HE'SPER, *s.* [Εσπερος, Gr. *Hesperus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the planet Venus, when she sets after the sun.

HESPERIDES, in Antiquity, the fabulous daughters of Hesperus, brother of Atlas, who kept a garden full of golden apples, guarded by a dragon; till Hercules, having laid the dragon asleep, stole away the fruit.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the N. by the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick; on the E. by Thuringia; on the S. by Fulda and Wetteravia; and on the W. by the duchy of Westphalia and county of Waldeck. It is divided into the Upper and Lower: the latter, which is the N. part, lies on the rivers Werra, Fulda, Schwalm, Diemel, and Weser, and is subject to Hesse Cassel; and the former, or the S. part, lies on the Lhan, and belongs principally to Hesse Darmstadt. The house of Hesse is divided into four branches, namely, Cassel, Homberg, Darmstadt, and Rhinfels; Darmstadt has the title of Grand Duke, each of the others has the rank of Landgrave. The princes of Hesse Cassel are Calvinists; of Hesse Darmstadt, Lutherans; and the remaining two, which are branches of the second, are Hesse Rhinfels, Catholics; and Hesse Homberg, Calvinists. This country, which is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, is surrounded by woods and mountains, the latter containing mines of iron and copper; in the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures; and there is plenty of

all sorts of fruits and honey. Hops are likewise cultivated, which serve to make excellent beer; and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which wine is made.

HEST, *s.* [*hæst*, Sax.] the command, precept, law, or order of a superior. Used only in poetry.

HETEROCLITE, *s.* [*heteroclitum*, Lat. from ἕτερος and κλίνω, Gr.] a noun varying from the common forms of declension. Figuratively, any person or thing deviating from the common rule or standard.

HETEROCLITICAL, *a.* deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, *a.* [from ἕτερος and δόξα, Gr.] contrary to the established opinion; opposed to *orthodox*.

HETERODOX, *s.* a peculiar opinion.

HETEROGE'NEAL, *a.* [from ἕτερος and γένος, Gr.] of a different nature, kind, or quality; dissimilar.

HETEROGENEITY, *s.* [*hétérogenéité*, Fr.] opposition of nature; contrariety or difference of qualities.

HETEROGE'NEOUS, (the *g* in this word and all its derivatives, is sounded soft) *a.* of a different kind; contrary, dissimilar, or different, in properties or nature.

HETERO'SCIANS, *s.* [from ἕτερος, and σκία, Gr.] in Geography, those whose shadows, at noon-day, are always projected or directed the same way; such are those who live in the temperate zones, the shadows of those within the northern tropic falling always north, as the shadows of those residing within the southern tropic fall always to the south. In its primary sense it denotes those inhabitants of the earth, who have their shadows projected *different* ways from each other: in this sense, we, who inhabit the north temperate zone, are *heteroscians* to those who inhabit the south temperate zone.

To HEW, *v. a.* [part. *hewn* or *hewed*; *heawan*, Sax.] to cut by force with an edged instrument; to hack; to chop; to fell, form, or shape, with an axe.

HE'WER, *s.* one who cuts wood or stone. A quarrier, in sacred writ.

HEXAGON, *s.* [*hexagone*, Fr. ἕξ and γωνία, Gr.] a figure containing six sides or angles.

HEXA'GONAL, *a.* having six sides or corners.

HEXA'GONY, *s.* a figure of six angles.

HEXA'METER, *s.* [ἕξ and μέτρον, Gr.] a verse of six feet.

HEXA'NGULAR, *a.* [from ἕξ, Gr. and *angularis*, Lat.] having six angles or corners.

HE'XAPOD, *s.* [ἕξ and πῶς or ποὺς, Gr.] an animal with six feet.

HEXA'STICK, or HEXA'STICH, *s.* [ἕξ and στίχος, Gr.] a poem consisting of six lines or verses.

HE'XHAM, a town of Northumberland with a population of 6042 inhabitants, and a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey and church, one of which is now decayed, and a great part of the other was pulled down by the Scots. It has a trade in leather, shoes, and gloves; and is 284 miles N. N. W. of London. Near this town, in 1463, was fought a celebrated battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were defeated, and Queen Margaret fled with her son, the prince of Wales, to the neighbouring woods, where she was protected by a robber, till she found an opportunity of getting over to the continent.

HEY, *interj.* [from *high*] a word used to express sudden or mutual encouragement; an expression of joy.

HE'Y-DAY, *interj.* [for *high day*] an expression of frolic, or joy, and sometimes of surprise and wonder.

HE'Y-HO, *interj.* See HEIGH-HO.

HE'YDON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a river which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, on account of the neighbourhood of Hull. It was disfranchised by the reform bill; and is 181 miles N. by W. of London. Population 1080.

HE'YTESBURY, a borough of Wiltshire, disfranchised by the reform bill in 1832. It is seated on the Willy, 20 miles W. N. W. of Salisbury, and 92 W. by S. of London. Its market is disused. Population 1412.

HIATION, *s.* [*hiatio*, Lat.] the act of gaping. Seldom used.

HIA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] an aperture or breach; the opening of the mouth by pronouncing one word ending, and another beginning with, a vowel. In Grammar, a fault in composing, arising from the use of two words together, the former of which ends, and the latter begins with, a vowel. In Manuscripts, a gap or defect in the copy.

HIBE'RNAL, *a.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] relating to the winter.

HIBE'RNIA, an ancient name of Ireland.

HIBE'RNIAN, *a.* [from *Hibernia*, Lat.] belonging to Ireland. Substantively, a native or inhabitant of Ireland.

HI'CCOUGH, hickup, *s.* [*hoquet*, Fr. *hicken*, Dan.] a convulsive, interrupted, and uneasy motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent, made in drawing in the breath, whereby the muscle, retiring impetuously downwards, impels the other parts beneath it, and is accompanied with a sonorous explosion of the air through the mouth.

To HI'CCOUGH, *v. n.* to sob or make a noise from a convulsive or spasmodic concussion of the diaphragm.

HI'CKWALL, or HI'CKWAY, *s.* a sort of bird; a kind of small woodpecker.

HID, HI'DDEN, the part. pass. of HIDE.

To HIDE, *v. a.* [preter. *hid*; *hidan*, Sax.] to conceal, or withdraw from a person's sight or knowledge.

HIDE, *s.* [*haude*, Belg.] the skin of any brute, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt. *Hide of land*, such a quantity of land as might be ploughed with one plough within the compass of a year, or as would maintain a family; some call it 60, some 80, and some 100 acres.

HI'DEBOUND, *a.* in Farriery, applied to a horse, when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that it cannot be pulled or loosened. In Botany, applied to trees, when the bark will not give way to the growth. Harsh; reserved; untractable. Figuratively, niggardly; penurious.

HI'DEOUS, *a.* [*hideux*, Fr.] affecting with fear, terror, or horror; shocking; dreadful; terrific; horrible.

HI'DEOUSLY, *ad.* so as to frighten or shock.

HI'DEOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person or thing an object of terror; horribleness; terribleness.

HI'DER, *s.* one who conceals himself, or withdraws from sight.

To HIE, *v. a.* [*hiegan*, Sax.] to hasten or go in haste. Formerly it was used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. but is now scarcely ever used except in poetry.

HI'ERARCH, hi-er-ark, *s.* [ἱεράρχης, Gr.] the chief of a sacred order. Figuratively, the chief of any establishment.

HIERA'RCHICAL, hi-er-ar-ki-kal, *a.* belonging to the spiritual order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HI'ERARCHY, hi-e-rar-ky, *s.* [ἱεράρχία, Gr.] in Divinity, sacred government, or the order and subordination among the several ranks of angels; an ecclesiastical establishment.

HI'ERES, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of France, opposite the town of Hieres, in the department of Var. Three of them, namely, Porquerolles, Porteros, or Port Cross, and Bagueau, are inhabited; and the isle of Titan, or Levant, the largest of them, is capable of cultivation. They abound in medicinal plants. Between

these islands and the continent is the Road or Gulf of Hieres, affording an excellent and capacious shelter for large squadrons.

HI'ERES, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the skirts of a mountain, in a pleasant and fruitful country, in which are found the best fruits of France. During great part of the winter, the verdure of the country is as fine as in the spring, and, in many gardens, green pease may be gathered. Near the town are large salt-works; and a canal is cut from the salt lakes to the sea. It is 12 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 5. N. lon. 6. 20. E.

HIEROGLY'PH, or HIEROGLY'PHIC, *s.* [from *ἱερὸς, sacred*, and *γλύφω*, Gr. *to engrave* or *carve*, because originally carved on walls or obelisks] an emblem or picturesque representation of something. This, being the first method of writing, was generally understood by every one: but when characters were introduced instead of pictures, the meaning of hieroglyphics became at length unintelligible. Being made use of by the Egyptian priests to keep the mysteries of their religion from the knowledge of the vulgar, they were called *hieroglyphics*, or sacred characters.

HIEROGLY'PHIC, or HIEROGLY'PHICAL, *a.* [*hieroglyphique*, Fr.] emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY, *ad.* emblematically.

HIERO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *ἱερὸς* and *γράφω*, Gr.] holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT, *s.* [*ἱεροφάντης*, Gr.] one who teaches the rules of religion; a priest.

To HI'GGLE, *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, perhaps corrupted from *haggle*] to beat down the price of a thing in a bargain; to be long in agreeing on the price of a commodity: to sell provisions from door to door; this, according to Dr. Johnson, seems to be the original meaning.

HI'GGLEDY-PI'GGLEDY, *ad.* [a cant word corrupted from *higgle*, higglers carrying a huddle, or medley of provisions together] in a confused or disorderly manner.

HI'GGLER, *s.* one who sells provisions by retail from door to door.

HIGH, (pronounced *hi*: the *gh* in this word and all its derivatives and compounds being mute) *a.* [*heah*, Sax.] long upwards, or the distance of the top of a thing from the ground; as "The monument is 202 feet *high*." "The tower of St. Paul's, before it was consumed by fire, was 528 feet *high*, exclusive of a pole of copper, whereon was a cross 15½ feet *high*." Elevated in place. Raised above the earth, applied to the mind. Exalted, applied to rank, condition, or nature. Refined or sublime, applied to thoughts or sentiments. *High blood*, noble; above the vulgar. Violent, loud, or tempestuous, applied to wind. Ungovernable, turbulent, applied to the passions. Joined with *time*, complete, full, proper, or almost elapsed. Strong, hot, warm with spices, applied to food. Receding from the equator, or, towards the pole, applied to latitude. Capital, opposed to little or petty; as "*high* treason." Dear, or costing much, applied to price. *High* when used in Composition, has a great variety of meanings, but generally includes the idea of a great degree of any quality. *From high*, from above; from a superior region; from heaven. *On high*, aloft; above: into superior regions; into heaven.

HI'GHAM-FERRERS, a town of Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on an ascent, on the eastern banks of the river Nen; and sends one member to parliament. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and it has an alms-house for 12 men and 1 woman, with a good free-school. It is 25 miles E. S. E. of Coventry, and 65 N. N. W. of London. Population 965.

HI'GH-BLOWN, *a.* much puffed up.

HI'GH-BORN, *a.* of noble extraction.

HI'GH-BUILT, *a.* of a lofty structure; of great length upwards; covered with lofty buildings.

HI'GH COLOURED, *a.* deep or glaring in colour.

HI'GH-FED, *a.* pampered, or living on luxurious diet.

HI'GH-FLIER, *s.* one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HI'GH-FLOWN, *a.* elevated; proud; as "*High-flown* hopes." *Denham.* Turgid; extravagant; as, "A *high-flown* hyperbole." *L'Estrange.*

HI'GH-FLYING, *part.* extravagant in claims or opinions.

HI'GHGATE, a large populous hamlet, in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras, 4 miles N. by W. of London. It has its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London. An ancient practice long prevailed here, and is still occasionally resorted to, of swearing travellers and visitors on the horns. A pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought out for the party to hold, while a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that he will never eat brown bread when he can get white, and other things of the same kind, which is altered according to the sexes, with an allowance of adding to each article the words, "Except I like the other better." The whole being over, the juror kisses the horns, and pays a shilling for the oath. Highgate has a free-school, built by lord chief baron Cholmondeley, in 1562, which was enlarged in 1570 by Sandys, bishop of London, who also built the chapel, commonly called Highgate church.

HI'GHLAND, *s.* a place abounding in mountains.

HI'GHLANDERS, a people in the N. of Scotland, who inhabit the mountainous parts, and have long been remarkable for their particular dress, which some suppose to be like that of the ancient Romans. They are generally strong, able-bodied men, and make excellent soldiers. They were divided into several clans, each of which had a chief or head, and whom they generally followed in case of war, or even in a rebellion; but now this subordination is taken away by act of parliament, and attempts are making to introduce manufactures and trade among them.

HI'GHLY, *ad.* lofty, applied to place or situation. In a great degree; in a proud, arrogant, or ambitious manner.

HIGH-METTLED, *a.* proud, or ardent of spirit.

HIGH-MINDED, *a.* proud; arrogant.

HI'GHMOST, *a.* [an irregular word] highest; higher in situation than another; topmost.

HI'GHNESS, *s.* loftiness or distance from the surface of the earth; a title given to princes, formerly to kings. Dignity of nature; supremacy. Perfection too great to be comprehended, applied to the Deity.

HIGH-SPI'RITED, *a.* bold; daring; insolent.

HIGHT, *imp. verb*, was named; was called. Now obsolete, except in burlesque writing.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, *a.* extravagant in notions of politics.

HI'GH-RED, *a.* deeply red.

HIGH-STO'MACHED, *a.* obstinate; easily provoked; proud; lofty.

HI'GHWATER, *s.* the utmost flow, the greatest swell, or that state of the tide when it ceases to flow up.

HIGHWA'Y, *s.* a free passage for the king's subjects, and therefore called the *King's Highway*, though the freehold of the soil belongs to the lord of the manor, or the owner of the land. Those ways that lead from one tow-

to another, and such as are drift or cart ways, and are for all travellers in great roads, or that communicate with them, are *Highways* only; and, as to their reparation, are under the care of surveyors. "As the Romans always elevated their public roads above the circumjacent country, by a causeway of stone, or else by earth thrown up, such roads came to be called by the name which they have retained of the *highway*." *Blakeway.*

HI'GHWAYMAN, *s.* a robber that plunders on the public roads.

HI'GHWORTH, a town of Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a hill, in the midst of a rich plain, near the Vale of White-horse, 36 miles N. of Salisbury, and 77 W. of London. Population 3127.

HI'GH-WROUGHT, *a.* finished to great perfection; with great pains and labour.

HILA'RITY, *s.* [*hilaritas*, Lat.] gaiety; mirth.

HI'LARY, *s.* [*Hilarius*, a Roman saint] a term which begins in January, so called from the feast of St. Hilarius, celebrated about that time.

HI'LDING, *s.* a contemptible, cowardly fellow. A mean or worthless woman.

HILL, *s.* [*hil*, Sax.] an eminence, or elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILL MORTON, a town of Warwickshire, seated on a rivulet that comes from Creek in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Avon below Clifton, partly on a hill, and partly on moorish ground, whence its name, not far from Rugby, and 83 miles N. W of London. Market on Tuesday.

HI'LLOCK, *s.* a little hill.

HI'LLY, *a.* full of hills; unequal on the surface.

HILT, *s.* [*hilt*, Sax.] the handle of any instrument, but peculiarly of a sword.

HIM, *pron.* the oblique case of *he*, [from *him*, Sax.] the dative and ablative of *he* *Him* and *his*, though now only applied to males were formerly used as a neuter, as *he* still is, in the West of England.

HIMSELF, *pron.* [*hyssylfes*, Sax.] in the nominative, of the same signification as *he*, only more emphatical, and to distinguish the person it is applied to from any other. It is also used with a personal pronoun, by way of emphasis; as "He *himself*;" "God *himself* is with us." In the oblique cases it mostly has a reciprocal meaning; as, "He hid *himself*." With *by* prefixed, it signifies alone, unaccompanied; as, "He went by *himself*." Among ancient authors it is used instead of itself: "As high as heaven *himself*." *Shak.*

HIN, *s.* [Heb.] a Hebrew measure, containing about ten Winchester pints.

HI'NCKLEY, an ancient town of Leicestershire, governed by a mayor, containing two churches, one of which is large with a lofty spire, and about 750 houses, with a population of about 7,180 souls. From a high ground near the town, 50 churches may be seen, besides gentlemen's seats. It was formerly much larger, as the back-lanes between the orchards appear to have been once streets; and traces of its ancient castle and walls are still to be seen. It has a considerable manufacture of stockings; and is 12 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 99 N. N. W. of London. Market on Monday, and a noted fair on August 28.

HIND, *a.* [comparative *hinder*, superlative *hindmost; hyndan*, Sax.] backward, opposed to *fore.*

HIND, *s.* [*hinde*, Sax.] the female of a hart, stag, or red deer; the first year she is called a *calf*, the second a *hearse*, sometimes a *brocket's sister*, and the third a *hind.* A servant, from *hine*, Sax. A peasant; a boor, from *hineman*, Sax.

HI'NDBERRY, *s.* the raspberry bramble.

To HI'NDER, *v. a.* [*hindrian*, Sax.] to prevent; to delay; to stop or impede; to obstruct.

HI'NDER, *a.* [the comparative of HIND] that is placed backwards, or in a position contrary to that of the face.

HI'NDERANCE, *s.* obstruction; impediment.

HI'NDERER, *s.* any person or thing that prevents or stops any undertaking, or retards it by difficulties.

HI'NDERLING, *s.* a paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST, or more properly HI'NDMOST, *a.* [the proper superlative of HIND] the last in order; the farthest off in situation.

HI'NDON, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursday. It was disfranchised in 1832, and is 20 miles W. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London.

HI'NDOOS, the same with Gentoos, which see.

HI'NDOOSTAN, See INDIA.

HINGE, *s.* a joint, of iron or other metal, moving on a pivot, which fastens two pieces of board t gether, so as they may play backwards and forwards without being separated. Doors are, by means of this mechanism, so hung as to open and shut. Figuratively, a governing rule or principle. *To be off the hinges*, to be in a state of irregularity or disorder.

To HINGE, *v. a.* to furnish with, or hang upon hinges. Figuratively, to bend like a hinge.

HI'NGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday; 97 miles N. E. of London. Population 1539.

To HINT, *v. a.* [*enter*, Fr. according to Skinner] to bring to mind by slight allusion; to mention imperfectly; to drop a word, from which the hearer may trace out something not mentioned. To allude to, to touch slightly upon.

HINT, *s.* a faint notice; a remote allusion; an insinuation, by which a hearer may have a knowledge of what is not expressly mentioned; a suggestion; an intimation.

HIP, *s.* [*hype*, Sax.] the joint or fleshy part of the thigh. In Botany, the fruit of the briar or dog-rose; from *heopa*, Sax. In Medicine, a contraction of *hypochondriac.*

To HIP, *v. a.* to sprain or shoot the hip.

HIP, *interj.* a word used in calling to a person, in order to stop, or bring him towards one.

HI'PPISH, *a.* a corruption of HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HIPPOCE'NTAUR, *s.* [ἱπποκένταυρος, Gr.] a fabulous monster, half a horse and half a man.

HI'PPOCRASS, *s.* [Fr.] a medicated wine.

HI'PPOCRATES' SLEEVES, *s.* a woollen bag made in the form of a pyramid, by joining the two opposite corners of a square piece of flannel together; used in straining of syrups, wines, &c.

HI'PPOGRIFF, *s.* [ἵππος and γρὺψ, Gr.] a winged horse.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS, *s.* [ἵππος and ποταμὸς, Gr.] the river horse; an animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT, *a.* having the hip sprained or out of joint.

To HIRE, *v. a.* [*hyran*, Sax.] to procure a thing for a certain time, at a price agreed on; to engage a person to work a certain time; to do a particular service for a sum of money. Figuratively, to bribe or prevail on a person to do a thing for the sake of money, which he would not do otherwise.

HIRE, *s.* money paid for the use of a thing, or wages paid a person for labour and attendance.

HI'RELING, *s.* one who works for wages. In Scripture, a mercenary person, or one who has no other regard for him whom he serves, or the things he is entrusted with, but a mere prospect of lucre.

HI'RELING, *a.* serving for hire; mercenary; venal; acting merely for the sake of lucre.

HI'RER, *s.* one who pays money for the use of a thing, or engages the service of another for wages.

HI'RSUTE, *a.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] rough and rugged.

HIS, *pron. poss.* [*hys*, Sax.] this word is masculine, and shews that a thing belongs to the person mentioned before. It was formerly used, and in the West of England is still used in a neutral sense, instead of *its*.

To HISS, *v. n.* [*hissen*, Belg.] to make a noise resembling that of a serpent; to use with the highest degree of contempt; to explode or condemn a performance.

HISS, *s.* a noise made by forcing the breath through the teeth when shut; a noise made by a serpent, and some other animals; censure, or an expression of contempt and disapprobation, shewn by hissing.

HIST, *interj.* a word used to command silence.

HISTO'RIAN, *s.* [from *historicus*, Lat.] one who gives an account of facts and events; a writer of history.

HISTO'RIC, or HISTO'RICAL, *a.* [*historicus*, Lat.] containing or giving an account of facts or events; suitable or belonging to history.

HISTO'RICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of history; by way of narrative.

To HISTO'RIFY, *v. a.* to relate or record in history.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER, *s.* [ἱστοριογράφος, Gr.] a professed historian, or writer of history; a narrator.

HISTORIO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from ἱστορία and γράφω, Gr.] the art or employment of an historian.

HI'STORY, *s.* [ἱστορία, Gr. *historia*, Lat.] a narration or description of several transactions, actions, or events, of a state, king, or private person, delivered in the order in which they happened; a narration or relation. In Painting, it denotes a picture composed of divers figures, or persons, representing some transaction, either real or feigned. *Natural History*, is a description of the productions of nature, whether plants, animals, vegetables, rivers, &c.

HISTRIO'NIC, or HISTRIO'NICAL, *a.* [from *histrio*, Lat. *histrionique*, Fr.] befitting the stage; suitable to a player, belonging to the theatre; becoming a buffoon.

HISTRIO'NICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a player.

To HIT, *v. a.* [*hitte*, Dan. according to Junius] to strike with a blow; to touch a mark aimed at by a person at a distance; to attain; to reach a point, to strike a ruling passion; to mention a person's peculiar foible, used with *off*. To determine precisely; to pitch upon with labour. Neuterly, to clash, applied to two things which are made to touch each other. To chance luckily; to succeed; to light on.

HIT, *s.* a stroke; a chance; a fortuitous event; a discovery made by chance.

To HITCH, *v. n.* [*hiegan*, Sax.] to be caught as upon a hook; to move by jerks; to become entangled.

HI'TCHEL, *s.* [*heckel*, Teut.] the instrument with which flax is beaten and combed. See HATCHEL.

To HI'TCHEL, *v. a.* to beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHIN, formerly called *Hitchend*, a populous town of Hertfordshire, reckoned the second in the county, for number of streets, houses, and inhabitants, with a considerable market for wheat, malt, &c. on Tuesday. It is situated near a wood called Hitch, on the rivulet Hiz, (which drives two mills here, and runs to Ickleford,) 15 miles N. N. W. of Hartford, and 34 N. W. of London. Inhabitants, 5521.

HITHE, or *Hythe*, a borough in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, governed by a mayor. It had formerly 4 parishes, but now only one; and its harbour is choked up. There is a very remarkable pile of dry bones in this town, 28 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 8 high; they are preserved in a vault under the church, like books in a library, and consist of several thousand heads, arms, legs, thigh-bones, &c. some very gigantic; and appear, by an inscription, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons, killed in a battle near this place, prior to the Norman conquests. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dover, and 68 S. E. of London, and sends one member to parliament. Market on Saturday. Population 2287.

HITHE, *s.* [*hythe*, Sax.] a small port, haven, or wharf, for landing goods: hence *Queen-hithe*, *Lamb-hithe*, now corrupted to Lambeth.

HI'THER, *a.* nearer; towards this part.

HI'THER, *ad.* [*hither*, Sax.] to this place, including motion from some other; used in opposition to *thither*. *Hither and thither*, from this place to that. To this end, design, or argument; in this sense.

HI'THERMOST, *a.* [superlative of *hither*] nearest to us; nearest on this side.

HI'THERTO, *ad.* to this time; yet; not till this time; at every time till the present.

HI'THERWARD, or HI'THERWARDS, *ad.* [*hytherweard*, Sax.] this way; towards this place.

HIVE, *s.* [*hyfe*, Sax.] a small convenient house or lodging for bees, wherein they live and form their cells. Figuratively, the bees contained in a hive; a company.

To HIVE, *v. a.* to put into hives. Figuratively, to contain as in a hive; to receive, as to an habitation.

HI'VER, *s.* one who covers bees with hives.

HO, or HO'A, *interj.* [*eho!* Lat.] a sudden exclamation, to give notice of approach; or to fix attention.

HOAR, *a.* [*har*, Sax.] white; white with frost or age.

HOARD, *s.* [*hord*, Sax.] money or any thing else laid up in secret; a hidden heap or stock.

To HOARD, *v. a.* to lay up store; to lay up money in heaps and in secret. Neuterly, to make hoards.

HO'ARDER, *s.* one that heaps up treasure, and hides it.

HO'ARFROST, *s.* the congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass, or on the ground.

HO'ARHOUND, *s.* a plant, useful in rheums.

HO'ARINESS, *s.* the quality of appearing white; whiteness occasioned by age. Figuratively, old age.

HOARSE, *a.* [*has*, Sax. *heersch*, Belg.] having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HO'ARSELY, *ad.* speaking roughly, as with a cold; with a rough harsh voice or sound.

HO'ARSENESS, *s.* [*hasnesse*, Sax.] roughness of voice or sound; the harshness occasioned by a cold.

HO'ARY, *a.* [*harung*, Sax.] white, or whitish; white or grey with age or frost; mouldy; mossy; rusty.

To HO'BBLE, *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble*; *hubbelen*, or *hobben*, Belg.] to walk lamely or awkwardly; or with frequent hitches. To move roughly, or unevenly, applied to verse. Actively to embarrass; to perplex.

HO'BBLE, *s.* uneven, awkward gait. A difficulty.

HO'BBLINGLY, *ad.* with a halting or awkward gait.

HO'BBY, *s.* [*hobereau*, Fr. *hoppe*, Goth.] a species of hawk; a pacing horse; a stick hung with bells, &c. on which children get astride and ride. Figuratively, a stupid fellow. A favourite pursuit or object.

HO'BGOBLING, *s.* an elf, or chief among the goblins.

HO'BIT, *s.* a small mortar, for annoying an enemy at a distance with little bombs.

HO'BNAIL, *s.* a nail with a thick strong head, so called, because used in shoeing a hobby or little horse.

HO'BNAILED, *a.* covered with hobnails.

HO'BNOB, *ad.* [more properly HAB-NAB] at random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule.

HOCK, *s.* [the same with *Hough*; *hoh*, Sax.] the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the fore end or quarter of a flitch, or the less and bony end of a gammon of bacon. Old strong beer, wine, &c. particularly old strong Rhenish wine, so called from Hockheim on the Maine.

HO'CKHERB, *s.* a plant, the same with the mallows.

To HO'CKLE, *v. a.* to hamstring; to cut the sinews near the ham or hock. To mow stubble.

HO'CUS PO'CUS, *s.* legerdemain; juggle; cheat; slight of hand; a conjurer, or juggler. It may be a corruption of the words, *Hoc est corpus*, used by Roman Catholics at the consecration of the sacramental bread; or rather of *Ochus Bacchus*, a magician and dæmon of the Northern mythology.

HOD, *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] a kind of trough in which labourers carry mortar on their shoulders to bricklayers or masons.

HO'DDESDON, a town of Hartfordshire, near the river Lea, with a market on Thursday. It is a great thoroughfare on the north road, and is 4 miles S. E. of Hartford, and 17 N. by E. of London. Population 1615.

HO'DGE-PODGE, *s.* [*haché poché*, Fr.] a medley, or odd mixture of ingredients huddled or boiled together.

HODIE'RNAL, *a.* [*hodiernus*, Lat.] of to-day.

HO'DMAN, *s.* a labourer that carries mortar in a hod.

HOE, *s.* [*houwe*, Belg. *houe*, Fr.] an instrument used in cutting or scraping up the earth, with the blade at right angles to the handle.

To HOE, *v. a.* [*houer*, Fr. *houwen*, Belg.] to cut earth with a hoe; to weed with a hoe; to scrape earth over the roots of plants by means of a hoe.

HOG, *s.* [*hwch*, Brit.] a general name for a swine; a castrated boar. A sheep of one or two years old, from *hogetz*, Norm. Fr. a young wether sheep. Figuratively, a brutish, selfish, or greedy person. *To bring one's hogs to a fine market*, to be disappointed, or to take a great deal of pains for nothing.

HO'GCOTE, *s.* the same with HOGSTY, which see.

HO'GGISH, *a.* having the qualities of a hog. Figuratively, brutish; greedy; selfish.

HO'GGISHNESS, *s.* the quality in which a person resembles a hog; selfishness; greediness; or brutishness.

HOGH, *s.* [*hoogh*, Belg.] a hill or rising ground. Obsolete.

HO'GHERD, *s.* a keeper of hogs.

HO'GSHEAD, *s.* [*og shood*, Belg.] a measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons; a vessel or cask containing sixty-three gallons; any large cask.

HO'GSTY, *s.* the place in which swine are confined.

HOGUE, Cape La, the N. W. point of Normandy, in the department of the Channel, E. of the isle of Alderney, and N. W. of Cherburgh. Opposite the town of La Hogue, in 1692, the English and Dutch fleet, under admiral Russell, defeated the French fleet; and on the following day, admiral Rooke burnt the French admiral's ship, the Royal Sun, with twelve more men of war. Lat. 49. 54. N. lon. 1. 52. W.

HO'GWASH, *s.* draff given to, or only fit for swine.

HOI'DEN, *s.* [*hoeden*, Brit.] a romping, awkward girl.

To HOI'DEN, *v. n.* to romp indecently.

To HOISE, or HOIST, *v. a.* [*hausser*, Fr.] to lift, or raise up on high.

HO'LBEACH, or *HO'LBECHE*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, in a flat among the dykes; 12 miles S. by E. of Boston, and 109 N. by E. of London.

To HOLD, *v. a.* [preter. *held*, part. pass. *held* or *holden*; *haldan*, Goth. and Sax.] to grasp in the hand; to gripe; to retain; to keep. Figuratively, to maintain, support, or stick to, an opinion. To possess or enjoy. To stop, restrain, or suspend, applied either to the tongue or hand. To persevere or continue in a design. To solemnize or celebrate. "He *held* a feast." 1 *Sam.* xxv. 36. To assemble or collect together. "The queen—*holds* her parliament." *Shak.* To continue in any state; to retain. To offer; to propose; to form; to plan. To manage. To *hold* forth, in common and low discourse, to preach or deliver a discourse in public. To exhibit or present to a person's view. To stretch forth or from the body, applied to the arm, or any thing held in the hand. To *hold up*, to raise aloft; to sustain, to support Neuterly, to last, endure, or remain unbroken. To stand; to be right. To stand up for; to adhere. To be dependent on. To derive right. To *hold up*, applied to the weather, means, it is fair.

HOLD, at the beginning of a sentence, though it has the appearance of an interjection, is really the present tense of the imperative mood; and means, forbear, stop, be still.

HOLD, *s.* the act of seizing or keeping a thing fast in the hand; a seizure or grasp; something which may afford support, when seized by the hand; a catch; the power of seizing or keeping; a prison, or place of custody. In a ship the part between the keelson and the lower deck. A lurking-place; the lurking-place or den of a wild beast. A fortified place; a fort. Figuratively, power; influence.

HO'LDER, *s.* one who keeps any thing in his hand by shutting it. A tenant, or one who occupies lands or tenements of another by lease; a possessor, as a *holder* of stock. With *up*, one who supports. With *in*, one who restrains, or keeps back.

HO'LDERFORTH, *s.* an haranguer; one who preaches or speaks in public: a word of contempt.

HO'LDERNESS, a division of the East Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its large breed of horned cattle and and horses. It had the title of an earldom.

HO'LDFAST, *s.* any thing by which a door is fastened when put close; a catch, a hook.

HO'LDSWORTH, or *Holdsworthy*, a large town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between two branches of the river Tamar; 43 miles W. by N. of Exeter, and 214 W. by S. of London. Population 1628.

HOLE, *s.* [*hol*, Sax.] a cavity, narrow and long; a den; a perforation or cavity made with a borer; a rent or cut in a garment. Figuratively, a mean dwelling or house; a subterfuge; a shift.

HO'LIDAM, *s.* a word in ancient writers, signifying Blessed Lady, used as an oath: "By my *Holidam*."

HO'LILY, *ad.* in a pious manner; inviolably.

HO'LINESS, *s.* when applied to God, that attribute which represents him as disliking and detesting all wickedness. Applied to men, an absolute abhorrence to all kinds of sin, and a conformity to the nature and will of God; the state of being hallowed, consecrated, or sanctified; the title assumed by the Pope. Sanctity; piety; goodness.

HO'LLA, *interj.* [*hola*, Fr.] a word used in calling to a person at a distance or out of sight. Used substantively by *Milton*. "List, list!—some far off *holla* breaks the silent air."

To HO'LLA, *v. a.* [Johnson says this word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors; and sometimes *halloo*] to cry out with a loud voice. "In his ear I'll *holla*. Mortimer." "What *holloing* and what stir is this?" *Shak.*

HO'LLAND, or *Dutch Netherlands*, a country of Europe, extending 150 miles from N. to S. and 100 from E. to W.; bounded on the N. and W. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Westphalia, and on the S. by Belgium. It comprises the seven provinces of Groningen, Friesland, Overyssel, Gelderland, Utrecht, Zealand, and Holland Proper, with Dutch Brabant, which was styled the Land of the Generality. These long constituted a powerful republic, under the title of the Seven United Provinces. This country was a part of that inhabited by the ancient Batavi, and is still frequently denominated Batavia; but more usually Holland, from the chief province, which signifies a low, hollow country. The principal rivers are the Yssel, the Rhine, the Vecht, the Waal, the Meuse or Maes; the Dommel, and the Scheldt. The air and water are bad, and the soil naturally produces little else than turf; yet the Dutch, by incessant industry, have rendered their country one of the richest spots of Europe for population and property. Among

the most valuable productions of the country, may be reckoned its excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries. The Dutch trade, though not so extensive as formerly, is still considerable, and renders the country a kind of universal warehouse for the commodities of every quarter of the globe. The Dutch have colonies and settlements in Asia, particularly in the Spice Islands, also in Guinea, and in the West Indies, and South America. The domestic commerce is carried on by means of numerous canals, which answer the purpose of high roads in other countries: and the country contains thousands of windmills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c. The manufactures also are various and extensive. From 1579 to 1795, the United Provinces formed a political confederacy for their mutual defence; though, with respect to internal government, each province was independent of the rest. They all sent deputies to a general assembly, called the States-General, which was invested with the supreme legislative power of the Union; and, with some interruptions, there was an officer called the stadtholder at the head of the government, who exercised a considerable part of the executive power. This important post was held by the Princes of Orange, at first by election; but hereditarily from 1672. In 1795, when the French republicans, taking advantage of a severe frost, overrun the country, William V. fled with his family to England, where he died; and the United Provinces received a new form of government from their invaders, under the title of the Batavian Republic. In 1806, the emperor Napoleon raised them to the rank of a kingdom, in favour of his brother Louis; but in 1810, he made Louis descend from his throne, and he united Holland to the French empire. In November 1813, when Napoleon had lost the flower of his army in Russia, the Dutch recalled the prince of Orange, son of the late stadtholder, who, on the 1st of December, was proclaimed sovereign prince of the Netherlands, which included the whole of Belgium; and in 1815, prince William exchanged it for that of king of the Nether lands. In 1830 a revolution broke out at Brussels, by which the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium were separated, and the sovereignty of the Orange family was rejected by the latter.

HOLLAND, the most considerable province of the Dutch Netherlands, lying between the Zuyder-Zee, the North Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, or W. Friesland, and S. Holland; and these together make but one province, of which the states take the title of Holland and W. Friesland. The Ye, or Wye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuyder-Zee, separates S. Holland from W. Friesland. This province is not above 180 miles in circumference, but more populous than any other country of equal extent in Europe. The land is almost every where lower than the sea; and the water is kept out by dams and dykes. It is crossed by the Rhine and Maes, by several smaller rivers, and by a great number of canals, which are used for travelling upon, day and night, at a small expense. The pastures are rich, so that the inhabitants have plenty of butter and cheese; while the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the states of the province, besides several others that have not the same privilege. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean, as well in the country as in the towns. Learning has flourished here; and it has both linen and woollen manufacture besides numerous docks for ship-building. The Dutch formerly surpassed all other nations with regard to trade, and by their settlements in foreign countries, especially in the East Indies, and on the coast of Guinea. This province had a court of justice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs; and its states in which the sovereignty resided, were composed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, besides the stadtholder. Amsterdam is the capital city.

HOLLAND, a district of Lincolnshire, in the S. E. part of the county, divided into Upper and Lower, and reaching from Wainsfleet to the Isle of Ely, and to the grounds opposite Lynn in Norfolk. In nature, as well as appellation, it resembles the province of the same name in the Netherlands, and consists entirely of fens and marshes, in which are many quicksands, some in a state of nature, others cut by numberless drains and canals, and crossed by raised causeways. The lower or southern division is the most watery, and is preserved from constant inundation by vast banks, raised on the sea-coast and rivers. It was formerly impassable; but since the fens have been drained, the lands have grown more solid, and the inhabitants sow cole-seed upon them to their great advantage. The air is reckoned unwholesome, and the water, in general, is so brackish as to be unfit for internal purposes: on which account, the inhabitants are obliged to make reservoirs of rain water. In summer, vast swarms of insects fill the air, and prove exceedingly offensive. Prodigious flocks of geese are bred among the undrained fens, forming a considerable object of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers, as for the bird itself, which is driven in great numbers to the London markets. The principal decoys in England, for the various kinds of wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind, are in these parts. Wild geese, grebes, godwits, whimbrels, coots, ruffs, reeves, bitterns, and a great variety of other species of water-fowl, breed here in amazing numbers; and stares, or starlings, resort hither during the winter in myriads, to roost on the reeds, breaking them down by their weight. Near Spalding is the greatest heronry in England, where the herons build together on high trees, like rooks. The avoset, or yelder, is found in great numbers about Fossdyke Wash, as are also knots and dottrels.

HOLLAND, NEW, in strict propriety the name of the western half of Terra Austrialis, which geographers divide by the meridional line of 135° E. into New Holland on the West; and New South Wales on the East. It is, however, frequently used for the whole of that vast island; in which sense it may be said to extend from 109. to 153. E. lon. and from 11. to 39. S. lat. independently of Van Diemen's Land, which was long considered as its southern extremity. It is believed that the N. W. parts of this country had been frequently visited by Europeans, nearly a century before any authentic accounts speak of its discovery, and it obtained the name of *Terra Australis*. When the Dutch first explored this country, they called the W. coast *New Holland;* but some time after Tasman's second voyage, in 1644, the whole of the territory then known was comprehended under that title. The eastern part of this vast tract remained unknown, till Captain Cook explored it, in 1770, and gave it the name of New South Wales. Captain Furneaut, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with those of Cook, completed the circuit; and as neither appellation was deemed proper for the whole, the original name, Terra Australis, was restored, the two sides retaining their respective titles of New Holland and New South Wales, and the meridian of 135. E. lon. forming an imaginary boundary between them. In 1798, surgeon Bass discovered the strait which separates Van Diemen's Land from the southern part of the main; and in 1802, Captain Flinders circumnavigated the whole, and ascertained that no other intersection exists. In consequence of the recommendation of Captain Cook, a design was formed of settling a colony of convicts at Botany Bay, on the E. coast of this country; but it did not obtain the sanction of parliament till 1787; soon after which a squadron sailed from England with 778 convicts, of whom 558 were males, in six transports, under the escort of the Sirius frigate, Captain

Hunter, and the Supply armed tender, Lieutenant Ball, with three store-ships for provisions and stores for two years. On the 18th January, 1788, they arrived in Botany Bay; but Captain Philip, who went out as governor of the intended colony, deeming the place inelegible, fixed on Port Jackson, 13 miles more to the N. for the place of his settlement, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. The colony has prospered, and branches have been established about it. In 1810, the number of inhabitants at Sydney was 6158; at Paramatta, 1807; at Hawkesbury, 2389; and at Newcastle, 100. Total 10,454; of which 5513 were men, 2220 women, and 2721 children. In Van Dieman's Land, there were 1321; and in Norfolk Island, 177. In November, 1818, a general return was made of 25,050 souls in New South Wales and its dependencies. Upwards of 100,000 acres had been brought into cultivation; the horses were 3675; horned cattle, 55,450; sheep, 201,240; and hogs, 24,822. Various manufactures have been established; so that the settlement is now nearly independent of the mother country for the necessaries, or even the elegancies, of life. Iron and coal, both of a very fine quality, are in abundance; and valuable stones have been discovered, among which are white and yellow topazes, of greater worth than those of Brazil. The general face of the country is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, generally covered with large spreading trees, which afford a succession of trees; and in places free from trees are a variety of flowering shrubs. The heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter; thunder storms are frequent, but the atmosphere is generally bright and clear. The quadrupeds are chiefly of the oppossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds, and numerous tribes of reptiles and insects; besides many curious fishes. The natives are represented as savage in the extreme; going entirely naked, with their bodies smeared with dirt and filth. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate than black The settlement in New South Wales is bounded on the N. W. and S. by a ridge of hills, called the Blue Mountains, which governor Macquarie, with a large retinue, passed in 1814, and fixed on a site for a town, to be called Bathurst, on the left bank of a river, which was named Macquarie, in lon. 149. 38. E. lat. 33. 24. S. From this place, an exploring party went 155 miles to the S. through fine valleys, separated by hills covered with useful trees, and abounding in rivers, pools, and streams.

HO'LLAND, *s.* in Commerce, a fine and close kind of linen, so called from its being first manufactured in Holland.

HO'LLOW, *a.* [from *hole*] having the inside or any part scooped out; having a void space within, opposed to *solid*. Light; loose. Noisy, or like a sound made in some cavity. Figuratively, hypocritical; insidious; treacherous.

HO'LLOW, *s.* a cavity or empty space; a concavity; a cavern or den; a pit, passage, or internal void.

To HO'LLOW, *v. a.* to scoop furrows, channels, or cavities in a thing. To shout or make a loud noise. "Comes *hollowing* from the stable." *Pope.* So written by neglect of etymology, instead of *holla*, says *Johnson.*

HO'LLOWLY, *ad.* with empty spaces within; with channels or vacuities. Figuratively, with insincerity.

HO'LLOWNESS, *s.* cavity; the state of having empty spaces; want of sincerity; deceit; treachery.

HO'LLY, *s.* a tree of which there are a great many varieties, with prickly leaves, small white blossoms, and red or yellow berries.

HO'LLYHOCK, *s.* [*holihoc*, Sax.] the rose-mallow.

HOLM, *s.* [Sax.] a river island; an islet; low land near a river. Also, a hill or mountain. In Botany, the *ilex*, or evergreen oak, from the Saxon *holen*.

HO'LOCAUST, *s.* [from ὅλος and καίω, Gr.] a burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice, of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

HO'LOGRAPH, *s.* [ὅλος and γράφω, Gr.] in the Scottish law, a deed written entirely by the granter's hand.

HO'LPEN, the old part. pass. of HELP.

HO'LSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, in the circler of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark, having Sleswick on the N. the Baltic, and the duchy of Saxe-Lunenberg on the E. the duchies of Bremen and Lunenberg on the S. and the German Ocean on the W. It is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is a pleasant fruitful country. It is also well seated for trade, and has some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburgh and Lubeck. From Keil is a canal to the Eider, at Rensberg, by which there is a free navigation from the Baltic to the German Ocean.

HO'LSTER, *s.* [*hulster*, Teut.] a case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and an excellent free-school, founded by Sir J. Gresham. It has a church, about 400 good houses, with pretty wide streets well paved, and about 1200 people; but neither corporation nor manufacture. It is 21 miles W. N. of Norwich, and 119 N. E. of London.

HOLT, at the beginning or end of the name of a place, from *holt*, Sax. a wood, signifies that is, or has been, woody; sometimes indeed it may come from *hol*, Sax. hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. A wood, grove, or forest. A hill.

HO'LY, *a.* [*halig*, Sax.] pious, religious, good; consecrated, or dedicated to divine uses; pure, or without spot; sacred.

HO'LY GHOST, *s.* [*halig* and *gast*, Sax.] the Holy Spirit, or Third Person in the adorable Trinity, whose peculiar office, as distinguished from the Father and the Son, is sanctification and inspiration.

HO'LY-THURSDAY, *s.* the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsunday.

HO'LY-WEEK, *s.* [*halgan* and *wuca*, Sax.] the week before Easter, so called because set apart by the church in a peculiar manner to offices of piety and devotion, as a preparation for the ensuing festival of Christ's resurrection.

HO'LYDAY, or HO'LIDAY, *s.* [*halgan* and *dæg*, Sax.] a day set apart by the church for commemoration of some saint, or some remarkable particular in the life of Christ; a day wherein people abstain from work, and entertain themselves with feasts, &c. a day of gaiety and joy.

HO'LYHEAD, a sea-port, and cape of the Isle of Anglesea, but separated from it by a narrow channel, whence it is called Holyhead Island. It is joined to Anglesea by a stone bridge of one arch; and being the station of the packet boats to and from Dublin, it has become considerable. It has several remains of old fortifications, and there are some Druidical antiquities in its neighbourhood. Under the mountains that overhang the town, is a large cavern in the rock, supported by natural pillars, and called the parliament-house; it is accessible only by boats, and the tide runs into it. On the adjacent rocks, grows the herb of which kelp is made, for the glass and alum manufactures; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fuller's earth, and another of yellow. On the Isle of Skerries, 9 miles to the N. is a light-house. Large flocks of puffins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner. The commodities are butter, cheese, bacon, wild fowl, lobsters, crabs, oysters, razor-fish, shrimps, herrings, cod-fish, whitings, sea tenches, and plenty of other fish. It is, in fact, little more than a fishing town, with a small market on Saturday, three good inns, and

a very convenient harbour, lately very much improved, for the northern trade, when taken short by contrary winds. The Dublin packet used to sail hence every Tuesday; but since the establishment of steam-boats, there is a conveyance over every day. His late Majesty, on his first visit to Ireland, crossed over in one of these conveyances, called the Lightning, on Sunday, the 12th August, 1821, and in commemoration of the event, his Majesty ordered the packet to be named the "Royal George the Fourth." It is 60 miles east of Dublin, 24 nearly W. of Beaumaris, and 262 N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 23. N. lon. 4. 40. W. Population 4071.

HO'LY-ISLAND, or *Lindisfarne*, a small island on the coast of Northumberland, about 8 miles S. E. of Berwick, and one mile and a half from the nearest land, from whence, at low water, people ride over to it. It is three miles long, and two in breadth, and consists of one continued plain. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled: it has but one small town, or rather village, called Kylo, standing on a rising ground; and consisting of a few scattered houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, with two inns, and a church. Under the castle, which stands at the southern point, on an almost perpendicular rock, near 60 feet high, is a commodious bay, or harbour, defended by a block-house. The castle is accessible only by a narrow and winding pass, cut out of the rock, on its southern side. The N. and N. E. coasts of the island are formed of perpendicular rocks; the other sides sink, by gradual slopes, to the sand. It has plenty of fish and fowl, but the air and soil are reckoned bad. The W. part is left wholly to the rabbits, and there is not a tree on the island. The ancient monastery, which covered near four acres, and of which St. Cuthbert was prior, is entirely in ruins, but there are various fragments of the offices remaining. It is properly a semi-island, being encompassed with water at every flood, but sand at ebb. The E. part, which is much the broadest, is joined to the W. by a small slip of land.

HO'LYWELL, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, which, from its vicinity to the lead mines, and its considerable manufactures, has become the most flourishing in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream of very cold and pure water, bursting out of the ground at the foot of a hill, with such impetuosity as to discharge 21 tons of water in a minute. Over the spring there is a chapel, built by the countess of Derby, mother of Henry VII. which stands upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the history of St. Winifred's life. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass-wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E. by N. of St. Asaph, and 208 (by Chester) N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Inhabitants, 8309.

To HO'MAGE, *v. a.* to reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HO'MAGE, *s.* [*hommage*, Fr.] the reverence, respect, submission, or fealty, professed and performed to a sovereign or superior; obeisance, respect, or submission shewn by any external action.

HO'MAGER, *s.* [*hommager*, Fr.] one who holds by homage of a superior lord.

HOME, *s.* [*ham*, Sax.] a person's own house. Figuratively, the country in which a person lives, or place of his constant residence. Used in composition, for any thing produced in our own country, or made within a person's own house.

HOME, *ad.* to the house wherein a person lives; to one's own country; fully; closely; to the utmost; to the purpose; to the point designed. Joined to a substantive, it implies force, or efficacy. "The *home* thrust of a friendly sword." *Dryd.*

HO'MEBORN, *a.* natural; domestic; not foreign, or of one's own country.

HO'MEBRED, *a.* native; natural; bred in a person's own breast. Figuratively, rude; artless; uncultivated; or not polished by travel.

HO'MEFELT, *a.* internally felt; within; inward.

HO'MELILY, *ad.* in a rude, rough, or mean manner.

HO'MELINESS, *s.* plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

HO'MELY, *a.* plain; coarse; rude, or not polished by the assistance or information of foreigners. Inelegant.

HO'MELY, *ad.* in a plain manner; coarsely; rudely.

HO'ME-MADE, *a.* made in our own country, opposed to *foreign*.

HO'MER, *s.* [Heb.] a measure among the Hebrews, containing about three pints; Bailey says, two bushels.

HOMESPU'N, *a.* spun or wrought in a private house, not by professed manufacturers. Made in one's own country, opposed to *foreign*. Figuratively, coarse; rude; wanting perfection or elegance. Substantively, a rude, unpolished, or ill-bred person.

HO'MESTALL, or HO'MESTEAD, *s.* [*ham* and *stede*, Sax.] a house, or place where a house stood.

HO'MEWARD, or HO'MEWARDS, *ad.* towards home; or towards the house where a person constantly resides.

HOMICI'DAL, *a.* murderous; bloody.

HO'MICIDE, *s.* [*homicidium*, Lat.] murder. It is divided into *voluntary*, when committed with malice; or *casual*, when done by accident. A murderer; a manslayer, from *homicida*, Lat. *homicide*, Fr. "Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield his conqu'ring arms." *Dryd.*

HOMILETICAL, *a.* [ὁμιλητικὸς, Gr.] social; conversable.

HO'MILY, *s.* [ὁμιλία, Gr.] a plain and popular discourse on some divine subject: applied to those which were composed at the Reformation to be read in churches, to supply the casual and necessary defect of sermons.

HOMOGE'NEAL, or HOMO'GENEOUS, (the *g* pronounced soft) *a.* [ὁμογενὴς, Gr.] having the same nature, or principles of the same nature or kind.

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, HOMOGENEITY, or HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having the same nature or principles; similitude of kind.

HO'MOGENY, *s.* [ὁμογενεία, Gr.] likeness; or sameness of nature.

HOMOLOGA'TION, *s.* in the Civil Law, the act of confirming or rendering a thing more valid and solemn, by publication, repetition, or recognition thereof. It is derived from a Greek word signifying consent or assent.

HOMO'LOGOUS, *a.* [ὁμόλογος, Gr.] having the same proportions or manners. In Logic, applied to things which agree in name, but have a different nature.

HOMO'NYMOUS, *a.* [ὁμώνυμος, Gr.] signifying several things, applied to words which have several senses.

HOMO'NYMY, *s.* [ὁμωνυμία, Gr.] equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS, *a.* [ὁμότονος, Gr.] having the same sound.

HOMO'TONY, *s.* [from ὁμότονος, Gr.] sameness of sound.

HONDU'RAS, a large province of N. America, bounded on the N. by the bay of the same name, on the E. by the Mosquitos shore, on the S. by Nicaragua and Guatimala, and on the W. by Guatimala and Vera Paz. This country, though exceedingly fertile by nature, is almost a desert. The soil, in many parts, bears Indian corn and grapes three

times a year; its other produce is wheat, pease, large gourds, cotton, wool, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. It produces, in greater abundance than any part of America, the log-wood tree, which in dyeing some colours is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in this branch of trade. But after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island, was the great profit arising from the log-wood trade, and the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catoche, the N. E. promontory of Yucatan. When most of the trees near this Cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the Bay of Campeachy; and in later times, their principal station has been in the Bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negociation, remonstrances, and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unsuccessful war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was stipulated, that nothing in this concession should be considered as derogating, in any respect, from "the sovereignty of his Catholic Majesty;" that, if the English had erected any fortifications in the country, they should be demolished, and none erected in future; and that they should confine themselves within a certain district, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Honda, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. But by a convention signed in 1786, these limits were extended; the English line beginning from the sea, was to take the centre of the river Sibun or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; thence to cross, in a straight line, the intermediate land, till it intersected the river Wallis; and by the centre of the same river, the said line was to descend to the point where it would meet the line already settled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, against the establishing of any plantations of sugar, coffee, &c. Honduras now forms the maritime part of the United Provinces of Central America. The British settlement consists of about 250 Europeans, and ten times as many slaves, and the same number of free people of colour; and in 1790, by an act of parliament, they were allowed all the privileges of a British colony. The principal towns are Valladolid, the capital; Truxillo; Gracias a Dios; and St. Jago.

HONE, *s.* a fine sort of whetstone, of different colours, used for setting an edge on penknives and razors.

To HONE, *v. n.* [*hongian*, Sax.] to pine or long for any thing. Seldom used.

HO'NEST, *a.* [*honestus*, Lat. *honeste*, Fr.] performing every act of justice, or fulfilling every obligation and relation in which we stand as members of society.

HO'NESTLY, *ad.* consistent with justice; consistent with our duty.

HO'NESTY, *s.* [*honestas*, Lat.] goodness, which makes a person prefer his promise or duty to his passion or interest.

HO'NEWORT, *s.* an umbelliferous plant, with few florets in the rundlets.

HO'NEY, *s.* [*hunig*, Sax. *honig*, Belg.] a thick, viscous fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water, of a fragrant smell, secreted by certain glands near the bottom of the petals of flowers, sucked up by the bee in its proboscis or trunk, swallowed, and discharged again from the stomach through its mouth into some of the cells of its comb; destined for the food of the young, but, in hard seasons, fed on by the bee itself. Figuratively, sweetness, or seducing allurements, applied to words; used as a term of tenderness and fondness.

To HO'NEY, *v. n.* to make use of endearing, sweet, or fond expressions.

HONEY-BAG, *s.* the stomach which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare; vomiting up the greater part of the honey, to be kept against winter.

HO'NEYCOMB, *s.* [*honig-camb*, Sax.] the cells of wax in which a bee stores its honey.

HO'NEYCOMBED, *a.* flawed with little cavities.

HO'NEY-DEW, *s.* sweet dew, found early in the morning on the leaves of divers plants.

HO'NEY-FLOWER, *s.* a plant with a perennial root, and of the appearance of a shrub. It produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name.

HO'NEY-MOON, *s.* the first month after marriage, so called from the fondness and tenderness which appears then between a married couple.

HO'NEYSUCKLE, *s.* [*hunig-sucle*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant so called from the sweetness of its odour; it is likewise named the *woodbine*.

HO'NEYLESS, *a.* without honey, or robbed of their honey, applied to bees.

HO'NIED, *a.* covered with honey. Sweet, flattering, or enticing, applied to words.

HO'NITON, a neat, well-built, and populous town of Devonshire, with a large manufactory of broad lace, (formerly of serges) and an estimated exportation to London of about five tons of butter weekly. It is pleasantly seated on the river Otter, over which it has a bridge, in the best and pleasantest part of the county, abounding with beautiful landscapes all the way to Exeter. Population 3509. It returns two members to parliament. 16 miles E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

HO'NORARY, *a.* [*honorarius*, Lat.] done in order to confer honour, or as a mark of esteem; conferring honour, but not gain.

HO'NOUR, (the *u* in this word and all its derivatives and compounds, is dropped in pronunciation; as *hónŏr*, *hónŏrable*, &c.) *s. honor*, Lat.] dignity or high rank. Reputation; fame. Reverence. Chastity. Dignity of mien. Glory; boast. A testimony or token of respect and esteem, used after *do*. The title of a person of rank. A subject of praise. Glory. A regard to the respect and esteem of the world. Nobleness or majesty, applied to persons. A place, office, or title, which attracts esteem. Ornament and respect. "The *honours* of his head." *Dryden*.

To HO'NOUR, *v. a.* [*honoro*, Lat.] to esteem or respect; to entertain an inward esteem and reverence for any person superior to us in any relation, and to shew it by outward signs and actions.

HO'NOURABLE, *a.* [*honorable*, Fr.] worthy of respect or reverence; great, suitable to a person's dignity; generous; conferring or attracting respect and reverence; without taint or reproach: honest; equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS, *s.* highness of post or dignity, which attracts reverence and respect; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY, *ad.* with tokens of honour; in such a manner as to add dignity to a person's character; generously.

HO'NOURER, *s.* one that entertains respect and esteem for another in his mind, and shews it in his actions.

To HOOD, *v. a.* to dress in a hood; to blind, as with a hood; to cover.

HOOD, *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] denotes condition, quality, state, or character, as in *childhood*. It is sometimes taken collectively; and then signifies several united together, as *sisterhood, i. e.* a company of sisters; *brotherhood*, a fraternity of several of the same profession incorporated.

HOOD, *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] an upper covering worn by a woman over her cap; any thing drawn upon the head, and covering it; a kind of ornament worn by a graduate of any university to shew his degree.

HOO'DMAN'S-BLIND, *s.* a play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell his name, before the bandage is to be removed from his eyes, now called *Blindman's buff*.

To HOO'DWINK, *v. a.* to hinder a person from seeing by binding something over his eyes.

HOOF, *s.* [*hof*, Sax. *hoef*, Belg.] the hard, horny substance which covers the feet of horses, and other animals that feed on grass.

HOO'FBOUND, *a.* applied to a horse, when his hoof shrinks at the top and at the heel, and the skin by that means starts above and grows over the hoof.

HOO'FED, *a.* having a hoof.

HOOK, *s.* [*hoce*, Sax. *hoeck*, Belg.] any thing bent so as to catch hold. "A shepherd's *hook*; a pot *hook*." A wire crooked and barbed at the point, used in fishing. A snare or trap. Any bending instrument to cut or lop with. "A reaping *hook*." That part of a hinge which is fixed to the posts of a door; hence *off the hooks*, implies a state of disorder or confusion. *By hook or by crook*, a phrase signifying one way or another; by any means, whether direct or indirect.

To HOOK, *v. a.* in Fishing, to catch with a hook. Figuratively, to entrap or ensnare; to draw or fasten as with a hook.

HOO'KAH, *s.* among the Arabs, and other nations of the East, is a pipe of a singular and complicated construction, through which tobacco is smoked.

HOO'KED, *a.* bent; crooked.

HOO'KEDNESS, *s.* the state of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED, *a.* having a crooked aquiline nose.

HOOP, *s.* [*hoep*, Belg.] any thing bent in a circular manner, in order to bind or keep tight that which it surrounds, particularly casks or barrels: several circles of whalebone worn by women to extend their petticoats; any thing circular.

To HOOP, *v. a.* to put hoops on a cask or other vessel. Figuratively, to clasp, encircle, or surround.

To HOOP, *v. n.* [*houpper*, Fr.] to shout, or make a noise by way of call or pursuit; to call to by a shout.

HOO'PER, *s.* a cooper; one that puts hoops on vessels.

HOO'PING-COUGH, *s.* a convulsive kind of cough, so called from the noise with which it is attended.

To HOOT, *v. n.* [*hwt*, Brit.] to make a noise in contempt; to cry like an owl. Actively, to drive with a noise and shouts.

HOOT, *s.* [*huée*, Fr.] a clamour, shout, or noise made at a person in contempt; the noise made by an owl.

To HOP, *v. n.* [*hoppan*, Sax.] to jump or skip lightly; to move by leaps on one leg. Figuratively, to hop or walk lamely, by laying all our stress on one leg; to move; to play.

HOP, *s.* a leap made with one leg; a light or small jump, generally applied to the motion of birds on the ground, or the manner in which they move from one branch of a tree to another, without extending their legs. In Botany, a plant whose flower is used as a bitter in brewing, to keep beer from turning sour, from *hop*, Belg.

To HOP, *v. a.* to impregnate with hops; to make bitter with hops.

HOPE, *s.* [*opa*, Sax. *hope*, Belg.] that pleasure which arises in the mind on the thought of the enjoyment of some future good; an expectation of some future good. SYNON. *Hope*, has for its object, success in itself, and denotes a trust borne up by some encouragement. *Expect* regards particularly the happy moment of event, and intimates a certainty of its arriving. Thus, we *hope* to obtain things; we *expect* their arriving. What we *hope* for seems to be more a favour or a kindness; what we *expect*, more a duty or obligation. Thus, we *hope* for favourable answers to our demands; we *expect* such as are agreeable to our propositions.

To HOPE, *v. n.* to expect a future good.

HO'PEFUL, *a.* full of qualities which produce hope; promising; full of hope or expectation of success. The last sense, though strictly analogical, is seldom used.

HO'PEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise hope, or encourage an expectation of some future good.

HO'PEFULNESS, *s.* the quality which encourages or occasions a pleasing expectation of success, or of some future good.

HO'PELESS, *a.* without any expectation of future good. Figuratively, desperately abandoned.

HO'PER, *s.* one that has pleasing expectations of some future good.

HO'PINGLY, *ad.* with hope or confidence that nothing of evil will happen.

HO'PPER, *s.* one who leaps or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPER, *s.* [so called because it is always hopping, or in agitation] the box or open frame of wood in a mill, into which the corn is put to be ground.

HO'RAL, or HO'RARY, *a.* [from *hora*, Lat, ὥρα, Gr.] relating, pointing to, or containing, an hour. The *horary circle*, on globes, is the brass circle at the north pole, on which the hours are marked as on a clock. In Astronomy, *horary motion* of a planet is the space it moves in one hour of time.

HORDE, *s.* [*hiorde*, Sax.] a flock, company, or regiment; a clan, or company of people generally changing their situation.

HO'REB, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petræa, westward of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the same mountain. At the foot of it is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. There are two or three fine springs, and abundance of fruit-trees on its summit, but none on that of Sinai.

HORI'ZON, [ὁρίζων, Gr.] the line which terminates or bounds the sight. The *sensible horizon* is the circular line which limits the view; the *real* is that which divides the globe into two equal parts. On globes, this is generally the upper part of the frame on which the globe rests.

HORIZO'NTAL, *a.* [*horizontal*, Fr. near the horizon. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZO'NTALLY, *ad.* in a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level, or in a line equally distant in all its parts from the ground, supposing the ground to be level.

HORN, *s.* [*horn*, Sax.] a hard, pointed, and callous substance, which grows on the heads of some animals. Figuratively, an instrument of wind music, formed of the horn of some animal. The extremities of the waxing or waning moon, so called because representing the horns of a cow; or

from *hyrn*, Sax. a point. The feelers of a snail, or those long substances on the head of a snail, which it draws in or pushes out at pleasure, imagined to be its feelers, but by modern naturalists found to be a kind of telescopes, having the eyes at their extremities; hence the phrase *to draw in one's horns*, for being terrified, or having one's courage damped at the prospect of danger. A drinking cup made of horn. In Scripture, *horn* is used for power, pride, or empire.

HO'RNBEAM, *s.* a tree, with leaves like the elm or beech tree.

HO'RNBEAK, or HO'RNFISH, *s.* a sort of fish.

HO'RN-BOOK, *s.* a leaf with the alphabet and Lord's prayer printed on it, stuck on a piece of board, and covered over with horn to keep it from soiling, used for teaching children their letters.

HO'RNBY, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It is 245 miles from London.

HO'RNCASTLE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Bane, and three parts of it are surrounded with water. It is a large, well-built town, and had formerly a castle, now demolished. It is 134 miles N. of London. Population 3988.

HO'RNDON, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a small river, which, at a little distance, falls into the Thames, at a place called The Hope. It is 28 miles E. of London.

HO'RNED, *a.* having, or appearing as having, horns.

HO'RNER, *s.* one that manufactures and sells horns.

HO'RNET, *s.* [*hyrnette*, Fr.] a large, strong, stinging fly, whose body is long, resembling a thread, and of a bluish colour; it makes its nest in hollow trees, which consists of wood, for which purpose, like wasps, they are furnished with strong toothed jaws.

HO'RNFOOT, *a.* hoofed.

HO'RNOWL, *s.* an owl, so called from its having horns.

HO'RNPIPE, *s.* a jig, so called because formerly danced to a horn.

HO'RNSEA, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, almost surrounded by a small arm of the ocean, which, by its continual encroachments on the land, has washed away nearly a whole street; and, it is said, that a village, once standing on the N. side of the town, was wholly swallowed up by it. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 186 (by Barton) N. of London. Market on Monday.

HO'RNSTONE, *s.* a kind of blue stone.

HO'RNWORK, *s.* in Fortification, an outwork, advancing towards the field, consisting of two demi bastions, joined to a curtain.

HO'RNY, *a.* made of, or resembling horn; hard as horn, or callous.

HORO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*horographie*, Fr. from ὥρα and γράφω, Gr.] an account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE, or HORO'LOGY, *s.* [*horologium*, Lat.] an instrument that tells the hour.

HORO'METRY, *s.* [from ὥρα and μετρέω, Gr.] the art of measuring the hours.

HO'ROSCOPE, *s.* [ὡροσκόπος, Gr.] in Astrology, the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth.

HO'RRENT, *a.* [*horrens*, Lat.] pointing outwards; bristled with points. "*Horrent* arms." *Milt.*

HO'RRIBLE, *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] occasioning horror; hideous; odious.

HO'RRIBLENESS, *s.* that quality in a person or thing which affects with horror, or a strong apprehension of instant danger, &c. a deep impression of odiousness.

HO'RRIBLY, *ad.* in such manner as to raise fear and horror.

HO'RRID, *a.* [*horridus*, Lat.] hideous; shocking.

HO'RRIDNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing extremely odious, shocking, or dreadful.

HORRI'FIC, *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] causing horror.

HORRI'SONOUS, *a.* sounding dreadfully.

HO'RROR, *s.* [*horror*, Lat.] a passion excited by an object which causes both a high degree of fear and detestation. Figuratively, a gloom, or dreariness, which affects with horror.

HORSE, *s.* [formerly spelt *hors;* of *hors*, Sax.] a domestic beast, used in war, draught, and carriage. *Horse*, in War, the cavalry, or those soldiers in an army that fight on horseback. In Manufactories, any thing used as a support; hence a *horse* to dry linen on. A wooden machine, which soldiers ride by way of punishment. Among Mariners, a rope fastened to the arms of each yard, to support the men when handing or reeving the sails. In Astronomy, a constellation.

To HORSE, *v. a.* [*horsan*, Sax.] to mount upon a horse; to carry a person, or to place a person on one's back; to set astride upon a thing. To cover a mare.

HO'RSEBACK, *s.* the back of a horse; the state of being mounted on a horse.

HO'RSEBEAN, *s.* a small been usually given to horses.

HO'RSEBLOCK, *s.* a block made use of to assist a person in mounting a horse.

HO'RSEBOAT, *s.* a large boat used at ferries to carry horses over the water.

HO'RSEBOY, *s.* a groom, or boy employed in dressing horses; a stable-boy.

HO'RSEBREAKER, *s.* one who tames horses, and fits them either for riding or drawing.

HO'RSECHESNUT, or HO'RSECHESTNUT, *s.* a tree with "digitated or fingered leaves; the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips; there are male and female upon the same spike; the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks' time; after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots." *Miller.*

HO'RSECOURSER, *s.* one that runs, or keeps running-horses; a dealer in horses.

HO'RSE-EMMET, *s.* an ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH, *s.* the flesh of horses. *One skilled in horseflesh*, is a low phrase for a person skilled in buying horses.

HO'RSEFLY, *s.* a fly remarkable for stinging horses.

HO'RSEFOOT, *s.* an herb; the same with coltsfoot.

HO'RSELAUGH, *s.* a loud, violent, and sometimes affected laugh.

HO'RSELEECH, *s.* a great leech, which usually fastens to horses when watering; a farrier, or horse-doctor, from *horse* and *leece*, Sax. which signifies both a leech and a person who cures disorders.

HO'RSELITTER, *s.* a carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person lies at full length.

HO'RSEMAN, *s.* a rider, or one mounted on horseback; one skilled in riding; one that fights on horseback, applied to an army.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, *s.* the art of riding, breaking, or managing a horse.

HO'RSEMARTEN, or HO'RSEMASTER, *s.* a kind of large bee.

HO'RSEMATCH, *s.* a race, wherein two or more horses contend for superiority in swiftness.

HO'RSEMEAT, *s.* provender or food fit for horses.

HO'RSEMINT, *s.* a large coarse kind of mint.
HO'RSEMUSCLE, *s.* a large muscle.
HO'RSEPLAY, *s.* coarse, rough, or violent play.
HO'RSEPOND, *s.* a pond for horses.
HO'RSERACE, *s.* a contest between horses for a prize.
HO'RSERADISH, *s.* a root of a strong, poignant taste, used in Cookery for a kind of sauce, and esteemed in Medicine very diuretic. It is reckoned a species of scurvy-grass by botanical writers.
HO'RSESHOE, *s.* a plate of iron nailed under the hoof of a horse. In Botany, an herb, with butterfly-shaped blossoms, found in chalky hills.
HO'RSETAIL, *s.* a plant classed by botanists among the ferns.
HO'RSEWAY, *s.* a broad way or road by which horses may travel.
HO'RSHAM, [probably named from Horsa, brother to Hengist, the Saxon] a populous town of Sussex, one of the largest in the county, which has a fine church, and a well-endowed free-school. It supplies great store of fine poultry for the London markets. It is situated about 3 miles from the road between London and Arundel, 20 miles N. N. W. of Brighthelmstone, and 36 nearly S. of London. Market on Saturday, and monthly for cattle; population 5105. Returns one member to parliament.
HORTA'TION, *s.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] the act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.
HO'RTATIVE, *a.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] an argument by which a person endeavours to excite another to practise any thing.
HO'RTATORY, *a.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] encouraging, animating, or advising to perform a thing.
HORTICU'LTURE, *s.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Lat.] the art of cultivating gardens.
HO'RTULAN, *a.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] belonging to a garden.
HOSA'NNA, *s.* [Heb. save us now, or save we beseech thee; *ὡσαννὰ*, Gr.] a form of blessing, or wishing a person well, used by the Jews. Thus, at our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem, when the people cried out, "*Hosanna* to the Son of David?" Mat. xxi. 15. their meaning was, Lord, preserve this son of David, this king; heap favours and blessings upon him.
HOSE'A, a canonical book of the Old Testament, so called from the prophet of that name, its author, who was the son of Beri, and the first of the lesser prophets: he lived in the kingdom of Samaria, and delivered his prophecies under the reign of Jeroboam II. and his successors, kings of Israel; and under the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah; to denounce the divine vengeance against them, and to foretell the captivity in Assyria.
HOSE, *s.* [plur. *hosen; hosa*, Sax.] a stocking or covering for the legs. Formerly used for breeches.
HO'SIER, *s.* one who sells stockings.
HO'SPITABLE, *a.* [*hospitabilis*, Lat.] giving entertainment to strangers; kind and affable to strangers.
HO'SPITABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew kindness and give entertainment to strangers.
HO'SPITAGE, *s.* the duty of a guest to his host.
HO'SPITAL, *s.* [from *hospitalis*, Lat.] a place built for the reception of the sick, or the support of the poor.
HOSPITA'LITY, *s.* [*hospitalité*, Fr.] the virtue exercised in the entertainment of strangers.
HO'SPITALLER, *s.* [*hospitallier*, Fr.] one residing in an hospital to receive either the poor or strangers; a poor person, living in, or supported at, an hospital

To HO'SPITATE, *v. a.* [*hospitor*, Lat.] to reside under the roof of another.
HO'SPODAR, *s.* a title borne by the princes of Walachia and Moldavia, who received the investiture of their principalities from the Grand Seignior, who gives them a vest and standard; they are under his protection, and obliged to serve him, and he even sometimes deposes them; but in other respects they are absolute sovereigns within their own dominions.
HOST, *s.* [*hoste*, Fr.] a person who keeps an inn. An army, from *hostis*, Lat. an enemy. Any great number or multitude. "An *host* of tongues." *Shak.* The sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, in the Romish Church, from *hostie*, Fr. *hostia*, Lat. a sacrifice, or victim offered up in sacrifice.
To HOST, *v. n.* to put up at an inn; to go to a public house for entertainment. To engage or encounter in battle.
HO'STAGE, *s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] a person given up as a pledge for the security of the performance of certain conditions.
HO'STEL, or HO'STELRY, ho-tel, or ho-tel-ry, *s.* [*hostel*, or *hostelerie*, Fr.] an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment or lodging. Now HOTEL.
HO'STESS, *s.* [*hostess*, Fr.] a woman who keeps a public house or inn.
HO'STILE, *a.* [*hostilis*, Lat.] like an enemy; adverse; opposite.
HOSTI'LITY, *s.* [*hostilité*, Fr.] the practice of an open enemy; open war; violent and vehement opposition.
HO'STLER, *s.* one who has the care of horses at an inn.
HO'STLESS, *a.* inhospitable.
HO'STRY, *s.* the stable or place where horses are kept at an inn.
HOT, *a.* [*hat*, Sax. and Scot.] having the power to excite a sensation of heat; made warm by fire. Figuratively, lustful, or vehemently lewd. Strongly affected with any sensible quality, in allusion to hounds. Violent; furious; ardent; vehement, applied to action. Precipitate, or furiously thoughtless. Highly seasoned, or affecting the palate very strongly.
HO'TBED, *s.* in Gardening, a bed made warm for producing of plants which would not thrive without that contrivance.
HO'TBRAINED, *a.* furious; vehement; passionate.
HO'TCOCKLES, *s.* a play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.
HOTCH-POTCH, *s.* See HODGE-PODGE.
HOTE'L, *s.* a French term, anciently signifying a house or dwelling place. In this country it is used for a large inn, or elegant lodging house ready furnished.
HOTHE'ADED, *a.* vehement or violent in passion; soon provoked.
HO'THOUSE, *s.* a bagnio, or place to sweat or cup in. A brothel or bawdy-house. A house in which are hot-beds to bring vegetables, &c. to perfection all the year round.
HO'TLY, *ad.* with heat; with violence or vehemence; with lewdness, lust, or lasciviousness.
HO'TMOUTHED, *a.* headstrong; ungovernable.
HO'TNESS, *s.* that quality or state which excites a sensation of heat; violence or vehemence. Figuratively, wantonness or lust.
HO'TSPUR, *s.* a person of violent passions, easily provoked, obstinate and ungovernable. In Botany, a pea of speedy growth.
HO'TSPURRED, *a.* vehement; of violent passions; rash; ungovernable.
HO'TTENTOTS, Country of The, a large region in the southern extremity of Africa, which extends N. by W.

along the coast, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of the Orange River, and from that Cape, in an E. N. E. direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria Proper. There are no considerable kingdoms throughout this large extent of country, the whole being inhabited by different tribes, or nations, governed by honquers, or chiefs, who live, like the Arabs, in huts, or portable houses, and remove their kraals, or villages, whenever the pasture becomes too bare for the subsistence of their cattle, and upon the natural and violent death of an inhabitant. The Hottentots of the Cape consist of a few paltry and miserable hordes, who have not even the power of choosing their own chief, and live, as they can, in different cantons of the colony; but the savage Hottentots, called, by way of derision, the *Jackal Hottentots*, far removed from the government of the Europeans, still preserve their original manners. The Hottentots, in general, are as tall as most Europeans, but more slender, and their hands and feet are small. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, somewhat resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree; but this colour is not at all observable in the whites of the eyes. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the Negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques. Their mouth is of the middling size; and they have, in general, the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negroes. With respect to their shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. There is a volatility in their manner which shews an abundant flow of spirits, or a high enjoyment of animal life; in their intercourse with Europeans they hardly stand still for a moment. In their mien, moreover, a degree of carelessness is observable, that discovers marks of alacrity and resolution; qualities which, upon occasion, they certainly can exhibit, as in their encounters with lions and other wild beasts. Not only the men, but the women also, are clothed with sheep-skins; the wool being worn outwards in summer, and inwards during the winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare. Another skin is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over, very copiously, with fat, in which there is mixed up a little soot, and this is never wiped off. They likewise perfume themselves with powder of herbs, with which they powder both the head and body, rubbing it all over them, when they besmear themselves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes nearest to that of the poppy mixed with spices. Some of them adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. The women cover themselves much more scrupulously than the men. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. These are made of a prepared and well greased skin, and are fastened about their bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons of European women. The outermost is always the largest, measuring from about six inches to a foot over. This is likewise, generally, the finest and most showy, and is frequently adorned with glass beads, strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bare-headed. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other savages. The nose, however, is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on their high days and holidays, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs; most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the almost universally received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose quill, are considered as more genteel than those of leather; but the girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots seldom wear any shoes; what they do wear are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outward; they are rendered soft and pliable, by being beat and moistened, and are very light and cool. Their habitations are some of them of a circular, and some of an oblong shape, resembling a round bee-hive, or a vault; the ground plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The highest of them are so low, that it is scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping, and crawling on all fours. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and, at the same time, the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, sees it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; while rolled up like a hedge-hog, and wrapped up snug in his skin, he lies at the bottom of his hut, quite at his ease, in the midst of this cloud, except that he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or else, sometimes to turn the steak he is broiling over the coals. The order of these huts, in a kraal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as soon as it is taken from the cow, is put to other milk, which is curdled, and is kept in a leather sack, the hairy side of which, being considered as the cleanest, is turned inward; so that the milk is never drank while it is sweet. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boshiesmen, or Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope, and are averse to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are, to live on hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account they themselves are pursued, and sometimes exterminated, like wild beasts, or taken and made slaves of. Bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of them are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off their backs in rags. Ignorant of agriculture, they are obliged to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are the larvæ of insects, the caterpillars from which butterflies are produced, the termites, or white ants, grasshoppers, snails, and spiders. With all these changes of diet, the Boshman is, nevertheless, frequently in want. When captured as a slave, he exchanges his meagre fare for the luxury of buttermilk, frumenty, or hasty-pudding, and sometimes becomes fat in a few weeks. This good living, however, is soon embittered by the grumbling of his master and mistress; and he must frequently bear, perhaps, a few curses or blows, for neglect and indolence. Disliking labour, and from his corpulency become less capable of bearing it, he now pines after his former uncontrolled and wandering life, which he generally endeavours to regain by escaping. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange River, have huts superior to those of the generality of Hottentots;

they are loftier, and thatched with grass; and are furnished with stools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part of it remains; and in this manner it sometimes affords them subsistence for half a year. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they present themselves in view. They carry their water in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with arrows, the same as the other Hottentots. Though one small hut contains the whole family, and all are obliged to repose together, they are chaste in their manners. Severe in their jurisprudence, they punish murder, adultery, and robbery, with death.—By the exertions of Protestant missionaries from Europe, much has been done for the Hottentots and Boshmen; and civilization and religion have made astonishing progress among them. —The country possessed by the Dutch is of considerable extent, comprehending the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, and that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and the country farther E. beyond St. Christopher's river, called Terra de Natal. The coast of this country abounds in bays and capes; it is naturally mountainous and barren, but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it not only produces a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also of refreshments for all the European ships that touch here. In the interior parts, however, the soil is astonishingly fertile and productive. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons: the wet monsoon, or winter; and the dry one, or summer. The first begins with our spring; the latter when our summer ends. In the damp season, the Cape is much subject to fogs; and from the middle of the wet monsoon, it rains almost continually till summer; the weather is cold, raw, and unpleasant; but never more rigorous than autumn in Germany. Water never freezes to above the thickness of half a crown; and, as soon as the sun appears, the ice is dissolved. The Cape is rarely visited by thunder and lightning, excepting a little near the turn of the seasons. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20 or 30,000 each; buffaloes; giraffes, or camelopardalises; the gemsbock, or chamois, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns; wild dogs, much larger than the jackal, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to flocks of sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; panthers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; the double-horned rhinoceros; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep; and a peculiar species of sheep, which are covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird, which builds its curious nest in the mimosa tree, where it forms a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches' distance from each other, and containing under its roof several hundred, or a thousand birds. The termites, or white ants, which do no injury to the wood, as in the East Indies, but only to the grass, the destruction of which they occasion by raising a number of hills, which impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and this food is found to be far from disagreeable. The locusts also are esteemed excellent food by the Boshmans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds. There are six species about the Cape; namely, the horned snake, about 18 inches long, the most poisonous of them all; the kouseband, or garter snake, about the same length, dangerous to travellers on account of resembling the soil so much in colour, that it is not readily perceived; the yellow snake, which differs in colour only from the hooded snake of India, and being from four to eight feet in length, their size, and bright yellow colour, renders it easy to avoid them; the puff adder, about 40 inches in length, so called from blowing itself up to near a foot in circumference; the spring adder, very dangerous, but not common, from three to four feet long, and of a jet-black with white spots. The Hottentot population has greatly declined; they amount to 14,008, principally agricultural servants. The children of Hottentot women, by Europeans, are hardy, intelligent, and thriving. The country of the Hottentots lies between the tropic of Capricorn, and 35 degrees S. lat. and is bounded on the W. S. and E. by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all, explored.

HO'VAL, or *Oualo*, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the Senegal, extending about 90 miles from E. to W. and 18 from N. to S. The soil is fertile in maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton; the meadows feed great numbers of large and small cattle, whose flesh is excellent; game is plentiful, and birds are in the greatest number and variety, and the forests abound with palm-trees.

HOVE, the preter. of HEAVE.

HO'VEL, *s.* [the diminutive of *hofe*, a house, Sax.] a shed open at the sides, covered over head; a mean low habitation, or cottage.

To HO'VEL, *v. a.* to shelter in, or repair to, a hovel.

HO'VEN, *part. pass.* raised; swelled, tumefied.

To HO'VER, *v. n.* [*hovio*, Brit.] to hang in the air over a person 's head, without flying off one way or another; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, *s.* [*hog*, Sax.] the lower part of the thigh of a beast. An adze or hoe. See HOE.

To HOUGH, *v. a.* to hamstring; to disable; or hinder from running, by cutting the sinew or tendon of the ham. In Gardening, to cut or scrape up earth with a hoe. This is an unusual manner of spelling, and ought not to be imitated.

HO'ULET, *s.* [*hullette*, Fr.] a young owl.

HOULT, *s.* [*holt*, Sax.] a small wood. Obsolete. "In *houlds* and shady greaves." *Fairfax.*

HOUND, *s.* [*hund*, Sax.] a dog used in hunting.

To HOUND, *v. a.* to set on, or let loose to the chase. To hunt or pursue.

HO'UNDFISH, *s.* a sort of fish.

HO'UNDSTONGUE, *s.* in Botany, the cynoglossum, with broad spear-shaped leaves, and purplish or white flowers.

HO'UNSLOW, a town of Middlesex, situated on the great western road, on a branch of the Coln, 9 miles W. of London. It belongs to two parishes, the N. side of the street to Heston, and the S. to Istworth. On its heath, which is noted for horse-races and robberies, are some powder-mills. Market on Thursday.

HOUP, *s.* the peut, or lapwing.

HOU QUANG, a province in the interior of China, having Honan on the N. and Kiangnan and Kiangsi to the E.

It contains 15 cities of the first rank, and 65 of the second and third, and is mostly a champaign country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers. Here is plenty of wild fowl and cattle; and the soil produces all sorts of grain and fruits. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and they have iron, tin, tutenague, wax, and such an extensive variety of other commodities, that it is commonly called the magazine of the empire.

HOUR, *s.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.] the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, or a space of time consisting of sixty-minutes; the time marked by a clock; any particular time; a proper season for the performance of any thing.

HO'UR-CIRCLES, *s.* on the globe, are circles of longitude drawn at the distance of 15 degrees one from the other, serving to denote the difference of the time of places on the earth.

HO'URGLASS, *s.* an instrument to measure time with, by means of sand running through a small aperture out of one glass into another; any space of time: the last sense is obsolete.

HO'URIS, *s.* in Mohammedan theology, females promised to the faithful in paradise; formed, for this purpose, with eternal beauty and undecaying charms.

HO'URLY, *a.* and *ad.* happening or repeated every hour; frequent.

HO'URPLATE, *s.* the plate on which the figures of the hours are painted or described, whether for a clock or dial.

HOUSE, *s.* [*hus*, Sax. and Goth.] a building wherein a person or human creature dwells. Figuratively, any place of abode. The manner of living or eating. A table, joined to *keep*. "He kept a miserable *house*." *Shak.* The station of a planet, astrologically considered. Family-race, descendants, or kindred; one's family affairs. "Set thine *house* in order." 2 *Kings* xx. 1. A body of men meeting for public concerns in any dwelling, applied to the lords or commons collectively considered; when used with *upper*, it implies the lords; and when joined with *lower*, the commons. *House* means a dwelling distinct by itself; *tenement*, part of a house, divided off, for the use of another family.

To HOUSE, houze, *v. a.* to harbour; to give lodging in a house; to shelter or keep under a roof. Neuterly, to take shelter; to reside or live in a building. To have a station in the heavens, applied to Astrology.

HO'USEBREAKER, *s.* one who forces an entrance into another person's house to steal.

HO'USEBREAKING, *s.* the act of entering another person's house by force, in order to steal; called, in Law, a *burglary*.

HO'USEDOG, *s.* a mastiff, or dog kept in a house to secure it from thieves.

HO'USEHOLD, *s.* a family living together in one dwelling-place or house; the management, economy, or government, of a family. Used in composition to imply domestic, or making part of a family.

HO'USEHOLDER, *s.* the master of a family.

HO'USEHOLD-STUFF, *s.* furniture of a house, or utensils fit or necessary for a family.

HO'USEKEEPER, *s.* one who is the master of a family, and rents a whole house, opposed to a *lodger;* a woman-servant, who has the management of a family.

HO'USEKEEPING, *a.* domestic; fit or necessary for a family.

HO'USEKEEPING, *s.* hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table; the charge and expense attending the keeping a family.

HO'USELEEK, *s.* a plant so called from growing on the walls, or outside roofs of houses.

HO'USELESS, *a.* without any abode or house to live in.

HO'USEMAID, *s.* a female servant, employed in keeping a house clean.

HO'USEROOM, *s.* shelter, place, or entertainment in a house.

HO'USESNAIL, *s.* a sort of snail.

HO'USEWARMING, *s.* a feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE, [this is frequently written *huswife* or *hussy*] *s.* the mistress of a family; one skilled in the regulating of a family, and practising frugality; a kind of purse consisting of several pockets above one another, and a book made of cloth, to carry thread, silk, and needles in.

HO'USEWIFELY, *ad.* after the manner of a person who knows how to manage a family with order and frugality.

HO'USEWIFELY, *a.* skilled in the management of a family.

HO'USEWIFERY, *s.* the business or management of the mistress of a family; prudent and frugal management of the affairs of a family.

HO'USING, houzing, *s.* the quantity of houses in any place; cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental, from *housaux*, *housses*, or *houses*, Fr.

HOW, *ad.* [*hu*, Sax. *hoe*, Belg.] to what degree; in what degree; in what manner; for what reason; or from what cause; by what means. Used with *much*, it implies proportion, relation, and correspondence.

HOW'BE, and HOW'BEIT, *ad.* [from *how*, *be*, and *it*] nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however.

HO'WDEN, a large town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for being the birth-place, or residence, of the historian Roger de Hoveden, or Howden. It gives name to a small district, called Howdenshire, and is seated on the N. side of the Ouse, not far from its confluence with the Derwent and other large rivers, 23 miles W. of Hull, 16 S. E. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on the second Tuesday in January, the Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2. Population 4551.

HOWD'YE, [of *how*, *do*, and *ye*] in what state is your health? Used as a substantive for a mere compliment of civility, or an inquiry into the state of a person's health.

HOWEVER, *ad.* in whatsoever manner and degree; at least; at all events; let what will happen; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; for all that.

HO'WITZ, or HO'WITZER, *s.* a kind of mortar mounted upon a field carriage, called a gun. In howitzers, the trunnions are in the middle, and in mortars at the end.

To HOWL, (the *ow* is pron. as in *how*) *v. n.* [*huglen*, Belg.] to cry, or make a noise, applied to a wolf or dog. Figuratively, to utter a mournful sound or cry from deep distress; to pronounce in a tone like a beast. Poetically used for any noise that is loud and horrid.

HOWL, *s.* the cry or noise of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being oppressed with distress, and filled with horror.

HOWSOE'VER, *ad.* See HOWEVER.

To HOX, *v. n.* [from *hog*, Sax.] to hamstring; to hough. Figuratively, to take notice of a person, so as to make him blush or be ashamed. A low phrase, perhaps from *hoxlice*, Sax. reproachful.

HOY, *s.* [*hou*, old Fr.] a small vessel, whose sails are neither square nor cross, like other ships, but mizen, so that she can sail nearer the wind than another vessel can.

HOY, one of the Orkney Islands, situated between the Island of Pomona and the N. coast of Caithness-shire. It is about 11 miles long, and more than 3 broad. On this island, besides the great conic hill of Hoyhead, which is a sea-mark,

there is a stupendous rock, called the Beary, where a bird, here named the layer, supposed to be a species of the penguin, is found. It is about the size of a small duck, remarkably fat, and esteemed a great delicacy. These birds burrow in the rabbit holes. The person employed in taking the young is usually let down by a rope from the top of the precipice. In this island too, in a gloomy valley, is an entire stone, 36 feet long, and 18 broad, called the Dwarfie Stone. It is hollow within, having the form of a bed and pillow cut in the stone: it is supposed to have been once the habitation of a hermit. Lat. 58. 56. N. lon. 3. 20. W.

HO'YDENING, *s.* romping freedoms.

To HOYSE, *v. a.* among Mariners, to hale up any thing. See HOIST.

HU'BBUB, *s.* a mixed or confused noise made by several people talking at the same time; a tumult; riot, or uproar.

HU'CKABACK, *s.* a kind of coarse linen with raised figures.

HU'CKLEBACKED, *a.* crooked in the shoulders; hunch or hump backed.

HU'CKLEBONE, *s.* [from *hucken*, Belg.] the hip bone.

HU'CKSTER, or HU'CKSTERER, *s.* [from *hock*, Teut. a pedlar] a person who sells goods or wares in small quantities, a pedlar. Figuratively, a trickish mean person.

To HU'CKSTER, *v. n.* to sell wares in small quantities.

HU'DDERSFIELD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is a mart for cloths, kerseymeres, &c. and is situated on the Calder, 25 miles N. E. of Manchester, 42 S. W. of York, and 189 N. N.W. of London. Its market is on Tuesday, when the cloth is exposed for sale in a large hall, and merchants and wool-staplers attend from a considerable distance. Its inhabitants now amount to 19,041, and, reckoning its dependencies, to 31,941. It elects one representative.

To HU'DDLE, *v. a.* to dress up close, in order to disguise; to dress in a hurry, or put one's clothes on carelessly and in haste. Figuratively, to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to join together in a confused and improper manner. Neuterly, to come in a croud or hurry.

HU'DDLE, *s.* a confused crowd or mixture; a crowd assembled together in a hurry; a tumult.

HU'DSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, lying between 51 and 67 degrees of N. latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by Captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching for a N. W. passage to the South Sea, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia by America. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure; the first in 1607, and the second in 1608. In this third and last, in 1610, he entered the straits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name; and coasted a great part of it. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him, and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were never more heard of; but the ship, and the rest of the men, returned home. Other attempts towards a discovery were also made in 1612 and 1667. In 1746, a captain Ellis wintered as far north as 57 degrees and a half; and a Captain Christopher attempted farther discoveries in 1761. The country lying round Hudson's Bay on the W. and S. W. is called New North and New South Wales. The extensive peninsula to the E. of it is called Labradore, or New Britain. The entrance of the Bay from the ocean, after leaving Cape Farewell and Davis' Straits, is between Resolution Isles on the N. and Button's Isles on the S. forming the eastern extremity of the straits, distinguished by the name of its first discoverer. The vast countries that surround Hudson's Bay abound with animals, whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay, and for planting the country; and they have acted under it ever since with great benefit to themselves, but little comparative advantage to the kingdom at large. Of late years, however, the fur trade, from the inland parts, has been carried on to a much greater extent than it was before. This has been chiefly occasioned by the interference of the Canada traders, who had effectually supplanted the company on the seashore, supplying the natives with every convenience for war and domestic uses. This induced the company, in 1773, to begin their inland voyages, and now the Canadians from Canada, and the Europeans from Hudson's Bay, frequently meet together. The servants of the company, however, imported principally from the Orkney Isles, having ingratiated themselves into the confidence of the natives, from their prudent proper behaviour, and incorruptible honesty, have evidently the advantage of trade on their side. They consequently export a greater quantity of furs, (in proportion to the goods imported,) and these in better perservation and more valuable. They employ 4 ships and about 130 seamen, and have several forts; namely, Prince of Wales' Fort, Churchill River; York Fort, Nelson River; New Severn; and Albany; which are all seated on the W. S. W. side of the Bay.

HU'DSON'S RIVER, one of the finest rivers in North America, rising in a mountainous country, in the N. E. part of the state of New York, about half way between the Lakes Ontario and Champlain. It waters Albany and Hudson, and proceeds in a southerly direction, almost its whole course, to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters at York Bay, 10 miles S. of New York, after a course of 250 miles. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for sloops of 70 or 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson.

HUE, *s.* [*hiewe*, Sax.] colour. A clamour, or legal pursuit after a robber, attended with noise: from *huée*, Fr. *Hue and Cry*, in Law, is the pursuit of a person who has committed felony on the highway.

HU'EN, a fertile island of the Baltic, in the Sound, subject to Sweden since the treaty of Roschild, in 1658. It has only one village, containing about fifty houses. This island was granted, by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahé, the celebrated astronomer, with a castle called Uranienburg, erected for the purpose of making observations, in which he resided upwards of 20 years. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and lies 14 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen.

HU'ER, *s.* one whose business it is to call out to others.

HUFF, *s.* [*heofan*, Sax. lifted up; Johnson derives it from *hoven*, or *hove*, to swell] a swell of sudden anger or insolence; a severe and insolent reprimand; one who is swelled and grown insolent with a vain opinion of his own value.

To HUFF, *v. a.* to swell or puff. To hector or treat with insolence; to chide or reprimand with insolence or severity. In Gaming, to take a trick from a person who did not play to a lead.

HU'FFER, *s.* a boaster, or bully.

HU'FFISH, *a.* with arrogance, insolence, or bragging.

HU'FFISHLY, *ad.* with arrogant petulance.

HU'FFISHNESS, *s.* noisy bluster; insolent pride.

To HUG, *v. a.* [*hegian*, Sax.] to press close in an embrace. Figuratively, to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast with great affection.

HUG, *s.* an embrace wherein a person is held tight within the arms.

HUGE, *a.* [*hoogh*, Belg.] large, applied to size, generally including excess; vast or immense. SYNON. *Huge* implies greatness in bulk; *vast*, greatness in extent; *enormous*, greatness in size, even to deformity and dreadfulness; *immense*, unlimited extent, even beyond expression. Thus we say, a *huge* giant; a *vast* tract of land; an *enormous* crime; the *immense* expanse.

HU'GELY, *ad.* in an extensive manner; immensely, or enormously, applied to size. Greatly; very much; prodigiously, applied to degree.

HU'GENESS, *s.* enormity, applied to bulk. Greatness or extensiveness, applied to quality or degree.

HU'GGER-MUGGER, (the *g* in both these words before *e* has the hard sound) *s.* secrecy; by-place.

HU'GONOTS, *s.* a name given by way of contempt to the Protestants of France. The name had its rise in the year 1560, on this occasion: At Tours, the place where they were thus first denominated, the people had a notion, that an apparition or hobgoblin, called king Hugon, strolled about the streets in the night-time; from whence, as those of the reformed religion met in the night to pray, &c. they called them Hugonots; that is, the disciples of king Hugon.

HU'GY, *a.* vast; great; large.

HUKE, *s.* [*huque*, Fr.] a cloak.

HULK, *s.* [*hulc*, Sax. *hulcke*, Belg.] the body of a ship. Figuratively, any thing bulky and weighty.

To HULK, *v. a.* to pull out the entrails of animals. "To *hulk* a hare." *Ainsw.*

HULL, *s.* [from *helan*, Sax.] the husk or outward covering of corn or any other thing. The body of a ship. Though *hulk* and *hull* be now used promiscuously, *hulk* seems, according to Johnson, to have been formerly applied not only to the body or hull, but likewise to a whole ship of burden.

To HULL, *v. n.* to float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. "He looked, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood." *Par. Lost.*

HULL, or *Kingston-upon-Hull*, a large, closely built, well-paved, and populous town, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a river called the Hull, which rises not far from Driffield, and here enters the river Humber. Its commerce has been constantly increasing so much of late years, that it is now probably become the fourth port in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also, by the Humber, to the Trent, and all its branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. By the late inland navigation, it has also a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also a regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland, than from any other port, that of London excepted. The harbour is improved by a dock, formerly thought to be the largest in the kingdom, (finished in 1778) with which the river communicates, and in which 80 ships may ride safely and conveniently. Among the public buildings are, the Trinity house, for the relief of seamen and their widows; an exchange; and a town-hall. The grand stone bridge over the river, to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. It is 36 miles S. E. of York, and 170 N. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Population 32,958, and, including Sulcoats, 46,426. It sends two members to parliament.

HU'LLY, *a.* husky, or abounding in husks.

HU'LVER, *s.* holly.

To HUM, *v. a.* [*homelan*, Belg.] to make a noise, applied to bees. To make an inarticulate noise, by forcing the breath through the lips when shut. To pause in speaking, and fill up the interval by making a sound with the breath forced through the lips when shut; to sing so low as scarcely to be heard. "To *hum* a tune." *Pope.* To applaud. To *hum a person*, is to render him ridiculous, by exercising some frolic upon him.

HUM, *s.* the hoarse buzzing noise made by bees. Figuratively, the confused noise made by a crowd of people engaged in discourse; any low, rough noise; a pause filled up by a forcible emission of breath through the lips when shut.

HUM, *interj.* a low, inarticulate sound, like that of a swarm of bees, made use of to imply doubt and deliberation.

HU'MAN, *a.* [*humanus*, Lat.] having the qualities of a reasonable creature or man; belonging to, or like a man.

HUMA'NE, *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] kind; civil; good-natured; benevolent; ready to do good offices, and embracing all opportunities to relieve and compassionate our fellow creatures.

HUMA'NELY, *ad.* in a kind, civil, compassionate, or benevolent manner.

HU'MANIST, *s.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] a person who teaches the rudiments or grammar of languages.

HUMA'NITY, *s.* [*humanitas*, Lat.] the nature of man. Mankind, or the collective body of reasonable creatures. The exercise of all the social and benevolent virtues. *Humanities*, in the plural, signifies Grammar, Rhetoric, and Poetry, known by the name of *literæ humaniores;* for teaching of which there are professors in the university of Scotland, called *Humanists.* SYNON. *Humanity* denotes a fellow-feeling for the distresses of a stranger; *tenderness* is a susceptibility of impression more applicable to persons with whom we are nearly connected.

To HU'MANIZE, *v. a.* [*humaniser*, Fr.] to soften, or render susceptive of the impressions of tenderness or benevolence.

HU'MANKIND, *s.* the race of reasonable creatures, called men.

HU'MANLY, *ad.* after the manner, or according to the power, of men.

HU'MBER, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean near Holderness.

HU'MBIRD, *s.* one of the smallest birds we know of, so called from its humming sounds.

HU'MBLE, *a.* [*humble*, Fr.] having a modest or low opinion of one's own abilities; behaving with modesty, submission, and deference to others. Low, applied to situation or rank.

To HU'MBLE, *v. a.* to destroy and diminish a person's pride; to make less arrogant; to make submissive; to mortify; to subdue; to diminish the height of a thing.

HU'MBLEBEE, *s.* a wild bee, so called from its buzzing. In Botany, an herb.

HU'MBLEDON, a village in Northumberland, near

Wooller. Here is an intrenchment called Green Castle; and on Humbledon Hugh, a circular intrenchment, with a large barrow. The sides of the hill are cut into terraces, 20 feet wide, formed with great exactness one above another. In the plain below is a stone pillar, denoting the ground where 10,000 Scots, under earl Douglas, in the reign of Henry IV. were defeated, on Holyrood Day, by Henry lord Percy, and George earl of March.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, *a.* mild or meek in speech.

HU'MBLENESS, *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of his abilities, and is submissive to others.

HU'MBLEPLANT, *s.* a species of the sensitive plant.

HU'MBLER, *s.* one who subdues either his own pride, or that of others.

HU'MBLES, *s.* the entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLY, *ad.* with a proper deference and submission to others; without pride. Low, applied to situation or distance from the earth.

HU'MDRUM, *a.* [from *hum* and *drone*] dull; stupid; not answering or taking notice when spoken to, on account of stupidity.

To HUME'CT, or HUME'CTATE, *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat.] to wet or moisten. Not in use. "The Nile and Niger—*humectate* the earth." *Brown.*

HUMECTA'TION, *s.* [*humectation*, Fr.] the act of wetting or moistening.

HU'MERAL, *a.* [from *humerus*, Lat.] belonging to the shoulder.

HU'MERUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, is the shoulder, or upper part of the arm, between the scapula and elbow.

HUMICUBA'TION, *s.* [from *humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] the act of lying on the ground. Not in use.

HU'MID, *a.* [*humidus*, Lat.] moist; or having the power to wet; wet.

HUMI'DITY, *s.* [*humidité*, Fr.] moisture, or that quality which a fluid has of entering the pores, or wetting other bodies.

HUMILIA'TION, *s.* [*humiliation*, Fr.] an act whereby a person voluntarily descends from a higher degree of dignity to a lower; mortification; or a sense and expression of our defects and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

HUMI'LITY, *s.* [*humilité*, Fr.] a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of himself and his advantages, is submissive to authority, and attentive to instruction.

HU'MMER, *s.* an applauder. Used at present as a cant word for a person who tells a plausible story to another in order to gain his credit, and induce him to believe a falsity; one who tells a lie.

HU'MMOCH, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 6 miles in length. Here is a rajah, supported in his authority by the Dutch East India Company. The natives resemble the Malays, both in appearance and disposition, but speak the same language as the inhabitants of Mindanao. This island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits. But the principal articles of trade with the Dutch are bees-wax and honey. It lies about 15 miles S. of the S. point of Mindanao. Lat. 5. 27. N. lon. 125. 12. E.

HU'MMOCK, *s.* [a sea-term] a little hill.

HU'MMUMS, *s.* a bagnio; a sweating-house.

HU'MOR, or HU'MOUR, *s.* [*humor*, Lat.] moisture; any fluid body. In Anatomy, the fluids in an animal body, or any corrupt matter collected in a wound or abscess. Temper, disposition, or the ruling passion, applied to the mind. Passion, or the present disposition of the mind. Petulance; peevishness. Caprice; whim. Any odd medley of ideas which extort a smile, or raise a laugh; pleasantry; jocularity. A trick, habit, or practice. "I like not the *humour* of lying." *Shak.*

HU'MORAL, *a.* proceeding from humours redundant in the body.

HU'MORIST, *s.* [*humoriste*, Fr.] one who is greatly pleased or displeased with little things, and conducts his actions, not by reason and the nature of things, but by caprice, fancy, or some predominant passion.

HU'MOROUS, *a.* full of odd or comical ideas and sentiments; capricious; without any rule but the present whim; pleasant or jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY, *ad.* in a jocose or pleasant manner, so as to extort a smile or raise a laugh; with caprice or whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS, *s.* fickleness of temper; a disposition pleased or offended with trifles.

HU'MORSOME, *a.* easily pleased or displeased with trifles; peevish; odd; of a changeable disposition, or not pleased long with any thing.

HU'MORSOMELY, *ad.* in a peevish manner; in such a manner as to be pleased or displeased with trifles, or not to be pleased with any thing long.

To HU'MOUR, *v. a.* to please or soothe by complying with a person's ruling passion, or peculiar foible Figuratively, to suit any design in such a manner to an obstacle, as to make it rather an ornament than an impediment. To comply with.

HU'MP, *s.* [corrupted, perhaps, from *lump*] the swelling on a crooked back.

HU'MPBACK, *s.* a crooked back, or a back which has a kind of hump or knob swelling above the other parts of its surface.

To HUNCH, *v. a.* [*husch*, Teut.] in its primary sense, to give a blow with the fist. At present it signifies to push, as with the elbow.

HU'NCHBACKED, *a.* having a hump or crooked back.

HU'NCHED, *a.* in Botany, swelled out, as the under part of the blossom of the foxglove, the blossom of the honeysuckle, the cup of the turnip, &c.

HU'NDRED, *a.* [*hundred*, Sax.] a number consisting of ten times ten. Substantively, it implies the division of a county, perhaps so called from containing a hundred securities for the king's peace, from *hundred*, Sax. a body of one hundred men. Likewise a measure or certain quantity of things; a *hundred of salt*, at Amsterdam, is 14 tons. A *hundred of deal boards*, consist of six-score, *i. e.* 120, which is likewise called the *long hundred.*

HU'NDREDTH, *a.* [*hundreonteogotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of a hundred, or that which has ninety-nine placed before it.

HUNG, preter. and part. pass. of HANG.

HU'NGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying along the river Danube, about 600 miles in length, and about 250 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by Germany, and on the E. and S. by Turkey in Europe. It comprehends three large provinces, namely, Proper Hungary, which is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by the circle of Austria, on the S. by the river Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E. by Wallachia and Transylvania. The other parts are Transylvania and Sclavonia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Tresse, the Maros, the Raab, the Waag, the Gran, and the Zarwiese. They are so full of fish, that they give them to the hogs; but the waters are all unwholesome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by

the lakes and bogs, insomuch that there is a sort of plague visits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well-shaped, brave, haughty, and revengeful. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian, and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of Protestants, who have here been severely persecuted, but who now have toleration. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks had it in possession, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

HU'NGARY-WATER, *s.* a distilled water prepared from the tops or flowers of rosemary; so denominated from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.

HU'NGER, *s.* [Sax.] the pain felt on fasting long; a desire of food. Figuratively, any violent desire.

To HU'NGER, *v. n.* to feel pain on long fasting; to be desirous of eating. Figuratively, to desire any thing with great eagerness.

HU'NGERBIT, or HU'NGERBITTEN, *a.* pained or worn out for want of food.

HU'NGERFORD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the river Nennet, in a low and watery soil, and noted for its trouts and craw-fish. It is 64 miles W. of London. Population 2283.

HU'NGERLY, *a.* hungry; with keen appetite; wanting food or nourishment.

HU'NGERLY, or HU'NGRILY, *ad.* with a keen appetite, or like a person that wants food.

HU'NGRED, *a.* pinched by want of food. "We see men an *hungred* love to smell hot bread." *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY, *ad.* with keen appetite.

HU'NGRY, *a.* feeling pain for want of food; wanting food; lean for want of food. Figuratively, not fat, fruitful, or prolific.

HU'NGRY-HILL, a lofty, steep, and rocky mountain, in Cork, Munster. It is at least 700 yards above the level of Bantry Bay, and near its summit is a large lake, which produces one of the finest cataracts in the kingdom.

HUNKS, *s.* [*hunskur*, sordid, Isl.] a person who is covetous of money, and spends very little; a miser.

HU'NMANBY, or *Hunnanby*, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 206 miles N. of London. Population 1079.

HUNS, *s.* a fierce and savage nation, who formerly inhabited that part of Sarmatia bordering on the Palus Mœotis and the Tanais, the ancient boundary between Europe and Asia. Hungary obtained its name from this people, who conquered it, and spread themselves over Transylvania, Wallachia, Servia, Carniola, Carinthia, and the greatest part of Austria, together with Bosnia, Sclavonia, and Hungary.

To HUNT, *v. a.* [*huntian*, Sax. of *hund*, Sax. a hound] to chase wild animals; to pursue with dogs. Figuratively, to pursue or follow close; to follow after; to direct or manage hounds in a chase.

HUNT, *s.* a pack of hounds. A chase after wild animals. Pursuit.

HU'NTER, *s.* [*hunta*, Isl.] one who chases animals for pleasure or exercise; a dog that scents, or is used in pursuing, beasts of prey; a swift and strong horse, that is fit to follow the chase

HU'NTING, *s.* the exercise or diversion of pursuing fourfooted beasts of game. With us this is chiefly performed with dogs; and the chases are, the hart, buck, roe, hare, fox, badger, and otter.

HU'NTINGDON, called by the Saxons *Hunter's Down*, the county town of Huntingdonshire, has two churches, several good inns, a handsome market-place, and a good grammar-school. It was once very large, having 15 churches, which in Camden's time were reduced to 4, and now to 2; population 3267; returns two members. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, leading to Godmanchester, on the great N. road, 16 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 58 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday.

HU'NTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and N. by Northamptonshire, on the N. E. and E. by Cambridgeshire, and on the S. by a part of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. It extends 22 miles from N. to S. and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. It is divided into 4 hundreds, which contained, in 1811, 5 market towns, 78 parishes, 279 villages; population 53,149; elects two county members. The borders of the Ouse, which flow across the S. E. part, consist of fertile and very beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are finely varied on their surface, fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting; whence the name of the county took its rise. The N. E. part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage for cattle, and even large crops of corn. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish. Its chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and they fatten abundance of cattle.

HU'NTING-HORN, *s.* a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HU'NTRESS, *s.* a woman that follows the chase, or pursues animals for sport.

HU'NTSMAN, *s.* one who diverts himself in chasing animals; a person who has the direction of a chase.

HU'NTSMANSHIP, *s.* the qualifications of a hunter.

HU'NTSPILL, a small town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Parret, near the sea, 5 miles N. of Bridgewater. It is 146 miles distant from London. Population 1503.

HU'RDLE, *s.* [*hyrdel*, Sax.] in Husbandry, frames of split timber, or hazel rods interwoven, or plaited together, to serve for gates, sheep-folds, or to stop a gap in a hedge. In Fortification, twigs of willows or osiers interwoven together, sustained by strong stakes, sometimes covered with earth, and used for strengthening batteries, for making a passage over muddy ditches, for covering traverses and lodgments from the stones, shot, &c. of the enemy.

HURDS, *s.* See Hords.

To HURL, *v. a.* [from *huorlt*, Isl.] to throw, cast, or drive any thing with violence. To utter with vehemence, from *hurler*, Fr. to make a hideous or howling noise. To play at casting or hurling a ball.

HURL, *s.* tumult; riot; commotion.

HU'RLBONE, *s.* a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse, very easily put out of its socket by a hurt or sprain.

HU'RLER, *s.* one who plays at hurling a ball. This name is given to seventeen large stones set in a kind of a square near St. Clare in Cornwall, from an old tradition, that they are the bodies of men petrified for profaning the

sabbath, by playing at hurling balls; but whoever has seen Stonehenge, or read Wormius's dissertation on the Danish antiquities, would smile at the simplicity of the relaters, and easily see that these stones are some funeral monument.

HU'RLING, *s.* a sort of game played with a bat and ball.

HU'RLY, or HU'RLY-BURLY, *s.* [from *hurlubrelu*, inconsiderately, Fr.] a tumult, uproar, or bustle.

HU'RRICANE, or HURRICA'NO, *s.* [*huracan*, Span.] a furious storm, arising from an opposition of several winds.

HU'RRIER, *s.* one that hurries; a disturber.

To HU'RRY, *v. a.* [*hergian*, Sax.] to drive fast; to make a person quicken his pace; to do a thing in haste.

HU'RRY, *s.* a tumult; a confusion attended with haste; a hasty or violent emotion of the mind.

HU'RRY-SKURRY, *ad.* wildly, precipitately.

HURST, *s.* [*hyrst*, Sax.] a grove or thicket of trees.

HU'RST CASTLE, a castle in Hants, not far from Lymington, built by Henry VIII. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots a mile and a half into the sea, towards the Isle of Wight, from which it is the shortest distance, being only 2 miles. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial.

To HURT, *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*, compound preter. *I have hurt*, part. pass. *hurt*; [*hyrt*, Sax.] to affect with pain; to wound; to impair or damage. "Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt*." *Milton.*

HURT, *s.* damage, mischief, or harm. A wound or bruise, applied to the body.

HU'RTER, *s.* one that does harm.

HU'RTFUL, *a.* mischievous; pernicious; affecting a person with loss, damage, or pain.

HU'RTFULLY, *ad.* in a mischievous or pernicious manner.

HU'RTFULNESS, *s.* mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HU'RTLE, *v. n.* [*heurter*, Fr.] to strike or clash; to meet with a shock; an encounter. Obsolete.

HU'RTLEBERRY, *s.* [*hiort bar*, Dan.] the billberry.

HU'RTLESS, *a.* without injury, or doing harm; innocent; harmless.

HU'RTLESSLY, *ad.* without harm. "Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong." *Sidney.*

HU'RTLESSNESS, *s.* freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND, *s.* [from *hus*, Sax. a house, and *bonda*, Run. a master] a man married to a woman. Figuratively, an economist, or one who understands and practises frugality. A farmer, or tiller of ground.

To HU'SBAND, *v. a.* to marry, or supply with an husband; to manage with frugality; to till or cultivate ground.

HU'SBANDLESS, *a.* without a husband.

HU'SBANDLY, *ad.* in a frugal or thrifty manner.

HU'SBANDMAN, *s.* one who works in tillage.

HU'SBANDRY, *s.* tillage, or the act of cultivating land; parsimony; or a careful management of money, or time; the care of a family.

HUSH, *interj.* [formed from the sound] be silent.

HUSH, *a.* silent, quiet, or still, generally used in a comparative sense. "As *hush* as death." *Shak.*

To HUSH, *v. a.* to still; to silence; to quiet; to appease; used with *up*.

HU'SHMONEY, *s.* money given to stifle evidence, or hinder information.

HUSK, *s.* [*huldsch*, Belg.] the outmost covering of fruit or corn. In Botany, the empalements and blossoms of grapes are called the *husks*; they are thin, dry, and semi-transparent like chaff. The husk consists of one or more leaves called valves, and when contiguous to the other parts of the flower, inclosing the chives and pointals, answers the purpose of a blossom; but when placed on the outer side, and inclosing the inner valves, as well as the chives and pointals, it is called the empalement.

To HUSK, *v. a.* to strip off the outward covering from corn or fruit.

HU'SKED, *a.* bearing or covered with a husk or hull.

HU'SKY, *a.* abounding in, or consisting of, husks.

HUSSA'RS, a sort of troopers that were first common in Hungary, but are now introduced into several parts of Europe, and there have been some lately in the English army. They may be more properly called light horse, and they usually do a great deal of service.

HU'SSY, *s.* [a corruption or *huswife*, used in an ill sense] a bad manager; a bad or wanton woman.

HU'STINGS, *s.* [*husting*, Sax.] a court of Common Pleas held before the lord mayor and aldermen, at Guildhall, London. It is the principal and highest court belonging to the city of London, and existed so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

To HU'STLE, *v. a.* to shake together in confusion.

HU'SWIFE, huz-zif, *s.* [*huswif*, Sax.] a woman that is either a bad manager, or a person of infamous character. An economist, or a woman that conducts the affairs of a family with frugality. "The bounteous *huswife* Nature." *Shak.* Johnson observes, that it is common to use *housewise* in a good sense, but *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad one.

To HU'SWIFE, huz-zif, *v. a.* to manage with economy and frugality.

HU'SWIFERY, huz-zif-ry, *s.* management of household affairs; management of such branches of farming as fall within the province of women.

HUT, *s.* [*hutte*, Sax.] a low, mean, and poor cottage.

HUTCH, *s.* [*huæcca*, Sax.] a corn chest; a kind of house with a wired door, otherwise resembling a chest, used to keep rabbits in.

To HUZZ, *v. n.* [from the sound] to buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA', *interj.* a shout or cry of joy.

To HUZZA', *v. n.* to make a shout of joy. Actively, to receive with shouts of joy or acclamations.

HY'ACINTH, [*hyacinthus*, Lat. ὑακίνθος, Gr.] in Botany, a flower. Among Jewellers, a gem of the size of a nutmeg, of various degrees of deepness and paleness, but always of a deadish red, with a mixture of yellow.

HYACI'NTHINE, *a.* [ὑακίνθινος, Gr.] made of hyacinths; yellow, or of the colour of hyacinths.

HY'ADS, or HY'ADES, *s.* [ὑάδες, from ὕω, *to rain*, Gr.] a constellation of seven stars in the Bull's head, the principal of which, called *Aldebaran* by the Arabs, is in the Bull's left eye. They are famous, according to the ancient poets, for bringing rain.

HY'ALINE, *a.* [ὑάλινος, Gr.] glassy; crystalline; made of, or resembling glass. Used substantively by Milton.

HYBERNA'TION, *s.* period of winter.

HY'BRIDOUS, *a.* [from *hybrida*, Lat.] begotten between animals of different species.

HYDA'TIDES, *s.* [ὑδατίδες, Gr.] in Medicine, little transparent bladders of water, in any part of the body; most common in dropsical cases, from the distention or rupture of the lymphe-ducts.

HY'DRA, *s.* [Lat.] a kind of water snake, feigned to have many heads, which grew again when cut off. In Astronomy, a southern constellation consisting of 26 stars.

HY'DRABAD, a very large city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Golconda, or Hydrabad, and at this time of the Deccan. It is supposed to contain upward of 100,000

inhabitants, and is seated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 270 miles N. N. W. of Madras. Lat. 17. 12. N. lon. 78. 51. E.

HY'DRAGOGUES, hy-dra-gogs, *s.* [from *ὕδωρ* and *ἄγω*, Gr.] such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAU'LIC, or HYDRAU'LICAL, *a.* relating to the conveyance of water by pipes.

HYDRAU'LICS, *s.* [from *ὕδωρ* and *ἀυλὸς*, Gr.] in its primary sense, the science of the motion of water or fluids through pipes; but at present extended not only to the conducting and raising of water, the constructing of engines for that purpose, but likewise the laws of the motion of fluid bodies.

HY'DROCELE, *s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *κήλη*, Gr.] a watery rupture, situated in the scrotum or groin.

HYDROCE'PHALUS, *s.* [from *ὕδωρ* and *κέφαλη*, Gr.] in Medicine, a watery head, or dropsy in the head.

HYDRO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from *ὕδωρ* and *γράφω*, Gr.] one that makes maps or charts of the sea.

HYDRO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *ὕδωρ* and *γράφω*, Gr.] the art of describing or drawing maps or charts of the sea.

HY'DROMANCY, *s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] the act or art of foretelling future events by means of water.

HY'DROMEL, *s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μέλι*, Gr.] mead, or a drink made of honey diluted with water, and fermented by a long and gentle heat.

HYDRO'METER, *s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] an instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, and other properties of water.

HYDRO'METRY, *s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] the act or art of measuring the gravity and other properties of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, *s.* [*ὑδροφοβία*, Gr.] in Medicine, an aversion or dread of water; a dangerous symptom attending persons bit by a mad dog.

HYDRO'PIC, or HYDRO'PICAL, *a.* [*hydropicus*, Lat.] dropsical, or affected with the dropsy. See DROPSY.

HYDROSTA'TICAL, *a.* [from *ὕδωρ* and *στατικὴ*, Gr.] relating to, or taught by, hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'TICALLY, *ad.* according to hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'TICS, *s.* [*ὕδωρ* and *στατικὴ*, Gr.] that part of mechanics which considers the weight or gravity of fluids, or of solid bodies immerged or placed in them.

HYDRO'TIC, *s.* [from *ὕδωρ*, Gr.] a medicine which purges water, or phlegm, and causes sweating.

HY'DRUS, *s.* a water-snake.

HY'EMAL, *a.* [from *hyems*, Lat.] belonging to winter. It is chiefly used of the winter solstice.

HYEMA'TION, *s.* shelter from winter's cold.

HY'EN, or HYE'NA, *s.* [*hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.] a wild beast, of a darkish-gray colour, spotted with black, resembling a wolf, reckoned untameable, and reported to imitate a human voice in order to seduce its prey.

HYGRO'METER, *s.* [from *ὑγρὸς* and *μετρέω*, Gr.] a machine or instrument used to measure the degrees of moisture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE, *s.* [from *ὑγρὸς* and *σκοπέω*, Gr.] an instrument to shew the different degrees of moisture or dryness of the air.

HYGROSTA'TICS, *s.* the science of comparing degrees of moisture.

HYLA'RCHICAL, *a.* [*ὕλη* and *ἀρχικὸς*, Gr.] presiding over matter.

HY'MEN, *s.* [*ὑμὴν*, Gr.] the god of marriage. Figuratively, marriage. In Anatomy, the virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL, or HYMENE'AN, *a.* [*ὑμέναιος*, Gr.] relating or belonging to marriage. Substantively, a marriage song.

HYMN, (the *n* is mute) *s.* [*ὕμνος*, from *ὑμνέω*, to celebrate, Gr.] a religious song or ode.

To HYMN, *v. a.* [*ὑμνέω*, Gr.] to praise in songs. Neuterly, to sing religious songs in worship.

HY'MNIC, *a.* [from *ὕμνος*, Gr.] relating to hymns. "Breaks the *hymnic* notes." *Donne.*

HY'MNING, *part. a.* celebrating in hymns.

To HYP, (contracted from *hypochondriac*) *v. a.* to dispirit or make melancholy.

HYPA'LLAGE, *s.* [*ὑπαλλαγὴ*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein words change cases with each other.

HY'PER, (a word curtailed from *hypercritic*) *s.* a person more critical than he need to be. "Critics I read on other men,—and *hypers* upon them." *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA, *s.* [from *ὑπὲρ* and *βάλλω*, Gr.] in Geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

HYPE'RBOLE, hi-per-bo-le, *s.* [*ὑπερβολὴ*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, whereby any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth; as in the following sentence: "He was so gaunt, the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him." *Shak.*

HYPERBO'LIC, or HYPERBO'LICAL, *a.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr. *ὑπερβολικὸς*, Gr.] in Geometry, belonging to, or having the properties of, an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, extenuating or exaggerating beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LICALLY, *ad.* in the form, or after the manner, of an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, in such a manner as to extenuate or exaggerate beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LIFORM, *a.* having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBORE'AN, *a.* [*hyperborée*n, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] northern.

HYPERCRI'TIC, *s.* [*hypercritique*, Fr.] a person who criticises or censures with too great nicety and rigour. See HYPER.

HYPERCRI'TICAL, *a.* critical beyond measure.

HYPERMETER, *s.* [*ὑπὲρ* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] any thing beyond or greater than the standard requires; any thing beyond a rule, or the usual measure.

HYPERSARCO'SIS, *s.* [*ὑπερσάρκωσις*, Gr.] in Surgery, the growth of fungous flesh.

HY'PHEN, *s.* [*ὑφὲν*, Gr.] in Grammar and Printing, a short line drawn between syllables or compound words, and shewing that they are to be joined; as in *God-head*, *ever-living*, &c.

HYPNO'TIC, *s.* [from *ὑπνωτικὸς*, Gr.] any medicine that procures or induces sleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES, hy-po-kon-ders, *s.* [*ὑποχόνδριον*, Fr.] the two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs and tip of the breast, one of which contains the liver, and the other the spleen.

HYPOCHO'NDRIAC, or HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL, *a.* [*ὑποχονδριακὸς*, Gr.] melancholy; disordered in mind; producing melancholy. The *hypochondriac passion*, is a disease which affects the hypochondres, and occasions melancholy, or disordered imagination, and is variously named according to its situation: when seated in the hypochondres, arising from some disorder of the parts contained therein, it is properly called the *hypochondriac passion*, contractedly the *hyp*, the *spleen*, &c. and when the flatulent rumblings in the intestines are considered, it is then the *vapours*.

HY'POCIST, *s.* [*hypociste*, Fr. *ὑπόκιστις*, Gr.] in Medicine, an inspissated juice, of a fine shining black colour when

broken, considerably hard and heavy, expressed from a fruit of a plant of the same name, and brought from the Levant. It is a strong astringent, and is used in the theriaca.

HYPO'CRISY, *s.* [*hypocrisie*, Fr. *ὑπόκρισις*, Gr.] the act of counterfeiting religion and virtue, in order to pass for religious and good, without being either.

HY'POCRITE, *s.* [*hypocrite*, Fr. *ὑποκριτὴς*, Gr.] one who affects the external appearance of religion or morality, purely to gain the good opinion of others, without being really either devout or moral.

HYPOCRI'TICAL, *a.* [*ὑποκριτικὸς*, Gr.] dissembling; insincere; affected.

HYPOCRI'TICALLY, *ad.* in a dissembling, insincere manner; falsely.

HYPOGA'STRIC, *a.* [from *ὑπὸ* and *γαστὴρ*, Gr.] seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGE'UM, *s.* [from *ὑπὸ* and *γὴ*, Gr.] a name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults.

HYPOMO'CHLION, *s.* [from *ὑπὸ* and *μόχλιον*, Gr.] in Mechanics, the fulcrum or prop of a lever, or the point which sustains its pressure, in raising or lowering bodies. It is also used for a roller set under a lever, or under-stones, timber, &c. to assist in removing them.

HY'POPOON, *s.* in Medicine, a collection of purulent matter under the corner of the eye.

HYPO'STASIS, *s.* [*ὑπόστασις*, Gr.] a distinct substance. In Divinity, personality, used in speaking of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTA'TICAL, *a.* [*hypostatique*, Fr.] in Chemistry, constituting as distinct principles. In Divinity, personal. The *hypostatical union*, is the union of the human nature with the divine.

HYPOTHENUSE, *s.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. *ὑποτείνω*, Gr.] the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or that which subtends, or is under or opposite to, the right angle.

HYPO'THESIS, *s.* [*ὑπόθεσις*, Gr.] a system formed on some principle not used, and laid down from the imagination, to account for some phenomena; a supposition.

HYPOTHE'TIC, or HYPOTHE'TICAL, *a.* [*hypothetique*, Fr. *ὑποθετικὸς*, Gr.] including a supposition; conditional, opposite to *positive*.

HYPOTHE'TICALLY, *ad.* upon supposition; conditionally.

HYRCA'NIA, in ancient Geography, a country of the farther Asia, lying south-east of the Mare Hyrcanum; with Media on the E.; Parthia on the S.; and Margimie on the W.; famous for its tigers, vines, figs, and olives. It is now called Chilan, or Kilan.

HY'SSOP, *s.* [*hyssopus*, Lat. *hyssope*, Fr.] In Botany, a genus of the gymnospermia order and didynamia class of plants: the branches were used by the Jews to sprinkle with in purifications, to which the scriptures allude in several places.

HYSTE'RIC, or HYSTE'RICAL, *a.* [*ὑστερικὸς*, Gr.] troubled with fits; affected with disorders in the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTE'RICS, *s.* [from *ὑστερικὸς*, Gr.] fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb; medicines given to cure the hysterics.

I & J.

I Is the ninth letter, and third vowel, of the alphabet. Its sound varies; in some words it is long, as in *fine*, *shine*, *thine*, which are usually marked with *e* final, but not always, as in *high*, *mind*, *sign*, &c. in some short, as in *thin*, *win*, *sin*, *bid*, *hid*, &c. In others, it is pronounced like *y*, as in *collier*, *onion*, &c. When prefixed to *e*, it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or *ee*; thus, *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; it has the same sound in *machine*, *magazine*, &c. Subjoined to *a* or *e*, it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*, &c. No English words end in *i*, *e* being either added to it, or else the *i* turned into a *y*. *I* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, *genius*, &c. as *jade*, *jump*, *jerk*, &c. *I*, as a numeral, stands for only one, and so many units as it is repeated times, as I, II, III, is one, two, three; and when put before a higher numeral, subtracts itself, as IV, four; IX, nine, &c. but when set after it, so many are added; thus, VI, is 5 and 1, or six; VII, 5 and 2, or seven; VIII, 5 and 3, or eight. The ancient Romans likewise used ıɔ for 500; ɔıc for 1000; ıɔɔ for 5000; ccıɔɔ for 10,000; ıɔɔɔ for 50,000; and cccıɔɔɔ for 100,000. Farther than this they did not go in their notation, but repeated the last number; as, cccıɔɔɔ,cccıɔɔɔ, for 200,000, and so on.

I, *pronoun personal*, [Sax.] used by a person when speaking of, or describing an action to, himself. Sometimes it is used instead of *ay*, *yea*, or *yes*; from *ia*, Sax. "*I*, Sir, she took them and read them in my presence." *Shak.*

To JA'BBER, *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Belg.] to talk idly, or without thinking; to prate or chatter; to talk inarticulately, so as not to be understood.

JA'BBERER, *s.* one who talks too fast, or so inarticulately as not to be understood.

JA'CENT, *a.* [*jacens*, Lat.] lying at length.

JA'CINTH, *s.* the same with the hyacinth. A gem of a deep reddish yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber.

JACK, *s.* [the diminutive of *John*] a general term of contempt for a saucy or paltry person. "These bragging *Jacks*." *Shak.* The instrument with which boots are pulled off, or spits are turned. A young pike, applied to fish. A cup of waxed leather. A coat of mail, from *jacque*, Fr. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to bowlers. The colours or ensign of a ship. In Music, a piece of box fitted with a quill, which being moved by fingering the pieces of ivory, moves against the wire, and sounds a spinnet, or harpsichord, &c. Joined to the names of animals, when both sexes are signified by one word, it implies the male, as a *Jack-ass*.

JA'CKAL, *s.* [*chacal*, Fr.] a small animal, said to start prey for the lion.

JACK-A-LA'NTHORN, *s.* [for *Jack with a lanthorn*, because it resembles a person going with a lanthorn and candle] a fiery meteor, which resembles the light of a candle at a distance; the reflection of the sun-beams thrown by means of a looking-glass upon a wall.

JACK-A-LENT, *s.* a simple, sheepish fellow.

JA'CKANAPES, *s.* a monkey or ape. Figuratively, a coxcomb, or pert impertinent fellow.

JACKBOO'TS, *s.* large, thick boots, used by the horse of an army to defend the legs.

JACK BY THE HEDGE, *s.* in Botany, a species of erysimum, called also garlic, wormseed, or sauce-alone.

JACKDA'W, *s.* a blackish bird, taught to imitate the human voice.

JA'CKET, *s.* [*jacquet*, Fr.] a short coat, or kind of waistcoat, commonly worn by seamen.

JACK-KE'TCK, *s.* a name given by the vulgar to the public hangman or executioner.

JACK-PU'DDING, *s.* a person who plays tricks and other pleasantries, in order to divert a mob.

JA'CKSON, PORT, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, about 12 miles N. of Cape Banks, thought to be the finest harbour in the world. The capes at its entrance, which is less than 2 miles across, are high perpendicular cliffs, and within it gradually expands into a noble basin,

with soundings sufficient for the largest vessels, and space to accommodate, in perfect security, a greater number than ever were assembled at one station. Ships may lie in 5½ fathoms, within 50 yards of the shore, and the channel, (the surface of which is as smooth as a fish-pond) has mostly 15 fathoms, gradually shoaling farther up. It runs, chiefly in a western direction, about 13 miles into the country, and contains at least a hundred small coves, formed by narrow necks of land, the projections of which afford complete shelter from all winds. Sydney Cove lies on the S. side of the harbour, between 5 and 6 miles from the entrance. There is an abundance of fish in the harbour, most of which are unknown in England, besides oysters, cockles, and other shell fish.

JA'COB'S LADDER, *s.* the same with the Greek valerian.

JA'COB'S STAFF, *s.* a pilgrim's staff, so called from the pilgrimage made to St. James at Compostella. In Astronomy, a cross staff, used for taking heights, so called in allusion to the ladder in Jacob's dream.

JA'COBINE MONKS, the same as the Dominicans. Also the name given to the party in France who were most zealous in giving the revolution a turn towards republicanism, and the government of terror and cruelty; so called from their assembling in a house formerly inhabited by the Jacobin friars. The name of a pigeon with a high tuft.

JA'COBINISM, *s.* the principles of a Jacobin: generally applied to the French revolutionists.

JA'COBITE, *s.* a name given to those who adhered to the interest of king James II. and his family.

JACO'BUS, *s.* an ancient gold coin worth 25 shillings.

JACTITA'TION, *s.* [*jactitio*, Lat.] tossing motion; restlessness; heaving: a term, in the Canon law, for a false pretension to marriage.

JACULA'TION, *s.* [*jaculatio*, Lat.] the act of throwing a dart or other missive weapon.

JADE, *s.* [etymology doubtful] a horse of no spirit or value; a tired horse. Figuratively, a woman of bad character; generally used as a term of contempt, noting sometimes age, generally vice; but when applied to a young woman, it expresses rather irony than reproach. In Natural History, a species of jasper, of extreme hardness, of a colour composed of a pale bluish gray, or ash colour, and a pale green intermixed. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres.

To JADE, *v. a.* to tire or make weary; to overbear, or harass like a horse that is overridden. To ride or tyrannize over.

JA'DISH, *a.* used with *trick*, mischievous, applied to the qualities of a vicious horse. Unchaste, applied to women.

JA'FFA, an ancient decayed town of Asia, on the coast of Palestine, formerly called JOPPA. The inhabitants are Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houses are small, and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The ancient harbour is destroyed, but there is a good road. Here pilgrims, &c. pay for permission to visit the Holy Land. The whole coast from hence to Damietta, in Egypt, is entirely desert and wild, without a single port. It is 50 miles N. W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 45. N. lon. 35. 55. E.

To JAGG, *v. a.* [*gagaw*, slits or holes, Brit.] to hack or cut into slits and notches, like the teeth of a saw.

JAGG, *s.* any thing resembling the teeth of a saw; an escalop.

JA'GGY, (the *g* pron. hard) *a.* of an uneven surface; having its extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JA'GGEDNESS, (the *g*. pron. hard) *s.* unevenness at the extremity; having its extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JA'GO, ST. one of the largest, most populous, best cultivated, and most fertile, of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It lies about six leagues westward of the island of Mayo, and is about 60 miles in circumference. The people, in general, are black, or, at best, of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank. Cotton is produced in such abundance in this island, that, besides the large quantities sent to the Brazils, and sold by the Portuguese to the other European nations, the natives are, in general, clothed with this manufacture. Here are vines, of which they make a wine that is not contemptible; but as they are supplied with better by the European shipping, it has fallen into disrepute. The chief fruits of the island, besides a profusion of plantains, are citrons, lemons, oranges, musk and water melons, limes, bananas, guavas, pomegranates, pompions, quinces, custard-apples, papas, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, tar-apples, and sugar-canes. The animals are cows, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and black-faced well-proportioned monkeys with long tails. Of the feathered kind, there are cocks, hens, ducks, Guinea hens, both tame and wild, parroquets, parrots, pigeons, turtle doves, crab-catchers, curlews, and a great variety of others, valuable only for their plumage. They have also some cedar trees, and plenty of Indian corn. It is, in general, very high land; but were it not for the continual rains in the time of the travadoes, which render it unpleasant, and unwholesome to strangers, it would be as delightful an island as any in the world. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. Lat. 14. 54. N. lon. 23. 30. W.

JAIL, *s.* formerly written *jaole*, of *geol*, Fr. [See GAOL] a place where criminals or debtors are confined.

JA'ILBIRD, *s.* a person who has been confined in a prison for some time.

JA'ILER, *s.* one who has the care of a prison.

JAKES, *s.* [of uncertain etymology] a place where persons answer the calls of nature, and deposit their excrements; a privy; called by the Londoners a *house of office*.

JA'LAP, *s.* [*jalap*, Fr. *jalopium* low Lat.] a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, a faintish smell, and acrid taste. It is an excellent purge in all cases where serous humours are to be evacuated; was not known in Europe till after the discovery of America, and received its name *Jalap*, or *Jalop*, from *Xalapa*, a town in New Spain, near which it was discovered.

JAM, *s.* [the etymology unknown] a tart, or conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMAI'CA, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494; 37 miles S. of Cuba, and 50 W. of St. Domingo. It is about 120 miles in length, and 42 where broadest. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains between 4 and 5,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which runs nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams, refreshing the valleys, as they glide along, and furnishing the inhabitants with sweet and cool water. They are well stored with excellent fish of various kinds, not known in Europe; and they have eels and crawfish in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of these rivers are navigable even for barges; but some of them are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sea-side; others of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio Corbe and the Rio Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year; for here is

a perennial spring. There are a thousand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in gay confusion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany trees. In the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance these advantages, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers; guanoes and galliwasps in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The days and nights are almost of an equal length all the year round. There are two springs or seasons for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and the dry. July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then these dreadful tempests are most frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. Not above one half of the island is cultivated, all the plantations being by the sea side. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards afterwards made use of for breeding their cattle; but these are now quite bare and barren. The houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes live in huts made of reeds, which hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava roots. The yams are like potatoes, only coarser, and of a much larger size. But in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from the island of Otaheite, by Captain Bligh, in the Providence frigate. The cinnamon-tree thrives here extremely well: the first of these trees seen in that part of the world, was obtained out of a French ship captured by Admiral Rodney; this yielded seeds in abundance, and many plants have been raised from them, which prosper exceedingly in the cultivated parts of the island. Hogs are plentiful, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and salt fish. The current coin is all Spanish money. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes. They have no sorts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and pease of various kinds, but none like ours; with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as Seville and China oranges, common and sweet lemons, shadocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammes, soursops, papas, pine-apples, star-apples, prickly pears, alicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. The common distempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall, which contain six towns and 27 villages. The legislature consists of a governor, appointed by the king; a council; and a house of assembly. Since the year 1825, a resident bishop has been appointed for this island, and it is to be hoped that the planters will now perceive the necessity of moral and religious instruction, as the only means to render their emancipated slaves valuable servants, and that they will encourage the labours of the missionaries. The population is 36,500 whites, 60,000 free people of colour, and 322,500 slaves. The principal town is Kingston, but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish town, is the seat of government. In 1655, Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards by the English, under Penn and Venables.

JAMB, *s.* [*jambe*, a leg, Fr.] any supporter, particularly applied to those on each side a door, &c.

IA'MBIC, *s.* [*iambicus*, Lat.] verses composed of iambic feet, or a short and long syllable; and being generally used in satirical compositions, is figuratively applied to signify satire.

JAMES VI. of Scotland succeeded to the English throne by the name of James I. upon the death of queen Elizabeth, March 24, 1603, being then in the 37th year of his age, and having been king of Scotland ever since he was a year old, on the deposition of queen Mary his mother, who was the daughter of James V. son to James IV. by Margaret eldest daughter of our king Henry VII. He set out from Edinburgh April 5th, and was received with such extravagant expressions of joy, as soon as he set foot in England, that an honest Scotchman said bluntly, "This people will spoil a good king;" and the king issued out a proclamation, to restrain the people from flocking to him in such numbers. On the 7th of May he arrived in London, having in his journey made about 200 knights; and soon after his arrival he made many more, and indeed was very liberal in conferring titles of all kinds. On the 19th of March the Parliament met, when he recommended to them very strongly the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland: but the king's partiality to his Scotch courtiers so raised the jealousy of the English, that it came to nothing. The commons, on June 6, presented an address to the king, complaining of certain grievances, representing their privileges, which they supposed him not thoroughly acquainted with, because he had interfered in the debates about controverted elections, which they claimed the sole privilege of determining. But this address he took so ill, that soon after he prorogued the parliament to February. In the mean time he concluded a peace with Spain. The parliament, which was to have met in February, 1605, was farther prorogued to Nov. 5, when a plot was discovered of a design to blow up the Parliament-house; 36 barrels of gunpowder being put in a cellar, under the lords-house, which had been hired for that purpose, and covered over with coals, billets, and faggots. Guy Faux, who was to have set fire to the train, was discovered in a cloak and boots, with a dark lanthorn, tinder-box, and matches, in his pocket. Himself with his accomplices were executed in January following; as were, not long after, Oldcorn and Garnet, two Jesuits, for concealing and abetting the plot. In 1607, a new translation of the Bible, viz. that now in use, was begun, and published in 1611. Matters did not go very smooth between the king and the parliament in 1610. The commons began to complain of several grievances, such as the king's profuseness in enriching his courtiers, especially the Scots, his regard to the Roman Catholics, and the rigorous proceedings of the high commission court. The king sent for both houses, and endeavoured to vindicate himself in a speech; in which, however, he used such extravagant expressions concerning the kingly power, as were more agreeable to an absolute monarchy than the English constitution. During this session, Henry, the king's eldest son, was created prince of Wales, as prince Charles had a good while before been duke of York. Upon Henry IV. king of France, being stabbed by Ravaillac, at the instigation of the Jesuits, king James by a fresh proclamation banished all Jesuits and priests out of the kingdom, and forbade all recusants, that is, such as refused to take the new oath of allegiance, to come within ten miles of the court. Robert Cecil, a man of great abilities, had been prime minister from the beginning of his reign; though all that while the king had, properly speaking, no particular favourite; but in 1611, he took into his good graces a young Scotch gentleman, of about 20 years of age, whose name was Robert Carr. He was a person of but small parts, and no learning, but airy and gay, and of

a comely and graceful presence; qualities very taking with king James. The king made him a gentleman of his bedchamber, and some time after treasurer of Scotland, baron of Branspeth, and viscount Rochester; making him also a privy counsellor and knight of the garter; and nothing was done at court without the advice of the viscount Rochester. The latter end of the year 1612, Frederic V. elector palatine, came into England to marry the princess Elizabeth, the king's only daughter. On November 6, this year, died, in the 19th year of his age, Henry prince of Wales, of whom historians give an extraordinary character. Feb. 5, 1613, the marriage between the elector and the princess was solemnized, on which occasion there was a continued course of entertainments, balls, masquerades, and other diversions, at court, till April, when the illustrious pair set out for Germany. There having been no parliament these four years, the king and his ministers were continually inventing new ways to raise money, as by monopolies, benevolences, loans, and other illegal methods, which occasioned great murmurs and complaints. Among other expedients, he sold titles; made a number of knights of Nova Scotia, each of which paid him such a sum; and instituted a new order of knights baronets, a sort of middle nobility between barons and knights bachelors, which was to be hereditary; for which honour each person paid 1095*l*. But the king still wanting money, a parliament was called, which met on April 16, 1614. The commons, instead of granting money first, as was expected, fell presently upon grievances; such as the ill uses made of the revenue; the increase of papists by the encouragement of the court, monopolies, and levying money without consent of parliament: upon which grievances they resolved to present an address: but the king, not liking such proceedings, dissolved the parliament, June 7, without one statute being enacted. In 1615, the king was taken with a new object, George Villiers, which cooled his affection for his old favourite, and his ruin was completed by the discovery of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. By the disgrace of Somerset, Villiers became sole favourite. The king soon created him lord Weddon, viscount Villiers, and earl of Buckingham. His mother, though a papist, was created countess of Buckingham; and she governing her son as he governed the king, the papists met with great encouragement, and began to swarm in the kingdom. He was soon after made marquis of Buckingham, and lord high admiral, though he had never been at sea, but between Dover and Calais. The king having the most extravagant notions of his prerogative, and being wholly influenced by this vain, inexperienced, and presumptuous young man, it is no wonder that the rest of this reign, like the former, was one continued scene of mismanagement. By this means two parties were formed in the nation; one for the court, and the other for the people. Prince Charles, now the king's only son, was created prince of Wales in 1616. The king was desirous of marrying him, and a negociation, which lasted several years, was carried on with the court of Spain, for a marriage between him and the infanta, daughter of Philip III. king of Spain; during which time Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador in England, had vast influence at court. The king, being in want of money, delivered up, to the states of the United Provinces, the cautionary towns, Brill, Rammekins, and Flushing, which were put into queen Elizabeth's hands, as a security for the repayment of the expenses she had been at, for 2,728,000 florins, in lieu of a debt of 8,000,000, which they were obliged to pay the late queen or her successors, besides 18 years' interest for the same. In 1619, queen Anne, the king's consort, died of a dropsy, in the 46th year of her age. In 1619 the states of Bohemia, who were mostly protestants, refusing to own Ferdinand, who had been elected emperor, as their sovereign, chose Frederic, elector palatine, son-in-law to king James, for their king, who was crowned on November 4, following. A war ensuing, king James refused to assist his son-in-law, who in the battle of Prague, Nov. 7, 1620, was totally routed by the Imperial and Bavarian troops, and forced to fly with his queen and children into Holland. The murmurs of the people about the palatine, occasioned the calling of a parliament, which met Jan. 30, 1621. The king, in order to get money, made as if he would have recourse to arms, if other methods failed; and the commons, that they might not seem to be wanting in their zeal for what they so much desired, granted him two subsidies; but afterwards, when they saw no preparations making for the war, and yet more money was demanded, instead of readily granting it, they drew up a remonstrance about the increase of popery at home, the state of the protestant religion abroad, by the neglect of vigorously interposing in the defence of the palatinate, and against the Spanish match. Upon this the commons drew up a petition, and presented it with the remonstrance. The former he received, but rejected the latter, and sent them a long and angry answer to their petition, charging them with usurping upon his prerogative royal, and meddling with things far above their reach; and in the end, objected to their calling their privileges their ancient and undoubted right and inheritance, and wished they had rather acknowledged them as derived from the grace and permission of his ancestors and himself. This the commons would by no means admit; and, therefore, knowing the parliament was going to be dissolved or prorogued, drew up a protestation concerning their privileges, maintaining them to be their undoubted birth-right. The king hereupon sent for the clerk of the house of commons, and commanded him to produce the journal book; which he having done accordingly, the king with his own hand, in full council, took the said protestation out of the journal, declaring it to be invalid, null, void, and of no effect. Soon after he dissolved the parliament by proclamation, and committed to prison several of the members who were most active in maintaining their privileges. This open opposition between the king and parliament produced the two parties, who in after times came to be distinguished by the names of Tories and Whigs. On Feb. 19, 1625, the parliament met, and the king apprehending that a war would ensue on the breaking off the Spanish match, made such a speech to them as the prince, and Buckingham, who now affected the patriot, desired. They unanimously advised him to break off the match, though the business had been done before, and gave largely for the war. The king died at Theobalds, March 27, 1625. In the beginning of this king's reign, a new officer, called master of the ceremonies, was instituted, for the more solemn reception of ambassadors. James I. was in his stature of the middle size, inclining to corpulency; his forehead was high, his beard scanty, and his aspect mean. His eyes, which were large and languid, he rolled about incessantly, as if in quest of novelties. His tongue was so large, that in speaking or drinking he beslabbered the bystanders. His knees were so weak as to bend under the weight of his body. His address was awkward, and his appearance slovenly. There was nothing dignified either in the composition of his mind or person.. In the course of his reign he exhibited repeated instances of his ridiculous vanity, prejudices, profusion, folly, and littleness of soul. All that we can add in his favour is, that he was averse to cruelty and injustice, very little addicted to excess, temperate in his meals, kind to his subjects, and even desirous of acquiring

the love of his people, by granting that as a favour which they claimed as a privilege. His reign, though ignoble to himself, was happy to his people. They were enriched by commerce, which no war interrupted. They felt no severe impositions; and the commons made considerable progress in ascertaining the liberties of the nation. In this and the preceding reign England produced a number of excellent poets, such as Spencer, Sidney, Shakspeare, and Jonson; while Bacon excelled in natural philosophy, and Camden flourished as an antiquarian and historian. In the 14th year of this reign, Sir Hugh Middleton, a private citizen of London, supplied part of the city with excellent water, conveyed in an aqueduct from Ware in Hartfordshire, now known by the name of the New River.

JAMES II. succeeded to the throne of England, Feb. 6, 1684-5, on the death of his brother Charles II. There had been endeavours used to exclude him, by an act of parliament, from the crown, on account of his being a Roman catholic; but the king his brother dissolving the parliament, prevented its passing. On April 23, 1685, the king and queen were crowned. The king would not receive the sacrament, but all the rest was done in the protestant form; his priests doubtless dispensing with him in this, as well as in the coronation oath. The famous Titus Oates was tried the 8th and 9th of May, before lord chief justice Jefferies, for perjury, in relation to two circumstances of his evidence. The witnesses against him were almost all papists, and seminary priests and Jesuits from St. Omer's. He was sentenced to pay 1000 marks on each indictment, to be stripped of his canonical habit, to stand twice in the pillory, and five times a year afterwards as long as he lived; to be imprisoned for life, and to be whipped first from Aldgate to Newgate, and the very next day but one from Newgate to Tyburn; which was executed with the utmost severity, so that he swooned away several times. Thomas Dangerfield was tried soon after, and sentenced to pay 500l. to stand twice in the pillory, and to be whipped in the same manner as Oates; which was executed, though with less severity. In England, the parliament (the only one in this king's reign) met May 19, when his majesty promised to preserve the religious and civil rights of his people. The beginning of king James's reign was disturbed by two invasions (one in Scotland, headed by the duke of Argyle, the other in England, in favour of the duke of Monmouth,) the authors of which were both taken and beheaded, the latter in England, and the former in Scotland. Judge Jefferies was sent down into the west to try the prisoners; where he boasted he had hanged more men than all the judges since William the Conqueror. Now every method was taken to establish popery. In Ireland, the privy-council was dissolved, and a new one appointed, with several papists in it, who soon became the majority. Protestant officers were cashiered, and papists put in their room, and the army so modelled by the earl of Tyrconnel, as best to suit the purpose in view. The parliament, after several adjournments, met Nov. 9. The king demanded a supply for keeping up his army, which he had increased to 15,000 men, though the nation was in perfect peace; and bade them not to take exceptions that he had some officers in his army not qualified according to the late tests, declaring his resolution to employ them still. Both houses, and the whole kingdom, were surprised at this speech, and the opposers of the late bill of exclusion began now a little to open their eyes. The commons indeed voted him a supply, but could not relish the employing popish officers in the army, contrary to the known law of the land: and addressed the king against it; at which he was so much offended, that he prorogued the parliament, Nov. 20. All the rest of king James's reign, till he met with a providential check from the enterprise of the prince of Orange, was wholly employed in measures to make himself absolute, and to establish popery. In April, 1686, he wrote a letter to the parliament of Scotland, desiring them to free his Roman catholic subjects from the restraints they lay under; and upon their not complying, he dissolved them. In England he got the judges to declare in favour of his dispensing power. This he effected by sending for them one by one, and talking with them privately in his closet, (whence the odious name of closeting took its rise,) by turning out those whom he found refractory, and filling their places with others he found more pliable. He also new-modelled his council, admitting into it the lord Arundel of Wardour, and the lord Bellasyse, who had been both impeached for the popish plot, and other Roman catholics, among whom was Father Peter, his confessor. And now every thing was hurrying on to establish the Roman catholic religion. The king had an army of 15,000 men encamped on Hounslow heath, under the earl of Feversham; and in the camp was a public chapel, where mass was said every day. This seemed plainly to indicate, that he intended to make use of force, if he could not bring his measures to bear without it; which put the Rev. Mr. Johnson upon publishing an address to the protestant officers and soldiers in the army, exhorting them not to be the tools of the court for subverting their religion and liberties. For this, after having been solemnly degraded, he was whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, stood thrice in the pillory, and fined 500 marks; but this writing being dispersed in the army, made such an impression, that it tended not a little to the defection that happened in it afterwards. The king's zeal also put him upon sending the earl of Castlemain on a solemn embassy to the pope, in order to reconcile the three nations to the holy see. But Innocent XI. happening to be troubled with a periodical cough, which always seized him when the earl was to have an audience, his lordship threatened to depart; whereupon his holiness very complaisantly sent him word, "that if he had a mind to go, he would advise him to set out early in the morning, and rest at noon; because it was dangerous to travel in that country in the heat of the day." In the beginning of the year 1687, the king sent his declaration into Scotland, suspending, by virtue of his sovereign authority, prerogative royal, and absolute power, all laws against the catholics; and, April 4, he published the like declaration for liberty of conscience in England, only not quite in so high a style. He sent mandates to admit Roman catholics into preferments in the university of Oxford. He did all he could to gain the members of parliament; but not succeeding, he dissolved them on July 2: and finding such a general aversion in the nation to popery and arbitrary power, he never durst venture to call another parliament. On July 3, Ferdinand Dada, who had been about the king's person ever since his accession, being invested with the character of the pope's nuncio in England, made his public entry at Windsor, with all the formality of a popish procession. On Jan. 2, 1687-8, a proclamation was published, that the queen was with child, and ordering a thanksgiving on that account. The king now despairing of every method but force, began to augment his army and fleet, and the new commissions were almost all bestowed on popish officers. He afterwards ordered some entire regiments from Ireland. On April 22, 1688, came out a second declaration for liberty of conscience, which the bishops were ordered to see read in all churches and chapels. Some of the bishops obeyed, and it was read in a few churches, when the congregations generally went out. But the archbishop of Canterbury, and six other bishops, resolved not to

obey the order, and went and presented a petition to the king against it. They were upon this, June 8, summoned before the council, and, adhering to their petition, were sent to the Tower, privately as it were, by water; but this did not hinder multitudes flocking to the water-side, desiring their blessing, and applauding and encouraging their constancy. Two days after, June 10, the queen was said to be delivered of a prince (the late pretender.) On June 15, the seven bishops were tried for a libel against the king and government, and were acquitted: upon which an universal joy ran through the nation, and the army shouted for it in the king's hearing. The king was now willing to try how far he could depend upon the army. Beginning with lord Litchfield's regiment, he ordered them to take their arms, and immediately commanded such officers and soldiers as would not contribute to the repeal of the penal laws and test, to lay them down; which they all did, except two captains and a few popish soldiers; at which he was so astonished, that he stood speechless for some time, and then bade them take up their arms again; adding, with a sullen air, that he would not hereafter do them the honour to ask their advice. And now he began to new model the army, by cashiering protestants, and putting papists in their room; but this only disgusted the army the more. The fleet was no better disposed to favour the views of the king; for vice-admiral Strickland, attempting to have mass said on board his ship, it occasioned such a disturbance among the sailors, that they were with difficulty restrained from throwing the priest overboard. Now the nation began in earnest to think of means for preserving their religion and liberties from being utterly destroyed; and several of the nobility and gentry going abroad, waited on the prince of Orange at the Hague. The prince being invited over, as soon as the king knew it, he appeared in the utmost consternation, abolished the commission for ecclesiastical affairs, took off the bishop of London's suspension, restored the city their charter: but all this came too late; it was evidently the result of necessity, not inclination. When the king heard of the prince's landing, he ordered his army, under the earl of Feversham, to rendezvous on Salisbury plain; but, finding he could not rely on his army, returned to London, and on Dec. 10, at night, left Whitehall in disguise, in order to go to France. At his departure he sent a letter to the earl of Feversham to disband his forces. The king, having embarked on board a small vessel near Feversham, before he could sail, was stopped by a number of fishermen and others, who rifled him, and treated him with great indignity, taking him for a popish priest, and chaplain to Sir Edward Hales, who attended him in his flight. A constable coming on board, knew him, and behaved in a very respectful manner. The king finding he was known, was desirous to be gone; but the people brought him, as it were by force, to an inn in the town, where he sent for the earl of Winchelsea, who prevailed with him, much against his inclination, to go back to London, where, on Dec. 16, he arrived at Whitehall. The prince of Orange having issued out a declaration for a free parliament, the king, who was at Rochester, dreading the consequences of it, withdrew himself privately about three in the morning, with only the duke of Berwick his natural son, and two others: he embarked, and with a favourable wind arrived at Ambleteux, in France; from whence he immediately repaired to St. Germain's, where, after having lost the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, he passed his days till his death, which happened in 1701. James II. was a prince in whom some good qualities were rendered ineffectual by mistaken notions of the prerogative, excessive bigotry to the religion of Rome, and an inflexible severity of temper. He was brave, steady, resolute, diligent, upright, and sincere, except when warped by religious considerations; yet, even where religion was not concerned, he appears to have been proud, haughty, vindictive, cruel, and unrelenting; and though he approved himself an obedient and dutiful subject, he certainly became one of the most intolerable sovereigns that ever reigned over a free people.

To JA'NGLE, *v. n.* [*jangler*, Fr. according to Skinner] to quarrel, or bicker in words; to make an untuneable sound.

JA'NGLER, *s.* a quarrelsome, noisy, prattling fellow.

JA'NIZARY, *s.* [Turk.] an order of foot soldiers in the Turkish armies, reputed the foot guards of the grand seignior.

JA'NNOCK, *s.* (probably a corruption of *bannock*) oat bread. A northern word.

JA'NTY, or JAU'NTY, *a.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] showy; or carelessly adorned.

JA'NUARY, *s.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] the first month of the year, so named from Janus, to whom it was dedicated by the ancient Romans.

JAPA'N, a large country in the most eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands, between the E. coast of Asia, and the W. coast of America, extended from 130 to 140 lon. E. and from 30 to 41 lat. N. the principal of which are Niphon and Saikokf, or Sacok. It was discovered by some Portuguese in 1542 being cast upon shore by a tempest. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, silk, and skins; as also red pearls, which are not less in esteem than the white. In short, Japan is accounted one of the best countries in Asia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right; and they have a language so particular, that it is understood by no other nation. They value their lives so little, that when a lord makes a feast, the domestics dispute who shall have the honour of cutting open their bellies before the guests. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they study most are, arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with a great deal of severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. On the other hand, brothel-houses are very frequent, and they tolerate sins against nature. Those that have too many children make no scruple of destroying some of them. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow; however, as they inhabit nothing but islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbidden, especially with Christians, for they do not look on the Dutch to be such. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships, the factors are shut up in a small

peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the night time. The merchandises which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugars, silks, linen and woollen cloth, elephants' teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other japanned and lackered ware. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they sit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks.

JAPA'N, *s.* [from *Japan* in Asia, where this kind of work was originally done] wood varnished and raised in figures, painted in gold and other colours. Figuratively, china, or fine japanned porcelain.

To JAPA'N, *v. a.* to varnish, or embellish with figures glazed with varnish.

JAPA'NNER, *s.* one skilled in varnishing.

To JAR, *v. n.* [from *corre*, anger, Sax.] to strike together with a kind of short rattling; to make a disagreeable harsh tone. Figuratively, to clash, interfere, act in opposition, or be inconsistent; to quarrel or dispute.

JAR, *s.* a disagreeable, harsh, untuneable sound. Figuratively, a quarrel, or state of discord. A *door left a-jar*, is a door left half open. Also, an earthen vessel.

JA'RDES, *s.* [Fr.] hard callous tumors in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches.

JA'RGON, *s.* [*jargon*, Fr.] inarticulate and unintelligible talk; the use of words without ideas.

JARGONE'LLE, *s.* a species of pear.

JA'SMINE, *s.* [*jasmin*, Fr.] it is commonly pronounced *jessamine*] a tree with narrow spear-shaped leaves, bearing a white sweet-scented flower.

JA'SPER, *s.* [*iaspis*, Lat.] a hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in many parts of the East Indies, &c. in masses of various sizes and shapes.

IATROLE'PTIC, *a.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. from ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω, Gr.] that cures by anointing.

JA'VA, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, generally known by the name of Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named the Lesser Java; and is upwards of 600 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the jurisdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are of a brown complexion, have faces rather flat, short coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with small eyes. The men are very robust and strong-limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. Those living near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. It is a fertile island, producing sugar, and the various tropical fruits; and it has very high mountains. It has likewise impassable forests and wilernesses; but the N. between Batavia and Bantam is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and various sorts of wild and tame animals. Here also is plenty of salt, pepper, cassia, wood used for building, gum benzoin, &c. besides flowering trees and shrubs, and most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame creatures; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance, among which are beautiful parroquets, peacocks of an extraordinary size, Bantam fowls, &c. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and several other animals unknown in Europe; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East Indies. The rains, which begin in November, lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till the return of May. The coasts of the island are mostly under the dominion of the Dutch. This island was taken possession of by the British under Sir S. Auchmuty in Aug. 1811, but restored to the Dutch at the peace in the year 1816. The population has been estimated at four millions, but there are scarcely 500 European residents. Java lies to the S. E. of the island of Sumatra, from which it is separated only by the Straits of Sunda. Latitude 5. 45. to 7. 50. S.; longitude 104. 20. to 114. 15. E. Batavia is the capital.

To JA'VEL, or JA'BLE, *v. a.* to bemire; to soil over with dirt through unnecessary travelling and traversing. This word is still used in the north of England.

JA'VEL, *s.* a wandering or dirty fellow.

JA'VELIN, *s.* [*javeline*, Fr.] a spear or half-pike, with an iron-pointed head; formerly used either by foot or horse.

JAU'NDICE, *s.* [*jaunisse*, Fr.] a distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straiten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastric arteries, which go off from the hepatic, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom.

JAU'NDICED, *a.* affected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, *v. n.* [*janter*, Fr.] to wander about.

JAUNT, *s.* a ramble, flight, or excursion.

JAU'NTINESS, *s.* airiness; a loose and careless air; gentleness. See JANTY.

JAW, *s.* the bone in the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. Figuratively, the mouth; a term of contempt.

JAY, *s.* [so named from his cry, according to Skinner] a bird about the size of a pigeon, with blue feathers on its wings, and of a kind of light brown or clay colour on its breast.

JA'ZEL, *s.* a precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

IBE'RIA, the ancient name of Spain, as well as of Georgia in Asia.

IBIS, *s.* a bird very useful to the Egyptians for destroying serpents, locusts, and caterpillars; and, on that account, had divine honours paid to it.

ICE, *s.* [*is*, Sax. *eyse*, Belg.] water or other liquor frozen hard by cold; sugar melted and grown hard afterwards. *To break the ice*, is to make the first opening to any attempt.

To ICE, *v. a.* to freeze water hard; to cover with ice or concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE, *s.* a house in which ice is preserved for use in the hot season.

ICELAND, a large island in the N. of Europe, about 600 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of the island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Heela is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws

out sulphureous torrents. Their houses are rude buildings and the principal town, Raykiavik, contains about 500 souls. The church and prison are the only buildings of stone. The exports are dried fish, salted mutton, train oil, tallow, coarse and fine jackets of Wadmal, woollen stockings and gloves, red wool, sheep-skins, sea-horses' teeth, fox-tails of several colours, feathers, and quills. The imports are iron, horses' shoes, timber, meal, wine, brandy, tobacco, coarse linen, and domestic utensils. The number of inhabitants is about 50,000. They are intelligent and pious. Perhaps in no country is reading so universal. Milton's Paradise Lost has been translated by a native poet. The Lutheran religion was introduced in the 16th century, and the Scriptures were translated into their language, which is the old Runic, or Gothic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes Danes, and Norwegians. An Icelandic Bible Society has been established. Lat. 63. 15. to 67. 16. N. lon. 16. to 25. W.

ICH DI'EN, ik deen, *s.* [*I serve*, from the Teut. or Sax.] the motto of the prince of Wales, formerly that of John king of Bohemia, on his shield, to denote that he was subservient to Philip king of France, whose pay he received; but being slain by Edward the Black Prince, the son of Edward III. he then assumed the motto, to denote his obedience to his father; since which it has always been borne by the Prince of Wales.

ICHNEU'MON, ik-neu-mon, *s.* [*ἰχνεύμων*, Gr.] a small animal remarkable for its antipathy to the crocodile, whose eggs it breaks. The *ichneumon fly* is a fly which is bred in the body of caterpillars, and is so called in allusion to the report that the ichneumon gets down the throat of the crocodile, and eats its way out through the crocodile's belly.

ICHNO'GRAPHY, ik-no-gra-fy, *s.* from *ἴχνος* and *γράφω*, Gr.] in Perspective, the view of any thing cut off by a plain parallel to the horizon, just at the bottom of it.

I'CHOR, i-kor, *s.* [*ἰχὼρ*, Gr.] signifies a thin watery humour like serum; but is sometimes also used for a thicker kind, flowing from ulcers, called also sanies.

I'CHOROUS, *s.* [from *ἰχὼρ*, Gr.] sanious; thin; undigested.

ICHTHYO'LOGY, ik-thy-o-lo-gy, *s.* [from *ἰχθυολογία*, Gr.] the science of fishes, or that branch of zoology which treats of fishes.

ICHTHYO'PHAGY, *s.* [from *ἰχθὺς* and *φάγω*, Gr.] diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

I'CICLE, *s.* [from *ice*] a shoot or thread of ice, hanging down from any high place.

I'CINESS, *s.* the state of water grown hard by cold.

I'CKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is a small place, and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 79 miles N. N. E. of London. More properly *Ixworth*.

I'CON, *s.* [*εἰκὼν*, Gr.] a picture, resemblance, portrait, or representation; an image.

ICO'NOCLAST, *s.* [*εἰκὼν* and *κλάστης*, Gr.] a breaker of images.

ICONO'LOGY, *s.* [*iconologie*, Fr. *εἰκὼν* and *λόγος*, Gr.] the science that describes the figures and representations of men and heathen deities with their proper attributes and appendages, as Saturn like an old man with a scythe; Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand, and an eagle by his side, &c.

ICTE'RICAL, *a.* [*icterique*, Fr. from *icterus*, Lat.] affected with the jaundice. Good against the jaundice, applied to medicines.

I'CY, *a.* full of, or covered with ice. Figuratively, cold, applied to the touch. Frosty, applied to the weather. Not warm. Free from passion, applied to the mind.

I'D, contracted for *I would*.

IDE'A, *s.* [*ἰδέα*, Gr.] whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding; the form under which any thing appears to the mind, or the object on which the mind is employed when thinking; a notion. SYNON. *Idea* represents the object; *thought* considers it; *imagination* forms it; thus worked up, it becomes a *notion*. The first only points; the second examines; the third seduces; but the last draws.

IDE'AL, *a.* mental, intellectual; existing in the mind.

IDE'ALLY, *ad.* mentally; in the mind.

IDE'NTIC, or IDE'NTICAL, *a.* [*identique*, Fr.] the same; implying the same thing, or the same idea.

To IDE'NTIFY, *v. a.* to make two things the same.

IDE'NTITY, *s.* [*identité*, Fr.] sameness; that by which a thing is itself, or by which it is distinguished from any other.

IDES, *s.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] a term anciently used to distinguish time; it fell on the 13th of every month, excepting in March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th, because in those months it was six days before the nones, but in others only four.

IDIO'CRASY, *s.* [*ἴδιος* and *κρᾶσις*, Gr.] peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL, *a.* peculiar to constitution.

I'DIOCY, *s.* [*ἰδιωτεία*, Gr.] a defect of understanding. Both idiocy and lunacy excuse from the guilt of crimes.

I'DIOM, *s.* [*idiome*, Fr. *ἴδιωμα*, Gr.] a manner of speaking, or phrase, peculiar to any particular language or dialect; phraseology.

IDIOMA'TIC, or IDIOMA'TICAL, *a.* peculiar to a language.

IDIO'PATHY, *s.* [*ἴδιος* and *πάθος*, Gr.] in Physic, is a disorder of the body, not arising from any preceding disease.

IDIOSY'NCRASY, *s.* [*ἴδιος*, *σὺν*, and *κρᾶσις*, Gr.] a disposition or temper peculiar to a person.

I'DIOT, *s.* [*idiota*, Lat. *ἰδιώτης*, Gr.] a changeling, or one who has not the use of reason.

I'DIOTISM, *s.* [*idiotisme*, Fr. *ἰδιωτισμὸς*, Gr.] folly, weakness of understanding, or want of reason.

I'DLE, *a.* [*ydel*, Sax.] lazy; averse to labour, or unemployed, applied to persons. Useless; vain; ineffectual; worthless, applied to things. Trifling, or of no importance, applied to narratives or discourses. *Idle* formerly was used to signify wicked, as in Spenser, where the wicked offers of Mammon are called, "*idle* offers."

To I'DLE, *v. n.* to pass time in laziness, or without employment.

I'DLEHEADED, *a.* foolish; unreasonable; delirious; infatuated.

I'DLENESS, *s.* [*idelness*, Sax.] aversion to labour; want of employment.

I'DLER, *s.* a person who passes his time in idleness, or without employment.

I'DLY, *ad.* lazily; in a foolish or trifling manner; without care, attention, or profit. "I *idly* heard." *Shak.* Without effect; in vain.

I'DOL, *s.* [*idole*, Fr. *εἴδωλον*, Gr.] an image worshipped as a god; a counterfeit image or resemblance; hence the word *doll*, for a jointed image played with by children. A person loved to adoration. "The people's *idol*." *Denh.*

IDO'LATER, *s.* [*idolatra*, Lat.] one who pays divine worship to images, or transfers the homage due to the Creator unto a creature.

IDO'LATRESS, *s.* a female who worships idols.

To IDO'LATRIZE, *v. a.* to honour idols with divine worship.

IDO'LATROUS, *a.* tending to idolatry, or transferring the honour and worship due to God unto other things.

IDO'LATROUSLY, *ad.* in an idolatrous manner.

IDO'LATRY, *s.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat.] the worship of images; the act of making any image to represent the Deity; an inordinate love or respect for any person or creature.

I'DOLIST, *s.* a worshipper of images or false gods; a poetical word. "*Idolists* and atheists." *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE, *v. a.* to love or reverence any thing or person to an excess approaching to adoration.

IDO'NEOUS, *a.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] fit, proper, suitable, convenient.

I. E. an abbreviature for *id est*, Lat. that is; that is to say.

I'DYL, *s.* [εἰδύλλιον, Gr. *idyllium*, Lat.] a short poem.

JE'ALOUS, *a.* [*jaloux*, Fr.] suspicious of not being equally beloved by one whom one loves; suspicious of the sincerity of a married person's affections; fond; emulous; or prosecuting with a kind of rivalship; full of suspicion.

JE'ALOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to betray suspicion of the sincerity of a lover or married person; extremely cautious, vigilant, or zealous.

JE'ALOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicious vigilance.

JE'ALOUSY, *s.* [*jalousie*, Fr.] a state of mind wherein a lover imagines himself not equally beloved, or a married person who suspects the husband or wife not faithful to the marriage bed; a suspicious fear.

JE'DBURGH, a town of Roxburghshire, situated almost in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near its confluence with the Teviot, 34 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. It contains 5647 inhabitants, (including the environs, which belong to the parish,) and is the seat of the law courts for the county.

JE'DDO, or *Yeddo*, the second capital of Japan, in the island of Niphon, where the dairo, or nominal emperor, resides. The houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandise in. It is 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a great number of the inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace was reduced to ashes; but the whole is rebuilt. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides, are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The generality of the houses are nothing but a ground floor, and rooms are parted by folding screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. Jeddo is well fortified, and is seated in a plain at the bottom of an extensive gulf or bay; and the river which crosses it is divided into several canals. Lat. 35. 46. N. lon. 139. 30. E.

To JEER, *v. n.* [etymology uncertain] to scoff; to mock. Actively, to rally; to treat with ridicule.

JEER, *s.* an expression wherein a person is ridiculed and rendered angry; a displeasing jest or scoff.

JEE'RER, *s.* one who mocks or scoffs a person; one who treats another with ridicule and displeasing jests.

JEE'RINGLY, *ad.* in a scornful or contemptuous manner; with a sly and offensive jest.

JE'GGET, *s.* a kind of sausage.

JEHO'VAH, *s.* [יהוה, Heb.] the proper name of God, in the Hebrew. The Jews pretend that the true pronunciation of this name is unknown either to men or angels, and therefore in the Masorete bibles it is pointed and pronounced as if Elohim.

JEJUNA'TION, *s.* fasting; abstaining from eating.

JEJU'NE, *a.* [*jejunus*, Lat.] wanting, empty, or void. "*Jejune* in spirit." *Bacon.* Pure, void of mixture, elemental. "*Jejune* or limpid water." *Brown.* Dry, unaffecting, or void of the ornaments of rhetoric, applied to style.

JEJU'NENESS, *s.* penury, poverty, or want of spirit, applied to bodies. Dryness, or wanting matter and embellishments to engage the attention and please the mind, applied to style or literary composition.

JE'LLY, *s.* any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. See GELLY, which is the proper spelling.

JE'NNET, *s.* a Spanish horse. See GENNET.

To JE'OPARD, *v. a.* to hazard or expose to danger. Used only in divinity.

JE'OPARDOUS, *a.* exposed to hazard or danger.

JE'OPARDY, *s.* hazard, or a state wherein a person is exposed to extreme danger

JE'RICHO, an ancient town of Palestine, celebrated formerly for the great number of palm-trees growing near it, and therefore called the City of Palm-trees. At present, it is only a square tower, surrounded with huts or tents of the Arabians, and called by them Herubi. Many palm-trees are yet growing here. It is 5 miles W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem.

To JERK, *v. a.* [*geraccan*, Sax.] to strike with a quick and violent blow.

JERK, *s.* a blow given with a kind of spring and forcible quickness; a sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

JE'RKIN, *s.* [*cyrtelkin*, Sax.] a jacket, short coat, or close waistcoat.

JE'RSEY, an island in the English Channel, 12 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of Britany, subject to the English. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts, erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the S. part of the island. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and is pretty well stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen stockings and caps, and are still governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no jurisdiction here. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant governor, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory. The number of inhabitants is 36,582.

JE'RSEY, NEW, one of the United States of North America; bounded on the W. by Pennsylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New York, and on the E. by the ocean, and is about 140 miles in length from N. to S. and 60 in breadth from E. to W. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. It is di-

vided into E. and W. Jersey; and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, pease, beans, barley, oats, and horses, black cattle, furs, and pipe-staves. They send to the Caribbee islands, bread, corn, salt, beef, pork, and fish; and, in return, receive the other produce of those islands. To England they send furs and skins; for which they have furniture and cloths in return. The population of New Jersey. is estimated at about 350,000.

JE'RSEY, *s.* [from the island of Jersey, which is famous for spinning of yarn; a fine woollen yarn.

JERU'SALEM, anciently *Salem* and *Jebus;* among the Greeks and Latins, it was known by the name of *Solyma* and *Hierosolyma*, the capital of Judea or Palestine in Asia. It was a very famous city while the Jews inhabited that country; and in its most flourishing state it consisted of four parts, each being inclosed within its own walls. 1. The old city, which stood on Mount Zion, where king David built a palace. 2. The lower city, styled also the daughter of Zion, as being built after it; where king Solomon's palace stood, also Herod's theatre and amphitheatre, the latter capable of containing 80,000 persons. 3. The new city, mostly inhabited by tradesmen and numbers of merchants. And, 4. Mount Moriah, where Solomon's magnificent temple stood. But all this glory has long since been laid in the dust, in exact conformity to our Saviour's prophecy, particularly with regard to the latter, "that one stone of it should not be left upon another." It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents upon every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. On this hill is erected a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the chapel of which is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept constantly burning in it. The Christian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business; and a bashaw, with a guard of janizaries, always resides here, to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. The above superb structure, built by the empress Helena 1400 years ago, was destroyed by fire on the 11th of Oct. 1808. Jerusalem is 112 miles S. S. W. of Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31. 55. N. lon. 35. 25. E.

JESS, *s.* [*gecte*, Fr. *getto*, Ital.] short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

To JEST, *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat.] to make a person merry by pleasant and witty turns in expression, and odd or comical motions of the body; to speak a thing one knows to be false, purely to divert another.

JEST, *s.* any thing meant only to divert a person, or raise laughter; a witty or pointed turn of words, which diverts or raises laughter; game, not earnest.

JE'STER, *s.* one given to witty turns in expression, to sarcasms, to odd and comical pranks; a buffoon, or one formerly kept by great persons to divert them by his witty turns or odd pranks.

JE'SUITS, or The Society of JESUS, a famous religious order in the Romish church, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a native of Guipuscoa, in Spain, who, in the year 1538, assembled ten of his companions at Rome, principally chosen out of the university of Paris, and made a proposal to them to form a new order; when, after many deliberations, it was agreed to add to the three ordinary vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth, which was, to go into all countries whither the pope should please to send them, in order to make converts to the Romish church. Two years after, Pope Paul III. gave them a bull, by which he approved this new order, giving them a power to make such statutes as they should judge convenient; on which Ignatius was created general of the order, which in a short time spread over all the countries of the world, to which he sent his companions, while he staid at Rome, from whence he governed the whole society. This society had rendered themselves so obnoxious, during the last two centuries, by their arts and intrigues, that they were suppressed in all the kingdoms of Europe: in England, in 1604; Venice, in 1606, Portugal, in 1759; France, in 1764; Spain and Sicily, in 1767; and totally suppressed and abolished by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773.—This order was, however, revived in August, 1814, by Pope Pius VII.

JE'SUITS-BARK, or Peruvian-Bark, *s.* a well-known medicine, said to have been first brought into practice by the Jesuits of Peru.

JESUITICAL, *a.* belonging to the Jesuits; after the manner of the Jesuits; equivocal; deceitful.

JE'SUS CHRIST, the Son of God, and Saviour of mankind. *Jesus* signifies a Saviour; and *Christ*, the anointed.

JET, *s.* [*gagat*, Sax.] a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, a smooth surface, of a fine deep black colour, with a vein resembling wood, and found in small masses lodged in clay. A spout or shoot of water.

To JET, *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.] to shoot forward, or stand beyond the other parts; to jut out. Figuratively, to intrude. To strut.

JET, or JET D'EAU, jet d'o, *s.* [Fr.] a fountain, or contrivance which spouts water in the air.

JETSAM, or JETSON, *s.* [*jetter*, Fr.] goods or other things, which, having been cast overboard in a storm, or after a shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiral.

JETTY, *a.* made of, as black as, jet.

JE'WEL, *s.* [*jeweelen*, Belg.] in its primary sense, any ornament of great value, generally applied to such as were set with precious stones; a gem or precious stone. Figuratively, applied to persons, to convey an idea of great esteem and affection towards them. *Jewel Office*, an office belonging to the Crown, has the charge of weighing and fashioning the king's plate, and delivering it out by warrant from the lord chamberlain.

JE'WELLER, *s.* one who deals in precious stones.

JEWS, *s.* a name derived from the patriarch Judah, and given to the descendants of Abraham by his eldest son Isaac, who for a long time possessed the land of Palestine in Asia, and are now dispersed through all the nations in the world. They are tolerated in most countries, and the French Republic allowed them the rights of citizens.

JE'WS-EARS, *s.* a fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees which are in a decaying state. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk.

JE'WS-STONE, *s.* a fossil, being the spine of a very large urchin petrified by lying long in the earth; it receives its name from its being found in Syria, which was famous for the residence of Jews.

JE'WS-HARP, *s.* [of *joue*, Fr. a cheek, and *harp*, from its being held against the cheek] a kind of musical instrument used by the vulgar, made of steel, held against the teeth, and sounded by the motion of a spring, which when struck by the finger, vibrates against the breath.

IF, *conj.* [*gif*, Sax.] granting or allowing a thing; upon condition, or supposition. Followed by another sentence that includes opposition, it implies whether or no; provided; or upon condition.

IGNEOUS, *a.* [*igneus*, Lat.] fiery; containing, emitting, or having the nature of fire.

IGNIPOTENT, *a.* [*ignipotens*, Lat.] presiding over fire, or powerful by means of fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, *s.* [Lat.] a common meteor seen in meadows, and other moist places, in dark nights, caused by viscous exhalations, which, being kindled in the air, reflect a sort of thin flame in the dark; called, by the common people, *Will with the whisp*, or *Jack with the lanthorn*.

To IGNITE, *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Lat.] to set on fire.

IGNITIBLE, *a.* capable of being set on fire.

IGNITION, *s.* [*ignition*, Fr.] the act of kindling or setting on fire. In Chemistry, the application of fire to metals, till they become red-hot, without melting.

IGNIVOMOUS, *a.* [*ignivŏmus*, Lat.] vomiting or casting out fire.

IGNOBLE, *a.* [*ignobilis*, Lat.] mean, or not belonging to the nobility, applied to birth. Worthless, base, or not deserving honour, applied to persons or things.

IGNOBLY, *ad.* in a disgraceful, mean, base, or reproachful manner.

IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause loss of fame; reproachfully.

IGNOMINY, *s.* [*ignominia*, Lat.] loss of fame or honour; disgrace, shame, or reproach.

IGNORAMUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a word used by a grand inquest, and written on the back of a bill, when they mislike the evidence as defective, or not able to make good the charge it contains: hence it signifies, figuratively, a person who knows nothing.

IGNORANCE, *s.* [*ignorance*, Fr.] want of knowledge or instruction; unskilfulness. In Law, it is a want of knowledge of the laws, which will not excuse a person from suffering the penalty inflicted on the breach of them; for every one, at his peril, is obliged to know the laws of the land. An infant, who is just arrived at the age of discretion, and who may therefore be supposed to be ignorant of the law, is punishable for crimes; but at the same time infants of tender age, who are naturally ignorant, are excused; as are all persons who are *non compos mentis*, as madmen and natural fools.

IGNORANT, *a.* [*ignorans*, Lat.] unlearned; illiterate; without knowledge; or without having an idea of some particular; unacquainted with.

IGNORANTLY, *ad.* without knowledge, learning, or design.

To IGNORE, *v. a.* [*ignoro*, Lat.] not to know, or have an idea of, a thing.

IGNOSCIBLE, *s.* [*ignoscibilis*, Lat.] pardonable, capable of pardon.

J. H. S. these three letters are generally embroidered on the velvet hanging of the communion tables in churches, and signify *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, or Jesus the Saviour of Men.

JIB, *s.* the foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the bowsprit, prolonged by the jib-boom toward the fore-top-mast head.

JIG, *s.* [*giga*, Ital.] a light, careless, quick dance or tune.

To JIG, *v. a.* to dance a quick and light dance called a jig.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

JILLFLIRT, *s.* a pert young woman.

JILT, *s.* [*gilia*, Isl.] a woman who receives the addresses of a lover, gives him hopes, and deceives him. Used in contempt or reproach of any woman.

To JILT, *v. a.* to deceive a man by flattering his love with hopes, and afterwards leaving him for another.

To JINGLE, *v. n.* [either corrupted from *jangle*, or formed from the sound] to clink or make a noise like money, or other sounding metal, flung on a stone or other hard body. In Poetry or Style, applied to the sound formed by several words or syllables which end in the same letters.

JINGLE, *s.* the sound made by money or other metal flung against a hard body. The sound made by words in the same letters and syllables, applied to style.

ILCHESTER, a town of Somersetshire, consisting of four streets, with one church, and other places of worship. It is a town of great antiquity, and once had sixteen churches. The county jail is kept here, but the assizes are held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. It is seated on the river Ivel, 16 miles S. of Wells, and 122 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Population 1095.

ILE, *s.* a walk or alley in a church. See AISLE.

ILEUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the third and last of the small guts, is situated below the navel, near the *ossa ilei*, whence its name. Its length is various, sometimes not more than 15, sometimes 20 spans or more. It begins where the valves of the jejunum cease to be conspicuous, and its end is where the larger intestines begin; at which place it is, in a very singular manner, inserted into the left side of the colon.

ILEX, *s.* the scarlet oak.

ILFRACOMBE, a sea-port of Devonshire, has a convenient safe harbour, formed by a good pier, projecting into the British Channel. The high tides here allow large vessels to enter its basin. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Bristol. A number of fishing-skiffs belong to the place, which, with those of Minehead, fish on a bank off this coast during the summer, and carry a number of soles, turbots, &c. to the Bristol market. It is 49 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 3201.

ILIAC, *a.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] caused by a twisting in the guts: belonging to the lower belly. The *iliac passion*, is a kind of nervous colic, seated in the ileum, whereby one part of the gut enters the cavity of that part which is immediately below or above it.

ILIAD, *s.* the name of an ancient epic poem, recording the siege of Troy, or *Ilium*, composed by Homer.

ILK, *ad.* eke; also; still retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, *ilk ane of you*, every one of you.

ILL, *a.* [contracted from *evil*, and retaining all its senses] inconsistent with our duty, as citizens of Christians; contrary to good. Sick or disordered. SYNON. *Ill* is used with the most propriety when the health is not much impaired; *sick* is applicable only when the body is greatly diseased. *Ill* too is most proper when in pain only; *sick* when diseased; thus we say, he is *ill* of the gout; but *sick* of a fever.

ILL, *s.* an action contrary to our duty, either to God or man; wickedness; a misfortune.

ILL, *ad.* not well or rightly. "*Ill* at ease." *Dryden.* Not able. "*Ill* able to sustain." *Par. Lost.* *Ill*, in composition, whether substantive or adverb, implies defect, or something bad and improper, either in quality or condition.

ILLACERABLE, *a.* [*illacerabilis*, Lat.] not to be torn.

ILLACHRYMABLE, *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.] not capable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, *s.* [*illapsus*, Lat.] the gradual or gentle entrance of one thing into another; a sudden attack, or accident.

To ILLA'QUEATE, *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] to entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

ILLAQUEA'TION, *s.* [from *illaqueo*, Lat.] the act of catching or ensnaring; a snare or artifice made use of to entrap or catch.

ILLA'TION, *s.* [*illatio*, Lat.] an inference or conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLA'TIVE, *a.* [from *illatus*, Lat.] used to imply an inference or conclusion.

ILLAU'DABLE, *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] unworthy of praise.

ILLAU'DABLY, *ad.* in a manner not deserving praise.

ILLE'GAL, *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] contrary to law.

ILLEGA'LITY, *s.* the quality of being unlawful, or contrary to law.

ILLE'GALLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, Lat.] that cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, *s.* the state of a bastard; the state of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE, *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] unlawfully begotten; or not begotten in wedlock.

To ILLEGI'TIMATE, *v. n.* in Law, to prove a person a bastard.

ILLEGI'TIMATELY, *ad.* not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION, *s.* the state of a bastard, or of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLE'VIABLE, *a.* [from *lever*, Fr.] what cannot be levied, or exacted.

ILLFA'VOURED, *a.* ugly, or deformed.

ILLFA'VOUREDLY, *ad.* with deformity; roughly; ruggedly; in ludicrous language.

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS, *s.* deformity.

ILLI'BERAL, *a.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.] wanting generosity, or gentility.

ILLIBERA'LITY, *s.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat.] meanness of mind; parsimony; want of munificence.

ILLI'BERALLY, *ad.* in a mean, niggardly, or disingenuous manner.

ILLI'CIT, *a.* [*illicitus*, Lat.] unlawful, or contrary to any law.

ILLI'MITABLE, *a.* [from *in* and *limes*, Lat.] not to be bounded or limited.

ILLI'MITABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be capable of no bounds.

ILLI'MITED, *a.* [from *in* and *limes*, Lat.] unbounded; without bounds, limits, or restraint.

ILLI'MITEDNESS, *s.* exemption from all bounds.

ILLI'TERATE, *a.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] without having received any improvements by learning or instruction; unlearned.

ILLI'TERATENESS, *s.* the state of having never received any improvements from learning.

ILLI'TERATURE, *s.* want of learning.

ILLNESS, *s.* any thing which is productive of inconvenience; or destructive of our happiness, applied to things natural, moral, and religious. Sickness or disorder, applied to health.

ILLNA'TURE, *s.* a natural disposition whereby a person is prone to do ill turns, and to thwart the happiness of another, attended with a secret joy on the sight of any mischief which befalls another, and an entire insensibility of any kindness received.

ILLNA'TURED, *a.* habitually unkind, malicious, or mischievous.

ILLNA'TUREDLY, *ad.* in a peevish, froward, mischievous manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS, *s.* want of a kindly disposition.

ILLO'GICAL, *a.* ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reasoning.

ILLO'GICALLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE, *v. a.* [*illudo*, Lat.] to deceive; to mock; to play upon; to jeer.

To ILLU'ME, *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.] to supply with light; to brighten or adorn.

To ILLU'MINATE, *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.] to enlighten or supply with light. Figuratively, to supply the mind with a power of understanding any difficulty.

ILLUMINA'TION, *s.* [*illuminatio*, Lat.] the act of supplying with light; the cause of light; brightness; splendour; light communicated to the mind by inspiration.

ILLU'MINATIVE, *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr.] having the power to communicate light.

ILLUMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who gives light; one who explains a difficult passage in an author.

ILLU'MINARY, *s.* a kind of miniature painting, anciently much practised for illustrating and adorning books.

To ILLU'MINE, *v. a.* [*illuminar*, Fr.] to enlighten or make light; to supply with light. Figuratively, to adorn.

ILLU'SION, *s.* [*illusio*, Lat.] a false show or appearance; error occasioned by a false appearance.

ILLU'SIVE, *a.* [from *illusus*, Lat.] deceiving by false show.

ILLU'SORY, *a.* [from *illusus*, Lat.] fraudulent; with an intention to deceive; deceitful.

To ILLU'STRATE, *v. n.* [*illustro*, Lat.] to brighten with light or honour. Figuratively, to explain or clear up a difficulty in an author.

ILLUSTRA'TION, *s.* [*illustration*, Fr. *illustratio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a difficult passage easy to be understood; an exposition or explanation.

ILLU'STRATIVE, *a.* having the quality of clearing up a difficult or obscure passage in an author.

ILLU'STRATIVELY, *ad.* by way of explanation.

ILLU'STRIOUS, *a.* [*illustris*, Lat.] noble; eminent for titles, dignity, birth, or excellence.

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, *ad.* in a conspicuous, noble, or eminent manner.

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, *s.* eminence of rank, birth, dignity, or good qualities.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated in a dirty bottom among the hills, and has formerly suffered greatly by fire. It is 135 miles W. by S. of London. Population 2957.

ILSLEY, EAST, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills and excellent downs for feeding sheep, being a fine sporting country. It is 54 miles W. of London.

I'M, a contraction used in discourse for *I am*.

I'MAGE, *s.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.] the appearance of any object; an idea impressed by outward objects on the mind; a representation of any thing expressed in painting, sculpture, &c. most commonly applied to statues; a copy, or likeness; a lively description of any thing in discourse; a picture drawn in the fancy; a false god; or a statue made to represent, and to be worshipped as, a god.

To I'MAGE, *v. a.* to form a representation, likeness, or idea of a thing in the mind.

I'MAGERY, *s.* statues or pictures. Figuratively, resemblance. Ideas formed purely by the imagination, which have no originals out of the mind.

IMA'GINABLE, *a.* [Fr.] possible to be conceived.

IMA'GINARY, *a.* [*imaginaire*, Fr.] existing only in the imagination or fancy, opposed to real.

IMA'GINATION, *s.* [*imaginatio*, Lat.] a power or fa-

culty of the soul, whereby it can join or separate the ideas it has received by the senses, in such a manner as to form other compound ideas, which have no resemblance existing out of the mind; fancy; the power of representing things absent; a conception, image, or idea of any thing in the mind; contrivance; scheme.

IMA'GINATIVE, *a.* [*imaginatif*, Fr.] fantastic; full of imagination.

To IMA'GINE, *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr.] to fancy; to conceive. Figuratively, to contrive or plot.

IMA'GINER, *s.* one who forms an idea in his mind.

I'MBECILE, *a.* [*imbecilis*, Lat.] wanting strength, applied both to body and mind.

To IMBE'CILE, *v. a.* [this word is corruptly written *embezzle*] to weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expenses or unjust appropriations.

IMBECI'LITY, *s.* [*imbecilité*, Fr.] frailty or weakness of mind or body.

To IMBI'BE, *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Lat.] to drink or draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench or soak.

IMBI'BER, *s.* that which drinks in, sucks up, or absorbs.

IMBIBI'TION, *s.* [*imbibition*, Fr.] the act of drinking or sucking up moisture.

To IMBI'TTER, *v. a.* to make bitter; to deprive of happiness or pleasure.

To IMBO'DY, *v. a.* to cover with, or thicken to, a body; to bring together into one mass or company; to inclose.

To IMBO'LDEN, *v. a.* to raise to confidence; to encourage, or make bold.

To IMBO'SOM, *v. a.* to hold on the bosom; to wrap in that part of a garment which covers the bosom. Figuratively, to love with a warm affection and friendship.

To IMBO'W, *v. a.* to arch; to vault; to make in the form of an arch.

To IMBO'WER, (the *ow* is here pron. as in *now*) *v. a.* to cover with a bower; to cover with branches of trees.

IMBO'WMENT, *s.* an arch; a vault.

I'MBRICATED, *a.* [*imbricatus*, Lat.] in Botany, forming hollows like those of a gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION, *s.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] an hollow indenture, like that of a gutter-tile.

To IMBRO'WN, *v. a.* to make brown or dark.

To IMBRU'TE, *v. a.* to steep, soak, or wet much and long. This word is also spelled EMBRUE.

To IMBRU'E, *v. a.* to make like a brute, in quality or shape; to become brutish.

To IMBU'E, *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Lat.] to tincture very deeply; to imbibe; to die, or impregnate with any liquor.

To IMBU'RSE, *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] to stock with money. This should be written *emburse*, from *embourser*, Fr.

IMITABI'LITY, *s.* [from *imitabilis*, Lat.] the quality of being imitable.

I'MITABLE, *a.* [*imitabilis*, Lat.] worthy of being resembled or imitated; possible to be imitated or copied.

To I'MITATE, *v. a.* [*imitor*, Lat.] to copy; to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit.

IMITA'TION, *s.* [*imitatio*, Lat.] the act of doing any thing with a view of making it like something else.

I'MITATIVE, *a.* [*imitativus*, Lat.] inclined to imitate; copied from, or resembling.

IMITA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who copies from, and endeavours to resemble, another.

IMMA'CULATE, *a.* [*immaculatus*, Lat.] without spot, stain, or crime; pure or clear.

To IMMA'NACLE, *v. a.* to put in manacles; to fetter, or confine.

IMMA'NE, *a.* [*immanis*, Lat.] vast; prodigiously great.

I'MMANENCY, *s.* [*in* and *maneo*, Lat.] internal dwelling.

I'MMANENT, *a.* [*immanent*, Fr.] intrinsic: internal; or situated within the mind.

IMMA'NITY, *s.* [*immanitas*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty.

IMMARCE'SSIBLE, *a.* [from *in* and *marcesco*, Lat.] unfading.

To IMMA'SK, *v. a.* to put in a mask; to cover; to disguise.

IMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [*immatériel*, Fr.] spiritual; distinct from, and not consisting of, matter; of no importance or weight: the last sense is branded as a barbarism by Johnson.

IMMATERIA'LITY, *s.* incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATE'RIALLY, *ad.* in a manner not depending on matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, *a.* freed from or void of matter.

IMMATE'RIALNESS, *s.* distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, *a.* [from *in* and *materia*, Lat.] not consisting of matter.

IMMATU'RE, *a.* [*immaturus*, Lat.] not ripe; not perfect; too early, or before the natural time.

IMMATU'RELY, *ad.* too soon; before ripe, complete, or existent.

IMMATU'RENESS, or IMMATU'RITY, *s.* unripeness.

IMMEABI'LITY, *s.* [from *immeabilis*, Lat.] want of power to pass, or make itself a passage, applied to fluids.

IMME'ASURABLE, *a.* not to be measured; not to be conceived.

IMME'ASURABLY, *ad.* beyond all comprehension or conception.

IMMECHA'NICAL, im-me-ka-ni-kal, *a.* not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMME'DIACY, *s.* the quality of acting without the intervention of any other means.

IMME'DIATE, *a.* [*immédiat*, Fr.] in such a state with respect to something else, as to have nothing between; without any thing intervening; not acting by second causes. Instant, or present, applied to time.

IMME'DIATELY, *ad.* without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly; without delay.

IMME'DIATENESS, *s.* presence, applied to time. The state or quality of being without any second or intervening cause.

IMME'DICABLE, *a.* [*immedicabilis*, Lat.] not to be healed or cured.

IMME'MORABLE, *a.* [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, *a.* [Fr. from *in* and *memoria*, Lat.] not within the memory of any person living; so ancient as not to be easily traced with any degree of certainty. In a legal sense, a thing is said to be *of time immemorial*, that was before the reign of king Edward II.

IMME'NSE, *a.* [*immense*, Fr. *immensus*, Lat.] unbounded; not to be comprehended; infinite.

IMME'NSELY, *ad.* infinitely; without measure.

IMME'NSITY, *s.* [*immensité*, Fr. *immensitas*, Lat.] unbounded or incomprehensible greatness.

IMMENSURABI'LITY, *s.* impossibility of being measured.

IMME'NSURABLE, *a.* [*in* and *mensurabilis*, Lat.] impossible to be measured; infinite.

To IMME'RGE, *v. a.* [*immergo*, Lat.] to plunge or put under water.

IMME'RSE, *a.* [*immersus*, Lat.] buried; covered; sunk deep.

To IMME'RSE, *v. a.* [*immergo*, Lat.] to put under water; to sink deep, or cover; to plunge, to sink; to keep depressed.

IMME'RSION, *s.* [*immersio*, Lat.] the act of plunging any thing in water, or any other fluid, beyond its surface; the state of sinking or being sunk in liquor below its surface. The state of being overwhelmed, applied to the mind. In Astronomy, it is applied to a satellite when it begins to enter into the shadow of its primary; to a star or planet when it first disappears behind the disk of the moon.

IMMETHO'DICAL, *a.* without order or method.

IMMETHO'DICALLY, *ad.* in an irregular manner.

I'MMINENT, *a.* [*imminens*, Lat.] hanging over one's head; threatening; near: applied always to something ill.

To IMMI'NGLE, *v. a.* to mingle, mix, or unite. Seldom used.

IMMINU'TION, *s.* [from *imminuo*, Lat.] diminution, decrease, lessening.

IMMISCIBI'LITY, *s.* incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE, *a.* not capable of being mixed. A word used by the author of *Clarissa*.

IMMISSION, *s.* [*immissio*, Lat.] the act of sending in, opposed to *emission*.

To IMMI'T, *v. a.* [*immitto*, Lat.] to send in.

To IMMI'X, *v. a.* to mix together; to join or unite.

IMMI'XABLE, *a.* not to be mixed together.

IMMOBI'LITY, *s.* [from *immobilité*, Fr. *immobilis*, Lat.] a quality of body, whereby it is rendered incapable of moving; a state of rest.

IMMO'DERATE, *a.* [*immoderatus*, Lat.] excessive; exceeding due bonds.

IMMO'DERATELY, *ad.* in an excessive degree.

IMMODERA'TION, *s.* [*immodération*, Fr.] want of keeping to a due mean; excess.

IMMO'DEST, *a.* [*immodeste*, Fr.] unchaste, or inconsistent with modesty; obscene.

IMMO'DESTY, *s.* [*immodestie*, Fr.] want of modesty, or of regard to chastity and decency.

To I'MMOLATE, *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat.] to sacrifice, or kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, *s.* [*immolation*, Fr. *immolatio*, Lat.] the act of sacrificing, or killing, as an offering to God; the thing offered in sacrifice.

IMMO'RAL, *a.* inconsistent with, or contrary to, the laws of morality; bad or unjust.

IMMORA'LITY, *s.* an action inconsistent with our duty towards men; want of virtue.

IMMO'RTAL, *a.* [*immortalis*, Lat.] not capable of dying; living for ever; never ending; perpetual.

IMMORTA'LITY, *s.* [*immortalité*, Fr. *immortalitas*, Lat.] a state which has no end; an exemption from death; an exemption from oblivion.

To IMMO'RTALIZE, *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, Fr.] to make immortal; to perpetuate, or make the fame of a person endless. Neuterly, to become immortal.

IMMO'RTALLY, *ad.* without death; without ceasing or ending.

IMMO'VEABLE, *a.* not to be forced from or taken out of its place; not to be shaken or affected.

IMMO'VEABLY, *ad.* in a state not to be shaken or affected.

IMMU'NITY, *s.* [*immunité*, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.] discharge from any duty or obligation.

To IMMU'RE, *v. a.* [*emmurer*, old Fr. from *in* and *murus*, Lat.] to inclose within a wall; to imprison; to confine.

IMMU'RE, *s.* a wall; inclosure.

IMMUTABI'LITY, *s.* [*immutabilité*, Fr. *immutabilitas*, Lat.] freedom from change or alteration.

IMMU'TABLE, *a.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] not subject to change or alter.

IMMU'TABLY, *ad.* without altering or changing; in a manner not subject to change or alter.

IMP, *s.* [*imp*, a shoot or sprig, Brit.] an inferior devil; an emissary of the devil. Also, a son; the offspring; progeny.

To IMP, *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Brit.] to lengthen by the addition of something else.

To IMPA'CT, *v. a.* [from *impactus*, Lat.] to drive or force the particles of a body closer together.

To IMPAI'R, *v. a.* [*empirer*, Fr.] to lessen in degree, quality, quantity, or worth; to diminish; to injure; to make worse. Neuterly, to be lessened or worn out. "Flesh may *impair*;—but reason can repair." *Spenser*.

IMPAI'R, *s.* a decay or decrease; loss of power, degree, or quality. Not used.

IMPAI'RMENT, *s.* a decay; injury; decay of strength.

To IMPA'LE, *v. a.* in Heraldry, is to conjoin two coats of arms pale-wise. See EMPALE.

IMPA'LPABLE, *a.* [*impalpable*, Fr.] not to be felt, or perceived by the touch.

IMPA'NNELLING, *s.* in Law, signifies the writing down or entering into a parchment, list, or schedule, the names of a jury, summoned by the sheriff to appear for such public services as juries are employed in.

To IMPA'RADISE, *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Ital.] to render as happy as the state of paradise is supposed to be.

IMPA'RITY, *s.* [from *impar*, Lat.] disproportion; the excess of two things compared together; oddness.

To IMPA'RK, *v. a.* to separate from a common; to make a park of; to inclose with a park.

IMPA'RLANCE, *s.* in Law, is a petition in court, for a day to consider or advise what answer the defendant shall make to the plaintiff's action, and is the continuance of the cause till another day, or a longer time given by the court.

To IMPA'RT, *v. a.* [*impertior*, Lat.] to grant, give, or communicate a part.

IMPA'RTIAL, *a.* [*impartial*, Fr.] just; without any bias or undue influence.

IMPARTIA'LITY, *s.* [*impartialité*, Fr.] the act of distributing justice without any bias or undue influence; strict justice.

IMPA'RTIALLY, *ad.* in a manner free from any bias.

IMPA'RTIBLE, *a.* [*impartible*, Fr.] that may be communicated or bestowed in part; without parts.

IMPA'SSABLE, *a.* not to be passed; impervious.

IMPASSIBI'LITY, *a.* [*impassibilité*, Fr.] the quality or privilege of not being subject to external injury or sufferings.

IMPA'SSIBLE, *a.* [*impassible*, Fr.] incapable of suffering injury or pain.

IMPA'SSIBLENESS, *s.* impassibility; exemption from pain.

IMPA'SSIONED, *a.* seized or inflamed with passion.

IMPA'SSIVE, *a.* exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPA'TIENCE, *s.* [*impatience*, Fr.] inability of suffering pain or delay without complaint.

IMPA'TIENT, *a.* [*impatiens*, Lat.] not able to endure or bear delay, pain, or any other inconvenience, without complaint; vehemently agitated by passion; eager.

IMPA'TIENTLY, *ad.* with great intenseness, application, or ardour. With great eagerness or longing desire.

To IMPA'WN, *v. a.* to give a person as an hostage, or a thing as a pledge and security for the performance of certain conditions.

To IMPE'ACH, (pronounced in this word and its derivatives, *impeech*) *a. v.* [*empecher*, Fr.] to hinder. In Law, to accuse a person of being guilty of a crime.

IMPE'ACHABLE, *a.* worthy of being found fault with; accusable.

IMPE'ACHER, *s.* an accuser: one who brings an accusation against another.

IMPE'ACHMENT, or IMPE'ACH, *s.* [*empechement*, Fr.] an hinderance or obstacle. A public accusation or charge of being guilty of some crime.

To IMPE'ARL, *v. a.* to adorn with pearls, or something resembling pearls.

IMPECCABI'LITY, *s.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr.] exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

IMPE'CCABLE, *a.* [*impeccable*, Fr.] sinless; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

To IMPE'DE, *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] to hinder; to stop.

IMPE'DIMENT, *s.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.] an hinderance, obstacle, or motive, which renders the performance of a thing difficult or impossible. SYNON. There seems to be a gradation in the words *impediment*, *obstacle*, and *obstruction*. The *impediment* stays; the *obstacle* resists; the *obstruction* puts an entire stop to. We say, remove the *impediment*; surmount the *obstacle*; take away the *obstruction*. Even small *impediments* sometimes prove such *obstacles*, as *obstruct* our best endeavours.

To IMPE'L, *v. a.* [*impello*, Lat.] to drive on; to make a thing move; to act upon with force.

IMPE'LLENT, *s.* [*impellens*, Lat.] a power which acts upon any thing with force.

To IMPE'ND, *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Lat.] to hang over, threaten, or be near: generally applied to some evil.

IMPE'NDENT, *a.* [*impendens*, Lat.] suspended or hanging over; very near.

IMPE'NDENCE, *s.* the state of hanging over or being near.

IMPENETRABI'LITY, *s.* [*impénetrabilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being pierceable. Hardness, or a state not susceptible of tender affections, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLE, *a.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.] not to be pierced or entered by any outward force; not admitting to enter. Not to be known or discovered, applied to things and persons. Not to be moved or affected, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLY, *ad.* with so much hardness as not to give entrance to any thing driven by external force. Not to be removed by instruction, applied to defects of the understanding. "*Impenetrably* dull." *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE, or IMPE'NITENCY, *s.* [*impénitence*, Fr.] a state of mind wherein a person continues in sin, without any sorrow, or sense of divine love or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT, *a.* [*impenitent*, Fr.] not grieving or repenting of sin.

IMPE'NITENTLY, *ad.* without repentance, or shewing any sorrow for sin.

IMPE'NNOUS, *a.* [from *in* and *penna*, Lat.] without wings.

IMPERATE, *a.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] done with consciousness, or the direction of the will. "*Imperate* acts." *Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE, *a.* [*impératif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] commanding, or expressing command. The imperative mood in English is formed either with auxiliary words, implying a command, request, or permission, or by putting the word after the verb, which in other moods comes before it. Thus, *Peter runs*, is the indicative; but, *run*, *Peter*, or *let Peter run*, is the imperative. *Let* is prefixed only to the third person singular, and to the first and third person plural; as, *let* him hear; *let* us regard; *let* them repent.

IMPE'RATIVELY, *ad.* in a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Roman antiquity, a title of honour conferred on victorious generals by their armies, and afterwards confirmed by the senate.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [*imperceptible*,] not to be seen or perceived either by the mind, eye, or other senses; very small or minute.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERCE'PTIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPE'RFECT, *a.* [*imperfectus*, Lat.] not quite finished; not complete; wanting something; defective; frail.

IMPERFE'CTION, *s.* [*imperfection*, Fr.] a defect, failure, or fault, whether natural or moral.

IMPE'RFECTLY, *ad.* not fully or completely; with defects or failure.

IMPE'RFORABLE, *a.* [from *in* and *perforo*, Lat.] not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE, *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] not pierced or bored through; without a hole or cavity running through.

IMPE'RIAL, *a.* [*imperial*, Fr. *imperialis*, Lat.] possessed of the state of an emperor or empress; higher than royal, though sometimes used for it. *Imperial paper*, is a large kind of fine writing paper. *Imperial chamber*, was a sovereign court for the affairs of the states of Germany. *Imperial cities*, were those which owned no other head but the emperor. *Imperial diet*, was an assembly or convention of all the states of the empire.

IMPE'RIALIST, *s.* a person who is subject to an emperor.

IMPE'RIOUS, *a.* [*imperiosus*, Lat.] commanding in a haughty, insolent manner; overbearing; powerful; proud.

IMPE'RIOUSLY, *ad.* with pride of authority; in an insolent manner.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the exercise of authority; a haughty, rigid, and insolent stretch of power and command.

IMPE'RISHABLE, *a.* [*impérissable*, Fr.] not to be destroyed by force, or impaired by time.

IMPE'RSONAL, *a.* [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] in Grammar, used only in the third person singular, or not having all the persons applied to verbs. The English impersonal is borrowed from the Saxon, and is expressed by *it* before the verb: as, *It* thundered; *huyt thunrode*, Sax. Besides which, we sometimes express this verb by *one*; as, "*One* told me. *One* had better."

IMPE'RSONALLY, *ad.* in Grammar, after the manner of a verb which is not used in all the persons.

IMPE'RTINENCE, or IMPE'RTINENCY, *s.* [*impertinence*, Fr.] that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, or rambling thought; troublesomeness, arising from not talking to the purpose, or from intrusion; a trifle.

IMPE'RTINENT, *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr.] no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight; troublesome, by inquiring into things which do not concern a person; foolish; trifling. SYNON. *Impertinent*, means meddling with and intruding into what no way concerns us *Impudent*, implies having no shame, or wanting modesty. *Saucy*, means insolent and abusive.

IMPE'RTINENT, *s.* a person who is troublesome by inquiring into, or meddling with, things that do not concern him; a trifler; an intruder.

IMPE'RTINENTLY, *ad.* without relating to the matter in hand; in a troublesome manner, by inquiring into things that do not concern one.

IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *in* and *pertranseo*, Lat.] impossibility to be passed through.

IMPE'RVIOUS, *a.* [*impervius*, Lat.] not to be pierced or penetrated; not accessible.

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *impervius*, Lat.] the state or quality of not admitting any passage or entrance.

IMPETRABLE, *a.* [*impetrabilis*, Lat.] possible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE, *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Lat.] to obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATION, *s.* [*impétration*, Fr.] the act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, *s.* [*impétuosité*, Fr.] excess of strength, force, violence, or rage.

IMPETUOUS, *a.* [from *impetus*, Lat.] violent; fierce; furious; vehement.

IMPETUOUSLY, *ad.* in a violent or furious manner.

IMPETUOUSNESS, *s.* violence; fury.

IMPETUS, *s.* [Lat.] the force by which a body moves in any direction, after being impelled by another; a violent effort.

IMPIETY, *s.* [*impieté*, Fr. *impietas*, Lat.] a state of open opposition to the laws of God, attended with a want of reverence, and neglect of the duties of religion; ungodliness; irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *pignus*, Lat.] to pawn or pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, *s.* the act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, *v. n.* [*impingo*, Lat.] to fall or strike against, to clash with.

IMPINGTON, a village, 3 miles N. W. of Cambridge, rendered remarkable by one of its inhabitants, Elizabeth Woodcock, surviving a confinement of 8 days and 9 nights under the snow, viz. from Saturday evening, Feb. 9, to Monday morning, Feb. 18, 1799.

To IMPINGUATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] to fatten or make fat.

IMPIOUS, *a.* [*impius*, Lat.] without devotion; without reverence to God or religious duties.

IMPIOUSLY, *ad.* in a profane, wicked manner.

IMPIOUSNESS, *s.* See IMPIETY.

IMPLACABILITY, *s.* the quality of not being appeased or reconciled to a person that has offended us; irreconcileable enmity.

IMPLACABLE, *a.* [*implacable*, Fr. *implacabilis*, Lat.] not to be pacified or reconciled.

IMPLACABLY, *ad.* with malice or anger; not to be pacified.

To IMPLANT, *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] to put a plant into the ground. Figuratively, to establish or fix, applied to the mind, &c.

IMPLANTATION, *s.* [*implantation*, Fr.] the act of setting or planting; the act of introducing and fixing in the mind.

IMPLAUSIBLE, *a.* not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, *s.* [*implementum*, Lat.] any tool or instrument belonging to mechanics.

IMPLETION, *s.* [from *impleo*, Lat.] the act of filling, or the state of a thing that is full.

IMPLEX, *a.* [*implexus*, Lat.] complicated; consisting of variety or change; intricate.

To IMPLICATE, *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.] to unfold or involve. Figuratively, to embarrass or entangle by variety.

IMPLICATION, *s.* [*implication*, Fr. *implicatio*, Lat.] the state of a thing whose parts are kept together by being folded over each other, or entangled; an inference included in an argument, but not expressed.

IMPLICIT, *a.* [*implicité*, Fr. *implicitus*, Lat.] entangled or complicated with; tacitly comprised or understood, and to be gathered only by inference; resting on another, or taken up on the authority of another, without any examination.

IMPLICITLY, *ad.* by inference, because included, but not expressed; without examination; or barely on the authority of another.

To IMPLORE, *v. a.* [*implorer*, Fr. *imploro*, Lat.] to entreat with prayers; to ask or beg with great earnestness and submission.

IMPLORER, *s.* one that requests or entreats with earnestness.

IMPLUMED, *a.* [*implumis*, Lat.] without feathers.

IMPLUVIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *pluvius*, Lat.] wet with rain.

To IMPLY, *v. a.* [*implico*, Lat.] to include as a consequence, but not in express terms.

To IMPOISON, *v. a.* [more properly *empoison*, from *empoisonner*, Fr.] to kill with poison. Figuratively, to corrupt or seduce.

IMPOLITIC, or IMPOLITICAL, *a.* not using forecast; indiscreet.

IMPOLITICALLY, or IMPOLITICLY, *ad.* without art or discretion; without guarding against the bad consequence of an action; imprudently.

IMPONDEROUS, *a.* void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, *s.* the quality of being without pores or interstices between the parts.

IMPOROUS, *a.* free from pores or interstices between its parts.

To IMPORT, *v. a.* [*importo*, Lat.] to bring goods into one country from another, applied to Commerce. Impersonally, from *importer*, Fr. to imply, mean, or signify; to produce as a consequence.

IMPORT, *s.* a moment, weight, or consequence; tendency. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPORTABLE, *a.* that may by law be brought from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, *s.* [Fr.] the meaning or signification of a word; consequence, value, or moment; a matter, subject, or affair.

IMPORTANT, *a.* [*important*, Fr.] of great weight, moment, or consequence.

IMPORTATION, *s.* the act or practice of importing or bringing goods into one kingdom from another: opposed to exportation.

IMPORTER, *s.* one that brings in from abroad.

IMPORTLESS, *a.* of no moment or consequence.

IMPORTUNATE, *a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] requesting with great earnestness and frequency. Figuratively, not to be repulsed or denied.

IMPORTUNATELY, *ad.* with incessant and earnest request.

IMPORTUNATENESS, *s.* incessant and earnest request, or solicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, *v. a.* [*importuner*, Fr. from *importunus*, Lat.] to request with earnestness and frequency; to tease or wear out with incessant and earnest request.

IMPORTUNELY, *ad.* with earnestness and frequency; troublesomely; unseasonably, or improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, *s.* [*importunité*, Fr. *importunitas*, Lat.] earnest and incessant entreaty.

To IMPOSE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced like *z*—*impóze*) *v. a.* [*imposer*, Fr.] to lay on as a burden; to enact as a punishment; to enjoin as a law or duty; to cheat or deceive. In the Universities, to give a task as a punishment, for some misdemeanor. Among Printers, to lay the pages in order, and fit on the chase, that the form may be carried to press.

IMPOSEABLE, *a.* to be enjoined as a law or rule.

IMPOSER, *s.* one who commands; one who lays any heavy fine or duty on another; one who cheats or tricks.

IMPOSITION, *s.* [*impositio*, Lat.] the act of laying or

putting any thing on another. The act of giving or affixing. The commanding any thing as a law or duty. Constraint or oppression. A cheat, trick, or imposture. *Imposition of hands*, is a religious ceremony, in which a bishop lays his hands upon the head of a person, in ordination, confirmation, or in uttering a blessing. This also was a Jewish ceremony, introduced not by any divine authority, but by custom; it being the practice of those people, whenever they prayed for any person, to lay their hands on their head. Our Saviour observed the same ceremony, both when he conferred his blessing on the children, and when he cured the sick. The apostles also laid hands on those upon whom they conferred the Holy Ghost.

IMPO'SSIBLE, *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] not to be done, attained, or practised.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*impossibilité*, Fr.] the state of being impracticable, or beyond any one's power to do; that which cannot be done.

I'MPOST, (the *o* pron. long) *s.* [*impost*, Fr.] a toll; custom paid for goods or merchandise. Used in the plural, in Architecture, for that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight or stress of the whole building beareth.

To IMPO'STHUMATE, *v. n.* to form an abscess; to gather, or form a cyst or bag, applied to matter. Actively, to afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, *s.* the act of forming an abscess, gathering, or cyst; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME, *s.* a collection of matter in any part of the body.

IMPO'STOR, *s.* [*imposteur*, Fr.] one who deceives or cheats by assuming a false character.

IMPO'STURE, *s.* [*impostura*, Lat.] a cheat, committed by giving persons or things a false character or appearance.

I'MPOTENCE, or I'MPOTENCY, *s.* [*impotentia*, Lat.] want of power either of body or mind. Rage, including the idea of not being able to restrain it. Incapacity to propagate.

I'MPOTENT, *a.* [*impotens*, Lat.] not able, not having strength to perform a thing, applied to the mind and the body; weak; disabled by nature or disease; without a power to restrain; without virility.

I'MPOTENTLY, *ad.* without power; without government of passion; extravagantly.

To IMPO'VERISH, *v. a.* [*appauvrir*, Fr.] to make poor. To render unfruitful, applied to land.

IMPO'VERISHMENT, *s.* want of riches; mean and low circumstances.

To IMPOU'ND, *v. a.* to shut up in a pound or pinfold; to confine or inclose in a pound.

To IMPO'WER, *v. a.* See EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABI'LITY, *s.* impossibility; the state of being not feasible.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, *a.* [*impracticable*, Fr.] not to be done or practised; not to be governed or managed.

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, *s.* impossibility of performing or practising.

To I'MPRECATE, *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Lat.] to pray for evil to befall one's self, or others; to curse.

IMPRECA'TION, *s.* [*imprecatio*, Lat.] a curse.

I'MPRECATORY, *a.* containing wishes of evil, or curses.

To IMPRE'GN, (the *g* is mute) *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat.] to make fruitful, applied to women. To fill with, or make fertile with any quality, applied to things.

IMPRE'GNABLE, *a.* [*impregnable*, Fr.] not to be stormed or taken, applied to forts. Not to be shaken, moved, or overcome, applied to the mind.

IMPRE'GNABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPRE'GNATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat.] to fill with young, or make fruitful, applied to animals. To saturate, to fill, applied to fluids.

IMPREGNA'TION, *s.* the act of making fruitful, applied to animals. The act of filling with any quality; saturation, applied to liquors.

IMPREJU'DICATE, *a.* [from *in*, *præ*, and *judico*, Lat.] unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

To IMPRE'SS, *v. a.* [*impressum*, Lat.] to print or mark by pressure. To force a person to enter either as a sailor or soldier. Figuratively, to fix deep, applied to the mind.

IMPRE'SS, *s.* a print or mark made by pressure; an effect; a mark of distinction, character, or stamp; the act of forcing into any service—now commonly *press*.

IMPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* [from *in* and *pressum*, Lat.] that may be pressed; liable to be forced into the service, or pressed.

IMPRE'SSION, *s.* [*impressio*, Lat.] a motion which produces some perception, applied to the organs of sense, or the mind. The act of pressing one body upon another; a stamp or mark made by pressure; operation or influence.

IMPRE'SSURE, *s.* the mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression.

IMPRI'MIS, *ad.* [Lat.] first of all, or in the first place.

To IMPRI'NT, *v. a.* [*imprimer*, Fr.] to mark any substance by pressure; to stamp words on paper by means of types in printing; to fix in the mind or memory.

To IMPRI'SON, (the *s* in this and the next word is pron. like *z*) *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr.] to confine in prison; to confine, restrain, or deprive of freedom.

IMPRI'SONMENT, *s.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr.] the act of confining a person in prison; the state of a person or thing under confinement.

IMPROBABI'LITY, *s.* want of likelihood; impossibility of being proved.

IMPRO'BABLE, *a.* [*improbabilis*, Lat.] unlikely.

IMPRO'BABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as cannot be proved.

IMPROBA'TION, *s.* [*improbation*, Fr. *improbatio*, Lat.] the act of disallowing.

IMPRO'BITY, *s.* [*improbitas*, Lat.] want of honesty.

IMPRO'MPTU, *s.* a short extemporaneous composition.

To IMPROLI'FICATE, *v. a.* to impregnate; to fecundate.

IMPRO'PER, *a.* [*improprius*, Lat.] not fit or qualified; not suited to the use it is designed for; not just; not accurate.

IMPRO'PERLY, *ad.* not fitly; unseasonably; in an inaccurate manner; inconsistently.

To IMPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *proprius*, Lat.] to convert any thing public to private use; to arrogate, or assume, as belonging to one's self. In Canon Law, to transfer the possessions of a church into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIA'TION, *s.* [from *in* and *proprius*, Lat.] a parsonage, or ecclesiastical living, the profits of which are in the hands of a layman; in which case it stands distinguished from *appropriation*, which is where the profits of a benefice are in the hands of a bishop, college, &c. though these terms are now often used promiscuously.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, *s.* a layman who has the possession of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRIE'TY, *s.* [*impropriété*, Fr.] any thing which is unfit for the end it is assigned, and unsuitable to the person to whom it is applied; an application of a word in a sense inconsistent with the rules of grammar.

IMPRO'SPEROUS, *a.* unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

IMPRO'VABLE, *a.* capable of being made better, or of advancing from a good to a better state.

IMPRO'VABLENESS, *s.* a capableness of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY, *ad.* in a manner that admits of being made better.

To IMPRO'VE, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives is sounded like *oo;* as, *improove, improovement, improover,* &c.) *v. a.* to advance or raise a thing from a bad state to one of greater perfection; to advance in goodness or learning.

IMPRO'VEMENT, *s.* the advancement or progress of any thing from a good to a better state; advancement in learning.

IMPRO'VER, *s.* one who advances in learning and goodness, and makes either himself or any thing else better; that which makes any thing better.

IMPRO'VIDENCE, *s.* want of caution or forethought.

IMPRO'VIDENT, *a.* [*improvidus,* Lat.] without any foresight or caution, with respect to any future circumstances; without any regard to preparation for any future calamity.

IMPRO'VIDENTLY, *ad.* without care or caution.

IMPROVI'SION, *s.* want of forethought or preparation to prevent or support any future calamity.

IMPRU'DENCE, *s.* [*imprudentia,* Lat.] the want of judgment, caution, or a proper regard for our interest, and the consequences of our actions.

IMPRU'DENT, *a.* [Fr.] injudicious; indiscreet.

I'MPUDENCE, or I'MPUDENCY, *s.* [*impudence,* Fr. *impudentia,* Lat.] want of modesty; the quality of doing amiss, without any regard to the opinion of others, or any sense of the nature of the crime.

I'MPUDENT, *a.* [*impudent,* Fr. *impudens,* Lat.] not affected with shame for having done amiss, persisting in a fault with boasting; wanting modesty.

I'MPUDENTLY, *ad.* in a shameless manner; without modesty.

To IMPU'GN, im-pune, (the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute) *v. a.* [*impugno,* Lat.] to attack; to oppose or contradict an assertion.

IMPU'GNER, *s.* one who attacks or opposes an opinion.

IMPUI'SSANCE, *s.* [Fr.] feebleness, or want of strength.

I'MPULSE, *s.* [*impulsus,* Lat.] the shock or force given and communicated by one body acting upon another; an influence, idea, or motive acting upon the mind; an attack of an enemy.

IMPU'LSION, *s.* [*impulsion,* Fr. *impulsio,* Lat.] the action of a body in motion on another body. Influence, applied to the mind.

IMPU'LSIVE, *a.* [*impulsif,* Fr.] having the power of moving and acting upon.

IMPU'NITY, *s.* [*impunité,* Fr. *impunitas,* Lat.] freedom or exemption from punishment.

IMPU'RE, *a.* [*impurus,* Lat.] not having that sanctity, virtue, or modesty, required by the laws of religion, or by the dictates of nature. Foul, muddy, or drossy, applied to liquors.

IMPU'RELY, *ad.* with immodesty or unchastity. With foulness, applied to liquors.

IMPU'RENESS, or IMPU'RITY, *s.* [*impuritas,* Lat.] want of that regard to decency, chasteness, virtue, or holiness, which our duty requires; an act of unchastity. Foulness, applied to liquors.

To IMPU'RPLE, *v. a.* [*empourprer,* Fr.] to make of a purple colour.

IMPU'TABLE, *a.* that may be laid to a person's charge; accusable; liable to be accused with a fault.

IMPU'TABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being imputed.

IMPUTA'TION, *s.* [*imputation,* Fr.] the act of charging with ill; censure, reproach, or accusation.

IMPU'TATIVE, *a.* that may impute.

To IMPU'TE, *v. a.* [*imputo,* Lat.] to charge with; to accuse, or attribute; to reckon as belonging to or done by a person, though performed by another.

IMPU'TER, *s.* he that charges a person with having done a thing; he who attributes the merits or actions of a person to another.

IMPU'TRIBLE, *a.* [*imputribilis,* Lat.] not able to putrify; incorruptible.

In, *prep,* [*in,* Lat.] applied to place, signifies where a thing is; applied to time, the period then existent, or the state then present. Sometimes it denotes power. "Is not *in* man." *Hubb. Tale.* By, or for the sake of, used in solemn entreaties. "*In* the names of all the gods." *Shak.* For, applied to cause. "To fight *in* thy defence." *Shak. In that,* because. *In as much,* implies, seeing that, or because.

IN, *ad.* within some place, opposite to *without.* Placed in some particular state. After *come* or *go,* it denotes entrance. Close, or home, applied to Fencing. *In.* in Composition, has a negative or a privative sense, from the Latin *in.* Thus, *arable* denotes that which may be tilled; *inarable,* that which cannot be tilled; before a word beginning with *r,* it is changed into *r,* as *irregular;* before *l* into *l,* as *illegal;* and into *m* before *m,* and other consonants, as *immutable, improbable,* &c.

INABI'LITY, *s.* want of power sufficient for the performance of any particular action or design.

INA'BSTINENCE, *s.* intemperance; want of power to abstain; prevalence of appetite.

INACCE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*inaccessible,* Fr.] not to be reached; not to be come near or approached.

INA'CCURACY, *s.* want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE, *a.* wanting accuracy or exactness.

INA'CTION, *s.* [*inaction,* Fr.] cessation from, or forbearance of, action or labour.

INA'CTIVE, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY, *ad.* in a lazy, sluggish manner.

INACTI'VITY, *s.* a state wherein a person ceases from labour or action; idleness; rest.

INA'DEQUATE, *a.* [*in* and *adequatus,* Lat.] not equal to the purpose; defective. *Inadequate ideas,* are such as are but a partial, incomplete, or imperfect representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

INA'DEQUATELY, *ad.* defectively; imperfectly, incompletely.

INADMI'SSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be admitted.

INADVE'RTENCE, or INADVE'RTENCY, *s.* [*inadvertence,* Fr.] want of care, attention, or deliberation; an act or the effect of, negligence or inattention.

INADVE'RTENT, *a.* without care or attention; negligent.

INADVE'RTENTLY, *ad.* in a careless or negligent manner; without attention or deliberation.

INA'LIENABLE, *a.* that cannot be transferred or made over to another.

INALIME'NTAL, *a.* affording no nourishment.

INAMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [*inamissible,* Fr.] not to be lost.

INAMORA'TO, *s.* a rapturous lover.

INA'NE, *a.* [*inanis,* Lat.] void of matter. Used, substantively, for space or extent.

INA'NIMATE, or INA'NIMATED, *a.* [*inanimatus,* Lat.] void of life; not actuated by a soul.

INANI'TION, *s.* [*inanition,* Fr.] emptiness; applied to the vessels of an animal when wanting their usual fulness.

INA'NITY, *s.* [from *inanis*, Lat.] emptiness; space void of matter.

INA'PPETENCY, *s.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] in Medicine, want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE, *a.* not proper for a particular use; not having any relation to a subject or discourse.

INAPPLICA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] want of industry in business or study; want of attention.

INA'RABLE, *a.* [from *in* and *aro*, Lat.] not fit to be tilled or plowed.

To INA'RCH, *v. a.* in Gardening, to graft by approach, or to ingraft one tree with another that stands near it.

INARTI'CULATE, *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr.] not uttered with such distinctness that the different syllables may be perceived, as in human speech.

INARTI'CULATELY, *ad.* in a confused manner; so as the distinct syllables cannot be perceived in the utterance.

INARTI'CULATENESS, *s.* confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL, *a.* contrary to, or inconsistent with the rules of art.

INARTIFI'CIALLY, *ad.* without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTE'NTION, *s.* [*inattention*, Fr.] want of attention; negligence.

INATTE'NTIVE, *a.* without regarding or considering a thing heard; neglecting or disregarding any thing that is spoken to us, or in our sight.

INAU'DIBLE, *a.* not to be heard; without sound.

To INAU'GURATE, *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] to invest in a solemn manner with any high honour, particularly that of an emperor or king; to begin with good omens; to commence or begin.

INAUGURA'TION, *s.* [from *inauguro*, Lat.] the act of investing a person with the title or honour of a king or emperor.

INAURA'TION, *s.* [from *inauro*, Lat.] the act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPI'CIOUS, *a.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

INBE'ING, *s.* existing within a thing; inherence.

I'NBORN, *a.* born within; innate; implanted by nature.

INBRE'ATHED, *a.* breathed within. Figuratively, inspired, or infused by inspiration.

I'NBRED, *a.* produced, hatched, or generated within.

I'NCA, or Y'NCA, a name given by the natives of Peru to their kings, and the princes of the blood.

To INCA'GE, *v. a.* to confine in a cage; to coop up or confine within any narrow space.

INCALE'SCENCE, or INCALE'SCENCY, *s.* [from *incalesco*, Lat.] warmth, increasing heat.

INCANTA'TION, *s.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] charms or enchantment.

INCA'NTATORY, *a.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] dealing in, or performing by, enchantment or magic.

To INCA'NTON, *v. a.* to unite to a canton, or separate community.

INCAPABI'LITY, or INCA'PABLENESS, *s.* natural inability, or feebleness; a legal disqualification.

INCA'PABLE, *a.* [*incapable*, Fr.] wanting power to apprehend, learn, or understand, applied to the mind. Not able to receive or perform; rendered unfit; disqualified by law; not subject or liable to. "*Incapable* of falsehood."

INCAPA'CIOUS, *a.* narrow; of small content.

To INCAPA'CITATE, *v. a.* to render unable or unfit to perform any thing.

INCAPA'CITY, *s.* [*incapacité*, Fr.] want of power of mind or body; wanting any necessary qualification, or the power of apprehending, learning, or understanding.

To INCA'RCERATE, *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] to imprison; to confine a person in durance.

INCARCERA'TION, *s.* [*incarceratio*, Lat.] the act of confining in prison; the state of imprisonment.

To INCA'RN, *v. a.* [*incarno*, Lat.] in Surgery, to cover with flesh; to cause flesh to grow. Neuterly, to breed flesh.

To INCA'RNADINE, *v. a.* [*incarnadino*, pale red, Ital.] to dye of a pale red or flesh colour. Seldom used.

To INCA'RNATE, *v. a.* [*incarno*, Lat.] to clothe or imbody with flesh.

INCA'RNATE, *a.* [*incarnatus*, Lat.] clothed with, or imbodied in flesh.

INCARNA'TION, *s.* [*incarnation*, Fr. *incarnatio*, Lat.] the act of assuming a body, applied in Divinity to that act of Christ whereby he became man. In Surgery, the state of breeding flesh, applied to wounds.

INCA'RNATIVE, *s.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] in Medicine, that which produces or generates flesh.

To INCA'SE, *v. a.* to cover; to inclose; to inwrap.

INCAU'TIOUS, *a.* careless or heedless.

INCAU'TIOUSLY, *ad.* without suspecting deceit; unwarily; heedlessly.

INCE'NDIARY, *s.* [*incendiarius*, Lat. *incendiaire*, Fr.] one who maliciously and wilfully sets towns or houses on fire. Figuratively, one who inflames factions; one who causes commotions in a state, or promotes quarrels between private persons.

I'NCENSE, *s.* [*incensum*, Lat.] a perfume offered up in sacrifice.

To I'NCENSE, *v. a* to perfume with incense.

To INCE'NSE, *v. a.* to kindle or provoke the anger of a person.

INCE'NSEMENT, *s.* rage or anger occasioned by some offence.

INCE'NSION, *s.* [*incensio*, Lat.] the act of kindling, or the state of being on fire.

INCE'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who kindles anger, or inflames the passions.

INCE'NSORY, *s.* the vessel in which incense or perfumes are burnt.

INCE'NTIVE, *s.* [*incentivum*, Lat.] that which kindles inflames, or provokes anger; a motive, encouragement, or spur to action.

INCE'NTIVE, *a.* acting as a spur, motive, or encouragement.

INCE'PTION, *s.* [*inceptio*, Lat.] beginning. "The *inception* of putrefaction." *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE, *a.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] that implies beginning.

INCE'PTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a beginner; one who learns his rudiments.

INCERA'TION, *s.* [*incero*, Lat.] the act of covering with wax.

INCE'RTITUDE, *s.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] want of certainty.

INCE'SSANT, *a.* [*in* and *cessans*, Lat.] continually; without intermission.

INCE'SSANTLY, *ad.* without ceasing; continually; without intermission.

I'NCEST, *s.* [*inceste*, Fr. *incestum*, Lat.] the crime of criminal and unnatural commerce with a person within the degree forbidden by the law. This formerly extended to the seventh, but seems now confined to the third

INCE'STUOUS, *a.* [*incestueux*, Fr.] guilty of incest, or the knowledge of a person within the degrees forbidden by the law

INCE'STUOUSLY, *ad.* in an incestuous manner; with an unnatural love.

INCH, *s.* [*ince*, Sax.] a measure supposed equal to three barley-corns laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial expression for a small quantity; a critical or nice point of time. "We watched you at an *inch*." *Shak.*

To INCH, *v. a.* to drive out, or force in, by inches. Figuratively, to give niggardly.

I'NCHCOLM, a small island in the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a once celebrated monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I. in gratitude for his escape, when driven on the island by a violent tempest, where he was hospitably treated, for three days, by a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shell fish. It was of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Columba. At present some fowls that haunt the ancient tower, and the rabbits that lodge in the mouldering soil, have full possession of this neglected spot.

INCHKE'ITH, a desolate little island, of Edinburghshire, in the Frith of Forth, lying midway between the two ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort. The shores of both this island and Inchcolm are bold and rugged, exhibiting several deep caverns, shelving cliffs, and towering rocks. It is about a mile long; on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Marnock, the ruins of which are still to be seen. It has 120 acres of arable land, 40 of brush-wood, and near 300 of moor.

I'NCHMEAL, *s.* a piece an inch long.

To INCHOA'TE, in-ko-ate, *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] to begin; to commence.

INCHOA'TION, *s.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] a beginning.

INCHO'ATIVE, *a.* [*inchoativus*, Lat.] noting beginning.

To INCI'DE, *v. a.* [*incido*, Lat.] to cut, applied in Medicine, to acids or salts.

I'NCIDENCE, or I'NCIDENCY, *s.* [*incidence*, Fr. from *incido*, Lat.] the direction with which one body strikes or falls upon another.

I'NCIDENT, *a.* [*incidens*, Lat.] happening without expectation or being foreseen; falling in besides the main design; happening or liable to befall.

I'NCIDENT, *s.* [from *incidens*, Lat.] something that happens besides the main design; a casualty, or unexpected and unforeseen event. SYNON. *Incident* is most applicable to casualties in private life; *event*, to government and states.

INCIDE'NTAL, *a.* happening without being foreseen, expected, or intended; casual.

INCIDE'NTALLY, *ad.* occasionally; besides the main design; by the way; by the bye.

To INCI'NERATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *cineres*, Lat.] to burn to ashes.

INCINERA'TION, *s.* [*incineration*, Fr.] the act of burning any thing to ashes.

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION, *s.* want of caution.

INCI'SED, *a.* [*incisus*, Lat.] cut, or made by cutting; as "an *incised* wound."

INCI'SION, *s.* [*incisio*, Lat.] a cut, or wound made by a sharp instrument, generally applied to those made by a surgeon. The division of the particles of viscous matter by medicines.

INCI'SIVE, *a.* [*incisif*, Fr.] having the quality of cutting or separating.

INCI'SOR, *s.* [Lat.] a cutter. In Anatomy, applied to one of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY, *a.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] having the power of cutting or dividing.

INCI'SURE, *s.* [*incisura*, Lat.] in Surgery, a cut, aperture, or wound made with a sharp instrument.

INCITA'TION, *s.* [*incitatio*, Lat.] an incentive; an impulse; a motive which spurs a person to action.

To INCI'TE, *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat.] to stir up; to push forward in a design; to urge on; to animate or encourage.

INCI'TEMENT, *s.* a motive which urges a person to action.

INCI'VIL, *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] wanting the elegance of breeding; not behaving with kindness. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVI'LITY, *s.* [*incivilité*, Fr.] want of complaisance; rudeness.

INCLE'MENCY, *s.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Lat.] want of mercy; cruelty, or harshness of treatment.

INCLE'MENT, *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] not exercising mercy or clemency; cruel; void of tenderness. Figuratively, severe, or prodigiously cold, applied to seasons or climates.

INCLI'NABLE, *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.] having a propensity; willing; having a tendency, or liable.

INCLINA'TION, *s.* [*inclinatio*, Lat.] tendency towards any point, or the mutual tendency which two or more bodies have to one another; natural aptness or fitness; disposition or propensity of the mind to any particular action. In Navigation the tendency or direction of the needle or compass to th E. or W. In Pharmacy, the act of stooping a vessel in order to pour a liquor out free from the dregs, called likewise decantation. In Astronomy, the *inclination of a planet*, is the angle that the plane of its orbit makes with the plane of the ecliptic.

INCLI'NATORY, *a.* having the quality of tending to a particular point.

INCLI'NATORILY, *ad.* obliquely; with a greater tendency to one side than another; with some deviation from N. to S.

To INCLI'NE, *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.] to lean; to bend; to tend towards any part. Figuratively, to be favourably disposed to. Actively, to give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive; to bend, to incurvate.

To INCLI'P, *v. a.* to grasp; to inclose; to surround. "Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*." *Shak.*

To INCLOI'STER, *v. a.* to shut up or confine in a cloister or monastery.

To INCLO'SE, *v. a.* See EN

To INCLO'UD, *v. a.* to darken with clouds; to make dark, to obscure.

To INCLU'DE, *v. a.* [*includo*, Lat.] to inclose, or shut in Figuratively, to imply; to comprehend, or contain.

INCLU'SIVE, *a.* [*inclusif*, Fr.] inclosed; contained; comprehended in any sum or number.

INCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* comprehending or reckoning the thing mentioned.

INCOA'GULABLE, *a.* incapable of concretion.

INCOE'XISTENCE, *s.* [from *in*, *con*, and *existo*, Lat.] the quality of not existing together.

INCO'G, *ad.* [contracted from *incognito*] in a private manner; in such a manner as shews that a person would not be known.

INCO'GITANCY, *s.* [*incogitatio*, low Lat.] want of thought, or want of thinking on the nature and consequence of our actions.

INCO'GITATIVE, *a.* wanting the power of thinking.

INCO'GNITO, *ad.* See INCOG.

INCOHE'RENCE, or INCOHE'RENCY, *s.* want of being connected together, or of dependence on each other; inconsistence; want of cohesion.

INCOHE'RENT, *a.* not following as a consequence; inconsistent; without cohesion.

INCOHE'RENTLY, *ad.* inconsistently; inconsequentially.

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being consumed by fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLE, *a.* [*incombustible*, Fr.] not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being wasted or consumed by fire.

INCOME, *s.* that which an estate or post produces yearly; the produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY, *s.* the state of one thing compared to another, when they cannot both be measured by any common measure, however small.

INCOMME'NSURABLE, *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *mensurabilis*, Lat.] not to be reduced to, or measured by, any common measure.

INCOMME'NSURATE, *a.* [from *in*, *con*, and *mensura*, Lat.] not admitting a common measure; bearing no proportion to each other.

To INCO'MMODATE, or INCOMMO'DE, *v. a.* [*incommodo*, Lat.] to make inconvenient; to be inconvenient to; to affect with trouble.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, *a.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] inconvenient; vexatious or troublesome.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, *ad.* inconveniently; not suited to use or necessity; not at ease.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, *s.* inconvenience.

INCOMMO'DITY, *s.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.] an inconvenience; trouble.

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being imparted to another.

INCOMMU'NICABLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be imparted, or made the common right or property of another; not to be expressed or explained by words.

INCOMMU'NICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be imparted, or to become the common quality or right of another; in such a manner as cannot be expressed or explained.

INCOMMU'NICATING, *part.* having no commerce or intercourse with another.

INCOMMU'NICATIVE, *a.* reserved.

INCOMPA'CT, or INCOMPA'CTED, *a.* porous; loose, or not having its parts closely and strongly joined together.

INCO'MPARABLE, *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] so excellent as not to have any thing like it; excellent beyond all competition.

INCO'MPARABLY, *ad.* beyond comparison or competition; excellently.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, *a.* void of pity or tenderness; not touched or affected with the miseries of another.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *in* and *competo*, Lat.] the quality which renders a thing not possible to exist, or to be reconciled, with another; inconsistency with another.

INCOMPA'TIBLE, *a.* [*incompatible*, Fr.] impossible to subsist with something else; inconsistent with something else; irreconcileable.

INCOMPA'TIBLY, *ad.* inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY, *s.* [*incompétence*, Fr.] inability. In Law, a want of proper qualification.

INCO'MPETENT, *a.* not sufficient, or not proportionate to an undertaking. In Civil Law, not having a right or qualification for the performance of a thing.

INCO'MPETENTLY, *ad.* unsuitably; in such a manner as not to be proportionate to.

INCO'MPLETE, *a.* not perfect or finished.

INCOMPLE'TENESS, *s.* imperfection; the state of a thing which is not finished.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, *s.* obstinacy or untractableness of temper; want or refusal of compliance.

INCOMPO'SED, *a.* disturbed or disordered.

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being joined or existing together with something else; inconsistency with something.

INCOMPO'SSIBLE, *a.* not possible at one and the same time, or in one and the same subject.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*incomprehensibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being perfectly or adequately comprehended by the mind, though it may be conceived imperfectly.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*incompréhensible*, Fr.] not to be fully or perfectly understood or comprehended.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being comprehended.

INCOMPREHEN'SIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be conceived. "God—is *incomprehensibly* infinite." *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY, *s.* impossibility of being pressed or squeezed into a less space.

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*incompressible*, Fr.] not capable of being pressed or squeezed together into a narrower compass.

INCONCE'ALABLE, *a.* not to be hid, or kept secret.

INCONCE'IVABLE, *a.* [*inconceivable*, Fr.] not to be conceived or apprehended by the mind; that of which we can form no notion or idea.

INCONCEI'VABLY, *ad.* in a manner beyond the apprehension of the mind.

INCONCE'PTIBLE, *a.* not to be conceived or comprehended by the mind.

INCONCLU'DENT, *a.* [*in* and *concludens*, Lat.] not conclusive; nor inferring a consequence.

INCONCLU'SIVE, *a.* not forcing any assent to the mind, or containing any forcible evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS, *s.* want of strength of reasoning sufficient to prove a thing, to gain the assent of the mind.

INCONCO'CT, or INCONCO'CTED, *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *coctus*, Lat.] in Surgery, not ripened or digested.

INCONCO'CTION, *s.* in Medicine, the state of being crude, indigested, and unripe.

INCONCU'RRING, *a.* not concurring.

INCONDITE, *a.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] irregular; rude; unpolished.

INCONDI'TIONAL, *a.* without restriction, limitation, or condition.

INCONDI'TIONATE, *a.* not limited; not restrained by any condition; absolute.

INCONFO'RMITY, *s.* incompliance with the practice of others.

INCO'NGRUENCE, *s.* want of fitness or suitableness.

INCONGRU'ITY, *s.* [*incongruité*, Fr.] unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistence; impropriety; absurdity.

INCO'NGRUOUS, *a.* [*incongru*, Fr.] unsuitable; inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY, *ad.* improperly; inconsistently; absurdly.

INCO'NSCIONABLE, *a.* void of the sense of good and evil; without any remorse of conscience.

INCO'NSEQUENCE, *s.* [*inconsequentia*, Lat.] inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

INCO'NSEQUENT, *a.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] without a just conclusion; without a regular inference.

INCONSI'DERABLE, *a.* unworthy of notice; insignificant; of no importance.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, *s.* want of merit, worth or significancy; want of importance.

INCONSI'DERATE, *a.* [*inconsideratus*, Lat.] without regarding the nature or consequences of our actions; careless; rash.

INCONSI'DERATELY, *ad.* in a negligent, thoughtless, or careless manner.

INCONSI'DERATENESS, *s.* want of thought; want of regard to the consequences of our actions.

INCONSIDERA'TION, *s.* want of thought; rashness.

INCONSI'STENCE, or INCONSI'STENCY, *s.* such an opposition between propositions, that one implies the denial of the other; such contrariety of qualities, that both cannot subsist together; incongruity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT, *a.* not to be reconciled with. So contrary, that one implies the denial or destruction of the other, applied either to propositions or qualities. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY, *ad.* absurdly; unreasonably; with self-contradiction.

INCONSI'STING, *a.* not consistent or compatible with.

INCONSO'LABLE, *a.* [*inconsolable*, Fr.] not to be comforted.

INCO'NSONANCY, *s.* disagreement with itself; not agreeing in sound.

INCONSPI'CUOUS, *a.* not to be seen. Not worth notice.

INCO'NSTANCY, *s.* [*inconstantia*, Lat.] unsteadiness; a disposition of mind continually changing.

INCO'NSTANT, *a.* [*inconstans*, Lat.] not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; varying in disposition, temper, or conduct; often changing.

INCONSU'MABLE, *a.* not to be wasted.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] not utterly to be destroyed or wasted by fire or other means.

INCONTE'STABLE, *a.* [*incontestable*, Fr.] not to be disputed; admitting no debate.

INCONTE'STABLY, *ad.* in so certain a manner as not to admit of doubt or dispute.

INCONTI'GUOUS, *a.* not touching; not near.

INCO'NTINENCE, or INCO'NTINENCY, *s.* [*incontinentia*, Lat.] not abstaining from unlawful desires; lust.

INCO'NTINENT, *a.* [*incontinens*, Lat.] unchaste, or not restraining unlawful desires.

INCO'NTINENTLY, *ad.* unchastely; without delay; immediately.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE, *a.* so plain or certain as to admit of no dispute.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, *ad.* in a manner so plain or evident as to admit of no dispute.

INCONVE'NIENCE, or INCONVE'NIENCY, *s.* [from *inconvenient*, Fr.] unfitness, or unsuitableness. Any thing which causes uneasiness, or proves an hinderance or obstacle.

INCONVE'NIENT, *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.] disadvantageous; unfit; unseasonable.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, *ad.* in a manner not fit and suitable; unseasonable.

INCONVE'RSABLE, *a.* reserved; not inclined to conversation; not affable.

INCONVE'RTIBLE, *a.* not to be altered or changed.

INCONVI'NCIBLE, *a.* not capable of being convinced, or forced to assent to the truth of a proposition, &c.

INCONVI'NCIBLY, *ad.* incapable of being convinced.

INCONY, *a.* unlearned; artless. In Scotland, it denotes mischievously unlucky; as, He's an *incony* fellow.

INCO'RPORAL, *a.* immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

INCORPORA'LITY, *s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] not consisting of body or matter.

To INCO'RPORATE, *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.] to mingle different ingredients together; to join together inseparably; to form into a company, society, or body politic; to unite or associate. Neuteriy, to unite with something else, followed by *with*, and sometimes *into*.

INCO'RPORATE, *a.* not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. United together by character, applied to societies or communities.

INCORPORA'TION, *s.* [*incorporation*, Fr.] the union of different ingredients; the formation of a body politic, or the uniting several persons together by character, adoption, union, or association.

INCORPO'REAL, *a.* [*incorporalis*, Lat.] not consisting of matter or body; spiritual.

INCORPO'REALLY, *ad.* without body.

INCORPOREITY, *s.* the quality of being void of, or distant from, body or matter.

To INCO'RPSE, *v. a.* to incorporate; to unite into one body.

INCORRE'CT, *a.* not accurate or nicely finished; imperfect; faulty.

INCORRECTLY, *ad.* in a faulty or imperfect manner.

INCORRECTNESS, *s.* the quality of having faults that are not amended; want of exactness.

INCO'RRIGIBLE, *a.* [*incorrigible*, Fr.] bad beyond the power of being made better by correction; erroneous or faulty beyond hope of instruction or amendment.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being obstinately bad; hopeless depravity.

INCO'RRIGIBLY, *ad.* bad to such a degree as to leave no hopes of amendment.

INCORRU'PT, or INCORRU'PTED, *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Lat.] free from any foulness or sin; of pure and honest manners; of integrity above the power of a bribe.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY, *s.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTIBLE, (sometimes accented on the second syllable) *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] not capable of decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTION, *s.* [*incorruption*, Fr.] a state free from corruption or decay; a state of integrity beyond the temptation of bribes.

INCORRU'PTNESS, *s.* inviolable purity; unshaken integrity; unalterable honesty; freedom from decay, degeneration, or corruption.

To INCRA'SSATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *crassus*, Lat.] to make thick, applied to liquors.

INCRASSA'TION, *s.* the act of making thick; the state of growing thick, applied to fluids.

INCRA'SSATIVE, *a.* that has the power or quality of making thick, applied to fluids.

To INCRE'ASE, *v. n.* [*increscо*, Lat.] to grow more in number, or greater in bulk. Actively, to make more or greater.

INCRE'ASE, *s.* the state of growing greater, applied to bulk; any thing which is added to the original stock; gain; produce. SYNON. Things *increase* by addition of the same kind; they *grow* by nourishment: thus corn *grows*; the harvest *increases*. The word *grow* signifies only the augmentation, independent of that which occasions it. The word *increase* gives us to understand, that the augmentation is caused by a fresh quantity which casually joins it.

INCRE'ASER, *s.* that which adds to the number or bulk of things.

INCREA'TED, *a.* not created.

INCREDIBI'LITY, *s.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] the quality of surpassing, or not being worthy of, belief.

INCRE'DIBLE, *a.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] surpassing belief; not worthy of belief.

INCRE'DIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY, *s.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] the quality of not believing, notwithstanding sufficient proofs to demand assent.

INCRE'DULOUS, *a.* [*incredulus*, Lat.] not believing, notwithstanding arguments sufficient to demand assent.

INCRE'DULOUSNESS, *s.* See INCREDULITY.

IN'CREMENT, *s.* [*incrementum*, Lat.] the act of growing greater; the cause of growth; produce.

To I'NCREPATE, *v. a.* [*increpo*, Lat.] to chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION, *s.* [*increpatio*, Lat.] reprehension; chiding.

To INCRU'ST, or INCRU'STATE, *v. a.* [*incrusto*, Lat.] to cover with a hard substance or crust; to cover over with an additional coat of marble, &c.

INCRU'STATED, *a.* See INCRUSTED.

INCRUSTATION, *s.* [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusto*, Lat.] the act of covering a wall, or column, with a lining or coating of marble, pottery, or stucco-work.

INCRU'STED, *part.* in Architecture, applied to walls or or columns covered with several pieces or slips of some precious marble or stone.

To I'NCUBATE, *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] to sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, *s.* [*incubatio*, Lat.] the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

I'NCUBUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Physic, a disorder, called the nightmare, in which the patient cannot stir himself, but with the utmost difficulty; is seized with a numbness, sense of weight, with a dread of suffocation, or being squeezed to death, from some body which seems to fall suddenly upon him. It consists of an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

To INCU'LCATE, *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat.] to impress on the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant and incessant repetitions.

INCULCA'TION, *s.* the act of impressing by frequent admonitions.

INCU'LPABLE, *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] not to be found fault with; free from guilt.

INCU'LPABLY, *ad.* in a manner free from guilt.

INCU'LT, *a.* [*incultus*, Lat.] uncultivated.

INCU'MBENCY, *s.* the act of lying upon something; the state of keeping, or being resident on, a benefice.

INCU'MBENT, *a.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] resting or lying upon; imposed or required as a duty.

INCU'MBENT, *s.* [from [*incumbens*, Lat.] in Law, one who is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To INCU'MBER, *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] to perplex, embarrass, or hinder, by any impediment.

To INCU'R, *v. a.* [*incurro*, Lat.] to become liable to punishment or blame.

INCURABI'LITY, *s.* *incurabilité*, Fr.] impossibility of being cured.

INCU'RABLE, *a.* [*incurable*, Fr.] not to be removed or cured by any medicine.

INCU'RABLENESS, *s.* the state or quality of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY, *ad.* without remedy.

INCU'RIOUS, *a.* not considering a thing with attention enough to discover its latent beauties; having no desire of seeing or knowing any thing new or strange.

INCU'RSION, *s.* [from *incurro*, Lat.] attack or assault; an inroad or invasion of a country, not amounting to a conquest.

To INCU'RVATE, *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] to bend or make crooked.

INCURVA'TION, *s.* [*incurvatio*, Lat.] the act of bending or making crooked. An humble bowing of the body, applied to religious worship.

INCU'RVITY, *s.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] crookedness, or the state of bending inwards.

To I'NDAGATE, *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.] to search, to beat out.

INDAGA'TION, *s.* [*indagatio*, Lat.] a search in order to discover something unknown; the act of tracing.

INDAGA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who endeavours to find out a thing by tracing it to its origin.

To INDA'RT, *v. a.* to dart in; to strike in.

To INDE'BT, (the *b* is mute both in this word and its derivatives) *v. a.* to charge with a debt; to put under an obligation by conferring a favour.

INDE'BTED, *part.* under obligation for some favour received; having received money or goods for which a person is obliged to pay or give an equivalent.

INDECENCY, *s.* [*indecence*, Fr.] any thing unbecoming the person who commits it; an action unbecoming chastity or good manners.

INDE'CENT, *a.* [*indecent*, Fr.] unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDE'CENTLY, *ad.* in a manner unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDECI'DUOUS, *a.* in Botany, not falling off or shedding

INDECI'SION, *s.* want of determination.

INDECLI'NABLE, *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] in Grammar, not admitting any alterations in its last syllable.

INDE'COROUS, *a.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] not becoming.

INDECO'RUM, *s.* [Lat.] an action unbecoming the rank or character of a person.

INDEED, *ad.* really; in truth; without doubt. Above common rate. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

INDEFA'TIGABLE, *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Lat.] not exhausted or wearied by continual labour; labouring as if never tired.

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS, *s.* persistency.

INDEFA'TIGABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as if never tired by labour.

INDEFEA'SIBLE, or INDEFE'ISIBLE, *a.* not to be cut off, defeated, or made void; irrevocable.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being subject to decay, defect, or failure.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] not liable to decay, defect, or failure.

INDEFEI'SIBLE, *a.* [*indefaisible*, Fr.] See INDEFEASIBLE.

INDEFE'NSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be defended or maintained.

INDE'FINITE, *a.* [*indefinitus*, Lat.] not determined, settled, limited, or restrained. In Grammar, not limited or restrained to any particular time or circumstance.

INDE'FINITELY, *ad.* in an undeterminate and loose manner.

INDEFI'NITUDE, *s.* a quality or number not limited by our understanding, but yet finite.

INDELI'BERATE, or INDELI'BERATED, *a.* [*indéliberé*, Fr.] not premeditated; not done with or after due consideration.

INDELI'BERATENESS, *s.* want of consideration; rashness; suddenness.

INDE'LIBLE, *a.* [*indelibilis*, Lat.] not to be effaced or blotted out; not to be annulled or abrogated.

INDE'LICACY, *s.* want of delicacy; want of elegance, or a rigorous observance of decency.

INDE'LICATE, *a.* wanting decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION, *s.* security against any loss or penalty! reimbursement or repayment of loss or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY, *v. a.* to secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDE'MNITY, *s.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] security; or an exemption from punishment.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE, *a.* not capable of being demonstrated.

To INDE'NT, *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] to form any thing in inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out like waves. Neuterly, to contract, or bargain.

INDE'NT, *s.* an inequality; a dent of a waving surface like that of an indenture.

INDENTA'TION, *s.* [from *in* and *dens*, Lat.] an indenture or waving in any figure.

INDE'NTURE, *s.* a covenant, so called because the counterparts are indented or cut in and out, or in a waving manner over each other.

INDEPE'NDENCE, or INDEPE'NDENCY, *s.* [*independance*, Fr.] freedom; a state in which a person or thing is not controlled by, or any ways in the power of, another.

INDEPE'NDENT, *a.* [*independant*, Fr.] not depending; not controlled.

INDEPE'NDENTLY, *ad.* without reference to, or connection with, other things.

INDEPE'NDENTS, a sect of Protestants in England and Holland, so called from their independency on other churches, and their maintaining that each church, or congregation, has a sufficient power to act and perform every thing relating to religious government within itself, and is no way subject to other churches, or their deputies; and therefore disallow parochial and provincial subordination, and form all their congregations upon a scheme of co-ordinancy. Though they do not think it necessary to assemble synods, yet, if any be held, they look on their resolutions as prudential counsels to which they are to conform.

INDE'SINENTLY, *ad.* [*indesinenter*, Fr. *in* and *desinio*, Lat.] without cessation.

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, *a.* impossible to be destroyed.

INDETE'RMINABLE, *a.* not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

INDETE'RMINATE, *a.* [*indéterminé*, Fr.] unfixed; not restrained or limited to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDETE'RMINATELY, *ad.* in a loose, vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner.

INDETERMIN'ATION, *s.* want of resolution or determination; a state of uncertainty.

INDETE'RMINED, *a.* not fixed or restrained to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDEVO'TION, *s.* [*indévotion*, Fr.] want of ardour or zeal in religious worship.

INDEVOU'T, *a.* [*indévot*, Fr.] not religious; not zealous in the performance of religious duties.

I'NDEX, *s.* [Lat.] a discoverer or pointer out; the table containing the contents of a book, with the pages where they may be found; a little style, or hand, which points to the hour on the globe of a clock; a hand cut out or painted on a post, to direct travellers the way to any place. In Grammar and Printing, the figure of a hand with the finger pointing, used to denote some remarkable passage in an author. In Arithmetic, a figure which shews the number of places of an absolute number of a logarithm, and of what nature it is. In Anatomy, the forefinger.

INDEXTE'RITY, *s.* want of readiness or hardiness in performing a thing.

I'NDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93 degrees E. lon. and 7 and 33 degrees N. lat. Under this name is generally understood all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the western coasts of China, divided into India within, and India without, the Ganges. The moderns have likewise included, under the denomination of the East Indies, the islands of Japan, with all the islands in the Eastern and Indian Oceans, nearly as far as New Holland and New Guinea. But the name of India is most frequently applied to that country only, which is distinguished in Asia, as well as in Europe, by the name of Hindoostan; and which may be more strictly considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal soubahs, or provinces, in Hindoostan Proper, are Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. The term Deccan, which signifies the South, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindoostan Proper, but in its most proper and limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Indian Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golcondo, and the western part of Behrar. All the tract S. of the Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula. The name *India*, by which this country, as far as it was known, is distinguished in the earliest Greek histories, appears to be derived from *Hind*, the name given to it by the ancient Persians, through whom the knowledge of the country was transmitted to the Greeks. The word *Hindoostan* is, indeed, entirely of Persian origin, compounded of *Stan*, a *region*, and *Hind*, or *Hindoo*. The whole of Hindoostan may now be said to consist of five principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These five principal states are, the British; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Behrar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; and the Seiks. The British possessions are Mysore, or the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultan, Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, part of Allahabad, part of Orissa, the Northern Circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and some considerable countries to the N. and S. of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, with Bombay, and the Island of Salsette. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent on them, are the nabob of Oude; the nabob of the Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, and Marrawars; the rajahs of Travancore; and the territory of Cochin. The Indian territory held by England, either in direct subjection, or through the intervention of dependent allies, contains more than 120,000,000 inhabitants, and yields an annual revenue of 8,000,000. sterling. Exclusive of the Europeans, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, are represented as bearing a very bad character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion, their hair long, their persons straight, their limbs neat, their fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleasant. They are divided into different tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are the brahmins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these are

subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are bramins of various degrees, who have the care of religion, or of the administration of the Gentoo law, allotted to them. These priests are held sacred by the Indians or Hindoos. Those who engage in worldly pursuits are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and exempted from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice, (under the Gentoo governments,) they run into the greatest excesses. The soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots: that is, descendants of the rajahs. They readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and follow wherever he leads. The English have many battalions of them in their employ, under the name of Sepoys. The labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade; these again are subdivided into each particular branch. Besides these, there are the Parians, or Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse or outcasts of the other tribes. They are a set of poor unhappy people, who are destined to perform the most disagreeable offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. One description of these, or rather the outcasts of these outcasts, the Poulichees, on the Malabar coast, are held in such abomination, that if one of them happens to touch a Hindoo of a superior tribe, the latter does not scruple to draw his sabre, and kill him on the spot; and for so atrocious an act he is not even called to an account. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other, by insurmountable barriers; they are forbidden to intermarry, to dwell together, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel; and, if they transgress any of these rules, they are obliged from that instant to join with the Hallachores. The dominion of religion extends here to a thousand particulars, which in other countries are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee, (a kind of imperfect butter,) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry; and other superior casts may eat poultry and fish. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands, is still practised in Hindoostan. It is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire; and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body and the wife is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire. In the Code of Gentoo Laws, translated by N. B. Halhead, esq. is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband three crore and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity: if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." Hindoostan, towards the N. is pretty temperate; but hot towards the S. and it rains almost continually for three months in the year. Its products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. Besides domestic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkeys, with camels and dromedaries. Its principal exports are sugar, indigo, saltpetre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; and particularly calicoes, chintzes, muslins, &c.

INDIAN, *a.* [from *India*] belonging to India. Used substantively for a person born in the Indies.

INDIAN Arrow-root, *s.* a sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps and the poison of the manchineel tree. The Indians apply this root to extract the venom of their arrows.

INDIAN Red, *s.* a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight.

INDIANS of *North* and *South America*, the original natives of these two vast continents. Of the manners of the North American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E. of the river Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, the Chicasaws, the Choctaws, the Creeks, the Delawares, the Six Nations, the Shawanese, the Hurons, the Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain in all 20,000 people. The Indians are not born white; and take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and their features are neat, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed persons to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they tattoo themselves, or prick in gunpowder on the skin in very pretty figures. Some shave, or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles; and except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair with great diligence from all parts of the body. Their ears are pared and stretched in a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable broaches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boot and mockasoons which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket or watch-coat thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go on expeditions, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere necessaries serve them. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceeding black and long, clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. They are such expert marksmen, that they will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are very intelligent people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner, and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking,

when it is conveniently in the power. Their public conferences shew them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talents of natural or unstudied eloquence. They live dispersed in small villages, either in the woods or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and subsist the remainder of it by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs and covered with bark, each one having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers concerning their religion are various. All agree that they acknowledge one supreme God. They adore the Great Spirit, and believe that his care is extended over them; and that 'he puts good into their hearts.' They also believe in a future state; that after death they shall be removed to their friends, who have gone before them, to an elysium, or paradise Some believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire, and kindle it up; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes that are not so scrupulous. Among the Chicasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of an adultress; afterward her husband gives her a discharge. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves, in most instances, to the men; in others, they are said to be upon an equal footing, deliberating in the public assemblies. Sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. When the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill the heart with horror. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, fall upon them with knives and other instruments; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that by avoiding to touch the vital part, they often prolong the scene of anguish for several days. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-song with a firm voice; they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. Weary, at length, with contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or [illegible] gratify their revenge in a manner [illegible] with the same unrelenting rancour. Their [illegible] meeting, at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the N. Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest apparent kindness, feasted, and caressed. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his lot with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched with a single blow. The moment he falls the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. The Indians of S. America, immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country which belonged to their ancestors, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty which was laid to the charge of the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as slaves; on the contrary, they are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects.

I'NDICANT, *a.* [*indicans*, Lat.] shewing, discovering, or pointing out. In Physic, pointing out a remedy.

To I'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.] to shew; to point out.

INDICA'TION, *s.* [*indicatio*, Lat.] a mark, token, sign, or symptom, of something which is hidden, or not plain of itself; a discovery or information of something that was not known. In Medicine, a symptom discovering or directing what is to be done to cure a distemper. It is of four kinds; vital, preservative, curative, and palliative; as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it while it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms, before it can be wholly removed.

INDI'CATIVE, *a.* [*indicativu,s* Lat.] shewing, discovering, or pointing out. In Grammar, the first mood of a verb, wherein it expresses affirmation, denial, doubting, or declaring. The English *indicative* is formed in most of its tenses after the manner of the Saxons.

INDI'CATIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews, declares, discovers, or betokens.

I'NDICO, *s.* a plant by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indico is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour.

To INDI'CT, in-dite, *v. a.* to charge a person with a crime, by a written accusation, before a judge.

INDI'CTABLE, *a.* liable to be indicted.

INDI'CTION, *s.* [*indiction*, Fr.] a declaration or proclamation. In Chronology, the *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given t. Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which had its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'CTMENT, *s.* a bill, or an accusation for an offence, exhibited unto jurors; a bill, or declaration, made in form of law for the benefit of the commonwealth.

INDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend from the N. W. extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coasts of Florida, in lat. 27. 45. N. in a south-easterly direction, to the island of Tobago, which is 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in 1 . deg. 30. min. N. lat. They lie between 59 and 36 deg. W. long. Cuba being the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern of all these islands. When Christopher Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India: to reach which, by a course due W. across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage: and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, (in their ratification of their agreement granted to Columbus upon his return,) gave them also the name of *Indies*. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the *West Indies* is still given to these islands, and that of *Indians* to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the two continents of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie, is sometimes called by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French they are called the Greater and Less Antilles; the Greater, comprehending Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonair, Margaretta, and some others near the coast of Terra Firma. Foreign geographers, however, are not agreed as to the meaning or application of the word, some applying it to the Caribbee Islands in general. Nautical men distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The name of the Caribbees should properly be confined to the smaller islands, which lie between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribbees, a hardy race of men, nowise resembling their feeble and timid neighbours in the larger islands. Even in later times, they have made a stout resistance in defence of the last territory (the island of St. Vincent) which the rapacity of their invaders had left in their possession.

INDIFFERENCE, or INDIFFERENCY, *s.* [*indifferentia*, Lat.] freedom from bias or influence; impartiality, or freedom from prejudice; want of affection; unconcernedness.

INDIFFERENT, *a.* [*indifferens*, Lat.] not determined on either side; unconcerned, or regardless; not having such a difference as to oblige us to determine on either side; neither commanded nor forbidden; neither good nor bad; passable; tolerable.

INDIFFERENTLY, *ad.* without distinction, or inclining more to one than another; without wish, aversion, or emotion; not well; tolerably; passably.

INDIGENCE, or INDIGENCY, *s.* [*indigentia*, Lat.] want of the comforts of life; poverty.

INDIGENE, in-de-gin, *s.* [Fr.] a native.

INDIGENOUS, *a.* [from *indigena*, Lat.] native; originally produced or born in a country.

INDIGENT, *a.* [*indigens*, Lat.] in want of the comforts of life, or of money to procure them; void; empty; wanting.

INDIGEST, or INDIGESTED, *a.* [*indigestus*, Lat.] not separated or divided into regular parts; not disposed in any order; not formed or brought to maturity. Not well considered or methodized. Not concocted, or altered so as to be fit for nourishment.

INDIGESTIBLE, *a.* not to be altered in the stomach, or made fit for nourishment, applied to food. Not to be methodized, reduced to order, or added to the improvements of the mind, applied to ideas or sentiments.

INDIGESTION, *s.* [*indigestion*, Lat.] a disorder in the stomach, whereby it is rendered incapable of altering the food it contains, so as to make it fit for nourishment.

INDIGETES, *s.* [Lat.] a name which the ancient pagans gave to some of their gods.

To INDIGITATE, *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] to point out; to shew by the finger.

INDIGITATION, *s.* [from *in* and *digitus*, Lat.] the act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

INDIGN, in-dine, *a.* [*indigne*, Fr.] not worthy or deserving; bringing indignity or disgrace. Obsolete.

INDIGNANT, *a.* [*indignans*, Lat.] inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, *s.* [*indignatio*, Lat.] anger joined with contempt, abhorrence, disdain, and aversion.

INDIGNITY, *s.* [*indignitas*, Lat.] a reproachful or disgraceful action, wherein the rank or character of a person is disregarded, and receives a very great injury.

INDIGO, *s.* See INDICO.

INDIRECT, *a.* [*indirectus*, Lat.] not straight, or in a right line. Figuratively, round about, or not coming immediately to the point; not fair, honest, or open.

INDIRECTION, *s.* a round-about manner of coming to a point; dishonest practice; a secret or oblique artifice or intention to deceive.

INDIRECTLY, *ad.* without coming at once to the point in hand; in an artful, oblique, or round-about manner; unfairly; not in an honest manner; not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, *s.* obliqueness; the quality of not being in a straight line; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, *a.* not to be perceived by the eye or mind.

INDISCERNIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, *s.* the quality of not being capable of having its parts separated, or of being destroyed by dissolution.

INDISCERPTIBLE, *a.* not capable of having its parts separated from each other.

INDISCREET *a.* [*indiscret*, Fr.] injudicious; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

INDISCREETLY, *ad.* without making a proper choice; without judgment or consideration; rashly.

INDISCRETION, *s.* [*indiscrétion*, Fr.] weakness of conduct; imprudence; inconsideration or want of judgment.

INDISCRIMINATE, *a.* [*indiscriminatus*, Lat.] not carrying any mark of difference; without making any difference or distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, *ad.* without difference or distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, *a.* [*indispensable*, Fr.] not to be forborn or excused; necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, *s.* the state of a thing which cannot be excused, omitted, or forborn; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be excused by any authority; not to be forborn; absolutely necessary.

To INDISPOSE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *z*) *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.] to make unfit, with *for*; to make averse, with *to*; to disorder or make unfit by disease. To affect with a slight disorder, applied to health. To make unfavourable, with *towards*.

INDISPOSEDNESS, *s.* the state of unfitness or want of inclination; a state of health lessened by a slight disorder.

INDISPOSITION, *s.* [Fr.] a tendency to sickness, or a slight disorder; want of inclination; aversion or dislike.

INDISPU'TABLE, (sometimes accented, together with its derivatives, on the second syllable) *a.* so evident as to admit no dispute or controversy.

INDISPU'TABENESS, *s.* the state of being so evident as not to admit of dispute; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY, *ad.* in a manner so evident as not to admit of dispute; without opposition.

INDISSO'LVABLE, *a.* not capable of having its parts separated from each other. Not to be broken, binding for ever, applied to bonds and contracts.

INDISSOLUBI'LITY, *s.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr.] the state of the particles of a body which cohere so closely as not to be separated.

INDI'SSOLUBLE, *a.* [*indissolubilis*, Lat.] not to be separated; strongly cohering; binding; obliging; firm; stable; not subject to change or alteration.

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS, *s.* the quality of resisting a separation of its parts.

INDI'SSOLUBLY, *ad.* in a manner resisting all separation; never ceasing to oblige.

INDISTI'NCT, *a.* [*in* and *distinctus*, Lat.] not marked or different so as to be separated or discerned; confused; not discerning exactly.

INDISTI'NCTION, *s.* want of distinguishing or perceiving the difference between things; confusion or uncertainty.

INDISTI'NCTLY, *ad.* confusedly; not to be perceived plainly.

INDISTI'NCTNESS, *s.* confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

INDISTU'RBANCE, *s.* calmness; freedom from any violent emotions; great tranquillity.

To INDI'TE, *v. a.* See INDICT.

INDIVI'DUAL, *a.* [*individuel*, Fr.] separate from others of the same species; single; not to be divided.

INDIVI'DUAL, *s.* a single person.

INDIVIDUA'LITY, *s.* separate or distinct existence.

INDIVI'DUALLY, *ad.* without any distinction or difference; numerically; not separably.

To INDIVI'DUATE, *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] to distinguish from others of the same species; to make single; to communicate to several in a distinct or separate manner.

INDIVIDUA'TION, *s.* that which makes an individual; separate existence.

INDIVIDUITY, *s.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] the state of being an individual; the state of being what one was before; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY, *s.* want of godhead or divine perfection.

INDIVISIBI'LITY, or INDIVI'SIBLENESS, (the *s* in these and the two following words is pronounced like *z*) *s.* the state which can admit of no more division.

INDIVI'SIBLE, *a.* [*indivisible*, Fr.] not to be broken into more parts; not to be separated into smaller parts; incapable of being divided.

INDIVI'SIBLES, *s.* in Geometry, those indefinitely small elements or particles into which bodies may be ultimately resolved.

INDIVI'SIBLY, *ad.* so as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE, *a.* not to be taught; not capable of receiving instruction.

INDO'CIL, *a.* [*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Lat.] unteachable; incapable of being instructed.

INDO'CILE, *a.* [*indocilis*, Lat.] not receiving any benefit from, or regarding, instruction.

INDOCI'LITY, *s.* [*indocilité*, Fr.] the quality of disregarding or refusing instruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE, *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old Fr.] to instruct; or teach.

INDOCTRINA'TION, *s.* instruction; information.

I'NDOLENCE, or I'NDOLENCY, *s.* [*indolentia*, Lat.] freedom from pain or uneasiness; laziness, or a state wherein a person continues inactive without any regard or attention to any thing he sees around him. The first sense is obsolete.

I'NDOLENT, *a.* [Fr.] inactive or lazy; without any regard to what passes around one.

I'NDOLENTLY, *ad.* inactively, and without regard to any thing around one.

To INDO'RSE, *v. a.* See To ENDORSE.

To INDO'W, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *now*) *v. a.* [*in* and *douer*, Fr.] to give a portion to. Figuratively, to enrich with gifts, either of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT, in-draft, *s.* an opening in the land into which the sea flows. An inlet or passage inwards.

To INDRE'NCH, *v. a.* to soak; to drown.

INDU'BIOUS, *a.* without doubting or suspecting; certain; positive.

INDU'BITABLE, *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat.] so certain or evident as to admit of no doubt or suspicion of its truth.

INDU'BITABLY, *ad.* in a manner so evident and certain as to admit of no doubt.

INDU'BITATE, *a.* [*indubitatus*, Lat.] undoubted; unquestioned.

To INDU'CE, *v. a.* [*induco*, Lat.] to persuade; to prevail on. To offer by way of induction, or by way of consequence drawn from several particulars, applied to reasoning. To inculcate or enforce by argument; to produce as an argument or instance. To bring into view; to introduce.

INDU'CEMENT, *s.* a motive which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDU'CER, *s.* a persuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT, *v. a.* [from *inductus*, Lat.] to put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDU'CTION, *s.* [*inductio*, Lat.] in Logic, the act of inferring a general proposition from several particular ones; a consequence drawn from several propositions; as, "The doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the Gospels, it cannot be proved from the Acts of the Apostles, it cannot be proved from the Epistles, nor the book of Revelation; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament." *Watts.* In law, the act of giving possession of a benifice to an incumbent.

INDU'CTIVE, *a.* contributing, leading, or persuasive; capable of inferring or concluding.

To INDU'E, *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.] to invest; to communicate or give a quality to. Johnson observes, it is sometimes, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*.

To INDU'LGE, *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.] to gratify or grant the desires of another as a favour; to favour or foster; to give indulgence.

INDU'LGENCE, or INDU'LGENCY, *s.* [*indulgence*, Fr.] compliance with or granting the desires and requests of others, through fondness; forbearance or connivance at faults; a favour granted. In the Romish church, the remission of punishment due to a sin, granted by the church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

INDU'LGENT, *a.* [*indulgens*, Lat.] kind; gentle; complying with the requests, or gratifying the desires, of another, through fondness; mild, or favourable.

INDU'LGENTLY, *ad.* with kind compliance, and fond gratification; without severity or censure.

INDU'LT, or INDU'LTO, *s.* [Ital. and Fr.] a special favour or privilege granted either to a community, or pa-

vate person, by the pope's bull, by which they are licensed to do or obtain something contrary to the common laws.

To INDURATE, *v. a.* [*induro*, Lat.] to grow hard. Actively, to make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURATION, *s.* the state of growing hard; the act of making hard; hardness of heart.

INDUS, a great river of Hindoostan, called by the natives Sinde or Sindeh. It is formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains; but, according to Major Rennel, the sources of these streams must be far more remote than the sides of these mountains. From the city of Attock, in about lat. 32. 27. N. downward to Moultan, to the conflux of the Janeub, or Chunaub, it is commonly called the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a S. W. direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sinde, entering the Western Indian Ocean by several mouths, N. W. of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river, for vessels of any burden; the different branches are also most of them navigable to a great extent; its mouth, however, is so choaked up with sand, that no ships can enter it

INDUSTRIOUS, *a.* [*industrius*, Lat.] active and constant in manual labour, business, or study.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, *ad.* with constant and intense application of mind, or exercise of body; with great care, diligence, and assiduity.

INDUSTRY, *s.* [*industria*, Lat.] diligence; constant application of the mind, or exercise of the body.

INDWELLER, *s.* inhabitant.

To INEBRIATE, *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] to make a person drunk with strong liquors. Neuterly, to grow drunk; to be intoxicated. Figuratively, to intoxicate with praise, grandeur, or success.

INEBRIATION, *s.* drunkenness; intoxication.

INEFFABILITY, *s.* the quality of being beyond the power of language.

INEFFABLE, *a.* [*ineffabilis*, Lat.] not to be spoken, uttered, or expressed.

INEFFABLY, *ad.* in such a manner, or in so high a degree, as not to be expressed by words.

INEFFECTIVE, *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr.] that can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, *a.* not to have power sufficient to produce its proper effect; weak; without power, or operating in vain.

INEFFECTUALLY, *ad.* to no purpose; without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, *s.* want of power to produce its proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, *a.* [*inefficace*, *inefficax*, Lat.] unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

INEFFICACY, *s.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Lat.] want of power to produce an effect; the quality of operating in vain, or to no purpose.

INEFFICIENT, *a.* ineffective.

INELEGANCE, or INELEGANCY, *s.* meanness; want of address.

INELEGANT, *a.* [*inelegans*, Lat.] not nice; mean; despicable.

INELOQUENT, *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] not speaking with ease, volubility, or the flowers of rhetoric, not persuasive.

INEPT, *a.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] unfit, or unsuitable to any end or purpose; useless; trifling; foolish.

INEPTLY, *ad.* in a trifling manner; unsuitable, or foolishly.

INEPTITUDE, *s.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] unfitness; or unsuitableness to any purpose or end.

INEQUALITY, *s.* [*in* and *æqualitas*, Lat.] the difference between two or more things compared together; disproportion to any office, state, or purpose; difference of rank or station.

INERRABILITY, *s.* the quality of not being subject to error.

INERRABLE, *a.* not subject to error or mistake.

INERRABLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being liable to err.

INERRABLY, *ad.* without possibility of erring; infallibly.

INERRINGLY, *ad.* without error, mistake, or deviation either from truth or right.

INERT, *a.* [*iners*, Lat.] dull; motionless; moving with difficulty; sluggish.

INERTLY, *ad.* sluggishly, or dully.

INESCATION, *s.* [from *in* and *esca*, Lat.] the act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, *a.* [*inestimable*, Fr.] so valuable as not to be rated; exceeding all price.

INEVITABILITY, *s.* the quality of not being possible to be avoided.

INEVITABLE, *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] not to be escaped or avoided.

INEVITABLY, *ad.* without possibility of escape

INEXCUSABLE, (the *s* in this and the following words is pronounced like *z*) *a.* [*inexcusabilis*, Lat.] not to be excused, or not palliable by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, *s.* enormity of crime beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, *ad.* to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHALABLE, *a.* that cannot be evaporated, or consumed in vapour.

INEXHAUSTED, *a.* not emptied; not spent.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *a.* not to be emptied or all drawn out; not to be entirely spent.

INEXHAUSTIVE, *a.* not to be exhausted.

INEXISTENCE, *s.* want of being or existence.

INEXISTENT, *a.* not having being; not to be found in nature.

INEXORABLE, *a.* [*inexorabilis*, Lat.] not to be moved by intreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, or INEXPEDIENCY, *s.* want of fitness or propriety; unsuitableness to time, place, or circumstance.

INEXPEDIENT, *a.* improper, unnecessary, or not productive of any advantage.

INEXPERIENCE, *s.* [*inexpérience*, Fr.] want of experience, or sufficient knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, *a.* not having personally tried or had experience of.

INEXPERT, *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] unskilful for want of custom or use.

INEXPIABLE, *a.* [*inexpiabilis*, Lat.] not to be atoned or made amends for; not to be pacified or reconciled by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, *ad.* to a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLEABLY, *ad.* [from *in* and *expleo*, Lat.] insatiably; in such a manner as not to be satisfied. Obsolete

INEXPLICABLE, *a.* [*inexplicable*, Fr.] so difficult as not to be explained.

INEXPLICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be made plain.

INEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* not to be told, uttered, or conveyed by words.

INEXPRE'SSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be uttered or conveyed by words.

INEXPU'GNABLE, *a.* [*inexpugnable*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis* Lat.] not to be taken by assault, or subdued.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE, *a.* not to be quenched, applied to fire. Not to be satisfied, applied to desires.

INE'XTRICABLE, *a.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] not to be disentangled; not to be explained or cleared from obscurity.

INE'XTRICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be explained; so as not to be disentangled.

To INE'YE, *v. n.* to inoculate, by inserting the bud of one tree into the stock of another.

INFALLIBI'LITY, or INFA'LLIBLENESS, *s.* [*infallibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being subject to be deceived or mistaken.

INFA'LLIBLE, *a.* [*infallible*, Fr.] incapable of being mistaken or deceived. Certain, or never failing, applied to medicine.

INFA'LLIBLY, *ad.* without danger or deceit, or possibility of being mistaken; certainly.

To INFA'ME, *v. a.* [*infamo*, Lat.] to defame; to censure publicly for the commission of a crime.

I'NFAMOUS, *a.* [*infamis*, Lat.] notorious, or publicly branded with guilt; of a bad character.

I'NFAMOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be known to be guilty of a crime or misdemeanour; shamefully; scandalously.

I'NFAMOUSNESS, or I'NFAMY, *s.* [*infamia*, Lat.] loss of character by crimes; disgrace; discredit; reproach. In Law, a term which extends to forgery, gross cheats, &c. by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror, even though he is pardoned for his crimes.

I'NFANCY, *s.* [*infantia*, Lat.] the first part of life, extended by Naturalists to 7 years, but by Lawyers to 21. Figuratively, the beginning or first rise of any thing.

INFA'NGTHEF, HINGFA'NGTHEFT, or INFA'NGTHEOF, *s.* [of *in* and *fangen*, Sax. to catch, and *theof*, Sax. a thief] in Law, a privilege granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their see.

I'NFANT, *s.* [*infans*, Lat.] by Naturalists, a child from its birth to its seventh year, but by Lawyers so called till its one-and-twentieth.

I'NFANT, *a.* not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

INFA'NTA, *s.* [Span.] a title of honour given to a princess of the royal blood in Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTE. *s.* [Span.] a son of the kings of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTICIDE, *s.* [*infanticidium*, Lat.] the slaughter or massacre of infants, applied to that committed by Herod.

I'NFANTILE, *a.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] belonging to the state of an infant.

I'NFANTRY, *s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] the foot-soldiers of an army.

INFA'RCTION, *s.* [from *in* and *farcio*, Lat.] a stuffing. In Medicine, a constipation.

To INFA'TUATE, *v. a.* [*infatuo*, Lat.] to make foolish; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUA'TION, *s.* the act of making foolish, or depriving of understanding.

INFE'ASIBLE, *a.* not to be performed or practised.

To INFE'CT, *v. a.* [from *infectus*, Lat.] to disorder by some noxious qualities; to corrupt with bad insinuations.

INFE'CTION, *s.* [*infectio*, Lat.] the communication of a disease by means of effluvia or particles, which fly from distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, cause the same disorders as the persons had from whence they exhaled; a plague.

INFE'CTIOUS, *a.* causing distempers by some noxious quality or effluvia.

INFE'CTIOUSLY, *ad.* operating by infection.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of communicating distempers by noxious qualities, or unwholesome effluvia.

INFE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of causing distempers by noxious qualities or vapours.

INFE'CUND, *a.* [*infœcundus*, Lat.] unfruitful; barren.

INFECU'NDITY, *s.* [*infœcunditas*, Lat.] barrenness, want of power to produce its like.

INFELI'CITY, *s.* [*infelicitas*, Lat.] a state destitute of all the comforts and pleasures to render life agreeable; unhappiness.

To INFE'R, *v. a.* [*infero*, Lat.] in its primary sense, to bring on. In Logic, to draw in another proposition as true, by virtue of one already laid down as true.

I'NFERENCE, *s.* [*inférénce*, Fr.] in Logic, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments or propositions.

INFE'RIBLE, *a.* deducible from propositions which went before.

INFE'RIOR, *a.* lower in places, station, condition of life, value, or excellency; subordinate. *Inferior*, in Astronomy, is applied to those planets whose orbits are included by that of our earth, as are those of Mercury and Venus. *Inferior conjunction* of a planet, is that which takes place when the body is between us and the sun, and in the same sign, degree, &c. of the zodiac. Such conjunction can only happen to those planets that are nearer to the sun than our earth is.

INFE'RIOR, *s.* [Lat.] one in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERIO'RITY, *s.* [*infériorité*, Fr.] a lower state of dignity, worth, or excellence.

INFE'RNAL, *a.* [*infernal*, Fr. *infernus*, Lat.] belonging to hell. *Infernal stone*, in Medicine, is a very powerful caustic, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or crystals of silver.

INFE'RNAL, *s.* one that comes from hell; one exceedingly wicked.

INFE'RTILE, *a.* [*infertile*, Fr.] not producing or yielding any thing; unfruitful; barren.

INFERTI'LITY, *s.* [*infertilité*, Fr.] unfruitfulness; barrenness; want of power to produce.

To INFE'ST, *v. a.* [*infesto*, Lat.] to harass, trouble, or plague.

INFESTI'VITY, *s.* want of cheerfulness.

INFEUDA'TION, *s.* [from *in* and *feudum*, Lat.] in Law, the act of putting a person into possession of a fee or estate.

I'NFIDEL, *s.* [*infidelis*, Lat.] one who rejects or will not assent to the truth of revelation, or the great principles of religion.

INFIDE'LITY, *s.* [*infidelitas*, Lat.] want of faith or reliance in Providence; disbelief of Christianity. Treachery, or violation of one's fidelity.

I'NFINITE, *a.* [*infinitus*, Lat.] having no bounds or limits. Perfect, so as to admit of no defect or addition, applied to divine attributes. Infinitely or very large, used in common discourse.

I'NFINITELY, *ad.* without limits or bounds.

I'NFINITENESS, *s.* the quality of admitting no bounds or limits.

INFINITESIMAL, *a.* that is infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE, *a.* [*infinitivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, applied to a mood, which denotes no precise time, nor determines

the number of persons of which any thing is affirmed, but expresses things in a loose indefinite manner.

INFI'NITUDE, *s.* any thing which has no bounds or limits; an inconceivable number.

INFI'NITY, *s.* [*infinitas*, Lat.] is taken in two senses entirely different, *i. e.* in a positive and a negative one. *Positive infinity*, is a quality of being perfect in itself, or capable of receiving no addition, and is properly applied to the divine attributes or essence. *Negative infinity*, is the quality of being boundless, unlimited, or endless.

INFI'RM, *a.* [*infirmus*, Lat.] deprived of natural strength by age or sickness. Irresolute, applied to the mind. Not fit to support; not solid.

INFI'RMARY, *s.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] a place where lodging and board are provided for sick and wounded persons.

INFI'RMITY, *s.* [*infirmité*, Fr.] weakness of sex, age, temper, mind, or body.

INFI'RMNESS, *s.* want of strength, applied to argument, understanding, or body.

To INFI'X, *v. a.* [from *infixus*, Lat.] to drive or fasten in.

To INFLA'ME, *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.] to kindle or set bodies on fire. Figuratively, to excite or kindle desire; to magnify a person's faults. To provoke, or irritate, applied to the passions. Neuterly, to grow hot, angry, and painful, by obstructed matter.

INFLA'MER, *s.* the thing or person that causes a painful sensation of heat in any part of the body; one that promotes quarrels, or sets friends at variance.

INFLAMMABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of catching fire. The quality of causing a painful sensation of heat, applied to obstructed matter in animal bodies. The quality of exciting the desires, or warming the passions, applied to the mind.

INFLA'MMABLE, *a.* [Fr.] easy to be set on fire; capable of exciting the passions; or irritating the humours in an animal body.

INFLA'MMABLENESS, *s.* the quality of easily catching fire; the quality of being easily excited or provoked.

INFLAMMA'TION, *s.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.] the act of setting on flame, the state of being in flame. In Surgery, applied to that sensation of heat, arising from obstructed blood or matter, which crowds in a greater quantity to any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. The act of exciting any passion, desire, or fervour in the mind.

INFLA'MMATORY, *a.* having the power of causing an inflammation, applied to the fluids of the body. Having a tendency to alienate the minds of subjects, or cause an insurrection in a state.

To INFLA'TE, *v. a.* [from *inflatus*, Lat.] to swell with wind; to fill or puff up with breath. Figuratively, to swell, or puff up with pride.

INFLA'TION, *s.* [*inflatio*, Lat.] the state of being swelled with wind.

To INFLE'CT, *v. a.* [*inflectio*, Lat.] to bend from a straight line. To change or vary. In Grammar, to vary or alter the terminations of a word; to decline.

INFLE'CTION, *s.* [*inflectio*, Lat.] the act of bending; the act of turning or changing the direction of motion. A modulation or change from high to low, applied to the voice. The variation or change of the endings of a word, applied to Grammar.

INFLE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBI'LITY, or INFLE'XIBLENESS, *s.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr.] stiffness, or the quality of resisting any attempt; a temper or disposition of mind not to be altered by prayers, entreaties, promises, or threatenings.

INFLE'XIBLE, *a.* [*inflexibilis*, Lat.] not to be bent or made crooked; not to be changed or altered; not to be prevailed on.

INFLE'XIBLY, *ad.* without any cessation or remission, without being prevailed on to change or alter.

To INFLI'CT, *v. a.* [from *inflictus*, Lat.] to punish, or impose on as a punishment.

INFLI'CTER, *s.* he that punishes.

INFLI'CTION, *s.* [*inflictio*, Lat.] the act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLI'CTIVE, *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr.] executed, or imposed on as a punishment.

I'NFLUENCE, *s.* [*influence*, Fr.] the power of celestial bodies or stars operating on human minds and affairs; any power which acts on the mind, and biasses or directs it.

To I'NFLUENCE, *v. a.* to act upon so as to impel, direct, or modify; to operate on the mind, so as to bias or direct it to any particular end or action.

I'NFLUENT, *a.* [*influens*, Lat.] exerting influence or impulsive power.

INFLUE'NTIAL, *a.* exerting influence or power.

INFLUE'NZA, *s.* in Medicine, a species of contagious catarrh, so named because it was supposed to be produced by a peculiar influence of the stars.

I'NFLUX, *s.* [*influxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing into any thing. Infusion, applied to knowledge.

To INFO'LD, *v. a.* to wrap; to surround with the arms folded over each other; to embrace.

To INFO'LIATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *folium*, Lat.] to cover with leaves.

To INFO'RM, *v. a.* [*informo*, Lat.] to animate; to actuate with a soul or vital power; to instruct; to supply with new knowledge. In Law, to bring a charge or accusation against a person, used with *against*, and is generally applied to the discoveries made by an accomplice. Neuterly, to give intelligence, or to discover a crime.

INFO'RMAL, *a.* in Law, out of form, not in due form.

INFO'RMANT, *s.* [*informant*, Fr.] one who discovers or gives intelligence of a crime, or other matter; one who offers or exhibits an accusation.

INFORMA'TION, *s.* [*informatio*, Lat.] intelligence, or instruction; the act of communicating something unknown before. In Law, it is nearly the same in the crown-office as what in our other courts is called a Declaration. It is sometimes brought by the king, or his attorney-general, or the clerk of the crown-office; and at other times by a private person who informs or sues, as well for the king as himself, upon the breach of some popular statute, in which a penalty is given to the party who will sue for it.

INFO'RMER, *s.* one who gives intelligence, or communicates new knowledge to the mind; one who discovers the crimes or offences of another before a magistrate.

INFO'RMIDABLE, *a.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] not to be feared or dreaded.

INFO'RMITY, *s.* [from *informis*, Lat.] want of shape or form.

INFO'RMOUS, *a.* [*informis*, Lat.] shapeless; of no regular form.

INFO'RTUNATE, *a.* [*infortunatus*, Lat.] See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used; not succeeding in one's designs or expectations; unsuccessful or unhappy.

To INFRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *infractus*, Lat.] to break or interrupt. Not used.

INFRA'CTION, *s.* [*infractio*, Lat.] the act of breaking or violating.

INFRALAPSA'RIAN, *s.* one who maintains that God has created a certain number of men only to be damned, without

allowing them the means necessary to save themselves, if they would; and the sect is thus called, because they hold that God's decrees were formed *infralapsum*, after his knowledge of the fall, and in consequence thereof; in contradistinction to the *Supralapsarians*.

INFRA'NGIBLE, *a.* not to be broken.

INFRE'QUENCY, *s.* [*infrequentia*, Lat.] uncommonness; rarity, applied to things which seldom happen, or are seldom heard, seen, or done.

INFRE'QUENT, *a.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] rare; seldom happening.

To INFRI'GIDATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] to chill or make cold. Not in use.

To INFRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.] to violate or break, applied to laws or contracts. To destroy or hinder.

INFRI'NGEMENT, *s.* the act of violating or breaking laws or treaties.

INFRI'NGER, *s.* he that acts contrary to any law or treaty.

INFU'NDIBULIFORM, *a.* [from *infundibulum*, and *forma*, Lat.] of the shape of a funnel or tun-dish.

INFU'RIATE, *a.* [from *in* and *furia*, Lat.] enraged; raging.

INFUSCA'TION, *s.* [from *infuscatus*, Lat.] the act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE, *v. a.* [from *infusus*, Lat.] to pour in. Figuratively, to instil; to inspire; to animate; to influence, applied to the mind. In Medicine, to steep or soak in any liquor with a gentle heat.

INFU'SIBLE, *a.* that may be instilled, communicated, or inspired, applied to the mind. Incapable of being melted or dissolved, applied to bodies.

INFU'SION, *s.* [*infusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring in; the act of instilling or inspiring. In Physic, the act of steeping ingredients in any liquor with a moderate warmth; also the liquor made by steeping ingredients.

INFU'SIVE, *a.* having a power of animating or influencing.

INGA'TE, *s.* entrance; passage. An old word.

INGATESTONE, a town in Essex, on the road to Colchester; 23 miles N. E. of London.

INGA'THERING, *s.* the act of getting in an harvest.

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from *ing*, Sax. of the same import.

To INGE'MINATE, *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] to double the same thing over again; to repeat.

INGEMINA'TION, *s.* [*ingeminatio*, Lat.] the act of doubling or repeating the same thing.

To INGE'NDER, *v. a.* See ENGENDER.

INGE'NDERER, *s.* he that begets.

INGE'NERATE, or INGE'NERATED, *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.] born or bred with or within a person.

INGE'NIOUS, *a.* [*ingeniosus*, Lat.] having sense to invent or execute in a skilful manner.

INGE'NIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner that discovers great invention, skill, and art.

INGE'NIOUSNESS, *s.* strength of imagination to invent, and dexterity to execute.

INGE'NITE, *a.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] born with one; implanted; or innate.

INGENU'ITY, *s.* [*ingénuité*, Fr.] acuteness of mind in invention, and skill or art in executing.

INGE'NUOUS, *a.* [*ingenuus*, Lat.] having candour, openness, or sincerity of mind; free from dissimulation.

INGE'NUOUSLY, *ad.* in an open, fair, candid, and undissembled manner.

INGE'NUOUSNESS, *s.* candour; freedom from dissimulation.

I'NGENY, *s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] genius, goodness of understanding, or readiness of invention. Not in use.

To INGE'ST, *v. a.* [from *ingestus*, Lat.] to cast or include in the stomach.

INGESTION, *s.* the act of casting or including in the stomach.

I'NGLETON, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles N. W. of Settle. Population 1228.

INGLO'RIOUS, *a.* [*inglorious*, Lat.] without honour, fame, or glory.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* not reputably; dishonourably; in a mean manner.

I'NGOT, *s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] a mass of metal, generally applied to gold and silver.

To INGRA'FT, *v. a.* to propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To fix deep, or settle, applied to the mind.

INGRA'FTMENT, *s.* the act of inserting the sprig of one tree into the stock of another; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE, or INGRA'TEFUL, *a.* [*ingratus*, Lat.] not acknowledging favours received, or returning thanks for them. Unpleasing or disagreeable, applied to any thing which affects the senses.

To INGRA'TIATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *gratia*, Lat.] to creep into a person's favour.

INGRA'TITUDE, *s.* [*ingratitude*, Fr.] the vice of being insensible to favours received, and sometimes applied to the retribution or returning evil for good.

IN'GREDIENT, *s.* [from *ingrediens*, Lat.] that which makes up a composition; generally applied to simples in Medicine.

I'NGRESS, *s.* [*ingressus*, Lat.] entrance; the act or liberty of going into a place. In Astronomy, applied to one of the inferior planets when entering upon the sun's disk; to the sun, when he enters into any sign of the ecliptic.

INGRE'SSION, *s.* [*ingressio*, Lat.] the act of entering.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburgh. It is bounded on the N. by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E. and S. by the government of Novogorod and that of Pleskow, and on the W. by the gulf of Finland and the governments of Esthonia and Riga. It is about 130 miles long, and 50 broad. The Czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt, in 1721. At that time, the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finnish people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia, as to their language and manners. They were called Ischortzi from the river Ischora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain its ancient Swedish privileges; on the contrary, Peter made a present of one part of the Ischortzi to certain Russian nobles; who, on their side were obliged to people the less cultivated cantons of Ingria with colonies of Russians from their estates; and thence it was, that we often see a village of Russians surrounded by villages of Fins. Before the conquest of this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran preachers for every canton; but numbers of them have since conformed to the profession of the Greek faith. The country abounds with various wild animals, particularly rein-deer.

To INGRO'SS, *v. a.* See ENGROSS.

I'NGUINAL, *a.* [*inguinal*, Fr. from *inguen*, Lat.] belonging to, or situated in, the groin.

To INGU'LF, or INGU'LPH, *v. a.* to swallow up in a deep cavity; to cast into a gulf or abyss.

To INGU'RGITATE, *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] to swallow down. Wants authority.

INGURGITA'TION, *s.* the act of swallowing rapaciously.

INHA'BILE, *a.* [*inhabile*, Fr. *inhabilis*, Lat.] unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT, *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] to dwell in; to possess as an inhabitant.

INHA'BITABLE, *a.* capable of affording, or fit for habitation. Not habitable; from *inhabitable*, Fr. Not used in the last sense.

INHA'BITANT, *s.* one who dwells or resides for a time in a place.

INHABITA'TION, *s.* a house or dwelling-place; the act of dwelling in a place; the state of being inhabited.

INHA'BITER, *s.* one who dwells in a place.

To INHA'LE, *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Lat.] to draw in with the air or one's breath.

INHARMO'NIOUS, *a.* not harmonious, musical, or of an agreeable sound.

To INHE'RE, *v. a.* [*inhæreo*, Lat.] to exist in something else.

INHE'RENT, *a.* [*inhærens*, Lat.] existing inseparably in something; innate, or inborn.

To INHE'RIT, *v. a.* [*inhériter*, Fr.] to possess by right of succession from another. Figuratively, to gain possession; to possess or enjoy.

INHE'RITABLE, *a.* transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

INHE'RITANCE, *s.* any thing which a person possesses or succeeds to as the next of blood, or heir; possession or enjoyment. The possession of what belonged to a parent, or other relation, after their death.

INHE'RITOR, *s.* an heir, or one who succeeds to what another enjoyed after his death.

INHE'RITRESS, or INHE'RITRIX, *s.* a woman who succeeds to the possessions of a relation after his death.

To INHE'RSE, *v. a.* to inclose in a funeral monument.

INHE'SION, *s.* [*inhæsio*, Lat.] the existing in some thing.

To INHI'BIT, *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat.] to restrain, hinder, repress, or check, applied to power. To prohibit, forbid, applied to laws.

INHIBITION, *s.* [*inhibitio*, Lat.] a prohibition. In Commerce, an embargo. In Law, a writ from a superior to an inferior court, forbidding the judge to proceed in the cause depending before him.

To INHO'LD, *v. a.* to contain in itself.

INHO'SPITABLE, *a.* affording no entertainment or kindness to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLENESS, or INHOSPITA'LITY, *s.* want of courtesy, kindness, or civility to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLY, *ad.* in a manner not kind or courteous to strangers.

INHU'MAN, *a.* [*inhumanus*, Lat.] wanting the kind, benevolent, and social affections, which adorn and support our species; savage; cruel; without compassion.

INHUMA'NITY, *s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr.] want of the kind, benevolent, compassionate, and social affections; cruelty; barbarity.

INHU'MANLY, *ad.* savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

To INHU'MATE, or INHU'ME, *v. a.* [*humo*, Lat.] to inter, to bury, or put under the ground.

To INJE'CT, *v. a.* [from *injectus*, Lat.] to throw or dart in; to cast or throw up. In Medicine, to force any fluid, or other substance, into the vessels of the body.

INJE'CTION, *s.* [*injectio*, Lat.] the act of casting or throwing in. In Medicine, any liquors made to be thrown into the body by a syringe or other instrument. In Surgery, the act of filling the vessels of a body with wax, or other substance, to shew their shapes and ramifications.

INI'MICAL, *a.* unfriendly; unkind; hostile.

INIMITABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being to be imitated.

INI'MITABLE, *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] above or beyond imitation; impossible to be copied.

INI'MITABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be imitated.

To INJO'IN, *v. a.* [*injungo*, Lat.] to command or enforce by superior authority.

INI'QUITOUS, *a.* inconsistent with justice or honesty; wicked.

INI'QUITY, *s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat.] opposition to, or breach of, the laws of justice and honesty. Sin, applied to the divine laws.

I'NIS, an Irish word signifying an island, which makes part of the names of many islands on the coast of Ireland, and some in Scotland: as, Inisberg, Inishae, Inis-Connel, &c.

INI'TIAL, *a.* [from *initium*, Lat.] placed at the beginning, applied to letters. Beginning or incipient; not complete or perfect; introductory to.

To INI'TIATE, *v. a.* [*initio*, Lat.] to enter; to instruct in the first principles of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

INI'TIATE, *a.* [*initiatus*, Lat.] strange, new, or not practised.

INITIA'TION, *s.* [*initiatio*, Lat.] the act of entering a person into any art or state.

INJUCU'NDITY, *s.* unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE, *a.* [from *in* and *judico*, Lat.] not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL, *a.* not according to the forms or practice of the law.

INJUDI'CIOUS, *a.* without judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner that discovers weakness or want of judgment.

INJU'NCTION, *a.* [*injunctio*, Lat.] the command or order of a superior. In Law, it is a writ founded upon an order in Chancery, either to give the plaintiff possession, or to stay proceedings in another court.

To INJURE, *v. a.* [from *injurio*, Lat.] to hurt a person unjustly; to wrong, or deprive a person of his right; to annoy or disturb with any inconvenience.

I'NJURER, *s.* he that hurts another unjustly.

INJU'RIOUS, *a.* [*injurius*, Lat.] unjust, or depriving a person of his right; guilty of wrong. Figuratively, causing mischief; reproachful, including the idea of not being deserved; containing scandal.

INJU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to appear unjust; wrongfully.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being mischievous, or committing an injury.

I'NJURY, *s.* [*injuria*, Lat.] a violation of the rights of another. Figuratively, detriment or mischief arising from want of judgment; damage; scandalous expressions.

INJU'STICE, *s.* [*injusticia*, Lat.] any act done against the laws or the dictates of honesty.

INK, *s.* [*encre*, Fr.] a liquor with which we write on paper or parchment.

To INK, *v. a.* to black or daub with ink.

I'NKHORN, *s.* any vessel containing ink.

IN'KLE, *s.* a kind of narrow fillet or tape.

I'NKLING, *s.* [from *inkallen*, Belg.] a hint; whisper intimation.

INKMA'KER, *s.* he who makes ink.

I'NKY, *a.* blotted or covered with ink; black as ink.

I'NLAND, *a.* lying up a country at a distance from the sea.

I'NLAND, *s.* the midland or inward parts of a country.

INLANDER, *s.* a person who lives in a country at a distance from the sea.

To INLA'PIDATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] to turn to stone. Neuterly, to grow or become stony.

To INLA'W, *v. a.* to clear of outlawry or attainder.

To INLA'Y, *v. a.* to diversify with substances, or woods of different colours, which are let in and glued within the ground of a thing; to adorn with various colours, representing inlaid work.

INLET, *s.* a passage; a place whereby a thing may find entrance.

INLY, *a.* in the mind; within the breast; secret. "The *inly* touch of love." *Shak.*

INLY, *ad.* internally; within; in the bosom or heart.

INMATE, *s.* in Law, a lodger, or person admitted to dwell for money in a person's house, passing in and out by the same door.

INMOST, *a.* [superlative of *in*] farthest within, or remotest from the surface.

INN, *s.* [Sax.] a house where travellers may meet with entertainment and lodging for themselves, and stabling, &c. for their horses; a place where students were boarded and taught; hence the colleges for students in common law are called *inns of court*.

INN, a river of Germany, which rises in the country of the Grisons, about 12 miles S. W. of Zuls, runs, in a N. E. course, through Tyrol and Bavaria, (passing by Inspruck, Ratenburg, Kuffstein, Branau, and other towns,) and falls into the Danube near Passau. Also, a river of the archduchy of Austria, which runs into the Danube near Efferding.

To INN, *v. a.* to house or put under cover, applied to husbandry. Neuterly, to put up or lodge at an inn.

INNATE, or INNATED, *a.* [*innatus*, Lat.] inborn; born within; implanted.

INNATENESS, *s.* the quality of being born in a person, and making a part of his nature.

INNAVIGABLE, *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] not to be sailed upon; not to be passed in a ship.

INNER, *a.* [the comparative degree of *in*; the superlative is *inmost*, or *innermost*] applied to the mind, internal. Applied to situation, more from the surface than the thing compared.

INNERKEITHING, a village in the county of Peebles, on the N. side of the river Tweed, near which is an excellent medicinal spring, rising into celebrity.

INNERMOST, *a.* [superlative of *in*, which has likewise *in most*] remotest from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, *s.* a person who keeps an inn.

INNING, *s.* the state of a person at a game, who goes in or plays first. In Law, used in the plural, for lands recovered from the sea.

INNKEEPER, *s.* one who keeps a public house, where travellers may meet with provision and lodging.

INNOCENCE, or INNOCENCY, *s.* [*innocence*, Fr. *innocentia*, Lat.] a state of mind which has not been tainted by the commission of any crime; purity from any injurious action; harmlessness.

INNOCENT, *a.* [*innocens*, Lat.] harmless; free from mischief, or any particular guilt.

INNOCENT, *s.* one who is free from guilt or harm. Figuratively, an idiot, or one who is foolish.

INNOCENTLY, *ad.* without intending any harm or mischief; without guilt; with simplicity, arising from weakness of understanding.

INNO'CUOUS, *a.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] harmless in its effects.

INNO'CUOUSLY, *ad.* without any mischievous effects.

INNO'CUOUSNESS, *s.* harmlessness.

To INNOVA'TE, *v. a.* [*innovo*, Lat.] to bring in something not known before; to alter by introducing novelties.

INNOVA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] change arising from the introduction of something unknown or not practised before.

INNOVA'TOR, *s.* [*innovateur*, Fr.] one that introduces new customs or opinions; one that makes alterations by introducing novelties.

INNO'XIOUS, *a.* [*innoxius*, Lat.] free from mischievous effects; free from guilt.

INNO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to intend or do no harm.

INNO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of operating without producing any mischievous effects.

INNUE'NDO, *s.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Lat.] an indirect hint, or charge of a crime.

INNU'MERABLE, *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.] so numerous as not to be counted or reckoned.

INNU'MERABLY, *ad.* without number.

INNU'MEROUS, *a.* [*innumerus*, Lat.] too many to be counted.

To INO'CULATE, *v. a.* [*inoculo*, Lat.] in Botany, to propagate any plant by inserting its bud in another stock; to yield a bud to another stock. In Physic, to communicate the small-pox or cow-pox by infusing the matter of the pock taken from one person into the veins of another.

INOCULA'TION, *s.* [*inoculatio*, Lat.] the act of including or inserting the bud of one tree in an incision made in the bark of another, by which means it is made to bear the same fruit as the tree from which the bud is taken. In Medicine, the practice of communicating the small-pox or cow-pox by means of infusing the matter of a ripened pustule into the veins of a person who has not had that distemper.

INOCULA'TOR, *s.* one who propagates trees, or communicates the small-pox or cow-pox, by inoculation.

INO'DORATE, *a.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] having no scent.

INO'DOROUS, *a.* [*inodorus*, Lat.] wanting scent; not causing any sensation in the organs of smelling.

INOFFE'NSIVE, *a.* giving no provocation or offence; giving no pain or terror.

INOFFE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to give no offence or provocation.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of giving no provocation.

INOFFICIOUS, *a.* not striving to serve or accommodate another.

INO'PINATE, *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] not expected.

INO'PPORTUNE, *a.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] unseasonable, inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY, *s.* want of regularity and order.

INO'RDINATE, *a.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] not under proper rules, restraint, or regulation.

INO'RDINATELY, *ad.* in a manner subject to no order, restraint, or regulation; irregularly.

INO'RDINATENESS, *s.* want of being subject to rules or restraint.

INORDINATION, *s.* want of being reduced to order, or restrained by rules.

INORGA'NICAL, *a.* without fit organs or instrumental parts.

To INO'SCULATE, *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Lat.] to join by being inserted in each other.

INOSCULA'TION, *s.* the act of joining by having its extremities inserted in each other.

INQUEST, *s.* [*inquisitio*, Lat.] a judicial inquiry or examination; search or study. In Law, the trial of a cause by jurors, or a jury.

INQUI'ETUDE, *s.* [*inquietudo*, Lat.] a state of disturbance or anxiety, applied to the mind; want of tranquillity; an action whereby the tranquillity of the mind is disturbed.

To INQUI'NATE, *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] to pollute; to corrupt.

INQUINA'TION, *s.* [*inquinatio*, Lat.] corruption; pollution.

INQUI'RABLE, *a.* that may be inquired or examined into.

To INQUI'RE, *v. n.* [*inquiro*, Lat.] to ask questions for information; to make search, or exert curiosity.

INQUI'RER, *s.* a person who examines or searches after something unknown; one who asks questions by way of examination, or in order to be informed.

INQUI'RY, *s.* the act of searching by questions after something unknown; examination.

INQUISI'TION, *s.* [*inquisitio*, Lat.] judicial inquiry. Figuratively, discussion, or search after something unknown, applied to the mind. In Law, a manner of proceeding in criminal causes by way of question or examination. A spiritual court in Roman Catholic countries, appointed for the trial and punishment of heretics.

INQUI'SITIVE, *a.* [*inquisitus*, Lat.] inquiring in order to find out something unknown; busy in searching or prying into things; endeavouring to make discoveries.

INQUI'SITIVELY, *ad.* in a manner which discovers a great desire and intense application to make discoveries.

INQUI'SITIVENESS, *s.* the quality of prying into things unknown, or the secrets of others.

INQUI'SITOR, *s.* [*inquisitor*, Lat.] one who examines judicially, or searches into the truth of a fact or opinion; an officer belonging to the Popish inquisition.

To INRAIL, *v. a.* to inclose with rails.

I'NROAD, *s.* a sudden or short invasion or attack upon a country.

INSA'NABLE, *a.* [*insanabilis*, Lat.] incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE, *a.* [*insanus*, Lat.] mad; making mad.

INSA'NITY, *s.* want of sound mind.

INSA'TIABLE, *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] so greedy or covetous as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being satisfied or appeased.

INSA'TIABLY, *ad.* with greediness not to be appeased.

INSA'TIATE, *a.* [*insatiatus*, Lat.] so greedy as not to be satisfied.

INSATURABLE, *a.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] not to be filled or glutted.

To INSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Lat.] to write on any thing, generally applied to something engraved on a monument, or written on the outside of something. To make any thing with letters; to dedicate to a person without a formal address. To draw a figure within another, applied to mathematics.

INSCRI'PTION, *s.* [*inscriptio*, Lat.] any sentence written on the outside of something, or engraven on a monument or stone; a title; the act of ascribing or dedicating a book to a person without a formal address.

INSCRU'TABLE, *a.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat.] not to be discovered or traced by inquiry or study.

To INSCU'LP, *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Lat.] to engrave or cut.

INSCU'LPTURE, *s.* any thing engraved.

To INSE'AM, *v. a.* to leave a mark in the skin after a wound is cured.

I'NSECT, *s.* [*insecta*, Lat.] a species of animals, so called because their bodies seem as it were cut in two, and joined together only by a small ligature or membrane. Figuratively, any thing small or contemptible.

INSECTA'TOR, *s.* [from *insector*, Lat.] one that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSE'CTILE, *a.* resembling or having the nature of insects.

INSECU'RE, *a.* not safe, or not protected from danger or loss.

INSECU'RELY, *ad.* without security; without safety.

INSECU'RITY, *s.* the state of being exposed to danger or loss; want of ground for confidence.

INSEMINATION, *s.* [from *insemino*, Lat.] the act of scattering seed on ground.

INSE'NSATE, *a.* [*insensé*, Fr. *insensato*, Ital.] without thought or sensibility of present or approaching danger.

INSENSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*insensibilité*, Fr.] want of power to perceive; dulness of perception, applied either to the mind or body.

INSE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*insensible*, Fr.] not to be discovered by the senses or mind; not affected or moved by an object belonging either to the body or mind.

INSE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* want of sensation.

INSE'NSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived.

INSE'NTIENT, *a.* not having perception.

INSEPARABI'LITY, or INSE'PARABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being such as cannot be separated or divided.

INSE'PARABLE, *a.* [*inseparabilis*, Lat.] not to be divided; united so as not to be parted or separated.

INSE'PARABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be divided, parted, or separated.

To INSE'RT, *v. a.* [*insertum*, Lat.] to place in or among other things.

INSE'RTION, *s.* [*insertio*, Lat.] the act of placing in or amongst other things; the thing placed among others.

To INSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*inservio*, Lat.] to be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT, *a.* [*inserviens*, Lat.] conducing or of use to promote an end. Seldom used.

To INSHRI'NE, *v. a.* to inclose in a shrine or valuable case. It is as often written *enshrine*.

I'NSIDE, *s.* the inner part, opposed to the surface or outward part.

INSIDIA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS, *a.* [*insidiosus* Lat.] treacherous; with an intention to ensnare.

INSI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a sly or treacherous manner; with an intention to ensnare.

I'NSIGHT, *s.* [*insicht*, Belg.] knowledge of the inward parts of any thing; thorough skill in, or acquaintance with, any thing.

INSIGNI'FICANCE, or INSIGNI'FICANCY, *s.* [*insignificance*, Fr.] want of meaning, applied to words. Want of importance, applied to things.

INSIGNI'FICANT, *a.* wanting meaning; conveying no ideas, applied to words. Wanting weight, importance, or a power of producing an effect, applied to persons and things.

INSIGNI'FICANTLY, *ad.* without meaning, applied to language. Without importance or effect, applied to persons or things.

INSINCE'RE, *a.* [*insincerus*, Lat.] not what a person appears; not hearty; not sound; corrupted

INSINCE'RITY, *s.* want of truth or fidelity; the vice of making great professions of friendship, without observing them.

To INSI'NEW, *v. a.* to give strength; to confirm. Not in use.

INSI'NUANT, *a.* [Fr.] having the power to gain or creep into the favour of others.

To INSI'NUATE, *v. a.* [*insinuo*, Lat.] to make a passage for, or introduce any thing gently. Figuratively, to gain upon the affections of another imperceptibly, and by gentle means. To instil or infuse gently and imperceptibly, applied to opinions and notions. Neuterly, to wheedle; to steal imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. SYNON. We *insinuate* by cunning address; we *suggest* by credit and artifice. *Insinuate* implies something delicate; *suggest* frequently something scandalous.

INSINUA'TION, *s.* [*insinuatio*, Lat.] the quality of pleasing or stealing into the affections; a hint, or oblique censure.

INSI'NUATIVE, *a.* having the power to steal on the affections.

INSINUA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who drops a hint to a person's prejudice.

INSI'PID, *a.* [*insipidus*, Lat.] having no taste, or not able to affect the organ of tasting; without spirit, or the qualifications necessary to please and divert the mind. SYNON. That which is *insipid* does not affect the taste in the least; that which is *flat* does not pierce it. The *flat* displeases; the *insipid* tires.

INSIPI'DITY, or INSI'PIDNESS, *s.* [*insipidité*, Fr.] want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSI'PIDLY, *ad.* in a dull manner; in such a manner as not to affect or cause any sensation in the organ of taste.

INSI'PIENCE, *s.* [*insipientia*, Lat.] folly; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST, *v. n.* [*insisto*, Lat.] to rest or stand upon. To remain resolute, or persist in a request or demand. To dwell upon a discourse.

INSI'STENT, *a.* [*insistens*, Lat.] resting upon any thing.

INSI'STURE, *s.* a constant course of regularity. Not in use.

INSI'TIENCY, *s.* [from *in* and *sitio*, Lat.] exemption from thirst.

INSI'TION, *s.* [*insitio*, Lat.] the act of inserting or ingrafting one branch into another.

To INSNA'RE, *v. a.* to catch in a trap, or ensnare; to inveigle, or bring into any danger or inconvenience by allurements; to entangle in dangers and perplexities.

INSNA'RER, *s.* one who catches any thing in a snare; one that inveigles or brings a person into perplexity by artifice.

INSO'CIABLE, *a.* [*insociabilis*, Lat.] averse to conversation; not fit for a companion; not fit to be united or joined together.

INSOBRI'ETY, *s.* drunkenness; want of sobriety.

To I'NSOLATE, *v. a.* [*insolo*, Lat.] to dry in the sun.

INSOLA'TION, *s.* [*insolation*, Fr.] exposition to the sun.

I'NSOLENCE, or I'NSOLENCY, *s.* [*insolentia*, Lat.] pride exerted in treating others in a disdainful and contemptuous manner.

I'NSOLENT, *a.* [*insolens*, Lat.] behaving with an uncommon degree of pride, disdain, and contempt.

I'NSOLENTLY, *ad.* in a proud manner, attended with contempt, disdain, or a total disregard of a person's superior.

INSO'LVABLE, *a.* [*insolvable*, Fr.] not to be cleared up or explained, applied to difficulties in writing. That which cannot be paid, applied to debts.

INSO'LUBLE, *a.* [*insolubilis*, Lat.] not to be cleared up, explained, or rendered intelligible, applied to difficulties in writing. Not to be dissolved by any fluid. Not to be separated, applied to substances.

INSO'LVENCY, *s.* the quality of not being able to pay, applied to debts.

INSO'LVENT, *a.* [*insolvens*, Lat.] not able to pay. Used substantively for a man that cannot pay his debts.

INSOMU'CH, *conj.* so that; to such a degree that.

To INSPE'CT, *v. a.* [*inspectum*, Lat.] to look into by way of examination or superintendence.

INSPE'CTION, *s.* [*inspectio*, Lat.] the act of examining with strictness; a narrow, close, and critical survey.

INSPE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who examines or looks into things, in order to discover either faults or beauties; a person who superintends any performance or undertaking.

To INSPHE'RE, *v. a.* to place in an orb or sphere.

INSPI'RABLE, *a.* that may be drawn in with the breath; that may be infused by the Deity.

INSPIRA'TION, *s.* in Medicine, the act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; the infusion of ideas into the mind by some superior power.

To INSPI'RE, *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Lat.] in Medicine, to draw in the breath. Actively, to breathe into; to animate; to encourage. In Divinity, to infuse ideas into the mind; to impress on the fancy.

INSPI'RER, *s.* he that communicates ideas to the mind; he that animates or encourages.

To INSPI'SSATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *spissus*, Lat.] to make any fluid thick.

INSPISSA'TION, *s.* the act of making any liquid thick.

I'NSPRUCK, a town of Germany, capital of the Tyrolese. It is very populous, and though not large within the walls, has extensive suburbs, in which are some considerable palaces, churches, and convents. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 60 miles S. of Munich. Lat. 47. N. lon. 11. 27. E.

INSTABI'LITY, *s.* [*instabilitas*, Lat.] inconstancy; fickleness; mutability, or a state subject to continual alterations and decays.

INSTA'BLE, *a* [*instabilis*, Lat.] unconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To INSTA'LL, *v. a.* [*installer*, Fr.] to advance to any rank or office.

INSTA'LMENT, *s.* is the instating or establishing a person in some dignity; and is chiefly meant for the induction of a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary, into the possession of his stall, or other proper seat in the cathedral to which he belongs. It is also used for the ceremony whereby the knights of the garter are placed in their rank in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, and on many other occasions. It is sometimes termed INSTALLATION.

I'NSTANCE, or I'NSTANCY, *s.* [*instance*, Fr.] an earnest or ardent and importunate request or solicitation; a motive or pressing argument; an example used to illustrate and enforce any doctrine; the state of a thing. "In the first *instance*." *Hale.* Occasion; opportunity; act. "Difficult *instances* of duty." *Rogers.*

To I'NSTANCE, *v. n.* to produce as an example; to confirm or illustrate an argument.

I'NSTANT, *a.* [*instans*, Lat.] earnestly pressing; immediate; without delay, or any time intervening; quick.

I'NSTANT, *s.* such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present moment. In Commerce, the present month.

INSTANTANE'ITY, *s.* unpremeditated production.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, *a* [*instantaneus*, Lat.] done in an instant, or without any perceptible succession; with the utmost speed.

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* in an instant; in an indivisible point of time.

I'NSTANTLY, *ad.* [*instanter*, Lat.] immediately; without any perceptible delay, or intervention of time; with urgent and pressing importunity.

To INSTA'TE, *v. a.* to place in a certain rank or condition To possess, or give possession. The last sense is obsolete.

INSTAURA'TION, *s.* [*instauratio*, Lat.] the act of restoring to a former state.

INSTE'AD, *prep.* in the room or place; equal to.

To INSTEE'P, *v. a.* to soak in any liquid or moisture. To lay under water.

I'NSTEP, *s.* the upper part of the foot, where it joins to the leg.

To I'NSTIGATE, *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat.] to urge on, or provoke to the commission of a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, *s.* [*instigation*, Fr.] the act of inciting, provoking, or impelling the commission of something evil.

INSTIGA'TOR, *s.* [*instigateur*, Fr.] one who incites a person to commit a crime.

To INSTI'L, *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat.] to pour in by drops; to infuse or insinuate any opinion or idea imperceptibly into the mind.

INSTILLA'TION, *s.* [*instillatio*, Lat.] the act of pouring by drops; the act of infusing, or communicating slowly; that which is instilled or communicated.

I'NSTINCT, *s.* [*instinctus*, Lat. formerly accented on the last syllable] that power which acts on and impels brutes to any particular manner of conduct, supposed necessary in its effects, and to be given them instead of reason.

INSTI'NCTED, *a.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] impressed as an animating power or instinct.

INSTI'NCTIVE, *a.* operating on the mind previous to any determination of the will, or any use of reason.

INSTI'NCTIVELY, *ad.* by instinct.

To I'NSTITUTE, *v. n.* [*instituo*, Lat.] to fix, settle, appoint, or enact, applied to laws or orders. To instruct, or form by instruction.

I'NSTITUTE, *s.* [*institutum*, Lat.] an established custom or law; a precept, maxim, or principle.

INSTITU'TION, *s.* [*institutio*, Lat.] the establishing a law or custom; an establishment; a positive law. In the Canon and Common Law, it signifies the investing a clerk with the spiritualities of a rectory, &c. which is done by a bishop, who uses the words, "I institute you rector of such a church, with cure of souls; receive your care and mine." This makes him a complete parson as to spirituality, but not as to temporality, which depends on *Induction*; which see.

INSTITU'TIONARY, *a.* containing the elements, or first principles, of any science or doctrine.

I'NSTITUTIST, *s.* a writer of institutes, or explanation of laws, or of the maxims and first principles on which any system of laws or science is founded.

I'NSTITUTOR, *s.* [*institutor*, Lat.] one who establishes any custom or doctrine; one who instructs a person in the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.

To INSTO'P, *v. a.* to close up or stop.

To INSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [*instruo*, Lat.] to teach or communicate knowledge to another. In Law, to model or form by previous discourse.

INSTRU'CTER, *s.* one who communicates knowledge, or teaches. It is often written *Instructor*.

INSTRU'CTION, *s.* [*instructio*, Lat.] the act of teaching or imparting knowledge; any precept conveying knowledge; a precept or direction from a superior.

INSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* [*instructif*, Fr.] conveying knowledge.

INSTRU'CTRESS, *s.* a female instructor, real or imaginary.

I'NSTRUMENT, *s.* [*instrumentum*, Lat.] a tool used in executing any work. In Music, a frame of wood, &c. so composed as to yield harmonious sounds. In Law, a writing containing any contract or order. The agent or means by which any thing is done.

INSTRUME'NTAL, *a.* [*instrumental*, Fr.] conducive as a means to some end. *Instrumental music*, is that produced by an instrument, and opposed to *vocal*.

INSTRUMENTA'LITY, *s.* the action or agency of a thing as a means; the quality of acting in subordination.

INSTRUME'NTALLY, *ad.* in the nature of an instrument; as a means.

INSTRUME'NTALNESS, *s.* the quality of conducing to advance or promote an end.

INSU'FFERABLE, *a.* beyond the strength or patience of a person to bear; not to be borne or allowed.

INSU'FFERABLY, *ad.* to a degree beyond the possibility of being endured with patience.

INSUFFI'CIENCE, or INSUFFI'CIENCY, *s.* [*insufficience*, Fr.] want of power, strength, or value proportionable to any end.

INSUFFI'CIENT, *a.* not proportionate to any end, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; unfit.

INSUFFI'CIENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to want either ability, qualification, or skill.

INSUFFLA'TION, *s.* [from *in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] the act of breathing upon.

I'NSULAR, or I'NSULARLY, *a.* [*insularis*, Lat.] belonging to an island.

I'NSULATED, *a.* [from *insula*, Lat.] in Building, applied to any column or edifice which stands by itself.

INSU'LSE, *a.* [*insulsus*, Lat.] dull; insipid; heavy.

I'NSULT, *s.* [*insultus*, Lat.] the act of leaping upon any thing; an assault; an act of haughtiness and contemptuous outrage. SYNON. *Affront* is an indignity offered in public. *Insult* implies an attack made with insolence. Both *affronts* and *insults* may be given without words; but *abuse* results chiefly from scurrilous language.

To INSU'LT, *v. a.* [*insulto*, Lat.] to treat with haughtiness, contempt, and outrage. In War, to assault or attack a post with open force.

INSU'LTER, *s.* one who treats another with disdainful or contemptuous haughtiness.

INSU'LTINGLY, *ad.* contemptuously; disdainfully.

INSUPERABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE, *a.* [*insuperabilis*, Lat.] not to be overcome by labour, or surmounted by study.

INSU'PERABLENESS, *s.* impossibility of being overcome or surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSUPPO'RTABLE, *a.* [Fr.] beyond the strength of a person to bear, applied either to the body or mind.

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS, *s.* the state of being beyond a person's power to support or bear.

INSUPPO'RTABLY, *ad.* to such a degree as not to be endured or borne.

INSU'RANCE, *s.* [*assurance*, Fr.] security given to make good the loss of ships, merchandise, &c. lost, taken, or destroyed, or houses, &c. from fire, in consideration of a sum of money paid.

To INSU'RE, *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr.] to undertake to make good any thing in case it shall be lost or destroyed.

INSURMOU'NTABLE, *a.* [*insurmontable*, Fr.] not to be overcome.

INSURMOU'NTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSURRE'CTION, *s.* [*insurrectio*, Lat.] a seditious rising or tumult formed in opposition to government.

INSUSURRA'TION, *s.* [from *insusurro*, Lat.] the act of whispering into something.

INTA'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *in* and *tactum*, Lat.] not perceptible to the touch.

INTA'GLIO, *s.* [Ital.] any thing having figures engraved on it, particularly applied to precious stones that have the heads of great men engraved on them.

INTA'NGIBLE, *a.* that cannot be touched.

INTA'STABLE, *a.* not to be tasted; insipid.

I'NTEGER, *s.* [Lat.] the whole of any thing. In Arithmetic, a whole number, opposed to a fraction.

INTE'GRAL, *a.* [*integral*, Fr.] whole, or comprising all its constituent parts; without defect; complete; without injury. Belonging to, or consisting of, whole numbers, applied to arithmetic.

I'NTEGRAL, *s.* a whole consisting of distinct parts, each of which may subsist apart.

INTE'GRANT, *a.* necessary for making up a whole.

INTE'GRITY, *s.* [*integritas*, Lat.] purity of mind; freedom from any undue bias or principle of dishonesty; entireness.

INTE'GUMENT, *s.* [*integumentum*, Lat.] any thing which covers or envelopes another.

I'NTELLECT, *s.* [*intellectus*, Lat.] that power of the mind called the understanding.

INTELLE'CTION, *s.* [*intellectio*, Lat.] the act of understanding.

INTELLE'CTIVE, *a.* [*intellectif*, Fr.] having the power of understanding.

INTELLE'CTUAL, *a.* [*intellectuel*, Fr.] relating to, or performed by, the mind or understanding; having the power of understanding; proposed as the object of understanding. "The *intellectual* system." *Cudw.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, *s.* intellect; understanding.

INTE'LLIGENCE, or INTE'LLIGENCY, *s.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.] a commerce or reciprocal communication of things distant or secret; the understanding; spirit; unbodied mind.

INTE'LLIGENCER, *s.* one who sends or conveys news of what is done in distant and secret parts.

INTE'LLIGENT, *a.* [*intelligens*, Lat.] having the power of understanding; knowing or understanding; giving information, or communicating news.

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, *a.* consisting of mind free from body. "*Intelligential* substances." *Par. Lost.* Exercising or proceeding from exerting the understanding.

INTE'LLIGIBLE, *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Lat.] to be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be understood.

INTE'LLIGIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be understood.

INTE'MERATE, *a.* [*intemeratus*, Lat.] undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT, *s.* bad constitution.

INTE'MPERANCE, or INTE'MPERANCY, *s.* [*intemperantia*, Lat.] want of governing the sensual appetites; excess in eating and drinking.

INTE'MPERATE, *a.* [*intemperatus*, Lat.] not governed or restrained within the bounds of moderation; eating, drinking, or doing any thing to excess.

INTE'MPERATELY, *ad.* beyond the bounds of temperance; excessively.

INTE'MPERATENESS, *s.* want of moderation; unseasonableness, applied to weather.

INTE'MPERATURE, *s.* excess of some quality.

INTE'NABLE, *a.* indefensible; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress.

To INTE'ND, *v. a.* [*intendó*, Lat.] to stretch out; to add force to, or to heighten quality. To mean; to design or propose to do a thing.

INTE'NDANT, *s.* [*intendant*, Fr.] an officer of the higher class, who oversees any particular branch of public business.

INTE'NDMENT, *s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] intention, design, or meaning. *Intendment of crimes* is in case of treason, where the intention is proved by circumstances, and punishable in the same manner as if put in execution; so if a person enter a house in the night-time, with an intent to commit burglary, it is felony; also an assault, with an intent to commit a robbery on the highway, is made felony, and punished with transportation; 7 Geo. II. cap. 21.

To INTE'NERATE, *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] to make tender; to soften.

INTENERA'TION, *s.* the act of softening or making tender.

INTE'NIBLE, *a.* [commonly spelt *intenable*] that cannot hold. See INTENABLE.

INTE'NSE, *a.* [*intensus*, Lat.] strained, heightened, or increased to a high degree, applied to qualities. Vehement, or forcible, applied to words. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive; applied to the mind.

INTE'NSELY, *ad.* to a very great degree.

INTE'NSENESS, *s.* the state of being increased to a high degree; force; the state of a thing upon the stretch.

INTE'NSION, *s.* [*intensio*, Lat.] the act of heightening the degree of any quality, or of forcing or straining any thing, opposed to making lax, or loosening.

INTE'NSIVE, *a.* stretched, increased, or heightened with respect to itself.

INTE'NSIVELY, *ad.* to a great degree.

INTE'NT, *a.* [*intentus*, Lat.] with the mind strongly applied to any object, used with *on* or *upon*.

INTE'NT, *s.* meaning, applied to words; design, purpose, or view formed in the mind.

INTE'NTION, *s.* [*intentio*, Lat.] an act of the mind whereby it voluntarily and earnestly fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas; eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind; design, purpose, or end.

INTE'NTIONAL, *a.* [*intentionel*, Fr.] done by fixed design; designed.

INTENTIONA'LITY, *s.* something only in intention.

INTE'NTIONALLY, *ad.* by design or fixed choice.

INTE'NTIVE, *a.* applied so as not to be diverted by other objects.

INTE'NTIVELY, *ad.* with close and strict application.

INTE'NTLY, *ad.* with close attention.

INTE'NTNESS, *s.* the state of being applied so as not to be diverted or called off by other objects.

To INTE'R, *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] to put under ground or bury.

I'NTERACT, *s.* short employment of time between doing other things which take up more.

INTERCA'LAR, or INTERCA'LARY, *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.] inserted in the calendar, in order to preserve the equation of time: thus the 29th of February, inserted in the almanac every leap-year, is called an *intercallary day*.

To INTE'RCALATE, *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] to insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION, *s.* [*intercalatio*, Lat.] the insertion of days in the calendar, in order to make up for some deficiency in our reckonings of time.

To INTERCE'DE, *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Lat.] to pass or come between; to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile two parties that are at variance.

INTERCE'DER, *s.* a mediator; or one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To INTERCE'PT, *v. a.* [from *interceptus*, Lat.] to stop any person or thing in their way or in motion, before they can reach the place intended; to prevent from being reached.

INTERCE'PTER, *s.* he that intercepts.

INTERCE'PTION, *s.* [*interceptio*, Lat.] the act of stopping any thing in its course, and hindering it from reaching the place it otherwise would; stoppage or obstruction.

INTERCE'SSION, *s.* [*intercessio*, Lat.] the act of endeavouring to reconcile two parties at variance. In Scripture, the act of pleading in behalf of another, peculiarly applied to Christ. Interposition or mediation in behalf of another.

INTERCE'SSOR, *s.* [*intercessor*, Lat.] a mediator; one who interposes and pleads in behalf of another; one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To INTERCHA'IN, *v. a.* to chain or link together. Figuratively, to unite indissolubly.

To INTERCHA'NGE, *v. a.* to put in the place of another; to change, or give for something received of another; to succeed to alternately, or by turns.

I'NTERCHANGE, *s.* commerce, traffic, or mutual change of commodities between two persons; alternate succession.

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, *a.* given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, *ad.* alternately; mutually.

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, *s.* the act of giving and receiving.

INTERCI'PIENT, *s.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] something that intercepts, obstructs, or causes a stoppage, applied to Medicines.

INTERCI'SION, *s.* [from *inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] interruption.

To INTERCLU'DE, *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] to shut from a place, or hinder from performing, by something intercepting or intervening; to intercept.

INTERCLU'SION, *s.* [from *interclusus*, Lat.] the act of intercepting or obstructing.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, *s.* [from *inter* and *columna*, Lat.] the space between two pillars.

To INTERCO'MMON, *v. a.* to feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMU'NITY, *s.* a mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion; adoption of religious rites between two or more states.

INTERCO'STAL, *a.* [from *inter* and *costa*, Lat.] placed and situated between the ribs.

I'NTERCOURSE, *s.* [*entrecours*, Fr.] commerce or mutual exchange. Communication, applied to places or persons.

INTERCU'RRENCE, *s.* passage between.

INTERCU'RRENT, *a.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] running between.

To INTERDI'CT, *v. a.* [*interdico*, Lat.] to forbid, applied to laws or the command of a superior. In Canon Law, to forbid from enjoying communion with the church.

I'NTERDICT, *s.* an ecclesiastical censure, by which the church of Rome forbids the performance of divine service in a kingdom, province, town, &c. There was also an *interdict* of persons, who were deprived of the benefit of attending on divine service. Particular persons were also *interdicted* of fire and water, which signifies a banishment for some particular offence: by this censure no person was permitted to receive them, or allow them fire or water; and being thus wholly deprived of the two necessary elements of life, they were doubtless under a kind of civil death.

INTERDI'CTION, *s.* [*interdictio*, Lat.] a law or decree which forbids any thing.

INTERDI'CTORY, *a.* containing a prohibition or forbiddance.

To INTERE'SS, or INTERE'ST, *v. a.* [*intéresser*, Fr.] to concern; to affect; to give a share in; to gain the affections, or be very closely connected with a person's interest or welfare.

I'NTEREST, *s.* [*intérêt*, Fr.] concern, advantage, or influence over others; share or part in any undertaking; a regard to private or personal advantage or profit; a sum paid for the use of money; a surplus of advantage or profit.

To INTERFE'RE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.] to interpose, intermeddle, or become a sharer in; to clash or oppose. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin.

INTERFE'RENCE, *s.* an interposing; an intermeddling.

INTERFLU'ENT, *a.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] flowing between.

INTERFU'LGENT, *a.* shining between.

INTERFU'SED, *a.* [*interfusus*, Lat.] poured or scattered between.

INTERJA'CENCY, *s.* [from *interjacens*, Lat.] the act or state of lying between two objects.

INTERJA'CENT, *a.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] lying between.

INTERJE'CTION, *s.* [*interjectio*, Lat.] in Grammar, a part of speech or word, which expresses some sudden emotion of the mind; as, *oh! alas!*

I'NTERIM, *s.* [Lat.] the mean time; an interval; any time coming between two periods or actions expressed.

To INTERJO'IN, *v. a.* to join mutually; to intermarry.

INTE'RIOR, *a.* [Lat.] internal; inmost.

INTE'RIORLY, *ad.* internally.

INTERKNO'WLEDGE, *s.* mutual knowledge.

To INTERLA'CE, *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] to intermix; to weave, plait, or mix one thing within another.

INTERLA'PSE *s.* [*inter* and *lapsus*, Lat.] the flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLA'RD, *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.] in Cookery, to mix meat with bacon, or fat with lean. To interpose, or insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To INTERLE'AVE, *v. a.* to bind up with blank paper between each of the leaves.

To INTERLI'NE, *v. a.* to write between the lines of a book or manuscript.

INTERLI'NEAR, *a.* inserted between lines of something else.

INTERLINEA'TION, *s.* the act of writing any thing between the lines of a printed book or manuscript.

To INTERLI'NK, *v. a.* to connect chains one with another. Figuratively, to join together like the links of a chain, which mutually connect each other.

INTERLOCU'TION, *s.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.] dialogue, or the act of speaking by turns.

INTERLOCU'TOR, *s.* [*interlocutor*, Lat.] the person introduced as discoursing in a dialogue; one that talks with another.

INTERLOCU'TORY, *a.* consisting of a dialogue, or conversation carried on by two or more persons. In law,

an order that does not decide the cause, but only some matter incident thereto, which happens between the beginning and end of a cause; as when, in Chancery or Exchequer, the plaintiff obtains an order for injunction until the hearing of a cause; which order, not being final, is called *interlocutory*.

To INTERLO'PE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Belg.] to run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other. In Commerce, to intercept the trade of a company; to traffic without licence; to forestal.

INTERLO'PER, *s.* one who without licence intercepts the trade of a company that has an exclusive charter; one who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLU'CENT, *a.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] shining between.

I'NTERLUDE, *s.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] something played or performed between the acts of a tragedy or comedy; a farce.

INTERLU'ENCY, *s.* [from *interluo*, Lat.] the state of water which runs between any two places; the interposition of water.

INTERLU'NAR, or INTERLU'NARY, *a.* [from *inter* and *luna*, Lat.] belonging to the time when the moon is about to change, and become invisible.

INTERMA'RRIAGE, *s.* the act of marriage between two families.

To INTERMA'RRY, *v. n.* to marry persons out of one family with some of another.

To INTERME'DDLE, *v. n.* to concern one's self officiously with affairs that one has no business with.

INTERME'DDLER, *s.* one that officiously thrusts himself into business which he has no right or call to.

INTERME'DIAL, *a.* [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] intervening; lying between.

INTERME'DIATE, *a.* [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] intervening; interposed; placed in the middle between two extremes.

INTERME'DIATELY, *ad.* by way of intervention or interposition.

INTE'RMENT, *s.* [*enterrement*, Fr.] burial; the act of burial, or putting a corpse in the ground.

INTERMIGRA'TION, *s.* [*intermigratio*, Lat.] the act of two or more removing from one place to another, so that each of them occupies the place which the other quitted. Seldom used.

INTE'RMINABLE, *a.* [from *in* and *termino*, Lat.] admitting no boundary or limits. Used substantively for an infinite being.

INTE'RMINATE, *a.* [*interminatus*, Lat.] unbounded; unlimited.

INTERMINA'TION, *s.* [from *intermino*, Lat.] a threat or denouncing of punishment against crimes.

To INTERMI'NGLE, *v. a.* to mix; to mingle; to put some things among others.

INTERMI'SSION, *s.* [*intermissio*, Lat.] a pause, stop, or cessation for a time; the space between any two events; delay; a cessation of pain or sorrow.

INTERMI'SSIVE, *a.* affecting by fits, or with pauses between.

To INTERMI'T, *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] to forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. Neuterly, to grow mild between the fits or paroxysms, applied to fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT, *a.* [*intermittens*, Lat.] coming only by fits, or after some interval.

To INTERMI'X, *v. a.* to mingle, mix, or put some things between others.

INTERMI'XTURE, *s.* a mass formed by mixing several things.

INTERMU'NDANE, *a.* [from *inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] existing or situate between worlds, or the several bodies which compose the solar system.

INTERMU'RAL, *a.* [*inter* and *muralis*, Lat.] lying between walls.

INTE'RNAL, or INTE'RN, *a.* [*internus*, Lat.] within; in the mind; inward.

INTE'RNALLY, *ad.* inwardly; mentally; in the mind, spirit, or understanding.

INTERNE'CINE, *a.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERNE'CION, *s.* [*internecio*, Lat.] mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

INTERNU'NCIO, *s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] a messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION, *s.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] in Law, a summons, or call upon.

INTERPLE'ADER, *s.* a peculiar kind of bill in Chancery.

To INTE'RPOLATE, *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Lat.] to foist a thing into a place, by forgery, to which it does not belong.

INTERPOLA'TION, *s.* something added to the original, applied to manuscripts or books.

INTERPOLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person who inserts or foists forged passages into an original.

INTERPO'SAL, *s.* the act of intervening between persons; interposition; intervention.

To INTERPO'SE, *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat.] to thrust in between two persons, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to come between, or rescue from any danger.

INTERPO'SER, *s.* one that comes between others; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION, *s.* [*interpositio*, Lat.] the act of intervening in order to prevent or promote a design; mediation; intervention, or the state of being placed between two.

To INTE'RPRET, *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] to explain any difficulty in writing; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to expound.

INTE'RPRETABLE, *a.* capable of being translated, deciphered, or explained.

INTERPRETA'TION, *s.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.] the act of explaining the meaning of a foreigner in our own language; the sense given by a translator.

INTERPRETA'TIVE, *a.* collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETA'TIVELY, *ad.* as may be collected by way of explanation.

INTE'RPRETER, *s.* [*interpres*, Lat.] an explainer; a translator.

INTERPU'NCTION, *s.* [from *interpungo*, Lat.] the act of placing stops or points between words.

INTERRE'GNUM, *s.* [Lat.] the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince and the accession of another; but in hereditary governments, like that of Great Britain, there is no interregnum.

INTE'RREIGN, *s.* [*interregne*, Fr.] vacancy of the throne

To INTE'RROGATE, *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] to examine by asking questions; to ask questions. SYNON. To *interrogate*, implies authority; to *inquire*, curiosity; to *ask*, something more civil and respectful.

INTERROGA'TION, *s.* [*interrogatio*, Lat.] a question. In Grammar, a point used after a question, and is marked thus (?).

INTERRO'GATIVE, *a.* [*interrogatif*, Fr.] denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

INTERRO'GATIVE, *s.* in Grammar, a pronoun used in asking questions, as *who? what?*

INTERRO'GATIVELY, *ad.* in the form of a question.

INTERROGA'TOR, *s.* one who asks, or examines by asking questions.

INTERRO'GATORY, *s.* a question; an inquiry.

INTERRO'GATORY, *a.* containing or expressing a question.

To INTERRU'PT, *v. a.* [from *interruptus*, Lat.] to hinder the process, motion, or direction of any thing, by breaking in upon it. To hinder a person from finishing his sentence by speaking to him in the middle of it. To divide or separate by rupture.

INTERRU'PT, *a.* containing a chasm. "Seest thou what rage transports our adversary, whom no bounds, nor yet the main abyss, wide *interrupt*, can hold." *Milt.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY, *ad.* not without stoppages.

INTERRU'PTER, *s.* one who makes a person break off in the middle of his discourse by speaking to him.

INTERRU'PTION, *s.* [*interruptio*, Lat.] in its primary sense but seldom used: Breach, or separation between the parts by breaking; interposition. Figuratively, intervention; hinderance; or the act of stopping any thing in motion.

INTERSCA'PULAR, *a.* [from *inter* and *scapula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND, *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Lat.] to cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] to write between.

INTERSE'CANT, *a.* [*intersecans*, Lat.] dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT, *v. a.* [*intersco*, Lat.] to cut or cross; to divide each other mutually. Neuterly, to meet each other mutually.

INTERSE'CTION, *s.* [*intersectio*, Lat.] the point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSE'RT, *v. a.* [*intersero*, Lat.] to put in or introduce between other things.

INTERSE'RTION, *s.* a thing inserted between others.

To INTERSPE'RSE, *v. a.* [from *interspersus*, Lat.] to scatter among other things.

INTERSPE'RSION, *s.* the act of scattering among other things.

INTERSTE'LLAR, *a.* [from *inter* and *stella*, Lat.] intervening, or situated between the stars.

INTE'RSTICE, *s.* [*interstitium*, Lat.] the space between two things, or the time between two events.

INTERSTI'TIAL, *a.* containing interstices.

INTERTE'XTURE, *s.* [from *intertexo*, Lat.] the act of mingling or weaving one thing with another.

To INTERTWI'NE, or INTERTWI'ST, *v. a.* to unite or join by twisting one in another.

I'NTERVAL, *s.* [*intervallum*, Lat.] space or distance void of matter; time between two events; remission of a distemper.

INTERVE'INED, *part. a.* intersected as with veins.

To INTERVE'NE, *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat.] to come between.

INTERVE'NIENT, *a.* [*interveniens*, Lat.] coming between.

INTERVE'NTION, *s.* [*interventio*, Lat.] the state of acting between persons; the interposition of means; the state of being interposed.

To INTERVE'RT, *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.] to turn to another course; to turn to another use.

INTERVIE'W, (sometimes accented on the first syllable) *s.* [*entrevue*, Fr.] mutual sight, generally applied to some formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To INTERVO'LVE, *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] to roll between; to involve one within another.

To INTERWE'AVE, *v. a.* [preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, or *interwove*,] to mix one thing with another in weaving; to intermingle.

INTE'STABLE, *a.* [*intestabilis*, Lat.] in Law, not qualified to make a will.

INTE'STATE, *a.* [*intestatus*, Lat.] in Law, dying without a will.

INTE'STINAL *a.* [*intestinal*, Fr.] belonging to the guts.

INTE'STINE, *a.* [*intestinus*, Lat.] internal; inward; contained in the body. Applied to war, domestic, or war waged by citizens against their fellow-citizens.

INTE'STINE, *s.* [*intestinum*, Lat.] the gut or bowel. Seldom used in the singular number.

To INTHRA'L, *v. a.* to enslave; to bring under difficulties Seldom used.

INTHRA'LMENT, *s.* a state of slavery.

To INTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to place on a throne; to make a king of.

I'NTIMACY, *s.* a state of familiarity or friendship, wherein one person has always free access to another, and is favoured with his sentiments without reserve. SYNON. A slight knowledge of any one constitutes *acquaintance*. To be *familiar* requires an *acquaintance* of some standing. *Intimacy* supposes such an *acquaintance* as is supported by friendship.

I'NTIMATE, *a.* [*intimus*, Lat.] inmost; internal; inward. Near; close; not kept at a distance; familiar; conversing with, or united to, another, without reserve or restraint.

I'NTIMATE, *s.* [*intimus*, Lat.] a friend who has free access, and is entrusted with the thoughts of another without reserve.

To I'NTIMATE, *v. a.* [*intimo*, Lat.] to hint; to point indirectly and obscurely.

I'NTIMATELY, *ad.* closely; or without any intermixture of parts; with confidence. Void of reserve, applied to friendship. Nearly, internally, or inseparably.

INTIMA'TION, *s.* [*intimation*, Fr.] a hint; an obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTI'MIDATE, *v. a.* [*intimido*, Lat.] to affect with fear; to deprive of encouragement.

INTI'RE, *a.* [*entier*, Fr. better written with an *e* at the beginning, as Johnson observes. See ENTIRE, and all its derivatives] whole; unbroken or undiminished; without any adulteration.

I'NTO, *prep.* entrance; penetration beyond the surface, or motion beyond the outward parts.

INTO'LERABLE, *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat.] not to be borne or endured.

INTO'LERABLENESS, *s.* the quality of a thing which is not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY, *ad.* to a degree too great for our strength or patience to endure.

INTO'LERANT, *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] not enduring, or not able to endure.

To INTO'MB, *v. a.* to bury; to inclose in a monument.

To INTO'NATE, *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] to thunder.

INTONA'TION, *s.* [*intonation*, Fr.] the act of thundering. In Music, the act of sounding the notes in the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. Intonation may be either true or false, too high or too low, too sharp or too flat; and then this word intonation, with an epithet, must be understood concerning the manner of performing the notes.

To INTO'NE, *v. n.* [*intonner*, Fr.] to make a slow protracted noise.

To INTO'RT, *v. a.* [from *intortus*, Lat.] to twist, wreathe, or wring.

To INTO'XICATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] to make drunk with strong liquors. Figuratively, to inebriate with vice or flattery.

INTOXICA'TION, *s.* the act or state of making or being drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE, *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.] obstinate, or not to be governed; furious.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, *s.* obstinacy not to be subject to rule; furiousness not to be tamed.

INTRA'CTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be governed or tamed.

INTRANQUI'LLITY, *s.* a state of restlessness.

INTRA'NSITIVE, *a.* in Grammar, a verb which signifies an action not conceived as having an effect upon an object; as, *curro*, I run.

INTRANSMU'TABLE, *a.* unchangeable to any other substance or metal.

To INTRE'ASURE, *v. a.* to lay up as in a treasury.

To INTRE'NCH, *v. a.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] to invade or encroach upon what belongs to another. To mark with hollows like trenches. In War, to fortify with a ditch or trench.

INTRE'NCHANT, *a.* not to be separated by cutting, but immediately closing again.

INTRE'NCHMENT, *s.* a trench or work, which defends a post from the attacks of an enemy.

INTRE'PID, *a.* [*intrepidus*, Lat.] not affected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTREPI'DITY, *s.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] a disposition of mind unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger. SYNON. *Resolution* either banishes fear or surmounts it, and is staunch on all occasions. *Courage* is impatient to attack, undertakes boldly, and is not lessened by difficulty. *Valour* acts with vigour, gives no way to resistance, but pursues an enterprise in spite of opposition. *Bravery* knows no fear; it runs nobly into danger, and prefers honour to life itself. *Intrepidity* encounters the greatest pain with the utmost coolness, and dares even present death.

INTRE'PIDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTRICACY, *s.* a state of a thing much entangled; perplexity arising from a complication of facts.

INTRICATE, *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] entangled; perplexed; obscure or difficult.

INTRICATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to perplex.

INTRICATENESS, *s.* the quality of being so perplexed and complicated as not to be easily explained.

INTRI'GUE, in-treeg, *s.* [*intrigue*, Fr.] a plot or amour carried on with great artifice by lovers. In Poetry, the plot of a fable, or an artful complication of circumstances which embarrass the personages, and keeps the minds of the audience in suspense, and unable to determine the event of the play.

To INTRI'GUE, in-treeg, *v. n.* to form plots; to carry on an amour by stratagems and artifices.

INTRI'GUER, in-treeg-er, *s.* one who forms plots, carries on private amours with women, or busies himself in secret transactions.

INTRI'GUINGLY, in-treeg-ing-ly, *ad.* with artifice or secret plotting.

INTRI'NSIC, *a.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.] inward; real; true; in its own nature.

INTRI'NSICAL, (Johnson thinks this word and its derivatives should be spelt *intrinsecal, intrinsecally*, agreeable to its etymology *intrinsecus*, Lat.) *a.* internal; solid; real.

INTRI'NSICALLY, *ad.* internally; really; in its own nature.

INTRI'NSICATE, *a.* perplexed; entangled.

To INTRODU'CE, *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat.] to conduct; to give entrance to; to usher into a place, or to a person; to bring any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODU'CER, *s.* one who conducts or ushers into a place, or to a person; one who brings any thing into use, practice, or notice.

INTRODU'CTION, *s.* [*introductio*, Lat.] the act of ushering or conducting into a place, or to a person; the state of being ushered; the act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice; a discourse prefixed to a book, containing something necessary to give a true idea of the manner in which the subject is treated of, &c.

INTRODU'CTIVE, *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.] serving as a preparative, or means to something else.

INTRODU'CTORY, *a.* previous; in order to prepare, or serving as a means to something further.

INTROGRE'SSION, *s.* [*introgressio*, Lat.] entrance; the act of entering or going in.

INTROI'T, *s.* [*introitus*, Lat.] in the Romish church, the beginning of the mass or public devotions.

INTROMI'SSION, *s.* [*intromissio*, Lat.] the act of sending; the act of giving entrance or admission.

To INTROMI'T, *v. n.* [*intromitto*, Lat.] to send, let, or admit in; to allow to enter.

To INTROSPE'CT, *v. a.* [from *introspectus*, Lat.] to look into, or take a view of, the inside.

INTROSPE'CTION, *s.* a view of the inside. An internal view of its power or state, applied to the mind.

INTROVE'NIENT, *a.* [*intro* and *venicus*, Lat.] entering or coming in.

To INTRU'DE, *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Lat.] to come in without invitation or permission; to thrust one's self rudely into company or business; to undertake a thing without being permitted, called to it, or qualified for it.

INTRU'DER, *s.* one who forces himself into company or affairs without permission, qualification, or being welcome.

INTRU'SION, *s.* [*intrusio*, Lat.] the act of forcing any person or thing into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or state; entrance without invitation or welcome.

To INTRU'ST, *v. a.* to treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or any thing of value.

INTUITION, *s.* [*intuitus*, Lat.] the sight of any thing; a conception, applied generally to the act of the mind, whereby it has an immediate knowledge of any thing, without any deductions of reason.

INTUITIVE, *a.* [*intuitivus*, Lat.] seen by the mind immediately, without the deductions of reason. Seeing, or actual sight, opposed to belief. Having the power of discovering truths immediately, without reasoning.

INTUITIVELY, *ad.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] by a glance or immediate application of the mind. "God sees all things *intuitively*." *Baker.*

INTUME'SCENCE, or INTUME'SCENCY, *s.* [from *intumesco*, Lat.] a swelling; a tumor; the act or state of swelling or raising above its usual height.

INTURGE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *in* and *turgesco*, Lat.] swelling; the act or state of swelling.

To INTWI'NE, *v. a.* to twist or wreathe together like twine; to twist round.

To INVA'DE, *v. a.* [*invado*, Lat.] to enter into a country in a warlike manner; to attack; to assail or assault; to seize on like an enemy. "To *invade* another's right."

INVA'DER, *s.* one who enters into the possessions or dominions of another, and attacks them as an enemy; one who assails or attacks; one who encroaches or intrudes.

INVALE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *invalesco*, Lat.] want of health.

INVA'LID, *a.* [*invalidus*, Lat.] weak, applied to bodily strength. Of no force or cogency, applied to argument. Used substantively for soldiers that are worn out with age, or by the casualties of war rendered unfit for further service in the field. In this sense it is pronounced like the French *invaleéd*.

To INVA'LIDATE, *v. a.* to weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

I'NVALIDE, *s.* [*invalide*, Fr.] one disabled by sickness or hurts.

INVALI'DITY, *s.* [*invalidité*, Fr.] want of force or cogency, applied generally to arguments.

INVA'LUABLE, *a.* of so great a value as to be above conception or estimation.

INVA'RIABLE, *a.* [*invariable*, Fr.] not changing; without varying.

INVA'RIABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being always the same; constant, or without change.

INVA'RIABLY, *ad.* without changing; unchangeably; constantly.

INVA'SION, *s.* [*invasio*, Lat.] the entrance or attack of an enemy on the possessions or dominions of another; an encroachment, or unlawful attack on the rights of another.

INVA'SIVE, *a.* entering like an enemy on the bounds of another; encroaching on the rights of another.

INVE'CTIVE, *s.* [from *inveho*, Lat.] a reproachful, censorious, or scandalous expression, whether in writing or in speech.

INVE'CTIVE, *a.* containing a censure, scandal, satire, or reproachful expressions.

INVE'CTIVELY, *ad.* in a satirical, abusive, or scandalous manner.

To INVE'IGH, *v. a.* [*inveho*, Lat.] to utter censure or reproach; to speak bitterly against.

INVE'IGHER, *s.* a vehement railer.

To INVE'IGLE, *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.] to persuade, allure, or seduce to something bad or hurtful.

INVEI'GLER, *s.* a seducer, deceiver, or allurer to ill.

To INVE'LOPE, *v. a.* See ENVELOPE.

To INVE'NT, *v. n.* [*inventer*, Fr.] to discover, find out, or produce something unknown or not made before; to forge, or contrive contrary to truth; to feign, or create by the fertility of the imagination. SYNON. We *invent* new things by the force of imagination. We *find out* things that are hidden or unknown, by examination or study. The one denotes the fruitfulness, the other the penetration of the mind.

INVE'NTER, *s.* [*inventeur*, Fr.] one who discovers or produces something new or not known before; a person who forges or asserts a falsehood.

INVE'NTION, *s.* [*inventio*, Lat.] the act of finding or producing something new; the discovery of something hidden; the subtlety of the mind, or that exertion of the imagination, whereby we create things that either have no existence in nature, or are entirely new or unknown; a discovery; the thing invented; a forgery or fiction.

INVE'NTIVE, *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

INVE'NTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a finder-out or maker of something new; a framer or contriver of something ill.

INVENTO'RIALLY, *ad.* in the manner of an inventory.

INVE'NTORY, [sometimes accented on the first syllable] *s.* [*inventorium*, Lat.] an account or catalogue of moveables; a list or catalogue of goods.

INVE'NTRESS, *s.* [*inventrice*, Fr.] a female who finds out or produces any thing new.

INVERA'RY, a town in Argyleshire, containing upwards of 2133 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of linen and woollen, as also considerable works for smelting iron by means of charcoal. One ship belonging to the town is engaged in foreign trade, and about half a dozen are employed in imports of meal, coals, merchants' goods, &c. exporting wool, timber, and oak bark. It is seated on the N. W. side of Loch Fyne, near which is a castle, the seat of the duke of Argyle, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

INVERNE'SS, a populous flourishing town of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the Frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good trade. Several large buildings have been erected on the N. side of the town, in which a considerable manufactory of ropes and canvass is carried on. It is a royal burgh, holding its first charter from Malcolm Canmore. Over the river Ness is a handsome bridge of seven arches. The salmon fishery on this river is very considerable, and is let to some fishmongers of London. A little to the W. of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort, called Craig Phadrick; the stones composing its walls appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 miles N. E. of Fort William, and 145 N. N. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 30. N. lon. 4. 5. W Inhabitants, 14,324.

INVERNE'SS, the most extensive county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Ross-shire; on the E. by the counties of Nairne, Murray, Aberdeen, and Perth; and on the S. by those of Perth and Argyle. Its extent from N. to S. is about 45 miles; and from E. to W. 75. The northern part is very mountainous and barren. The woody mountains are the haunts of stags and roes. The capercailzie is also seen sometimes among the lofty pines; the heath is possessed by wild fowl; and the lofty summits by ptarmigans and Alpine hares. This county has several considerable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which have been united by a canal, that now forms a communication between the two seas. The great lakes in this county are seldom or never known to freeze; much less are the arms of the sea, even in the most northern parts of Scotland, subject to be frozen in the hardest seasons; while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany, are covered with ice. The southern part of the shire is also very mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limestone, iron ore, and some traces of different minerals, have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal river is the Spey; but there are many others of inferior note, as the Ness, Fyers, Glass, Lochy, &c. The people in the high parts of the country, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic or Erse, but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety. Inhabitants, in 1831, males 44,510, females 50,287. It returns one member.

INVE'RSE, *a.* [*inversus*, Lat.] inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct. It is so called in Proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third, as the second is greater than the first.

INVE'RSION, *s.* [*inversio*, Lat.] change of order or time, so that the first is last, or last is first. In Grammar, a figure whereby the words are not placed in the natural and grammatical order.

To INVE'RT, *v. a.* [*inverto*, Lat.] to change the natural order of things or words; to turn upside down, or place in a method or order contrary to that which was before; to place the first last.

INVE'RTEDLY, *ad.* in an unnatural order; in such a manner that the first is placed last, or the last first.

To INVE'ST, *v. a.* [from *investio*, Lat.] to clothe or dress: when followed by two nouns, it hath *with* or *in* before the thing. To place in possession of a rank or office. To adorn; to grace. To inclose or surround a place, so as to intercept all succours, applied to sieges.

INVE'STIENT, *a.* [*investiens*, Lat.] covering, clothing.

INVE'STIGABLE, *a.* to be searched out or traced by the mind.

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*investigo*, Lat.] to search out; to trace or find out by reason.

INVESTIGA'TION, *s.* [*investigatio*, Lat.] the act of the mind, by which unknown truths are traced out and discovered; an accurate examination.

INVE'STITURE, *s.* [*investiture*, Fr.] the act and ceremony of conferring a right or possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

INVE'STMENT, *s.* dress; clothes; habit.

INVE'TERACY, *s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] long continuance of any thing bad. Figuratively, obstinacy confirmed by time. In Physic, long continuance of any disease.

INVE'TERATE, *a.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.] old; long established; grown obstinate by long continuance.

To INVE'TERATE, *v. a.* [*invetero*, Lat.] to harden or make obstinate by long practice or continuance.

INVE'TERATENESS, or INVETERA'TION, *s.* the act of hardening or confirming by long practice or continuance.

INVI'DIOUS, *a.* [*invidiosus*, Lat.] envious; malignant. Figuratively, likely to promote or incur hatred.

INVI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in an envious and malignant manner; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE, *v. a.* to make strong; to inspire with vigour, life, and spirit.

INVIGORA'TION, *s.* the act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

INVI'NCIBLE, *a.* [*invincibilis*, Lat.] not to be conquered or subdued; not to be informed or removed by instruction.

INVI'NCIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being conquerable.

INVI'NCIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be conquered or surmounted.

INVI'OLABLE, *a.* [*inviolabilis*, Lat.] not to be profaned, applied to things sacred. Not to be injured. Not to be broken, applied to laws or secrets. Not to be hurt.

INVI'OLABLY, *ad.* without breach or failure.

INVI'OLATE, *a.* [*inviolatus*, Lat.] unhurt, or without suffering from violence. Unprofaned, applied to holy things. Unbroken, applied to laws or obligations.

I'NVIOUS, *a.* [*invius*, Lat.] not passable; not common or trodden.

To INVI'SCATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *viscus*, Lat.] to lime; to daub with any glutinous or sticking substance.

INVISIBI'LITY, (the *s* is pronounced like *z* in this and the two following words) *s.* [*invisibilité*, Fr.] the state of not being seen, or not being perceptible.

INVI'SIBLE, *a.* [*invisibilis*, Lat.] not to be seen.

INVI'SIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be seen.

INVITA'TION, *s.* [*invitatio*, Lat.] the act of calling or summoning; the act of desiring a person's company.

To INVI'TE, *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat.] to bid or request a person to come to one's house, or make one of a party; to allure.

INVI'TINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as allures.

To INU'MBRATE, *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] to shade; to cover with shades.

INU'NCTION, *s.* [from *inunctus*, Lat.] the act of smearing or anointing with any fat or oily substance.

INUNDA'TION, *s.* [*inundatio*, Lat.] the act of flowing; a flood. Figuratively, a confluence or multitude of any kind. *Cowley* observes, that *inundation* implies less than *deluge*.

To I'NVOCATE, *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] to call upon in prayer; to address for assistance.

INVOCA'TION, *s.* [*invocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling upon in prayer; the form used for addressing any being for assistance.

I'NVOICE, *s.* [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, of *envoyer*, Fr. to send] a catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles shipped on board, and consigned to some person in a foreign country.

To INVO'KE, *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] to call upon, address, or pray to any superior being for aid.

To INVO'LVE, *v. a.* [*involvo*, Lat.] to inwrap, or cover with any thing which surrounds; to entwist or join; to take in or comprise; to catch, or subject to; to entangle or perplex; to complicate, or make intricate; to blend or mingle together confusedly. SYNON. Persons are *involved* in actions or affairs when they are far immersed in them. Affairs or actions are *complicated* with each other by their mixture and mutual dependence.

INVO'LUNTARILY, *ad.* not by choice; against one's will, necessarily.

INVO'LUNTARY, *a.* [*involuntaire*, Fr.] not having the power of choice; necessitated; not chosen or done willingly.

INVOLU'TION, *s.* [*involutio*, Lat.] the act of wrapping in a thing. Figuratively, the state of being mixed, complicated, or intricate; that which is wrapped round any thing. In Algebra, the raising any thing from its root to any height or power assigned.

To INU'RE, *v. a.* [*in* and *uro*, Lat.] to habituate; to accustom; to make ready, willing, and able, by practice and custom, it generally implies hardship, or labour.

INU'REMENT, *s.* practice; habit acquired by long practice; use.

To INU'RN, *v. a.* to put into an urn; to bury; to put into a tomb.

INU'STION, *s.* [*inustio*, Lat.] the act of burning, or of burning in.

INU'TILE, *a.* [*inutilis*, Lat.] useless; unprofitable.

INUTI'LITY, *s.* [*inutilitas*, Lat.] want of use or profit.

INVU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerabilis*, Lat.] not to be wounded or hurt.

To INW'ALL, *v. a.* to inclose or fortify with a wall.

I'NWARD, *a.* placed at a distance from the surface, or outward part.

I'NWARD, *s.* any thing within; generally applied to the bowels, and used always in the plural number.

I'NWARDLY, *ad.* internally; in the mind or heart; privately; in a concave form, applied to a body bent, and opposed to any convexity or protuberance outwardly.

I'NWARDNESS, *s.* intimacy; familiarity.

To INWEAVE, *v. a.* [pret. *inwove*, or *inweaved*, part.

pass, *inwove*, or *inwoven*] to mix any thing in weaving; to entwine or mingle. "*Inwoven* shade." *Par. Lost.*

To INWRA'P, (the *w* is mute) *v. a.* to wrap or cover by holding a thing over. Figuratively, to perplex, or puzzle with difficulty; to ravish, or transport.

INWRO'UGHT, *a.* adorned with work; wrought into the substance of a thing.

To INWREA'TH, *v. a.* to surround as with a wreath.

JOA'NNA, or *Hinzuan*, one of the Comora Islands, between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa, has been governed, for the last two centuries, by a colony of Arabs. The face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing; lofty mountains clothed to their summits, deep and rugged valleys adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the diversified landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the cocoa-nut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and overspreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. Lat. 12. 14. S. lon. 44. 48. E.

JOB, a canonical book of the Old Testament, inculcating the practice and virtue of patience and resignation.

JOB, *s.* [of uncertain etymology] a small, trifling, or casual piece of work; a low, mean, mercenary, and lucrative employment; a sudden stab with a sharp pointed instrument.

To JOB, *v. a.* to strike suddenly with a sharp-pointed instrument; to perform small pieces of work. Neuterly, to deal in the funds, or in buying and selling stocks for others.

JO'BBER, *s.* one who buys and sells stocks for others; one who does chance-work.

JO'BBERNOWL, *s.* [from *jobbe*, Flem. and *knol*, Sax.] a loggerhead or blockhead.

JO'CKEY, *s.* a person who rides a horse at a race; one who deals in horses. Figuratively, a cheat or bite.

To JO'CKEY, *v. a.* to justle in riding. Figuratively, to cheat, or trick.

JOCO'SE, *a.* [*jocosus*, Lat.] merry; given to jest.

JOCO'SELY, *ad.* in a merry, waggish, or jesting manner.

JOCO'SENESS, or JOCO'SITY, *s.* the quality of being disposed to merriment or jesting. *Jocoseness* is most used.

JO'CULAR, *a.* [*jocularis*, Lat.] used in jest, jesting.

JOCULA'RITY. *s.* a disposition to jesting; merriment.

JOCU'ND, *a.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] merry; gay; lively; full of mirth.

JOCU'NDLY, *ad.* in a merry manner.

To JOG, *v. a.* [*schocken*, Belg.] to push or shake by a sudden push; to give notice, or excite a person's attention by a push. Neuterly, to move on by jolts like those felt in trotting.

JOG, *s.* a push or slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

JO'GGER, *s.* one who pushes another lightly; one who moves dully and heavily.

To JO'GGLE, *v. n.* to shake, or to make a thing shake.

JOHN, succeeded Richard I. his brother, in the throne of England, April 6, 1199. He was in France when his brother died; where having been crowned duke of Normandy, he returned to England, May 25, and was crowned the 28th, being then 32 years of age. His marriage with Isabella of Anjou before, who had been betrothed to Hugh earl or March, ruined his affairs in France. His passion for her was so great, that, to make her his wife, he divorced Avisa of Gloucester, under pretence of consanguinity; and without scruple broke through the engagement between Isabella and the earl of March. King John had an interview with the king of Scotland at Lincoln, and received his homage. Whilst they were there, the body of Hugh bishop of Lincoln, reputed a saint, being brought from London to be interred, they both went out to meet it, and taking the coffin on their shoulders, bore it for some time. But notwithstanding this and other marks of respect shewn to the clergy, king John's nomination of a person to the vacant see of Lincoln was rejected with the utmost contempt by the canons of that church; which was owing to Innocent III. the then Pope, resolving by all methods to prevent princes from having any thing to do with the election of bishops and abbots. The king's ill conduct at home and abroad caused great discontent among his subjects. He usurped such an absolute power, as made them apprehensive that their liberties were in danger. This alarmed the nobility, and put them upon forming schemes to oppose his arbitrary proceedings. The Poictevins having revolted, the king summoned the barons to attend him at Portsmouth, in order to pass over with him into France; but the barons, who assembled at Leicester, refused to go over with him, unless he would first restore them to their privileges, as he had promised before his coronation. The king, instead of giving them any satisfaction, began to take violent measures against them; and they, not being sufficiently prepared for their defence, at last submitted; and came to the king at Portsmouth; but when they were come, he dispensed with their attendance, upon their paying him two marks of silver for every knight's fee. King John went over to Normandy, having sent the earl of Pembroke thither with some troops before him; and what by the arms of Philip king of France, his policy and intrigues, and what by the unaccountable negligence and inactivity of John, the whole province of Normandy was reunited to the crown of France, in the year 1204, after it had been severed from it 320 years, during the government of twelve dukes, of which king John was the last; and nothing was left to John but the duchy of Guienne. But what seemed to render John completely hateful to his subjects, was the murder of his nephew Arthur, who, by an indiscreet ardour in his military enterprises, had fallen into the hands of his uncle, and was shut up in the castle of Rouen. It was at midnight when John came in a boat to the place, and ordered the young prince to be brought before him. Long confinement, solitude, and the continuance of bad fortune, had now broken this generous youth's spirit; and perceiving that his death was meditated, he threw himself in the most imploring manner upon his knees before his uncle, and begged for mercy. John was too much hardened in the school of tyranny to feel any pity for his wretched suppliant. His youth, his affinity, his merits, were all disregarded, or were even obnoxious in a rival. The barbarous tyrant, making no reply, stabbed him with his own hands; and fastening a stone to the dead body, threw it into the Seine. This inhuman action thus rid John of an hated rival; but, happily for the instruction of after princes, it opened the way to his future ruin. Having in this manner shewn himself the enemy of mankind, in the prosperity of his reign, the whole world seemed to turn their back upon him in his distress. About this time died queen Eleanor, widow of Henry II. and mother of John. Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, dying in 1205, John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, was, by the king's recommendation, chosen by the whole fraternity; whom Pope Innocent III. refused to confirm, and ordered them to chuse cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman then at Rome, threatening them with excommunication unless they complied, which at last they did with great reluctance; and the pope immediately confirmed the election, and consecrated Langton with his own hands. John

imagining this to have been the act of the whole body, expelled all the monks of St. Austin from their monastery, and banished them out of the kingdom. He wrote a sharp letter to the pope, unbraiding him with his unjust proceedings, and threatened to break off all intercourse with Rome, unless he revoked what he had done. But Innocent, bent upon carrying his point, laid the whole kingdom under an interdict; the effect of which was, that divine service ceased in all the churches, and the sacraments ceased to be administered, except to infants and dying persons; the church-yards shut up, and the dead buried without any priest daring to assist at the funerals. King John, to be even with the pope, confiscated the estates of all the ecclesiastics who obeyed the interdict; he also ordered all the concubines of the priests, of which there were many, to be shut up in prison, and would not let them out without their paying large fines. And as there were some priests, who, in spite of the interdict, administered the sacraments, the king took them under his protection, and ordered the magistrates to hang on the spot all that should molest them; which, as soon as the pope was informed of, he excommunicated all such as disobeyed the interdict, or complied with the king's orders. Though John remained still inflexible, he was not without his fears, as the people generally took part with the pope; and therefore, for his better security, he raised an army under pretence of making war upon Scotland, and caused all his vassals to renew their homage to him. The pope, finding that the interdict, which had been in force above a year, had not produced the effect he designed, proceeded to excommunicate the king, though the sentence was not published till some time after. In the mean time John led his army into Ireland, against the king of Connaught, who had raised some disturbances there. At Dublin he received the homage of above thirty petty princes; after which, having taken the king of Connaught prisoner, an end was put to this commotion, and the whole island remained in obedience to the king, who, before his departure, caused the laws and customs of England to be established in Ireland. The pope absolved John's subjects from their allegiance, solemnly deposed him, and empowered the king of France to put the sentence into execution, promising him remission for all his sins, together with the crown of England, as soon as he should have dethroned the tyrant. Accordingly, Philip made great preparations to invade England. In this crisis, Pandulph came over with the character of legate to England; and so wrought upon the king's fears, that he resigned the kingdom of England and lordship of Ireland to the pope, and acknowledged himself a vassal of the holy see. Philip, notwithstanding the pope's prohibition, still continued his preparations for invading England, which the earl of Flanders opposing, he sent his fleet to his coast; whereupon John sent a fleet under the earl of Salisbury, which totally destroyed the French fleet; and this put a stop to Philip's designs against England. And now the discontents of the barons having risen to a great height, and cardinal Langton siding with them, he shewed them the charter of king Henry I. advising them to make it the ground of their demands. Hereupon they entered into a confederacy to stand by one another, till their grievances were redressed, and their ancient privileges were confirmed. Upon the king's return from France, the barons, having prepared themselves for war, in case the king should refuse to comply with their demands in a peaceable way, came in a body to the king about Christmas, and insisted on the restitution of the laws of St. Edward. The king was afraid to give them a flat denial, but told them they should have an answer at Easter; at which time, in the year 1215, the great men, with above 2000 knights, well mounted and armed, besides other horse and foot, met at Stamford, and advanced to meet the king at Oxford; who, being afraid to trust himself with them in conference, dispatched the earl of Pembroke to know their demands. They immediately sent back a long writing, containing the laws and customs of the kingdom in the time of the Saxons; and declared if the king would not confirm them, they would compel him to it by seizing his castles. John having read over the articles, fell into a violent passion, and swore he would never comply with them; upon which the barons chose a general knight, Fitzwalter, giving him the title of Marshal of the Army of God, and of the holy Church; and marching to London, were received by the citizens, and besieged the king in the Tower. The king sent the earl of Pembroke to let them know he would comply with their demands. Accordingly both parties meeting on a day appointed, in a meadow called Runnymede, between Staines and Windsor, the king, seemingly with a good will, though compelled to it by force, signed two charters, containing all that the barons desired; the one called the Charter of Liberties, or the Great Charter, (Magna Charter,) and the other the Charter of Forests. They were not only signed by the king, but by all the lords spiritual and temporal, sealed with the great seal, and confirmed by the king's solemn oath. But the king soon repented of what he had done, and sent over his confidants into Germany, France, and Flanders, to enlist men, promising them the confiscated estates of his rebellious barons, as he called them. He also wrote to the pope, who zealously espoused his cause, excommunicated the barons, annulled the charters, and absolved the king from the oath he had taken to observe them. However, the barons made light of the pope's thunderings, and seized upon Rochester, where was a vast quantity of provisions which the king had laid up. But the foreign army being arrived, who were very numerous, all soldiers of fortune, John retook Rochester; and then dividing his army into two bodies, the earl of Salisbury with one ravaged the southern counties, whilst the king with the other did the same by the northern. The barons, finding themselves not strong enough to keep the field, shut themselves up in London. In this distress they had recourse to a dangerous expedient; which was, to invite over Lewis, son to the king of France, promising to place the crown on his head, if he would come with a force sufficient to rescue them from the tyranny of John. Philip sent over his son with a numerous army, notwithstanding the pope's prohibition, and his threatening prince Lewis with excommunication the moment he set foot on English ground. That prince landed March 21, 1216, and soon made himself master of the whole county of Kent, except Dover castle. He then marched to London, where the barons and citizens took the oaths of allegiance to him. From this time he acted as sovereign. In the mean time John was in perpetual motion, marching from place to place, by all means avoiding coming to battle. His grief at length threw him into a fever, of which he died at Newark, October 18, 1216, in the 51st year of his age, and 18th of his reign, and was buried in the cathedral of Worcester. John was in his person taller than the middle size, of a good shape and agreeable countenance. With respect to his disposition, we find him slothful, shallow, proud, imperious, sudden, rash, cruel, vindictive, perfidious, cowardly, libidinous, and inconstant; abject in adversity, and overbearing in success; contemned and hated by his subjects, over whom he tyrannized to the utmost of his power; abhorred by the clergy, whom he oppressed with exactions; and despised by all the neighbouring princes of Europe. Nevertheless it must be owned that his reign is not altogether barren of laudable transac-

tions. He regulated the form of the civil government in the city of London, and several other places in the kingdom; he was the first who coined sterling money, introduced the laws of England into Ireland, and granted to the Cinque-ports those privileges of which they are still possessed.

JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of the noted house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and so called from a family of the name of Groat, who formerly resided here, and to whom the village and ferry, from this place to the Orkneys, belonged. This place has often been visited by travellers. It is situated one mile west of Duncansbay or Dungisbay Head.

JOHN, SAINT, (the Evangelist) was by birth a Galilean, by trade a fisherman, as was his father Zebedee, and his brother St. James, and from this occupation they were both called to be disciples and apostles of our blessed Saviour. He is called the disciple whom Jesus in a particular manner loved. He wrote the Gospel which goes by his name, in which the divinity and godhead of our Saviour is clearly asserted, against the Gnostics, who began even in that early age to deny it. He wrote also three epistles; the first catholic or general, the other two addressed to different persons, which have always been very highly esteemed in all ages of the church. He is also, by almost all the ancients, acknowledged to be the author of the book of the Revelation, which he wrote while under banishment in the isle of Patmos; whither he was sent by the tyrant Domitian, who, as Tertullian writes, had before this commanded him, for his strict adherence to the Christian faith, to be thrown into a caldron of burning or boiling oil; but from this danger he was miraculously delivered, and lived to return, under the emperor Nerva, to Ephesus, where he died at the age of an hundred years, and was there buried.

JOHNA'PPLE, *s.* a good sharp juicy apple.

To JOIN, *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.] to add one thing to another; to couple or combine; to unite in concord; to unite; to touch, or be contiguous; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to associate; to act in concert with. Neuterly, to grow to; to adhere; to close; to clash; to become confederate.

JOI'NER, *s.* one who makes utensils by joining different portions of wood together.

JOI'NERY, *s.* an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fixed and joined together that they seem one entire piece.

JOINT, *s.* [*jointure*, Fr.] the articulation of the limbs, or union of moveable bones in animal bodies; an hinge, or an union of different substances which are let into each other, so as to be capable of moving without breaking or separating; a limb of an animal separated by a butcher from the rest of a carcase; a knot in wood. *Out* of joint, is applied to a bone that is luxated or slipped from the socket in which it is used to move; and also to imply disorder, confusion, or disturbance, &c.

JOINT, *a.* shared among many. "*Joint* property." *Locke.* United or partaking in the same possession; hence *joint heir.* Combined or acting in concert.

To JOINT, *v. a.* to unite in a confederacy. To form many parts into one. To form in articulations, or in such a manner as to move without breaking or separating. To cut or divide a carcase at the joints.

JOI'NTED, *a.* having joints; full of joints or knots.

JOI'NTER, *s.* in Carpentry, a sort of plane.

JOI'NTLY, *ad.* together, opposed to *separately.* In a state of union or combination, applied to the actions of different persons or things.

JOI'NTRESS, *s.* [from *jointure*] a woman who holds any thing in jointure.

JOI'NTSTOOL, *s.* a stool made by joints, or in such a manner that the legs, sides, and top, join each other.

JOI'NTURE, *s.* [*jointure*, Fr.] in Law, an estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after the death of her husband.

JOIST, *s.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a piece of timber, framed into the girders, on which the boards of floors are laid.

To JOIST, *v. a.* to fit in the smaller beams on which the boards of a floor are laid.

JOKE, *s.* [*jocus*, Lat.] a jest or witty expression that causes a smile, or raises a laugh.

To JOKE, *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] to jest, or to endeavour merrily to divert by words or actions; to tell a pleasing fiction.

JO'KER, *s.* a jester; a merry fellow.

JOLE, *s.* [*gueule*, Fr.] the face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase of *cheek by jole.* The head of a fish.

To JOLL, *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head] to beat the head against any thing.

JO'LLILY, *ad.* [from *jolly*] in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JO'LLINESS, or JO'LLITY, *s.* [from *jolly*] gaiety; elevation of spirit; merriment; noisy mirth.

JO'LLY, *a.* [*jovialis*, Lat.] gay; merry; cheerful; full of mirth and spirits. Figuratively, plump, like a person in full health.

To JOLT, *v. a.* [etymology unknown] to shake, or shock, as a carriage in a rough road.

JOLT, *s.* a shock given by a carriage travelling in a rough road; violent agitation.

JO'LTHEAD, *s.* a great head; a blockhead.

JO'NAH, the son of Amittai, the fifth of the smaller prophets, was a Galilean, and a native of Gath-hepher.

IO'NIC O'RDER, *s.* the third of the five orders of Architecture, being a kind of mean between the robust and delicate orders.

JO'NKIOPING, or *Jorterkoping*, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the superior court of justice for Gothland. The houses are chiefly of wood covered with turf; for, excepting the largest towns and country seats, few of the buildings in Sweden are roofed with tiles. They are principally covered with turf or moss; no thatching being used, as both too dear, and too dangerous in case of fire. In order to keep out the rain, large layers of birch bark are spread over the timber work of the roof, and covered with turf or moss. The town, which contains about 3000 inhabitants, and has a manufacture of arms, is seated on the S. side of the Lake Wetter, 50 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lat. 57. 48. N. lon. 14. 7. E.

JONQUI'LLE, jon-kwil, *s.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] in Botany, a yellow flower; a species of daffodil.

JO'RDEN, *s.* [*gor* and *den*, Sax.] a chamber-pot or close-stool pan.

To JO'STLE, *v. a.* [*jouster*, Fr.] to rush or run against a person.

JO'SHUA, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the history of the wars and transactions of the person whose name it bears. The whole comprehends a term of seventeen, or, according to others, of twenty-seven years.

JOT, *s.* [from the Greek letter *iota*] a point; a tittle; the least quantity that can be assigned.

JO'VIAL, *a.* [*jovialis*, Lat.] in Astrology, under the influence of Jupiter. Gay; airy; elated with mirth.

JO'VIALLY, *ad.* in a merry, airy, or gay manner.

JO'VIALNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being merry.

JO'UISANCE, *s.* [*rejouissance*, Fr.] jollity; merriment; festivity.

JO'URNAL, *s.* [*journal*, Fr.] a diary; an account of a

person's daily transactions; any newspaper published daily or weekly, and containing the news of every day. In Navigation, a book wherein is kept an account of the ship's way at sea, the changes of the wind, and other occurrences.

JOU'RNALIST, *s.* a writer of daily newspapers.

JOU'RNEY, (the *o* in this word and its compounds and derivatives is not pronounced, as *júrney, júrneyman,* &c.) *s.* [*journée,* Fr.] the distance travelled in a day. Figuratively, travel by land, distinguished from that by sea, which is styled a voyage. Passage from one place to another.

To JOU'RNEY, *v. n.* to travel or pass from one place to another.

JOU'RNEYMAN, *s.* [*journée,* Fr. and *man*] a person hired to work by the day; at present extended to signify a person who works under a master.

JOU'RNEYWORK, *s.* [*journée,* Fr. and *work*] work performed for hire or wages.

JOUST, *s.* [*joust,* Fr.] a tilt or tournament, wherein the combatants fight with spears, &c.

To JOUST, *v. a.* [*jouster,* Fr.] to run in the tilt.

JOY, *s.* [*joye,* Fr.] a delight of the mind arising from the consideration of a present, or assured approaching possession of a future good; the mirth or noise which arises from success; gladness; pleasure; happiness.

To JOY, *v. n.* to rejoice; to be glad. Actively, to congratulate; to affect with joy. To enjoy.

JO'YFUL, *a.* full of joy or pleasure on the possession, or certain expectation, of some good.

JO'YFULLY, *ad.* with gladness or pleasure, on account of possession, or certain expectation, of some future good.

JO'YFULNESS, *s.* the quality of receiving or feeling pleasure on the consideration of some present, or certain expectation of some future good.

JO'YLESS, *a.* without joy; deprived of pleasure; sad.

JO'YOUS, *a.* [*joyeux,* Fr.] glad; gay; merry; delighted.

IPECACUA'NHA, *s.* in the Materia Medica, is an Indian root, of which there are two kinds, distinguished by their colour, and brought from different places, but both possessing the same virtues, though in a different degree. The one is gray, and brought from Peru; the other brown, and brought from the Brazils. The gray *Ipecacuanha* is preferable to the brown, as the latter is apt to operate more roughly. It is an excellent, mild, and safe emetic, a noble restringent, and the greatest of all remedies for a dysentery.

I'PSWICH, an ancient and populous, but irregularly built, town of Suffolk, seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fresh and salt water meet, forming a sort of half-moon, or crescent on its bank. Across the river there is a bridge leading to Stoke Hamlet. Here are several public buildings and a custom-house with a good quay. It has declined, however, from its former consequence; the manufactures of broad cloth and canvass are at an end; and its present commerce depends upon the malting and exportation of corn to London; and timber to the different dockyards. It has a considerable coasting trade, and a small share of foreign commerce, and has lately sent ships to Greenland. Vessels of great burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is 20 miles N. E. of Colchester, and 69 N. E. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday for small meat, on Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for provisions of all kinds. This town is noted for being the birth-place of Cardinal Wolsey. Population 20,454. It returns two members to parliament.

IRA'SCIBLE, *a.* [*irascibilis,* low Lat. *irascible,* Fr.] easily provoked to anger; belonging to the passion of anger.

IRE, *s.* [Fr. *ira.* Lat.] hatred arising from considering a thing as capable of affecting, or having affected us with an injury.

I'REBY, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. Many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is at present a good town; and is divided into the higher and lower. It is 303 miles N. N. W. of London.

I'REFUL, *a.* angry; raging.

I'REFULLY, *ad.* in a manner which shews great anger.

I'RELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, or the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the N. E. by a channel about 20 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It lies between lon. 5. 43. and 10. 38. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 13. N. being about 287 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into four provinces, viz. Ulster on the north; Munster, on the south; Leinster, on the east; and Connaught on the west. These are subdivided into 32 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Lonford, Lowth, Meath, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, Wicklow, in the province of Leinster. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Donegal, Fermanah, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, in the province of Ulster. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in the province of Munster. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, in the province of Connaught. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in Summer, and warmer in winter than in England; though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more humid than in England; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more so, when the bogs and morasses are drained. In general, it is a fruitful country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and the herds of cattle are so numerous, that their beef and butter are exported to foreign parts; the English, and foreign ships, frequently come to victual in Irish ports. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hides, wool, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and more especially fine linen cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. This country is exceedingly well situate for foreign trade, and has many secure and commodious bays, creeks, and harbours, especially on the west coast. Their laws differ but little from those of England; and the national establishment of religion is the same. The members of parliament usually sat for life, unless upon the demise of the king of Great Britain; but, in 1768, their parliaments were made octennial. Formerly this kingdom was entirely subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the house of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial *crown,* inseparably annexed to that of Britain, (on which connection the interest and happiness of both nations essentially depended) yet the *kingdom* of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And some time after, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament for that purpose, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to

bind Ireland in time to come. However, in 1801, an Union of the two governments took place, under the title of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Ireland now sends 4 spiritual and 28 temporal lords, and 105 commoners, to meet in the Imperial Parliament. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time by the king. The native Irish are described as impatient of abuse and injury, quick of apprehension, implacable in resentment, ardent in all their affections, and remarkably hospitable. In the country, there certainly remains a great deal of this amiable national characteristic; and even in their towns, formality and etiquette are often so lost in hearty salutations, and a familiar manner of address, that the stranger soon feels himself at home, and imagines the people about him all relations. There are some considerable mountains in Ireland, the chief of which are the Knock Patrick, Sliew Bloemy, and Curlieu Hills. Of all its bogs, that called the *Bog of Allen* is the most considerable. The chief Lakes are Lough Lean, Lough Erne, Lough Neagh, and Lough Coribb; and its principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Nore, and Suir. This country is said to have been formerly full of woods, but the case is now so different, that it has been found necessary to plant new ones, and to give parliamentary encouragement for their preservation and increase. The mineral productions of this country have been little known till of late years, the natives in general having given themselves (at least for some centuries past) little trouble about them. Nevertheless, copper, lead, iron, and even silver ores, have been found in the Irish mines; some vestiges of works of this sort appear at Clontarf, on the edge of Dublin Bay. In the county of Antrim, there is a mine which consists of a mixture of silver and lead, every 20lbs. of lead ore producing about a pound of silver. There is another in Connaught, of the same kind; and one still richer in Wicklow. About 12 miles from Limerick, two mines have been discovered, one of copper, and the other of lead. Iron mines are dispersed all over the kingdom. There are likewise quarries of marble, slate, and freestone; and the earth produces, in various places, coal and turf for firing.

I'RIS, *s.* [Lat.] the rainbow. In Philosophy, an appearance of light resembling the rainbow. In Botany, the flower-de-luce. In Anatomy, the circle round the pupil of the eye, from whence it receives the appellation of black, blue, &c. according to the colour.

To IRK, *v. a.* [*yrk*, Isl.] to give pain, or make weary, used only impersonally: as, "It *irks* me." *Shak.*

I'RKSOME, *a.* wearisome; affecting with pain or trouble.

I'RKSOMELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to pain, weary, or trouble.

I'RKSOMENESS, *s.* tediousness; wearisomeness.

I'RON, *s.* [*iren*, Sax.] a well-known metal; though lighter than all others, excepting tin, yet considerably the hardest; when pure, malleable, but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper. It is more capable of rust than other metals, and requires the strongest fire to melt it. Most other metals are brittle while they are hot; but this is the most malleable the nearer it approaches to fusion. It is the only known substance attracted by the loadstone, is not only soluble in the stronger acids, but even in common water, to which its specific gravity is as 7632 to 1000. Any instrument or utensil made of iron; as a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. A chain, shackle, or manacle; as, "he was put in *irons*." In these two last senses it has a plural.

I'RON, *a.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour. Figuratively, harsh; severe; rigid. Indissoluble; unbroken. Hard; impenetrable.

To I'RON, *v. a.* to smooth with an iron; to put on shackles or irons.

I'RON-HEARTED, *a.* hard-hearted; cruel.

IRO'NICAL, *a.* in an ironical or sneering manner

IRO'NICALLY, *ad.* by the use of irony.

I'RONMONGER, *s.* one who deals in iron.

I'RONWOOD, *s.* a hard kind of wood, so ponderous as to sink in water.

I'RONWORT, *s.* a plant with purplish spikes of male and female flowers, found in high chalky pastures and moist meadows; called also burnet.

I'RONY, *a.* made of iron; partaking of iron.

I'RONY, *s.* [*εἰρωνεία*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a person means one thing and expresses another; generally used as a sneer, and in commending a person for qualities which he has not.

IRRA'DIANCE, or IRRA'DIANCY, *s.* [from *irradio*, Lat.] the emission of rays of light on any subject; a sparkling; beams of glittering light emitted or reflected.

To IRRA'DIATE, *v. a.* [*irradio*, Lat.] to brighten. To illumine, applied to the mind. To animate with heat or rays. To adorn with something shining.

IRRADIA'TION, *s.* [*irradiatio*, Lat.] the act of emitting beams of light, or glittering; the state of a thing made to glitter. Illumination, or knowledge, applied to the mind.

IRRATIONAL, *a.* [*irrationalis*, Lat.] void of reason or understanding; void of the powers of reason; absurd or contrary to reason.

IRRA'TIONALITY, *s.* want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAI'MABLE, *a.* not to be altered by instruction, threats, or persuasions.

IRRECONCI'LABLE, *a.* [*irréconcilable*, Fr.] not to be appeased or made to agree.

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS, *s.* impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY, *ad.* in a manner not admitting a reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED, *a.* not atoned, or expiated.

IRRECO'VERABLE, *a.* not to be regained, restored, or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECO'VERABLY, *ad.* in a manner beyond recovery, or past all cure or remedy.

IRREDU'CIBLE, *a.* not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY, *s.* strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE, *a.* [*irréfragable*, Fr.] not to be confuted, applied to argument.

IRREFRA'GABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be confuted.

IRREFU'TABLE, *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] not to be overthrown or confuted.

IRRE'GULAR, *a.* [*irregularis*, Lat.] deviating from, or contrary to, any rule, standard, custom, or nature; immethodical; not consistent with the rules of morality.

IRREGULA'RITY, *s.* [*irrégularité*, Fr.] the act of deviating from, or doing any thing contrary to, a rule; neglect of method or order; an action done contrary to the rules of morality.

IRRE'GULARLY, *ad.* without observation of rule, method, or duty.

To IRRE'GULATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Lat.] to make irregular; to disturb the order of time.

IRRE'LATIVE, *a.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] having no reference or relation to any thing; single; unconnected.

IRRE'LEVANT, *a.* unassisting.

IRRE'LIGION, *s.* [*irréligion*, Fr.] contempt or want of religion.

IRRELI'GIOUS, *a.* [*irréligieux*, Fr.] contemning or having no religion; impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* in an impious manner.

IRREME'ABLE, *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Lat.] not to be repassed; admitting no return.

IRREME'DIABLE, *a.* [*irrémédiable*, Fr.] admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREME'DIABLY, *ad.* in a manner admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [*irrémissible*, Fr.] not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of admitting no pardon.

IRREMO'VABLE, *a.* not to be moved, changed, or affected.

IRRE'PARABLE, *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat.] not to be recovered; not to be restored to its former state.

IRRE'PARABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be recovered or restored to its former state.

IRREPLE'VIABLE, *a.* in Law, not to be redeemed.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*irrepréhensible*, Fr.] not to be blamed.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be blamed.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE, *a.* free from blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, *ad.* in a manner not deserving blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'VABLE, *a.* not to be blamed or found fault with.

IRREPTI'TIOUS, *a.* creeping in; insinuating.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being above all resistance.

IRRESI'STIBLE, *a.* [*irrésistible*, Fr.] superior to all resistance or opposition.

IRRESI'STIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be hindered from effecting its design or end; in a manner not to be opposed.

IRRE'SOLUBLE, *a.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Lat.] not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS, *s.* the quality of having its parts not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRESO'LVEDLY, *ad.* without any fixed or positive determination of the will.

IRRE'SOLUTE, *a.* [*irrésolu*, Fr.] not constant in purpose; not fixed in one determination; continually varying in one's choice.

IRRE'SOLUTELY, *ad.* without firmness of mind or determination.

IRRESOLU'TION, *s.* [*irrésolution*, Fr.] want of fixed and settled determination of mind.

IRRESPE'CTIVE, *a.* having no respect to persons or circumstances.

IRRESPE'CTIVELY, *ad.* without respect to circumstances.

IRRETRIE'VABLE, *a.* not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRETRIE'VABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be recovered or repaired.

IRREVERENCE, *s.* [*irreverentia*, Lat.] want of veneration or respect; a state wherein a person has not that respect paid to him which is due to his rank and dignity.

IRRE'VERENT, *a.* [*irrévérent*, Fr.] not paying, expressing, or conceiving the homage, veneration, or respect due to the character or dignity of a person.

IRRE'VERENTLY, *ad.* without due homage, respect, or veneration.

IRREVE'RSIBLE, *a.* not to be reversed, abrogated, or altered.

IRREVE'RSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be reversed or changed.

IRREVOCABLE, *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat.] not to be recalled, brought back, or reversed.

IRREVOCABLY, *ad.* without recovery or recall.

To I'RRIGATE, *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] to moisten or water.

IRRIGATION, *s.* [*irrigatio*, Lat.] the act of watering, wetting, or moistening.

IRRI'GUOUS, *a.* [*irriguus*, Lat.] watery or watered. Dewy or moist.

IRRI'SION, *s.* [*irrisio*, Lat.] the act of deriding, mocking, or laughing at another.

IRRITABI'LITY, *s.* that peculiar constitution of body, which inclines a person to be easily affected by stimulants. It is often applied to the mind, and is evident in fretful tempers.

I'RRITABLE, *a.* easily irritated.

To I'RRITATE, *v. a.* [*irrito*, Lat.] to provoke to anger; to tease. To cause an inflammation, applied to wounds. To heighten any quality. "Air *irritateth* cold." *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION, *s.* [*irritatio*, Lat,] the act of provoking, exasperating, or stimulating.

IRRU'PTION, *s.* [*irruptio*, Lat.] the act of any thing forcing an entrance; an inroad, or forcible entry of an enemy into any place.

IS, the third person singular of the present tense indicative, from the verb To BE, borrowed from *is*, Goth the second person singular of the present tense indicative of *wisan*, Goth. Sometimes the *i* is left out, and expressed by an apostrophe over its place; as, "There's some." *Shak.*

ISAIAH, THE PROPHECY OF, a canonical book of the Old Testament, and the first of the four greater prophecies. He was of the blood royal, his father Amos being brother of Azariah, king of Judah. The style of this prophet is noble, sublime, and florid. Grotius calls him the Demosthenes of the Hebrews. Isaiah prophesied from the end of the reign of Uzziah till the time of Manasseh, by whose order, according to the Jewish tradition, he was put to death by being sawed asunder.

ISCHIA'DIC, is-ki-a-dik, *a.* [ἰσχιαδικὸς, Gr] in Anatomy, a name given to the crural veins, called the greater and the lesser ischias. It signifies also a disease or pain of the hip, and is commonly called *sciatica.*

ISCHURE'TIC, is-ku-ret-tik, *s.* [*ischuretique*, Fr.] such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

I'SCHURY, *s.* [ἰσχυρία, from ἴσχω, and οὖρον, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder consisting in an entire suppression of urine.

ISH, [*isc*, Sax.] a termination added to words, expressing diminution or lessening the sense of the word, if joined to an adjective; as, *bluish*, tending to blue. When added to a substantive, it implies likeness, or partaking the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, *foolish*, *wolfish*, *roguish*. When added to the name of a country, it implies something belonging to or living in it; as, *Swedish*, *Danish*.

I'SICLE, *s.* a pendent shoot of ice. See ICICLE.

I'SINGLASS, *s.* a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and somewhat transparent, resembling glue, but in some degree cleanlier. It is made from the intestines of a cartilaginous fish, which is a species of sturgeon, grows to eighteen or twenty feet in length, and is found in the Danube, &c. In Medicine, it is prescribed in broths and jel-

lies as an agglutinant and strengthener; and by wine coopers it is used in clearing wines.

ISINGLASS-STONE, *s.* a fossil found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely fine flakes or plates; the ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany.

ISLAND, i-land, *s.* [*caland*, Erse] a tract of land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, *s.* one who inhabits an island.

ISLE, ile, *s.* [*isle*, Fr.] an island or country surrounded by water. A long walk in a church, corrupted from *aile*, of *aisle*, Fr. a wing, it being originally only a wing, or side-walk.

ISLEWORTH, a town of Middlesex, 9 miles W. of London. It is seated on the river Thames, opposite to Richmond. Near it is Sion-house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland. Inhabitants, 13,568.

ISLIP, a town of Oxfordshire, chiefly noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The chapel wherein Edward was baptised, at a small distance N. from the church, was desecrated during Cromwell's usurpation, and converted to the meanest uses of a farm-yard. It is built of stone, 15 yards long, and 7 broad, and retains traces of the arches of an oblong window at the E. end. At present it has a roof of thatch, and is still called the king's chapel. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs. It has also some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been king Ethelred's. By the Oxfordshire canal, it communicates with the late inland navigations. It has a good market for sheep, and is 56 miles N. W. of London, on the road to Aberystwith.

ISMAIL, a town of Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians under General Suwarrow on the 22d of December 1790; and it is said, that the long siege and the capture did not cost less than 20,000 men. The most atrocious part of the transaction was, that the garrison, (whose firmness would have received, from a less sanguinary foe, the highest applause) were massacred by the merciless conquerors, to the amount of, by their own account, 30,000 men, and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the north side of the Danube, 140 miles S. W. of Ockzahow. Lat. 45. 11. N. lon. 29. 30. E.

ISOCHRONAL, or ISOCHRONOUS, *a.* [from ἴσος, and χρόνος, Gr.] is applied to such vibrations of a pendulum as are performed in the same space of time.

ISOLATED, *a.* a term in architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, *s.* [from ἴσος, and περὶ, and μέτρον, Gr.] in Geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters, or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, *s.* [*isoscele*, Fr.] applied to a triangle which has two sides equal.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Asia, and capital of Persia, thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides with mountains, at eight miles' distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river, except a small one, called Senderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses, and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in the summer-time, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces, and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1800 large caravansaries, about 200 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine bazars and streets, on which are canals planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved, but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air, for it seldom rains or snows here. Near this city, about A. D. 1030, was fought a great battle between Tangrolipix, general of the Turks, and Mahomet, sultan of Persia, (who had revolted from the great caliph of the Saracens,) in which the sultan happening to break his neck by a fall from his horse, the kingdom, by the agreement of both armies, devolved to the Turkish general. This was the beginning of the kingdom of the Seljukian Turks in Persia, which prospered near 200 years, till its overthrow by Hoccata, the son of Zingis, the great cham of Tartary. It is 265 miles N. E. of Bussorah, 300 S. of the Caspian sea, and 1400 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 52. 55. E. lat. 32. 25. N.

ISSEQUIBO, or *Essequibo*, a flourishing settlement in Guiana, S. America, contiguous to that of Demerary, and 8 or 10 miles W. of the town of Surinam. It is seated on the river Issequibo, which is about three leagues wide at its mouth, and runs into the Atlantic in lat. 6. 45. N. and lon. 63. 20. W. being more than 300 miles long. Its principal productions are sugar, coffee, and cotton. It was ceded to England in 1814. With Demerara it contains about 3000 whites, 6500 free coloured, and 70,000 slaves.

ISRAELITES, *s.* the descendants of Israel or Jacob, who were at first called Hebrews, by reason of Abraham, who came from the other side of the Euphrates; and afterwards Israelites, from Israel the father of the twelve Patriarchs; and, lastly, Jews.

ISSUE, *s.* [*issue*, Fr.] the act of passing out; passage outwards; an event, or the consequence of any action. In Surgery, a hole made in the flesh by incision, for the discharge of humours. Progeny, offspring. The profits growing from an amercement. The point of matter depending on a suit, wherein the parties join, and put the cause to the trial of a jury. Hence, to *join issue*, is to agree upon some particular point, on which the decision of a cause shall rest.

To ISSUE, *v. n.* [*uscire*, Ital.] to come or pass out at any place. To proceed, applied to offspring. To be produced or gained, applied to funds or trade. To run out in lines. Actively, to send out by authority, or judicially, used with *out*; this sense is most common.

ISSUELESS, *a.* without offspring or children.

ISTHMUS, ist-mus, *s.* [Lat.] in Geography, is a narrow neck of land that joins two continents, or joins a peninsula to the terra firma, and separates two seas. The most celebrated isthmuses are that of Panama, or Darien, which joins North and South America, and that of Suez, which connects Asia and Africa; that of Corinth, of Crim Tartary, &c.

IT, *pron.* [*hit*, Sax.] the neuter demonstrative, made use of in speaking of things. Sometimes it is used absolutely for the state of a person or affairs. "How is *it?*" *Shak.* Sometimes elliptically for the thing, matter, or affair. "*It's* come to pass." *Shak.* After neutral verbs, it is used either ludicrously, or to give an emphasis. "A mole courses *it* on the ground." *Spect.*

ITALY, a large peninsula of Europe, having the Alps on the N. by which it is separated from France; and it is surrounded on all other sides by the Mediterranean sea. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and is now of the Pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, except in the territory of the Church, where it is very different. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat,

rice, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all sorts of game, and on the mountains are fine pastures which feed a great many cattle. Here are also mines of sulphur, iron, several quarries of alabaster, jasper, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country; for besides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Appennines, running quite across it from E. to W. as well as mount Vesuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; besides several others. The principal rivers are the Po, the Tiber or Tivere, the Arno, the Adda, and the river Edige. Italy, before the French Revolution, was divided into a number of states, which differed much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swisserland, on the west and north, were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Savoy, Montserrat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the north-east, the territories of Venice. South of these, the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan; and south of these, Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio. West of these, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Gustalla. To the south of Parma, the republic of Genoa; and south-east of this, that of Lucca. Hence extended along the coast of the Mediterranean, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; and north-east and east of Tuscany, the Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, between the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean: all south of this, the kingdom of Naples, with its dependent islands. Since the Revolution, Piedmont, Savoy, Nice, Genoa, &c. were annexed to France. The duchies of Modena, Milan, and Mantua, with Ferrara, Bologna, Romania, &c. were erected into a government, called the Cisalpine Republic; this was afterwards, with some additions, formed into the kingdom of Italy, of which Napoleon was sovereign. With his power, have fallen his kingdom and principalities; most of the former reverting to Austria, and the latter to their ancient masters. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors, than Italy. The Italians generally are well-proportioned, but have but indifferent complexions. With respect to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are subject. They are affable, courteous, ingenious, and sober; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. In their dispositions they are a medium between the French and Spaniards, neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and solemn as the other. Their food is generally of the vegetable kind, which contributes to their contentment and satisfaction; and an Italian gentleman or peasant can be luxrious at a small expence. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly the Roman ladies and courtezans. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races, without riders, and conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians, excepting religious exhibitions, in which they are extremely pompous.

ITCH, *s.* [*gicha*, Sax.] in Medicine, a disease which overspreads the body with pustules, attended with an irritating sensation, and communicated by contact; the sensation of uneasiness caused by the itch, or appeased by rubbing. Figuratively, a constant teasing desire.

To ITCH, *v. n.* to feel an uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to have a long and continued desire and propensity.

ITCHY, *a.* infected with the itch.

ITEM, *s.* [Lat.] a new article; a hint or inuendo. Used adverbially in wills for *also*. "*Item*, I give and bequeath."

ITERANT, *part.* [*iterans*, Lat.] repeating.

To ITERATE, *v. a.* [*itero*, Lat.] to repeat the same thing, to inculcate by frequent mention or repetition; to do a second time.

ITERATION, *s.* [*iteratio*, Lat.] repetition or recital.

ITINERANT, *a.* [Fr.] wandering; not settled; travelling.

ITINERARY, *s.* [*itinerarium*, Lat.] a book of travels.

ITINERARY, *a.* [*itinerarius*, Lat.] travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

ITSELF, *pron.* [*hit*, and *sylf*, Sax.] the neutral reciprocal pronoun, applied to things.

JUAN FERNA'NDEZ, an island in the S. Sea, about 12 miles long and 6 wide. It is 330 miles W. of the coast of Chili, parallel with St. Jago. It is uninhabited, but having a good harbour on the N. coast, called Cumberland Bay, it is found extremely convenient to touch at, and water.—Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, resided alone on this island nearly five years, and was brought back to Europe about the year 1710. From the history of this recluse, Daniel de Foe is said to have written his adventures of Robinson Crusoe. Lat. 33. 40. S. lon. 83. W.

JU'BILANT, *part.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, *s.* [*jubilatio*, Lat.] the act of uttering songs of triumph, or of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, *s.* [*jubilé*, Fr. from *jubilo*, Lat. a musical instrument, so called from Jubal the inventor] a public festivity; a time of rejoicing: a great church festival celebrated at Rome, originally once every hundred years, wherein the pope grants plenary indulgence to all sinners, especially such as visit the churches of St. Peter and Paul at Rome. It was first established by Boniface VIII. in 1300. Clement VI. reduced it to 50 years; Urban VI. to every 25th; and Sextus IV. to every 23d year.

JUCU'NDITY, *s.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] pleasantness, agreeableness.

To JUDAIZE, *v. n.* [*judaiser*, Fr.] to conform to the manners or customs of the Jews

JUDGE, *s.* [*juge*, Fr.] one who is empowered or authorised to hear and determine any cause or question, real or personal, and presides in a court of judicature. Figuratively, one who has skill sufficient to discover and pronounce upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr.] to decide or determine a question; to pass sentence; to discern or distinguish.

JU'DGER, *s.* one who forms an opinion or passes sentence.

JUDGES, Book of, a canonical book of the Old Testament, so called from relating the state of the Israelites under the administration of several illustrious persons, who were called *Judges*.

JU'DGMENT, *s.* [*jugement*, Fr.] that power of the mind whereby we join ideas together, by affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the quality or power of discerning the propriety or impropriety of things; the right, power, or act of passing sentence; decision; opinion; sentence passed against a criminal; condemnation, or punishment inflicted by Providence for any particular crime; the distribution of justice; the sentence passed on our actions on the last day; the last doom.

JU'DICATORY, *s.* [from *judico*, Lat.] distribution of justice; a court of justice.

JU'DICATURE, *s.* [Fr.] the power or province of dispensing justice, or hearing causes and passing sentence.

JU'DICIAL, *a.* [*judicialis*, Lat.] practised in the distribution of justice, or in a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty; belonging to a judge or court of justice.

JUDI'CIALLY, *ad.* in the forms of legal justice; in a court of justice; before a judge.

JUDI'CIARY *a.* [*judiciarius*, Lat.] passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDI'CIOUS, *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] prudent; wise; skilful in any affair.

JUDI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner which speaks an extensive judgment or understanding; justly or wisely.

IVES, ST. a sea-port town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is only frequented by fishermen, for the taking of pilchards. However, it is a corporation, and sends one member to parliament. It is 276 miles W. by S. of London. Population 4776.

IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonshire, with the largest market in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a fine stone bridge, six miles nearly E. of Huntingdon, and 59 N. of London. Market on Monday. Population 3314.

JUG, *s.* [*jugge*, Dan.] a large drinking vessel with a long neck, swelling out towards the bottom.

To JU'GGLE, *v. n.* [*jougler*, Fr.] to play tricks by sleight of hand; to practice or impose on by artifice and imposture.

JU'GGLE, *s.* a trick performed by sleight of hand; an imposture, fraud, or deception.

JU'GGLER, *s.* one who practises sleight of hand, or performs tricks by nimble conveyance; a cheat or impostor.

JU'GGLINGLY, *ad.* in an unfair or deceitful manner.

JU'GULAR, *a.* [from *jugulum*, Lat.] situated in, or belonging to, the throat.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, about 15 miles long, and 12 wide, subject to Spain. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made in it. It is 50 miles S. W. of Majorca. The capital is of the same name, which is little more than a fortress, is seated on a bay, with a good harbour. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 1. 25. E.

JUICE, (pronounced *juce*, both in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*jus*, Fr. *juys*, Belg.] the liquor, sap, or water of a plant; the fluid or moisture in animal bodies.

JUI'CELESS, *a.* dry; without moisture or juice.

JUI'CINESS, *s.* plenty of juice or moisture, applied both to plants and animals.

JUI'CY, *a.* moist; full of moisture or juice.

IVINGHOE, a town in Buckinghamshire, has a market on Friday, and is distant from London 33 miles. Popul. 1648.

JU'JUB, or JU'JUBES, *s.* a plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; the fruit is like a small plum, but has little flesh upon the stone.

To JUKE, *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.] to perch as birds do upon a tree.

JU'LAP, *s.* [*julep*, Fr.] in Pharmacy, an agreeable potion usually made of simple and compound waters sweetened, and used sometimes as a vehicle to such medicines as cannot be taken alone.

JU'LIAN YEAR, is that formerly used in England, and several other countries, called the old year, introduced by Julius Cesar, which for three years together has but 365 days, but every fourth year 366 days, upon account that six hours and 365 days was the mean solar year, and four times six hours made one natural day; but this, by experience, is found too much by about 11 minutes; so that in about 131 years, this account will be one day too late, which occasions the difference between the Julian and the Gregorian account of the year.

JU'LUS, *s.* July flower; also those worm-like tufts or palms in willows, hazels, and walnut trees.

JULY', *s.* [*Julius*, Lat.] the name affixed to the seventh month of the year from January, by the Romans, in honour of Julius Cesar, which before his time was named Quintilis, or the fifth, *i. e.* from March.

JU'MART, *s.* [Fr.] a beast got from a mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JU'MBLE, *v. a.* to mix in a confused and violent manner together. Neuterly, to be agitated or shaken together.

JU'MBLE, *s.* a confused mixture; a violent and confused shaking.

To JUMP, *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Belg.] to move forward by raising one's self from the ground into the air; to leap; to jolt.

JUMP, *s.* the act of springing or raising one's feet from the ground in the air; a leap, or skip. Figuratively, a lucky chance. A kind of loose or limber stays, with a moveable stomacher, usually laced or tied before, from *jupe*, Fr.

JU'NCATE, *s.* [*juncade*, Fr.] a cheese-cake; any kind of a delicacy; a private or clandestine entertainment: now improperly written *junket*.

JU'NCOUS, *a.* [*junceus*, Lat.] full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION, *s.* [*jonction*, Fr.] union; coalition.

JU'NCTURE, *s.* [*junctura*, Lat.] the line or part in which two things are joined together; a joint, joining, or articulation; union. A critical point or period of time.

JUNE, *s.* [*Junius*, Lat. because this month was dedicated to Juno; or because it was appropriated to young people (*juvenibus*) as May was to old ones] the sixth month of the year from January.

JU'NIOR, *s.* a person younger than another.

JU'NIPER, *s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] a plant which produces the berries of which gin is made.

JUNK, *s.* [*junco*, Span.] a small ship used in China; pieces of old cable,

JU'NKET, *s.* See JUNCATE.

JU'NTO, *s.* [Ital.] a company of men combined in any secret design; cabal.

IVORY, *s.* [*ivoire*, Fr.] a hard, solid, firm substance, of a fine white colour, capable of a good polish, and is the tusks of the elephant. Adjectively, it signifies any thing made of ivory; as, "an *ivory* ball."

IVORY COAST, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic, between Cape Appolonia and Cape Palmas. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and slaves.

JU'PITER, *s.* [Lat.] in the Newtonian Astronomy, is one of the superior planets. He is about 494 millions of miles from the sun; and by moving at the rate of 29840 miles every hour in his orbit, completes his periodic revolution in 11yrs. 315d. 8h. 58m. $27\frac{5}{10}$s. but his sidereal period, or the time in which he moves from one fixed star to the same again, is performed in 11yrs. 317d. 8h. 51m. $25\frac{1}{2}$s. His synodic revolution, or the time from one of his conjunctions with the sun to the next, is finished in 398d. 21h. 15m. 45s. at a mean rate. His contents surpass that of all the other planets put together, his diameter being $11\frac{1}{2}$ of the earth's, or about 90250 miles, and consequently he is 1479 times larger than our globe. His greatest apparent diameter, as seen from the earth, is about 46″ of a degree. He turns round his axis at the prodigious velocity of about 28500 miles per hour at his equator, in 9h. 55m. $36\frac{3}{10}$s. and therefore there are $1047\frac{1}{3}$ of such days in one of his years. The place of his aphelion, anno 1800, was in 11 deg. 14′ 11″ of Libra, and his north node in 9 deg. 6′ of Cancer; the annual motion of the former

being 1′ 2″, and of the latter only 1′. His eccentricity s $\frac{1}{20}$ of his mean distance from the sun, and the equation of his orbit 5 deg. 34′ 1″. Viewed from the earth, he appears sometimes to move according to the order of the signs, sometimes to stand still, and at other times to have a retrograde motion; which proves that the earth is not the centre of his orbit. The greatest number of days he can be retrograde in a synodic revolution is 122, in which time he moves about 13 deg. contrary to the order of the signs. His proportion of light and heat is $\frac{37}{1000}$ of the earth's, and density $\frac{24}{100}$ of the same. He is surrounded by faint substances parallel to each other, which astronomers have denominated Belts; and in which so many changes appear, that they have been supposed to be clouds by many writers, for some of them have been first interrupted and broken, and then have vanished entirely. They have sometimes been observed of different breadths, and afterwards have appeared of the same breadth. Large and various spots have been seen on these belts; and when those parts of the belts vanish, the spots also disappear. Four smaller planets, called satellites move round this stupendous globe, in shorter or longer periods, as they are nearer to, or further removed from, his centre; which affords a very strong argument in favour of the laws of gravity. The first, or nearest, makes a revolution round him in 1d. 18h. 27m. 33s. at the distance of 269000 miles from his centre; the second, at the distance of 428000 miles in 3d. 13h. 13m. 42s.; the third, at the distance of 683000 miles, in 7d. 3h. 42m. 33s.; and the fourth, at the distance of 1202000 miles, in 16d. 16h. 32m. 8s. All of them, by reason of their immense distance from us, seem to keep near their primary; and their apparent motion is like that of a pendulum, going alternately from their greatest distance on one side to their greatest distance on the other, sometimes in a straight line, but more frequently in an elliptic curve. When a satellite is in its superior semicircle, or that half of its orbit which is more distant from the earth than Jupiter is, its motion appears to us direct, according to the order of the signs; but in its inferior semicircle its motion appears retrograde, and both these motions seem quicker the nearer the satellites are to the centre of their primacy, slower the more distant they are, and at the greatest distance of all they appear for a short time to be stationary. The synodical revolutions of the four satellites respectively are; 1d. 18h. 28m. 36s.—3d. 13h. 17m. 54s.—7d. 3h. 59m. 36s.—and 16d. 18h. 5m. 7s. Their distances from Jupiter in semidiameters of that planet are respectively, $5\frac{265}{1000}$. $9\frac{494}{1000}$. $15\frac{141}{1000}$, and $26\frac{630}{1000}$. From the four satellites, the inhabitants of Jupiter will have four different kinds of months; the first divides his year into $2447\frac{3}{5}$ parts, the 2d into $1218\frac{33}{70}$ parts, the third into $604\frac{33}{67}$ parts, and 4th into $258\frac{1}{15}$ parts; so that the whole number of months in his year will be $4529\frac{1}{10}$. The three first satellites are eclipsed in every revolution, but the orbit of the 4th is so much inclined to the plane of Jupiter's orbit, that it escapes being eclipsed 2 years in every 6. The duration of a central eclipse of each of the satellites, beginning with the first, is, respectively, 2h. 15m. 50s.—2h. 51m. 20s.—3h. 34m. —and 4h. 46m. The eclipses of these satellites are of excellent use in determining the longitude of places on land. Obscurations of the sun to this planet happen almost every day, and with very good telescopes the circular shades of the satellites have been observed to pass over certain portions of his enlightened disk, in the same manner that the shade of our moon passes over the earth. Among the Alchemists, *Jupiter* signifies the philosopher's stone. Astrologers signify by it, magistrates, scholars, riches, pleasures, religion.

JU'RAT, *s.* [*juratus*, Lat.] a magistrate of the nature of an alderman.

JU'RATORY, *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] by means of; or by giving an oath.

JURI'DICAL, *a.* [*juridicus*, Lat.] acting in the distribution of justice; used in the courts of justice.

JURI'DICALLY, *ad.* with legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JU'RISCONSULT, *s.* [*jurisconsultis*, Lat.] one who gives his opinion in cases of law.

JURISDI'CTION, *s.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat.] legal authority; extent of power; a district to which authority belongs.

JURISPRU'DENCE, *s.* [*jurisprudentia*, Lat.] the science of the law, either civil or common.

JU'RIST, *s.* [*juriste*, Fr.] one who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

JU'ROR, *s.* [from *juro*, Lat.] one who serves on a jury.

JU'RY, *s.* [*juré*, Fr.] a company of men, consisting of twelve or twenty-four, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be laid before them touching the cause they are to decide. The *grand jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they approve of by writing *billa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*, on them.

JU'RYMAN, *s.* one who is impannelled on a jury.

JU'RYMAST, *s.* something set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or storm.

JUST, *a.* [*justus*, Lat.] unbiassed in distribution of justice; honest in dealing with others; exact, proper, accurate, or agreeable to the standard of justice; virtuous, or living conformably to the laws of morality; true; well-grounded; proportionate; regular.

JUST, *ad.* exactly; merely, or barely. "*Just* enough." *Dryd.* Nearly, or not far from. "*Just* at the point of death." *Temple.*

JUST, *s.* a mock encounter on horseback. See JOUST.

JU'STICE, *s.* [*justicia*, Lat] the virtue whereby we give every one their due, inflict punishment on those that deserve it, and acquit the innocent after a fair trial. Figuratively, punishment; right, or the act whereby a person asserts his rights. In Law, it is a person deputed by the king to administer justice to his subjects. *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, is a lord by his office, and chief of the rest; he determines all such pleas as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, or peace of the king. *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, is a lord by his office, and formerly did hear and determine all causes in common Law; from whence arose his title. *Justice of the Forest*, is a lord by his office, and with his assistants determines all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison and vert. *Justices of Assize*, are such as by special commission are sent into the country to take assizes. *Justices in Eyre*, or itinerant justices, are so called from *erre*, Fr. a journey, and were formerly sent by commission into different counties to try such causes particularly as were termed pleas of the crown. *Justices of Gaol Delivery*, are such as are commissioned to hear and determine all causes for which persons are cast into gaol. *Justices of Nisi Prius*, are the same as justices of the assize, and receive their name from the common adjournment of a cause in the common Pleas, "NISI PRIUS *Justiciarii venerint ad eas partes*," *i. e.* Unless the justices shall come to those parts before. *Justices of the Peace*, are persons appointed by the king's commission to keep the peace of the county in which they reside; and some of those, who are of superior rank or quality, are called *Justices of the Quorum*; and without the presence or assent of these, or at least one of them, no business of importance can be trans-

acted. *A Justice of the Peace* ought to possess an estate of at least 100l. per annum in freehold or copyhold, for life, or for the term of 21 years, without incumbrances: and if a *Justice of the Peace*, not thus qualified, presume to act in that office, he is liable to the penalty of 100l.

JU'STICESHIP, *s.* the office, rank, or dignity of a justice. Used generally in a ludicrous sense.

JUSTI'CIABLE, *a.* proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTI'CIARY, or COURT OF JUSTICIARY, *s.* in Scotland, a court of supreme jurisdiction in all criminal cases. The lords of justiciary likewise go circuits twice a year in the country.

JUSTIFI'ABLE, *a.* to be defended by law or reason; conformable to law or justice.

JUSTIFI'ABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being cleared from an accusation; the quality of being defensible by law or reason.

JUSTIFI'ABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be reconciled to law, reason, or justice.

JUSTIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] a defence, vindication, or the act of clearing from an accusation of guilt; absolution from guilt; deliverance or acquittal by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICA'TIVE, *a.* justifying; serving to justify or prove.

JUSTIFICA'TOR, *s.* one who defends, vindicates, or clears from any charge of guilt.

JU'STIFIER, *s.* one who clears both from the charge and punishment of sin by arguments, by imputation of merits, and by pardon.

To JU'STIFY, *v. a.* [*justifier*, Fr.] to clear from any charge of guilt; to absolve or acquit from any accusation; to vindicate; to free from the guilt or punishment of past sin by pardon.

To JU'STLE, *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.] to encounter, clash, or run against each other. Actively, to push, drive, or force, by rushing against.

JU'STLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with rigid justice and honesty. Figuratively, properly; exactly; in due proportion.

JU'STNESS, *s.* the exact conformity of things and actions to any law, rule, or standard; justice, propriety, or exactness.

To JUT, *v. n.* to push or shoot into prominences; to stand out beyond the other parts of the surface.

JU'TLAND, a large peninsula of Denmark, bounded on the S. by the duchy of Holstein; and on the other sides by the German Ocean and Baltic Sea. It is about 200 miles in length from N. to S. and from 30 to 80 in breadth from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of horses, beeves, and hogs, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. This was anciently called the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*; and is supposed to be the country whence the Anglo-Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleswick. North Jutland is composed of four general governments, each of which has its bishop and general governor. They derive their name from the four chief cities, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhuys, and Ripen.

JU'TTY, *s.* a part of a building which stands out further than the rest.

JU'VENILE, *a.* [*juvenilis*, Lat.] young, or youthful.

JUVENI'LITY, *s.* the state of youth; youthfulness.

JUXTAPO'SITED, *a.* placed near each other.

JUXTAPOSITION, *s.* [*juxta* and *positio*, Lat.] the state of being placed close to each other.

I'VY, *s.* [*ifig*, Sax.] a particular plant of the evergreens that twines about trees, sticks to walls, or creeps on the ground. Its qualities in Medicine are drying and astringent; its berries purge upwards and downwards; and a gum, that distils from its trunk, upon being any ways cut, is reckoned a notable caustic, and is said to destroy the nits of the head.

K.

K is the tenth letter and seventh consonant of our alphabet. Its sound is much the same with that of the hard *c*, in *acre*, *cure*, *come*, and of *q* in *question*, *quake*, &c. and has before all the vowels one invariable sound; as in *keen*, *ken*, *kid*, *kind*. K is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*; as *know*, *knife*, *knee*, *knave*. It used formerly to be always joined with *c* at the end of words, but is at present very properly omitted; thus for *publick*, *musick*, *arithmetick*, &c. we write *public*, *music*, *arithmetic*, &c. However, in monosyllables, it is still retained; as in *mock*, *slack*, *back*, *wreck*, *stick*, &c. The Romans seldom used it, except in proper names, or as a numeral. The French make no use of it, except in proper names of men and places; yet we meet with *risk*, *burlesk*, in good authors, instead of *risque*, *burlesque*. As a numeral, K denotes 250, and with a dash over it thus $\overline{K}$, 250,000.

KA'LENDAR, *s.* an account of time. See CALEND, or CALENDAR.

KA'LI, *s.* [Arab.] a plant growing on the sea coasts, whose ashes are of great use in making glass and soap.

KA'LMUCS, a nation of Tartars, who inhabit that part of the Russian government of Caucasus, that lies between the river Volga, and the river Yaick (now Ural) towards the Caspian Sea; in all which immense tract there is not a house to be seen, as they all live in tents, and remove from one place to another, in quest of pasturage for their large herds of cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetables; and in the winter their cattle fare as other wild beasts. Their food is flesh, (especially that of horses) fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed among them, and from it they make a strong spirit, of which they are very fond, and which is as clear as water. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one principal khan, who is called orchicurti-khan, or king of kings, and derives his pedigree from Tamerlane. All of them, however, have gradually submitted to the government of Russia, or live at present under its protection. They are pagans. They wear coats of stuff, or silk, above which they wear a large, wide, fur coat of sheep-skin, and a cap of the same. Their cattle are large; and their sheep are of the largest kind, having great fat tails weighing from 25 to 30 pounds; their ears hanging down like our dogs', and instead of wool, they have soft curled hair, so that their skins are converted into fur coats. Their horses are small, but swift, hardy, and strong; and many of them pace naturally, and trot at an incredible rate. They eat the flesh of camels, cows, and sheep, but universally give the preference to that of the horse. When they go upon any expedition, they have no regard either to bridges or boats; they no sooner come to a river, than in they plunge with their horses, and sliding from their backs, hold fast by their manes till they get over, and then immediately mount again, and proceed. They live but 4 months at most in the deserts, and inhabit a most pleasant country all

the rest of the year (when it is not overflowed) tending their flocks and herds, fishing and hunting. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any of them fail, they kill it, and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddles, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without any farther preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are large, and surprisingly warm, having a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke; they are 24 feet in diameter, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleasure; they are all round, the sides being made of a kind of checkered wicker-work, and the cross sticks neatly jointed, for folding together, or extending; it withstands wind and rain well, and is erected with great ease. The small-pox is as much dreaded among the Kalmucs as the pestilence among us. When any of them are seized with it, they immediately break up their camp and flee, leaving the sick person in one of their kibbets, or tents, with a killed sheep, part of which is roasted and part raw, and a jar of water, and some wood for fire; if they recover, they follow the horde, but this seldom happens, for they mostly die for want of attendance. In a more extensive sense, however, the Kalmucs' country includes both the Kalmuc and Mongul Tartars, who both formerly composed but one people. The Mongul Tartars are partly independent, and partly subject to China.

KAM, *a.* [Erse] crooked; not to the purpose. "This is clean *kam*." *Shak.*

KAMTSCHA'TKA, a peninsula of Siberia, in the government of Irkutskoi, bounded on the N. by the province of Ochotsk; on the E. and S. by the North Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by the Sea of Ochotsk and the Penzinskoe Gulf. It is about 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. The southern extremity is Cape Lopatka, in lat. 41. 0½ N. and long. 156. 43. E. according to Capt. King, who visited this country in 1779. The true Kamtschadales are a people of very remote antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninsula. There are, at present, very few idolaters among them, the Russians having bestowed great pains, and been very successful, in converting them to Christianity. Schools are likewise established in many of the ostrogs, where the children of both the natives and Cossacks are instructed gratuitously in the Russian language. The Russians first discovered this country in the year 1697, and, in 1699, sixty Russian soldiers, with as many Cossacks, penetrated into the heart of the peninsula, levying a tribute of furs in their progress. Their government, considered as a military one, is mild and equitable in a high degree. The natives are permitted to choose their own magistrates, with all the privileges they had ever enjoyed, who refer to the governor of Kamtschatka such cases only as, from their intricacy or heinousness, they do not choose to decide upon themselves. Bolcheretsk is the principal place, situated on the S. W. coast, in lat. 52. 55. N. lon. 156. 57. E.

KA'NGAROO, *s.* an animal of New Holland.

To KAW, *v. n.* to make a noise like a raven, crow or rook.

KAW, *s.* [from the sound] the cry of a raven, crow, or rook.

KAYLE, *s.* [*quille*, Fr.] ninepins; kettlepins, of which skittles seems a corruption.

To KECK, *v. n.* [*kecken*, Belg.] to heave the stomach; to retch at something nauseous or squeamish.

To KE'CKLE, *v. a.* to defend a cable round with rope.

KE'CKSEY, *s.* a name given in Staffordshire to hemlock, or any other hollow jointed plant.

To KEDGE, *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Belg.] in Navigation, to bring a ship up or down a narrow river by the wind, though the tide be contrary, by means of the kedge anchor.

KE'DGER, or KEDGE ANCHOR, *s.* a small anchor used in a river.

KE'DLACK, *s.* a weed, the same with the charnock.

KEEL, *s.* [*cœli*, Sax.] a principal piece of timber in a ship, which is usually first laid on the stocks in building. In Botany, a name given to the lowermost petal in a butterfly-shaped blossom, from its supposed resemblance to the keel of a ship.

To KEEL, *v. a.* [*cœlan*, Sax.] to cool, or prevent from boiling over.

KEE'LFAT, *s.* [from *cœlan*, to cool, Sax.] a cooler, or vessel, in which wort or other liquor is set to cool.

KEEL-HAU'LING, *s.* a punishment for offences at sea, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship under the keel, and up again on the other.

KEEL-SHA'PED, *a.* in Botany, applied to those parts of a flower that are bent like the keel of a ship or boat, as the pointal-shaft of the pea, &c.

KEE'LSON, *s.* that piece of timber in a ship which is next to her keel, and lies right over it next above the floor timber.

KEEN, *a.* [*cene*, Sax.] sharp, or cutting easily, applied to the edge of an instrument, and opposed to *blunt*. Severe, piercing, or excessively cold, applied to the winds and weather. Eager, vehement. Of great subtlety, applied to the understanding. Acrimonious, or affecting with uneasiness, applied to wit.

KEE'NLY, *ad.* sharply, or cutting easily; vehemently, or eagerly; bitterly or acrimoniously.

KEE'NNESS, *s.* the quality of being sharp, or cutting easily; rigour of weather, or piercing cold; acrimony; bitterness of mind; eagerness or vehemence.

To KEEP, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *kept*; *cepan*, Sax. *hepan*, old Belg.] to retain, preserve; to hold for another; to copy carefully; to observe time punctually; to hold; to remain in a place; not to reveal or betray a secret; to remain unhurt; to adhere strictly; to practise or accustom one's self to. "I *keep* bad hours." *Pope*. To celebrate, applied to festivals. To observe without violation, applied to promises, contracts, or laws. To maintain at one's own expence; to have in the house. "*Keep* lodgers." *Shak.* Used with *back*, to restrain from doing an action. "*Keep back* thy servant—from presumptuous sins." *Psa.* xix. 13. To reserve. Joined to *with*, to be often with a person as a lover or suitor. "*Keeping* company *with* men." *Broome*. To *keep* in, to conceal; to forbear telling, applied to secrets. To defend from. "*Keep out* the weather." *Prior*. "*Keeps out* hunger." *Dryd.* Used with *pace*, to walk as fast as another. "*Keep pace* with him." *To keep under*, to suppress; to subdue; to tyrannize over, or hold in a state of base subjection. Neuterly, to remain in any state. "To *keep* his bed." *Shak.* SYNON. We *keep* that which is our own; we *detain* that which is another's. We *keep* what we intend not to part with; we *detain* what we purpose to restore.

KEE'PER, *s.* one who has prisoners committed to his custody; one who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the care of parks, or the superintendence of another. *Keeper of the Great Seal*, is a lord by his office, and styled Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, and is always one of the privy council. All grants, charters, and commissions of the king under the great seal, pass through the hands of the Lord Keeper; for without that seal many of

these grants, &c. would be of no force; the king being, in the interpretation of the law, a corporation, and therefore passes nothing but by the great seal, which is also said to be the public faith of the kingdom, being in the greatest esteem and reputation. *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, is also a lord by his office, through whose hands all grants, pardons, &c. pass, before they come to the great seal; and even some things pass his hands which do not pass the great seal at all. He is also one of the privy council; his duty is to put the seal to no grant, &c. without a warrant, nor with a warrant where it is against law, or inconvenient, but shall first acquaint the king therewith.

KEEPERSHIP, *s.* the office of a keeper.

KEEPING, *s. in Painting*, denotes the representation of objects in the same manner that they appear to the eye at different distances from it; for which the painter should have recourse to the rules of perspective.

KEG, *s.* [*caque*, Fr.] a small barrel.

KEHL, a fortress of Suabia, situated at the conflux of the Kinzig into the Rhine, a mile and a half E. of Strasburg. In the wars with Germany, the French have generally endeavoured to make themselves masters of it, for the sake of transporting troops across the Rhine.

KEIGHLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. of Skipton, with a market on Wednesday. Near it is a large cotton manufactory. It stands near the river Aire, and contains 11,176 inhabitants.

KELL, *s.* See CAUL.

KELLINGTON, or *Callington*, a town in Cornwall, with a woollen manufactory; situated on the river Tamar, 12 miles S. of Launceston, and 217 W. by S. of London. It is not inferior to many of the Cornish boroughs for wealth and buildings, having one broad street, a market-house, and a neat church. Market on Wednesday. Population 1388.

KELP, *s.* a salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KELPY, *s.* a supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland.

KELSO, a handsome and populous town of Roxburghshire, containing a large market-place, its principal, with two small streets. Population in 1831 amounted to 5000. It has some manufactures of flannels, linen, stockings, and shoes. It is governed by a baron bailey, and 15 stent masters, who have authority to levy a stent, or rate, on the inhabitants, for the supply of water, repairing the streets, &c. the former of whom, and 7 of the latter, are appointed by the duke of Roxburgh, who is lord of the manor. The celebrated and magnificent abbey, the ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The environs of it are very agreeable. From the Chalkheugh is a beautiful view of the forks of the rivers, Roxburgh hill, Springwood Park, and the Fleurs. From Pinnacle Hill is seen a vast extent of country, highly cultivated, watered by long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine. Kelso has a good market for corn, and is situated on the river Tweed, over which it has a handsome bridge of six arches, at its conflux with the Tiviot, 20 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 42 S. S. E. of Edinburgh.

KELPWORT, *s.* a genus of plants, distinguished from others in the same class and order by its seed resembling a snail-shell; there are two species found in England, viz. the prickly glasswort, and the stonecrop.

KELSON, *s.* See KEELSON.

KELVEDON, a town of Essex, 41 miles from London.

To KEMB, *v. a.* [*cemban*, Sax.] to comb or disentangle the hair; also to dress flax, hemp, &c.

To KEN, *v. a.* [*cennan*, Sax. *kennan*, Belg.] to descry or see at a distance; to know.

KEN, *s.* view; or the distance within which a person can see an object.

KENDAL, also called *Kirby Candale*, (that is, a Church in a Valley) a handsome town of Westmoreland, and the largest in the country. It has been long noted for its woollen manufactures; particularly knit stockings, a thick stuff, called *cottons*, for the clothing of the people in the West Indies, and for sailors' jackets, and linsey-woolsey. There is likewise a considerable tannery; and fish-hooks, waste silk, and wool cards, are manufactured here. The mills for scouring, fulling, and friezing cloth, and for cutting and rasping dying wood, &c. are well worth seeing. So early as the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. Kendal was noted for its manufactures, special laws having been enacted in those reigns, for the better regulation of the Kendal cloths; and such has been the spirit and industry of the inhabitants, that they have continued to flourish ever since, notwithstanding the disadvantage of possessing no water carriage. Kendal is pleasantly situated in a valley, among hills, upon the river Kent, or Kant, over which it has two stone bridges, and one of wood, with a harbour for boats. 46 miles S. of Carlisle, and 262 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 10,015, shewing an increase of 1031 since 1821. It elects one representative.

KENNEL, *s.* [*chenil*, Fr.] a cot or place where dogs are kept; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast. The small cavity or hollow in which runs through a street, from *kennel*, Belg.

To KENNEL, *v. n.* to live or lie, applied properly to dogs or foxes, and contemptuously used of men.

KENSINGTON, a village and royal palace in the county of Middlesex, with handsome gardens; two miles W. of London. The extensive gardens have become a very fashionable walk, particularly on Sundays. Population 20,902.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the W. and S. W. by Surry and Sussex; on the N. by the Thames; on the E. and S. E. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; and on the S. by Sussex and the English Channel. From E. to W. it is about 58 miles, and from N. to S. from 30 to 36. It is divided into five lathes, under each of which are several hundreds, which contain 2 cities, 39 market towns, 408 parish churches, and 1180 villages. The inhabitants in 1831, were 234,572 males, and 244,583 females. In the soil and face of the country there is great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the N. E. extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which probably gave it the name of *Albion*. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey soil; fertile, but unwholesome on account of its moisture. It terminates in the great marsh of Romney. The midland and western districts are a happy mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness, and variety of products, to any part of England. This county produces, besides the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dying; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for feeding of sheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an

extraordinary size in Romney March. Its manufactures are but trifling. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town. It elects four county members.

KENTU'CKY, a country of N. America, situated in its central parts, near the lat. of 38 deg. N. and 85 W. long. It is bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Ohio; on the E. by Virginia; on the S. by the Tenassee States, including the country of the Upper Cherokees; and on the W. and S. W. by the Mississippi and the Cherokee River. It is about 390 miles in length from E. to W. and from 20 to 150 in breadth from N. to S. and is at present divided into 9 counties, 7 of which are Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, and Madison. The principal rivers are the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Licking River, the Red River, the Elkhorn, Dick's River, Green River, Salt River, Cumberland, and the Great Kenhaway, or New River. These are all navigable for boats almost to their sources, for the greatest part of the year. The soil is amazingly fertile; the inhabitants distinguish its quality by first, second, and third rate lands; and scarcely any such thing as a marsh or swamp is to be found. This country has a more temperate and healthy climate than the other settled parts of America. Kentucky was purchased, by the state of Virginia, of the Indians, in 1775, and formed into an independent state in 1792. In 1790, the number of inhabitants was 73,677, and in 1830, they had increased to 688,844, including 165,350 slaves. The most considerable towns are Frankfort the capital, Lexington, and Washington.

KEPT, preter and part. pass. of KEEP.

KE'RCHIEF, or KE'RCHIEF, *s.* a head-dress.

KERF, *s.* [*ceorfan*, Sax.] the slit sawn away between two pieces of stuff.

KE'RMES, *s.* a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered, when most perfect, with a purplish gray dust. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yields a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holme-oak. In Spain it is used as a cordial for lying-in women, and prevents abortion; it is also of great use in dying. Before the last century it was understood to be a vegetable excrescence, but we know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules.

KERN, *s.* an Irish foot soldier; also, a hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

To KERNE, *v. a.* to harden as ripened corn; to granulate.

KE'RNEL, *s.* [*cyrnel*, a gland, Sax.] that part of a nut which is contained in the shell; any thing included in a husk or skin. The seed in pulpy fruit; the central part of any thing which is covered with a crust, hard substance, or with a concretion. Hard knobs formed in the flesh; the glands of the throat.

To KE'RNEL, *v. n.* to ripen or grow to kernels.

KE'RNELLY, *a.* full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KE'RNELWORT, *s.* a species of fig-wort.

KE'RRY, a county of Ireland in the province of Munster, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the river Shannon; on the E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork; and on the S. by a part of Cork and the ocean. It is about 54 miles long, and from 18 to 40 broad. It possesses many fine harbours, and the southern district is plain and fertile; but a large part is full of mountains, almost inaccessible, so that little corn is produced, and grazing is more attended to. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow, are exported. It contains 84 parishes about 30,000 houses, and 220,000 inhabitants. Iron ore is to be had in most of the southern baronies, and here are several spas, or medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale and Brick, Cash in Mang, Lea, Flesk, Laune, Carrin, Farthin, Finny, and Roughty. The county town is Tralee.

KE'RSEY, *s.* [*karsaye*, Belg. *carisée*, Fr.] a coarse woollen manufacture between a stuff and a cloth.

KESTE'VEN, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire, containing the western part of the county, from the middle to the southern extremity. It possesses variety of soil; but, on the whole, though intermixed with large heaths, is a fertile country. Part of the fens in Lincolnshire are in this district; the air of which, however, is more salubrious than that of the district of Holland; and the soil, moreover, is more fruitful.

KE'STREL, *s.* [*quercelle*, Fr,] a little kind of bastard hawk.

KE'SWICK, a small, but neat, and well-built town of Cumberland, consisting of one long street. It has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, flannels, duffels, &c. and is pleasantly seated in a beautiful and extensive vale, surrounded by hills, through which flows the Derwent, 25 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 291 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 2159.

KE'SWICK, Vale of, a romantic spot, in the southern part of Cumberland, lately much visited by the admirers of beautiful scenes in nature. Here is the lake of Keswick, or more properly, the lake of Derwent-Water. To the N. of this romantic piece of water soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, near the foot of which is Basingthwaite-Water. To the S. are the craggy hills of Borrowdale, where the eagles build their nests, and whence the Derwent derives its supplies of water.

KETCH, *s.* [*caicchio*, a barrel, Ital.] a small vessel used to bring fish to market, or as a tender to large ships. It has two masts, its main-sail and top-sail standing square as ships do, and its fore-sail and jib like those of hoys.

KETTERING, a handsome, populous, trading town in Northamptonshire, with manufactures of lace, shalloons, serges, &c. in which nearly half the population (4009) are said to be employed. It has a sessions-house for the county, and is seated on a river that runs into the Nen, 12 miles N. E of Northampton, and 75 N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

KETTLE, *s.* [*cetl*, Belg.] a vessel in which liquor and meat is boiled. The name of *pot* is given to the boiler that bellies out in the middle, and grows narrower towards the top; but that of *kettle*, to the vessel whose sides are straight from the bottom, or grow wider towards the top: authors, however, use these words promiscuously.

KETTLEDRUM, *s.* a drum whose body is brass, and resembles the shape of a kettle.

KEW, a village of Surry, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford, and about 7 miles W. by S. of London. On its green is Kew-house, a royal palace, celebrated for its fine gardens, and the king's exotic garden. The last has been brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa, and New South Wales, and is known throughout all Europe by the late Mr. Aiton's Hortus Kewensis. The palace was formerly the seat of Mr. Mollineux, secretary to king George II. when prince of Wales. A stone bridge has been built over the Thames to Brentford.

KEX, *s.* a provincial term for hemlock.

KEY, *s.* [*coeg*, Sax.] a little iron instrument, formed with holes answering to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is pushed forward or backward; an instrument by which any thing is screwed, turned, shut, or opened. Figuratively,

at explanation of any thing obscure, mysterious, or difficult. The parts of a musical instrument, particularly of a spinnet, which are struck by the fingers. In Music, a certain fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, with which it usually begins, and must always end. In Architecture, the last stone placed at the top of an arch. In Commerce, a bank raised perpendicular from the water, or a wharf made use of for shipping or unloading goods. See QUAY.

KE'YAGE, *s.* money paid for laying, or loading and unloading, goods at a key.

KE'YHOLE, *s.* the aperture in a door or lock, through which the key is put.

KE'YNSHAM, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is commonly called Smoky Keynsham, and is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and it has been of note for maltsters. It is 115 miles distant from London. Population 2142.

KE'YSTONE, *s.* the middle or upper stone of an arch.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Changtong; on the E. by the Gulf of Nanquin; on the S. by Tchekiang and Kiang-Si; and on the W. by Houan and Hou-Quang. It contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is the rendezvous of all the great barks, being full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Changhi, only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins. Nanking is the capital.

KIBE, *s.* [*kibwe*, Brit.] a chilblain, or chap in the heels caused by cold.

KI'BED, *a.* troubled with kibes or chilblains.

To KICK, *v. a.* [*kauchen*, Teut.] to strike with the foot.

KICK, *s.* a blow given with the foot.

KI'CKER, *s.* one who strikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW, *s.* [supposed to be corrupted from *quelque chose*, Fr.] something contemptuous, fantastical, or ridiculous; a dish so changed by cookery that it can scarcely be known. The last sense is that which is now in use.

KI'CKSEY-WICKSEY, *s.* a cant word, applied in ridicule and contempt to a wife.

KID, *s.* [*kid*, Dan.] the young of a goat. Figuratively, applied to a young child.

To KID, *v. a.* to bring forth kids, applied to a she-goat.

KI'DDER. *s.* an engrosser of corn, to enhance its price.

KI'DDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, the principal manufacturing place in the county, and long celebrated for its manufactures of woollens, carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. The inhabitants are 20.865. Its former trade of stuffs, however, is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufactory has greatly increased; and it is still the first market in England for pile or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town; but, at present, by much the greater part are made at Kidderminster. The silk and worsted trades have also been introduced here, and employ about 2000 hands. The goods go chiefly to Portugal, and their carriage has been much facilitated by the late canal communications. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, 14 miles S. E. of Bridgenorth, and 125 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. It returns one member.

KI'DDLE, or KI'DEL, *s.* a dam or wear in a river, with a narrow cut in it, for the laying of pots or other engines to catch fish. They are corruptly called *kettles*, and are much used in Wales and Kent.

To KI'DNAP, *v. a.* [from *kind*, Belg. a child] to steal children, or human beings.

KI'DNAPPER, *s.* one who steals human beings.

KI'DNEY, *s.* [the etymology unknown] in Anatomy, are two in number, one on each side; they have the same figure as kidney-beans; their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three and their thickness two; the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serocity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. Figuratively, race or kind, in ludicrous language.

KI'DNEYBEAN, *s.* a plant so named from its resembling a kidney.

KI'DNEY-VETCH, *s.* a plant the same with the ladies-finger, found on dry and chalky pastures.

KI'DNEYWORT, *s.* an herb called also navelwort, and wall pennywort. It has alternate leaves, with central leaf-stocks; a branched stem, and yellowish, or greenish white, spikes of flowers. It grows on old walls and stony places, and flowers from May to July.

KIDWE'LLY, a town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Towy, and was formerly of note for clothing. It is 230 miles W. by N. of London.

KILDA'RE, a county in the province of Leinster, 33 miles in length, and from 12 to 21 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by King and Queen's County; on the N. by Meath; on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; and on the S. by Carlow. It contains 108,401 inhabitants, and elects two county members. It is an arable fertile county, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, Boyne, and other rivers.

KILDA'RE, a town of Leinster, capital of a county of the same name. It is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on what is called the *Curragh*, (a fine plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres) and is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin. Popul. 1014.

KI'LDERKIN, *s.*]*kindekin*, a baby, Belg] a small barrel; a liquid measure, containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons, beer measure; and sixteen, ale measure. Two kilderkins make a barrel, and four an hogshead.

KILGA'RRON, a town in S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is 227 miles W. N. W. o. London.

KI'LHAM, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 200 miles N. of London.

KILKE'NNY, a county of Leinster, 35 miles in length and 18 in breadth, and bounded on the W. by Tipperary, and on the N. by Queen's County, on the E. by Carlow and Wexford, and on the S. by Waterford. It contains 127 parishes, about 25,000 houses, and 170,000 inhabitants. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile, and being proper for tillage, produces corn, wool, marble, and a species of coal, which, like charcoal, burns without smoke, is very durable in burning, and without any blaze, produces an uncommon heat. The country abounds with fine plantations, and is, from the purity of the air, esteemed extremely healthful. The principal rivers are, the Barrow, which bounds it on the E.; the Suir, which forms its southern boundary; and the Nore, which crosses it from N. to S. Its capital (o. the same name) is an ancient, populous city, and has a tolerable trade. Population 23,741.

To KILL, *v. a.* [formerly written *quell*, from *cwellan*, Sax.] to murder or deprive of life. Figuratively, to deprive of the power of growing.

KILLER, *s.* one who deprives of life, or puts to death.

KILLICRA'NKIE, a noted pass of Perthshire, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. Formerly this was a pass of much difficulty and danger; a path hanging over a tremendous precipice, threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road, formed by the soldiery lent by government, gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch.

KI'LLOW, or CA'LLOW, *s.* an English name for a black earth, of a mixture between the marbles, ochres, and clay, common in many parts of England, Wales, and Ireland.

KILMA'RNOCK, a town of Scotland, the largest in Ayrshire. It has a manufacture of carpets, serges, and other woollen goods, and a trade in saddlery, leather, &c. It is seated near the Irvine, 11 miles N. N. E. of Ayr, and 20 S. S. E. of Glasgow. Population 18,093 The district returns one representative.

KILN, *s.* [*cyln*, Sax.] a stove or furnace, contrived for admitting heat, and drying or burning such things as are contained in it.

To KI'LNDRY, *v. a.* to dry in a kiln.

KI'MBO, *a.* [*a schembo*, Ital.] crooked; bent; with the arms bent, and sticking out from the sides.

KIMBO'LTON, a town in Huntingdonshire; with an elegant castle. It is 8 miles W. S. W. of Huntingdon, and 63 N. of London. Market on Friday.

KIN, *s.* [*cynne*, Sax.] of the same family; a relation; of the same race. Used as a termination to express something diminutive; thus *mannikin*, a little man; *minnikin*, a very small pin.

KINCA'RDINESHIRE, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. W. and N. by Aberdeenshire, E. by the German Ocean, and S. and S. W. by Angus-shire. Its length along the coast is 30 miles, and its greatest breadth 20. It contains 15,016 male, and 16,415 female inhabitants. The N. W. part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture, but to the south of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile. Stonehaven is the county town. Returns one county member.

KIND, *a.* [from *cynne*, Sax.] behaving with civility to others; benevolent, or filled with general good will.

KIND, *s.* [*cynne*, Sax.] race; or class containing several species. *Kind*, in Teutonic English, answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; a distinction not always observed. The particular nature of a thing; the natural state of a thing. "Levied in *kind* upon corn." *Arbuth.* Nature, or particular manner. Sort, used with *in*, implying by way of. "In a *kind* of scorn." *Bacon.* Manner; way.

To KI'NDLE, *v. a.* [*cyndelan*, Sax.] to set on fire; to light, or make to burn. Figuratively, to excite, to inflame, or exasperate; to catch fire. To bring forth, applied to rabbits, &c. from *cennan*, Sax.

KI'NDLER, *s.* one that lights or sets fire to. Figuratively, one that inflames, or excites disturbances.

KI'NDLY, *ad.* in a civil, good-natured manner.

KI'NDLY, *a.* [from the substantive] of the same nature; homogenial; suiting or agreeing with. Insinuating; mild.

KI'NDNESS, *s.* civil behaviour; favourable treatment; or a constant and habitual practice of friendly offices, and benevolent actions.

KI'NDRED, *s.* [*cyntrene*, Sax.] relation by birth or marriage.

KI'NDRED, *a.* native; congenial; agreeing to the nature of a person or thing.

KINE, *s.* the old plural of Cow.

KINETON, a town in Warwickshire, held, as its name imports, by the kings of England, if not before, yet certainly by Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. It is 9 miles E. of Stratford, and 81 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday, chiefly for black cattle.

KING, *s.* [*cyng*, Sax.] a person who rules singly over a people. In England, the king has power of making peace and war, and calling, continuing, proroguing, and dissolving of parliaments; of enforcing old laws, determining rewards and punishments, pardoning offenders, laying embargoes on shipping, and of opening and shutting sea-ports. He is the fountain of honour, and has the sole power of conferring dignities and titles of honour; as creating dukes, earls, barons, &c. In Gaming, a card with the picture of a king, in whist, next to an ace. The four kings are, David, Alexander, Cesar, and Charles, whose names are still printed on the French cards, and are supposed to represent the four monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and that of the Franks under Charlemagne. *King at Arms*, is a principal officer at arms, that has pre-eminence of the society of heralds; of these there are three, named Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

KINGS, BOOK OF, two canonical books of the Old Testament, so called, because they contain the history of the kings of Israel and Judah, from the beginning of the reign of Solomon, down to the death of Jehoiachin, king of Judah, who was carried captive into Babylon, comprising the space of about 550 years.

To KING, *v. a.* to rule as a king; to raise to the dignity of a king.

KI'NGCRAFT, *s.* the art of governing.

KI'NGCUP, *s.* in Botany, a kind of crowfoot.

KI'NGDOM, *s.* [*cynedom*, Sax.] the dominion or territories subject to a king. Among Naturalists, a class or order of things or beings. Figuratively, a tract or region. SYNON. *Empire* conveys an idea of a vast territory, composed of various people; whereas *kingdom* implies one more bounded, and intimates the unity of that nation of which it is formed.

KINGFISHER, *s.* a sort of bird.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W. coast of N. America, at the mouth of a great river, in lon. 126. 48. W. and lat. 49. 33. N. But the natives called it Nootka, the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the sea-coast the land is tolerably high and level; but within the Sound, it rises into steep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually harassed by the natives, who take them for food, and use their feathers as ornaments. The variety of fish is not very great here, the principal sorts are the common herring, a silver-coloured bream, and another of a brown colour. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; their persons being pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are, in general, of the same size and proportion as the men. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but

their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the last of which gives them a ghastly and horrible appearance. They appear to be docile, courteous, and good-natured; but they are quick in resenting injuries, and as quickly forget them. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long, broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied in different parts with withes of pine-bark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides or ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have also square and oblong pails, and bowls to eat their food out of, &c. From their curing their fish in their houses, and leaving their bones and fragments in heaps of filth before the doors, and from their houses being without chimneys, their habitations have a strong disagreeable smell of train oil, fish, and smoke.

KI'NGLIKE, or KI'NGLY, *a.* royal; belonging or suitable to a king.

KI'NGLY, *ad.* with an air of majesty; with superior dignity.

KING'S BENCH, *s.* is a court in which the king was formerly accustomed to sit in person, and on that account was moved with the king's household. This was originally the only court in Westminster-hall, and from this it is thought that the courts of Common Pleas and the Exchequer were derived. As the king in person is still presumed in Law to sit in this court, though only represented by his judges, it is said to have supreme authority, and the proceedings in it are supposed to be *coram nobis*, that is, before the king. This court consists of the lord chief justice, and the other justices or judges, who are invested with a sovereign jurisdiction over all matters, whether of a criminal or public nature. It frequently proceeds on indictments found before other courts, and removed by certiorari into this. Persons illegally committed to prison, though by the king and council, or either of the houses of parliament, may be bailed in it; and in some cases even upon legal commitments. Writs of mandamus are issued by this court, for the restoring of officers in corporations, &c. unjustly turned out, and freemen wrongfully disfranchised. This court is now divided into a crown side, and plea side; the one determining criminal, and the other civil causes. The officers of this court, on the crown side, are the clerk and secretary of the crown; and on the side of the pleas there are two chief clerks or prothonotaries, and their secretary and deputy, the custos brevium, two clerks of the papers, the clerk of the declarations, the signet and sealer of the bills, the clerk of the rules, clerk of the errors, and the clerk of the bails; to which may be added the filazers, the marshal of the court, and the crier.

KI'NGSBRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is but a mean place; is governed by a portreve; with a population of about 1600 inhabitants. It is 201 miles W. by S. of London.

KI'NGSCLEAR, a town in Hants, pleasantly situated on the edge of the Downs, near Berks, 9 miles N. by W. of Basingstoke, and 57 S. S. W. of London. It was once the seat of the West Saxon kings. Market on Tuesday. Population 3151.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 34 miles in length, and from 13 to 17 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West-Meath; on the E. by Kildare and Queen's County; on the S. by Queen's County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon and a part of Tipperary. The soil is various; in some parts it is very fertile, in others not so rich nor so well inhabited as some other counties. It contains 144,029 inhabitants, and it elects two county representatives. The capital is Philipstown.

KING'S EVIL, *s.* a scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated; it derives its name from a vulgar opinion that it may be cured by the touch of a king or crowned head.

KI'NGSHIP, *s.* royalty, or the state, office, and dignity of a king.

KI'NGSPEAR, *s.* in Botany, the asphodelus.

KI'NG'S SWINFORD, a considerable village of Staffordshire, a little to the N. of Stourbridge, containing, together with its dependencies, above 15,000 inhabitants.

KI'NGSTON-UPON-THAMES, a well-built town of Surry, with 4144 inhabitants, so called from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned here. The Lent assizes for the county are held here. It is seated on the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge of 22 piers and 20 arches, 11 miles S. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 2757.

K'INGSTON, or *Kyneton*, a pretty large and well-built town of Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It is seated on the river Arrow, 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 155 W. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. The markets on Wednesday before Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, are so considerable for corn, cattle, leather, home-made linen, woollen cloth, and provisions, that they more resemble fairs. Population 3111.

KI'NGSTON RUSSEL, a town near Dorchester. Its manor is held by serjeantry, viz. to be cup-bearer to the king at the four principal feasts in the year. Market on Thursday.

K'INGSTON, a sea-port town of Jamaica, in the West Indies, containing about 1665 houses, besides negro-huts and warehouses. The number of white inhabitants is about 9500, of free people of colour 4,000, of slaves 18,500. It is seated on the N. side of the Bay of Port Royal, on the S. coast of the island. It is a large town, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares and cross streets, and is a place of considerable trade and opulence. Many of the houses, in the upper part of the town, are very magnificent; and the markets for flesh, turtles, fish, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, are inferior to none. Lat. 17. 50. N. lon. 76. 52. W.

KI'NGSTONE, *s.* a kind of fish.

KINRO'SS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Kinross, seated on the river Leven, not far W. of Loch Leven, and 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. The manufactures of this town are linen and cutlery ware. Population 2917.

KINRO'SS, a shire or county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is about 30 miles in circuit, The number of male inhabitants is 4519, females 4553. Votes with Clackmannan for one member.

KINSA'LE, a town of Cork, in Munster, seated on the river Bandon. It is a very populous, trading place, and has a deep, commodious harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork. Lat. 51. 41. N. lon. 8. 28. W Population 6897. Returns one member.

KI'NSFOLK, *s.* [from *kin* and *folk*] relations, or those that are of the same family.

KI'NSMAN, *s.* a man who is related to, or of the same family with, another.

KI'NSWOMAN, *s.* a woman of the same family with another.

KI'PPERNUT, *s.* a plant, the same with the pignut.

KI'RBY LONSDALE, a large and well-built town of Westmoreland, with a woollen manufactory. It is seated on the river Lon, 10 miles S. E. of Kendal, and 252 (by Halifax) N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Populaiton 3949.

KIRBY MOORSIDE, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow. It is 25 miles N. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Population 2324.

KIRBY STEVEN, or *Kirkby Stephen*, a town of Westmoreland, noted for a manufactory of yarn stockings. It has a good free-school, with two exhibitions, and is seated on the W. side of the river Eden, near the hills which separate this county from Yorkshire, 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 285 N. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Population 2798.

KIRK, *s.* [*cyrce*, Sax.] a church: obsolete in England, but still retained in Scotland.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, once formed, with the county of Wigton, the ancient province of Galloway. Kirkcudbrightshire is bounded on the N. E. by Ayrshire, and Dumfrieshire; and on the S. by the Solway Frith and the Irish Sea; and on the W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N. to S. is nearly 30 miles, and from E. to W. 43. Here is plenty of fine pasture, and numerous flocks of sheep and small cattle. Inhabitants, in 1831, 18969 males, 21,621 females. The county town is of the same name. The harbour will admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet it is a place of no great trade. It is seated at the mouth of the Dee, 25 miles S. W. of Dumfries.

KIRKHAM, a handsome town of Lancashire, with a well-endowed free-school, for three masters. It is seated near the Ribble, 19 miles S. of Lancaster, and 225 N. N. W. of London. It has a considerable manufactory of sail-cloth. Market on Thursday. Population 2469, and with its dependencies 11,630.

KIRK-OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is 296 miles from London. Popul. 1033.

KIRKWALL, a sea port of Scotland, capital of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys, is built upon an inlet of the sea, on the E. side of the island. Here is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 45 miles from Dungisbay Head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. Lat. 58. 58. N. lon. 2. 57. W.

KIRTLE, *s.* [*cyrtel*, Sax.] an upper garment or gown. Not in use.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a truly magnificent church. It is seated on an eminence, on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 N. W. of London. It gives name to its hundred, in which are 4 villages of the same name. Market on Saturday. Population 2147.

To KISS, *v. a.* [*cusan*, Brit.] to touch with the lips. Figuratively, to treat with fondness; to touch gently or in a loving manner.

KISS, *s.* a salute given by joining the lips.

KISSER, *s.* one that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST, *s.* the thin tender crust of bread, formed where one loaf touches another in the oven.

KISTI, one of the seven Caucasian nations, that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian. They consist of 16 different districts or tribes, which are often at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Their dialects appear to have no analogy with any known language, and their history and origin are utterly unknown. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angusht, and Shalkah, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Thetshan tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingushi live in villages near each other, containing about 20 or 30 houses; they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves in time of war as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, and, on the first day of the week, rest from labour. They eat pork, and have a fast in spring, and another in summer. They observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths; but allow of polygamy, and, at certain times, a sheep is sacrificed by a person who seems to be considered as a kind of priest, as he is obliged to live in a state of celibacy. A singular sort of hospitality is attributed to these people by Major Rennel. When a guest, or stranger, comes to lodge with them, one of the host's daughters is obliged to receive him, to unsaddle and feed his horse, take care of his baggage, prepare his dinner, pass the night with him, and continue at his disposal during his stay.

KIT, *s.* [*kitte*, Belg.] a large bottle; a small fiddle; a small wooden vessel in which Newcastle salmon is sent to London.

KITCHEN, *s.* [*kegin*, Brit.] the room in a house where the provisions are dressed.

KITCHEN-GARDEN, *s.* a garden wherein salads, roots, herbs, cabbages, and other esculent plants, are produced.

KITCHENMAID, *s.* a cook or maid who does the business of the kitchen.

KITCHENSTUFF, *s.* the fat scummed off the pot, or collected from the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH, *s.* a scullion, or maid employed to clean the vessels or instruments used in Cookery.

KITCHENWORK, *s.* cookery, or work done in a kitchen.

KITE, *s.* [*cyta*, Sax.] a bird of prey that infests farms, and steals chickens. Figuratively, a person of remarkable and notorious rapacity. A plaything made of paper, and raised into the air by means of a long string, and running against the wind.

KITESFOOT, *s.* a kind of plant.

KITTEN, *s.* [*kattcken*, Belg.] a young cat.

To KITTEN, *v. n.* to bring forth young cats.

KITTIWAKE, *s.* a species of gull; they inhabit the cliffs of Flamborough-head, the Bass-isle, and the rocks on the east coast of Scotland.

To KLICK, *v. n.* [from *clack*] to make a sharp noise like the links of an iron chain beating against each other.

To KNAB, (the *k* before the *n* in this and all the following words is mute) *v. a.* [*knappen*, Belg.] to take a short bite; to bite something brittle that makes a noise between the teeth.

KNACK, *s.* [*cnec*, Brit.] a toy or bauble, which discovers skill or contrivance; a readiness; a peculiar slight or habitual dexterity in doing any thing; a nice trick.

To KNACK, *v. n.* to make a sharp shrill noise like that of a stick when breaking.

KNACKER, *s.* a maker of small work. A rope maker.

KNAG, *s.* a knob or hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY, *a.* knotty, or full of knobs.

KNAP, *s.* [*cnap*, Brit.] an eminence; a swelling protuberance.

To KNAP, *v. n.* [*knappen*, Belg.] to bite or break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. To make a sharp noise by a sudden crash or breaking.

KNAPBOTTLE, *s.* a kind of poppy.

To KNAPPLE, *v. n.* to break off with a short, sharp noise.

KNAPSACK, *s.* [from *knappen*, Belg. to eat] the bag which a soldier carries at his back; a bag of provisons.

KNAPWEED, *s.* a genus of plants, of which there are several species; the bluebottle, matfellon, star-thistle, and St. Barnaby's thistle, belong to this genus.

KNERE, *s.* [*knor*, Tent.] a hard knot.

KNA'RESBOROUGH, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, containing 5296 inhabitants. It is pleasantly seated on the river Nid, over which it has a stone bridge, on a rugged, rough rock, 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 201 N. by W. of London. It is famous for four medicinal springs, near each other, and yet of different qualities: the sweet spa, or vitriolic well; the stinking, or sulphurious and very fetid spa; St. Mungo's well, a cold bath; and the dropping well, supposed to be the most petrifying spring in England. The adjacent fields are also noted for liquorice. It has a manufacture of linen and elects two representatives. Market on Wednesday.

KNAVE, *s.* [*cnafa*, Sax.] a boy or servant; and in the latter sense, in an old translation of the Testament, in Lauderdale's library, we read, "Paul the *knave* of Christ;" where, however, this word was inserted purposely. At present it is used in a bad sense, to signify a sly, artful, or dishonest fellow. In Gaming, it is applied to a card having a soldier painted on it.

KNA'VERY, *s.* dishonesty; tricks; low cunning; any thing put to an ill use.

KNA'VISH, *a.* dishonest: tricking; waggish; mischievous.

KNA'VISHLY, *ad.* in a sly, cunning, and dishonest manner.

KNA'WEL, *s.* an herb with greenish blossoms, found on sandy ground, and in corn-fields.

To KNEAD, *v. a.* [*cnædan*, Sax. *kneden*, Belg.] to beat or mingle any substance. Seldom applied to any thing but the manner of making dough fit for baking, by often rolling it in different forms, and pressing it with the knuckles.

KNE'ADINGTROUGH, *s.* a trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNE'BWORTH, a town of Herts, situated on a hill or knap, (from whence it has its name,) between Hertford and Hitchen. Market on Friday.

KNEE, *s.* [*cneow*, Sax. *knee*, Belg.] the joint of the leg whereby it is united to the thigh.

To KNEE, *v. a.* to place the knee upon; to entreat kneeling.

KNEED, *a.* having knees. In Botany, having joints. "*Kneed* grass."

KNEE-DEEP, *a.* rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEEHOLM, *s.* a kind of herb.

KNEE-PAN, *s.* a little round bone about two inches broad, convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscles that extend the leg.

To KNEEL, *v. n.* to bend the knee; to touch the ground with the knee, as a sign of subjection and supplication.

KNEETRIBUTE, *s.* worship or obedience shewn by kneeling. "Receive from us *kneetribute*." *Milt.*

KNELL, *s.* [*cnil*, Brit.] the sound of a bell rung at a burial or funeral.

KNEW, the preterit of KNOW.

KNIFE, *s.* [plural *knives*, it being a general rule, that nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the singular, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*; *cnif*, Sax.] an instrument consisting of a steel blade with an edge on one side, and sometimes with a sharp point, used particularly in cutting meat and killing animals

KNIGHT, (the *gh* in this word and its compounds and derivatives is mute, and pronounced as if spelt *nite*) *s.* [*cniht*, Sax.] among the Romans, was a person of the second degree of nobility, following immediately that of the senators. At the ceremony of conferring this honour, he had a horse given him, which was kept at the public charge, with which he was to serve in the wars. *Knight*, in a modern sense, properly signifies a person, who, for his virtue and prowess, is by the king raised above the rank of gentleman, into a higher class of dignity and honour. Knighthood was formerly the first degree of honour in the army, and conferred with much ceremony on those who had distinguished themselves by some notable exploit in arms. The ceremonies at their creation have been various; the principal was a box on the ear, and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder; they put on him a shoulder-belt, a gilt sword, spurs, and other military accoutrements: being thus armed as a knight, he was led to the church. Camden describes the manner of making a knight bachelor among us, which is the lowest and most ancient order of knighthood, to be thus: the person kneeling was gently struck on the shoulder by the prince, and accosted in these words: "Rise, and be a knight, in the name of God." *Knight* is also understood of a person admitted into any order, either purely military, or military and religious; as, *Knight* of the Garter, of Malta, of the Holy Ghost, &c.

KNIGHT-E'RRANTRY, *s.* the practice of wandering about in quest of needless encounters.

KNIGHT OF THE POST, *s.* an hireling evidence, or one that will swear any thing if paid for it.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, *s.* in the British Polity, are two knights or gentlemen, who are elected by the freeholders of every county to represent them in parliament. The qualification of a knight of the shire is, to be possessed of 600*l.* per ann. in a freehold estate.

To KNIGHT, *v. a.* to create a person a knight.

KNI'GHTHOOD, *s.* the rank or dignity of a knight.

KNI'GHTLY, *ad.* befitting a knight; beseeming a knight.

KNI'GHTON, a town of Radnorshire in South Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is a handsome place, and is 155 miles N. W. of London. On a hill near it is still shewn the camp of Caractacus, who was here defeated by the Romans.

To KNIT, *v. a.* [preterit *knit*, or *knitted*; *cnittan*, Sax.] to form any texture or manufactures on wires or needles without a loom. Figuratively, to interweave. To tie, applied to knots. To join or unite two persons together, applied to matrimony. To join together in friendship. To contract in wrinkles, applied to the forehead or eye-brows. To join close, or unite. "Our sever'd navy—have *knit* again."

KNIT, *s.* the texture, degree, or fineness of any thing formed by knitting.

KNI'TTER, *s.* one who makes any manufacture by knitting.

KNI'TTING-NEEDLE, *s.* a wire with which stockings, &c. are made without a loom.

KNI'TTLE, *s.* a string with which the mouth of a purse is gathered and closed.

KNOB, *s.* [*knoop*, Belg.[a protuberance; a part rising bluntly above the surface of a thing.

KNO'BBED, *a.* set with knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBINESS, *s.* the quality of having knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBY, *a.* full of knobs. Figuratively, hard or stubborn; alluding to wood, which is not easily bent when full of knots.

To KNOCK, *v. n.* [*cnucian*, Sax.] to clash; to be driven forcibly together; to beat at a door for admittance. *To knock under*, to submit, or pay submission. *To knock down*, to fell, or make a person fall, by a violent blow. *To knock on the head*, to kill or destroy by a blow.

KNOCK, *s.* a sudden stroke or blow; a loud stroke made at the door for entrance.

KNO'CKER, *s.* one who makes a noise at a door to gain entrance; the hammer hanging at a door for persons to strike with to gain admission.

To KNOLL, *v. a.* [from *knell*] to ring a bell for a burial.

KNOLLES, *s.* the wild turnip.

KNOP, *s.* [a corruption of *knap*] any tufty top. *Ains.* Also a kind of crowfoot.

KNOT, *s.* [*cnotta*, Sax.] a string or cord formed in a hard knob by frequent intersections not easily to be disentangled. Figuratively, any figure formed of lines frequently intersecting each other; any bond of union or association; a difficulty or intricacy not easily resolved; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity; a cluster, or collection. In dress, a ribbon worn by way of ornament on the head of a woman. A hard part of wood, caused by the growing of a bough in that part.

To KNOT, *v. a.* to tie threads or cords in such a manner as to make a hard knob not easily untangled; to entangle or perplex; to unite.

KNO'TBERRIES, or KNOU'TBERRIES, *s.* the cloudberry bramble.

KNO'TGRASS, *s.* a plant with white flowers, in naked whorls, and trailing stems, found in wet pastures in Cornwall; also a kind of snakeweed. The German knotgrass is a species of the scleranthus of Linneus.

KNO'TSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a silk mill, and a manufacture of shag velvets. It is seated on a rivulet called Picken, which divides it into two parts, 7 miles N. E. of Northwich, and 173 (by Holmes Chapel) N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 3600.

KNO'TTED, *a.* full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in knots; an intricacy or difficulty not easily solved.

KNO'TTY, *a.* full of knots, applied either to threads or trees; hard, intricate; perplexed, difficult.

To KNOW, (the *w* in this word and its derivatives is mute, and *o* pron. long.) *v. n.* [preter. *I knew* or *have known*; part. pass. *known; cnawan*, Sax.] to perceive with certainty; to be acquainted with; to be free from ignorance.

KNO'WABLE, *a.* possible to be discovered or understood.

KNO'WER, *s.* one that has knowledge or skill.

KNO'WING, *a.* skilful; well instructed; of extensive knowledge or experience; free from ignorance; conscious; intelligent.

KNO'WING, *s.* knowledge, experience, or understanding.

KNO'WINGLY, *ad.* deliberately; wilfully; without being ignorant.

KNO'WLEDGE, or KNO'WLEGE, *s.* [from *know*] the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas, without any mixture of doubt or uncertainty; learning, or improvement of our faculties by reading; experience, or the acquiring new ideas or truths by seeing a variety of objects, and making observations upon them in our own minds; acquaintance with any person or fact.

To KNU'BBLE, *v a.* [*knipler*, Dan.] to beat.

KNU'CKLE, *s.* [*cnucle*, Sax.] the joints of the fingers which stick out when the hand is shut. The knee joint of a calf, a plied to cookery. The articulation or joints of a plant, in Botany.

To KNU'CKLE, *v. a.* to put the knuckles close to the ground. Neuterly, to submit, used with *under;* I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under-side of the table with the knuckles, the confession of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED, *a.* jointed, applied to plants.

KNUR, or KNURLE, *s.* [*knor*, Teut.] a knot; a hard substance.

KNU'TSFORD. See KNOTSFORD.

KO'LA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, and the capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour of the river Kola, near the bay of the same name in the Frozen Ocean, where is a considerable fishery for whales, sea dogs, and other fish, which the inhabitants cure for sale. Lat. 68 52. N. lon. 33. 1. E.

KO'NINGSBERG, the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, with an university and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 are Lutherans, 3 Calvinists, and 1 is Romish. The number of houses is about 3800. The town is about 7 English miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, a navigable river which here falls into the eastern extremity of the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than 7 feet water, can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent up in smaller vessels. On June 16th, 1807, this place fell into the hands of the French, together with vast quantities of military stores (chiefly provided by England) which the allied armies of Prussia and Russia were obliged to abandon, in consequence of the defeat they had sustained on the 14th in the battle of Friedland. It was, however restored to Prussia by the peace of Tilsit, which was signed on the 6th of July following. The trade of Koningsberg is very considerable. It is 170 miles N. of Warsaw. Lat. 54 42. N. lon. 20. 48. E.

KO'RIACS, a nation on the borders of Kamtschatka, tributary to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs: those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence; the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Rein-deer Koriacs. Their flocks are very numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about incessantly, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. Their country is terminated to the S. by the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and the Gulf of Penginsk; to the E. by the Ocean; to the N. by the country of the Tehoukchis; and to the W. by the Tongouses, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The regular occupation of the Koriacs, is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their profound habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Like the Kamtschadales, they live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whales and sea-wolf. Rein-deer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make themselves a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or sea-wolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the dearness of brandy, and the difficulty of procuring it, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom, known in Russia as a strong poison, by the name of moukhamorr. The wandering Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk

eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The Koriacs acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things, and imagine that the sun is his throne, or palace. They address no prayer to him; goodness, they say, is his essence; all the good that exists in the world proceeds from him, and it is impossible that he should do any injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, and, to appease his wrath, offer up, as expiatory sacrifices, various animals newly born; as rein-deer, and dogs, also the first-fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable.

KUBE'SHA, a large town of Asia, in the country of the Lesguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Colonel Gaeber, who wrote an account of these countries in 1728, gives the following description of this very curious place: "Kubesha is a large strong town, situated on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants are excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannon, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. In their valleys they have pasture and arable land, as well as gardens; but they purchase the greater part of their corn, trusting chiefly for their support to the sale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Turkey, Persia, and the Crimea. They are generally in easy circumstances, and are a quiet, inoffensive people, but high-spirited and independent. Their town is considered as a neutral spot, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasures with safety. They elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay the most unlimited obedience; and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the most perfect equality, each individual is sure to have, in his turn, a share in the government. In the year 1725, their magistrates, as well as the usniel, or khan, of the Caitaks, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute.

To KYD, *v. n.* to know.

L.

L Is a semi-vowel, or liquid consonant, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. In the Saxon it was aspirated, as in *hlaf*, Sax. a loaf; as it is at present by the Spaniards, and by the Cambro-Britons, in *llan*, a temple. The figure of the capital L we borrow from the Saxons, which is the same as that of the Romans, who likewise seem to have taken theirs from the Λ of the Greeks, with one of its sides placed upon the line, thus, ⊾. It is pronounced by putting the tongue to the palate, and breathing from the throat. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled, as in *fall*, *kill*, &c. but at the end of a word of two or more syllables it is written single, as in *doubtful*; as it likewise is when it occurs in the middle of compound words; for though we write *skill* and *full*, when they are alone, with a *ll*, yet when they are compounded, we leave out an *l* in each, as in *skilful*. When it comes before *e*, at the end of a word, it is pronounced as if the *e* came before it, as in *bible*, *feeble*, *title*. As a numeral, it stands for 50, and when a line is drawn over it, thus, L for 50,000. *L.* also stands for *Libra*, a *Pound*; also for *Liber*, a *Book*.

LA, *interjec.* look! behold! see!

LABDANUM, *s.* a resin of the softest kind, of a strong and not unpleasant smell, an aromatic, but not agreeable taste. It exudes from a low spreading shrub of the cistus kind in Crete.

To LA'BEFY, *v. a.* to weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL, *s.* [*labellum*, Lat.] a small or narrow slip, scrip, or scroll of writing. In Law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the seal which is fastened to it; likewise any paper added by way of explanation or addition to a will, called either *label* or *codicil*. In Heraldry, an addition to the arms of a younger brother, to distinguish him from the eldest.

LA'BENT, *a.* [*labens*, Lat.] falling, gliding, slipping, passing away.

LA'BIAL, *a.* [*labialis*, Lat.] expressed by the lips, applied to letters.

LA'BIATED, *a.* [from *labium*, Lat.] formed with or having lips.

LABIODE'NTAL, *a.* [*labium*, and *dentalis*, Lat.] in Grammar, formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as the *f* and *v*.

LA'BORATORY, *s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] the place where a chemist performs his operations. In a hospital, a place where chemical medicines are made. In a camp, the tent where the engineers or fire-workers prepare their works.

LABO'RIOUS, *a.* [*laboriosus*, Lat.] diligent, assiduous, or indefatigable; tiresome; fatiguing.

LABO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* with labour, toil, or fatigue.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of requiring great labour, or causing fatigue; diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR, (the *u* is usually dropped in pronunciation in this word and its derivatives, as *labor*, &c.) *s.* [*labor*, Lat.] the act of performing something which requires an exertion of strength, or tiresome perseverance; pains; toil; work; exercise; travail, or the state of pain and anguish a woman is in previous to her being delivered of a child.

To LA'BOUR, *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.] to toil; to exert strength in the performance of any thing; to do work; or take pains. Figuratively, to move with difficulty. To be oppressed. To be in a state of pain and agony previous to childbirth. To prosecute with great pains.

LA'BOURER, *s.* [*labourcur*, Fr.] one who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; the person who carries mortar, bricks, &c. to builders; one who exerts much srrength.

LA'BOURSOME, *a.* done with great exertion of strength.

LA'BRADOR, an extensive country to the E. of Hudson's Bay, in N. America. The climate even about Hay's River, in only lat. 57. N. is excessively cold during winter. The snows begin to fall in October, and continue falling, by intervals, the whole winter; and, when the frost is most vigorous, in form of the finest sand. The ice on the rivers is then eight feet thick; port wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed in the form of hoar frost. The sun rises in the shortest day at five minutes past nine, and sets five minutes before three; in the longest, it rises at three, and sets about nine. The ice begins to disappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. The animals in these countries are the moose-deer, stags, rein-deers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowl. Their fish are whales, morses, seals, cod-fish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. All the quadrupeds in these countries are clothed

with a close, soft, warm fur; and even the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, thicker coat of hair than they originally had. In summer there is, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals; when that season is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. The climate is remarkably healthy, and few parts of the world produce better furs. There are several Moravian settlements on the E. coast, the principal of which is Nain.

LA'BYRINTH, *s.* [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] a winding, mazy, and intricate walk in a garden.

LAC, *s.* [*lacca*, Lat.] a hard, red, brittle, transparent substance; partaking of a middle nature between that of a gum and a resin, supposed to be the comb of an insect resembling an ant; it is brought from Malabar, Bengal, and Pegu, and used in dying scarlet, in painting, in making sealing-wax, &c.

LACE, *s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] a string or cord; a snare or gin; a plaited string with which women fasten their stays or bodices; a web of thread, or gold and silver, curiously woven, and used as ornaments in dress.

To LACE, *v. a.* to fasten with a plaited string running through eyelet-holes; to adorn with gold, silver, or thread webs, curiously wrought. Figuratively, to embellish with ornaments of different colours.

LA'CEMAN, *s.* one who deals in lace.

LA'CERABLE, *a.* liable to be torn.

To LA'CERATE, *v. a.* [*lacero*, Lat.] to tear, rend, or separate by violence.

LACERA'TION, *s.* the act of tearing or rending; a breach made by tearing.

LA'CERATIVE, *a.* tearing; having the power of tearing.

LACHE'SIS, *s.* one of the three Destinies; the others being Clotho and Atropos.

LA'CHRYMAL, *a.* [*lachrymal*, Fr.] producing or containing tears.

LA'CHRYMARY, *a.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.] containing tears.

LACHRYMA'TION, *s.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.] the act of weeping or shedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORIES, *s.* [*lachrymatoires*, Fr.] vessels in which the ancients saved the tears of surviving friends and relations, to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED, *a.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] adorned with fringes or borders.

To LACK, *v. a.* [*laecken*, to lessen, Belg.] to want; to be without; to be deficient or wanting.

LACK, *s.* want; defect; failure; need. Both the verb and noun are almost obsolete. In India, a quantity of money: A *lack* of rupees.

LA'CKBRAIN, *s.* one that wants wit.

LA'CKER, *s.* a kind of varnish, which, when spread on a white surface, appears of a golden colour.

To LA'CKER, *v. a.* to smear over with lacker.

LA'CKEY, *s.* [*laquais*, Fr.] a footboy.

To LA'CKEY, *v. a.* to attend as a servant; to wait upon as a footboy. To wait upon in a servile manner.

LACO'NIC, *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat. from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who used few words] short; concise; brief; expressed in a few words.

LACO'NICALLY, *ad.* in a brief or concise manner.

LA'CONISM, or LACO'NISM, *s.* [*laconismus*, Lat.] concise style, expressing much in few words.

LA'CTARY, *a.* [from *lac*, Lat.] milky; full of juice resembling milk.

LA'CTARY, *s.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] a dairy-house.

LACTA'TION, *s.* [from *lacto*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL, *a.* [*lactealis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, conveying the chyle, a juice resembling milk.

LA'CTEAL, *s.* in Anatomy, the vessel that conveys the milky juice called chyle.

LA'CTEOUS, *a.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] milky; lacteal; conveying the milky juice called chyle.

LACTE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *lactesco*, Lat.] tendency to turn into a liquor like milk.

LACTE'SCENT, *a.* [*lactescens*, Lat.] producing milk, or a white juice.

LACTI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *lac* and *fero*, Lat.] in Anatomy, conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, *s.* [*leode*, Sax.] a boy, or stripling, in familiar language and pastoral poetry.

LA'DDER, *s.* [*hladre*, Sax.] a frame made with two upright pieces, crossed with others at proper distances, which serve as steps; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, *s.* [from the Sax. *lade*, a purging or discharging] in Composition, implies the mouth of a river, by which its waters are discharged either into a great river or the sea.

To LADE, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *laded* or *laden hladen*, Sax. it is commonly written *load*] to put a burden upon a beast; to burden. To freight, applied to a ship. To heave out, or throw out.

LA'DIESFINGER, *s.* in Botany, the kidney-vetch.

LA'DIESMANTLE, *s.* in Botany, a plant, of which three are natives in England.

LA'DING, *s.* the burden, cargo, or freight of ships.

LA'DLE, *s.* [*hlædle*, Sax.] a large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used to take liquor out of a pot, &c. The receptacles of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DRONE, or *Marian Islands*, islands of the N. Pacific Ocean, about 1800 miles E. of Canton in China, and occupying a space of 150 leagues in extent. They are said to be 16 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and contain, besides other fruits natural to the soil and climate, that extraordinary and useful plant, the bread-fruit tree, which was first discovered here. The names of the principal islands are Guam, Saypan, Tinian, and Rota.

LA'DY, *s.* [*hlæfdig*, Sax.] a woman of rank, the title belonging properly to the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls; at present used as a ceremonious or respectful expression to women that dress tolerably.

LA'DY-BIRD, LA'DY-COW, LA'DY-FLY, *s.* a small round insect with wings in a sheath, which is of a reddish colour spotted with black.

LA'DY-DAY, *s.* the festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, kept on the 25th of March.

LA'DY-LIKE, *a.* resembling a person of delicate breeding and constitution; soft; delicate.

LA'DYSEAL; *s.* a plant with heart-shaped undivided leaves, greenish blossoms, and red berries; the same with the black bryony.

LA'DYSHIP, *s.* the title of a lady.

LAG, *a.* [*lagg*, the end, Swed.] that is behind, at the latter end, or falls short; sluggish; slow in motion; last or long delayed.

LAG, *s.* the lowest class; the rump; the fag-end; he that comes last or stays behind.

To LAG, *v. a.* to loiter, or move slowly; to stay behind or not come in.

LA'GGER, *s.* a loiterer, or one who moves but slowly.

LAHO'RE, a fertile province in Hindoostan Proper, 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Cachemire, and on the S. by Moultan. Its capital has the same name; it is situate on the S. bank of the Rauvee, 210 miles S. of Cashmere, and 290 N. W. of Delhi. Lat. 31. N. lon. 72. E.

LA'ICAL, *a.* [*laicus*, Lat. λαϊκὸς, Gr.] belonging to the people, opposed to the clergy.

LAID, part. preter. of LAY.

LAIN, part. preter. of LIE.

LAIR, *s.* [*lai*, a wild beast or forest, Fr.] the couch of a boar or wild beast; the daily harbour for deer; also a shelter for cattle to rest in.

LAIRD, *s.* [Scot. *hlaford*, Sax.] the lord of a manor.

LA'ITY, *s.* [λαὸς, Gr.] the people, distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, *s.* [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.] a large collection of waters inclosed in some inland places. Figuratively, a small plash of water. In painting, a middle colour between ultramarine and vermilion. It is made of cochineal.

LA'KEWEED, *s.* a plant; the same with the arsesmart.

LAMB, (the *b* is mute) *s.* [Sax. and Goth.] the young of sheep. In Scripture, typically applied to our Lord and Saviour, who is called the *Lamb of God*.

LA'MBATIVE, *a.* [from *lambo*, Lat.] to be taken by licking.

LA'MBATIVE, *s.* a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBDOI'DAL, *a.* [from λάμβδα and εἶδος, Gr.] having the form or shape of the Greek letter Λ *lambda*.

LA'MBENT, *a.* [*lambens*, Lat.] gliding about; playing about, or upon, without doing any harm.

LA'MBETH, a village of Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. By the vast increase of buildings, it is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Lambeth Palace, in which the archbishops of Canterbury have resided ever since the year 1109, contains stately and magnificent apartments; it contains portraits of all the archbishops, and other eminent personages; and its noble library abounds with valuable MSS. Lambeth is now a borough, electing two representatives. Population 87,856

LA'MBKIN, *s.* a little lamb.

LAMBO'RNE, a town in Berkshire, whose market is on Friday; seated on a river of the same name, 1.5 miles S. W. of *Abingdon*. It is 65 miles from London. Population 2386.

LA'MBSLETTUCE, *s.* a species of valerian.

LA'MBSWOOL, *s.* a mixture of ale, sugar, and roasted apples.

LAME, *a.* [*laam*, Sax. *lam*, Belg.] crippled or disabled in the limbs; walking in a hobbling manner. Figuratively, not smooth, or not having its due quantity of feet, applied to verse. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. "A *lame* excuse."

To LAME, *v. a.* to deprive of the use of a limb, either by a blow or by accident.

LAME'LLÆ, *s.* [Lat.] little thin plates, whereof the scales or shells of fishes are composed; also thin plates of brass used in making toys and nicknacks.

LA'MELLATED, *a.* [from *lamella*, Lat.] covered with thin plates or films.

LA'MELY, *ad.* like a cripple; not being able to walk without hobbling; imperfectly; in a defective manner.

LA'MENESS, *s.* the state of a person who cannot make a perfect use of his legs or other limbs. Figuratively, imperfection; weakness.

To LAME'NT, *v. a.* [*lamentor*, Lat.] to express sorrow for any loss. Neuterly, to mourn.

LAME'NT, *s.* sorrow expressed so as to be heard; grief uttered in complaints and cries.

LA'MENTABLE, *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat.] to be lamented; causing sorrow; mournful; sad; expressive of sorrow; miserable, pitiful, or despicable.

LA'MENTABLY, *ad.* in a manner which expresses or causes sorrow; in a pitiful or despicable manner.

LAMENTA'TION, *s.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] expression of sorrow; audible grief. In the plural, a canonical book of the Old Testament, written by Jeremiah.

LAME'NTER, *s.* one who expresses sorrow for the loss of any person or thing in such a manner as may be heard.

LA'MENTINE, *s.* a fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is nearly twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow; and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but it has no fins; the flesh is commonly eaten.

LA'MER MOOR, or *Lammer Moor Hills*, a ridge of moorish hills, in the S. of Scotland, which begin at Coldinghame in the Merse, and Dunglas in E. Lothian, and extend W. with a broad surface from 30 to 40 miles, till they terminate at Soutra Hill, which is the highest of them. They are intersected by various openings in different directions, and by rivulets running down on each side.

LA'MINA, *s.* [Lat.] a thin plate, applied to substances which consist of scales, or one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED, *a.* plated, applied to bodies consisting of parts resembling thin plates lying one over another.

To LAMM, *v. a.* to beat soundly with a cudgel.

LA'MMAS, *s.* [so called, according to Skinner, because lambs then grow out of season; according to Sonner, from *loafmas*, because our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat on this day. Johnson supposes it may be corrupted from *lattermath*; and Dr. Bernard, that it is likewise a corruption of *latmos*, a summer festival] the first day of August.

LAMP, *s.* [*lampe*, Fr.] a light made of oil and a wick. Figuratively, any kind of light, whether real or metaphorical.

LA'MPASS, *s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] a lump of flesh about the size of a nutmeg, which arises in the roof of a horse's mouth between his teeth.

LA'MPBLACK, *s.* a black powder, made by holding a lamp or torch under the bottom of a bason, and striking the fur into some receptacle beneath with a feather.

LA'MPING, *a.* [λαμπετάων, Gr.] shining; sparkling. Obsolete. "Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look." *Spenser*.

LAMPOO'N, *s.* [Bailey derives it from *lampons*, a drunken song. It imports, *Let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*: and it was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals] a personal satire, or severe censure, written purely to make a person uneasy.

To LAMPOO'N, *v. a.* to abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOO'NER, *s.* one who abuses with personal satire.

LA'MPREY, *s.* [*lampreye*, Belg.] a well-known fish in Gloucestershire, though caught in other places. It somewhat resembles an eel, but is of superior delicacy and flavour. March, April, and May, are the seasons for them.

LA'MPRON, *s* a kind of sea-fish.

LA'NCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland on the E. by Yorkshire, and on the S. by Cheshire. It is 74 miles from N. to S. (including a detached hundred on the north-west, called Furness, which is sepa

rated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe Bay) and from 15 to 44 in its greatest breadth. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 26 market-towns, 62 parishes, 894 villages, and, according to the census of 1831, 650,389 male, and 686,465 female inhabitants. The air, in general, is very healthful, the inhabitants living to a great age. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but upon the whole, it is one of those which are the least favoured as to natural advantages, a proof of which is the ancient thinness of its population, shewn by the very small number of parishes into which it is divided. The hundred of Furness is a wild rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal for the use of iron furnaces. The eastern part of the county between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous, and generally barren; but the southern part of the tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstone Edge, that separates this county from Yorkshire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by the black turf-bogs, here called mosses, some of which are of large extent. In the north-east part of this division, are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle-Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. The natural products of this county are of little consequence, except the coal and turf with which its southern parts abound. Of the former is a species called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. and of being polished, so as to represent a beautiful black marble. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, not only, in many parts, from the nature of its soil, but from the remarkable wetness of its climate: the land, however, is singularly fitted for the growth of the potatoe. All the rivers afford salmon; and the Mersey is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of remarkable size and flavour. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is distinguished beyond most others in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shallcons, bays, serges, tapes, small wares, hats, sail-cloth, sacking, pins, iron goods, cast plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is now the second port in the united kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lune, Leven, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, Ken, and Calder; and it has two considerable lakes, Winandermere, and Coniston Water. Lancaster is the county town. It elects 4 members.

LA'NCASTER, the county town of Lancashire, is an ancient, well-built, and improving town, containing, in 1831, 12,613 inhabitants. On the summit of a hill stands the castle, which is not ancient, but large and strong, and now serves both as the shire-house and the county-gaol. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, where there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the course of the Lune; the view towards the sea extending to the Isle of Man. The town-hall is a handsome structure. Lancaster carries on some foreign trade, especially to the West Indies, America, and the Baltic. The exports are hardware, woollen goods, candles, and cabinet work, for the making of which last it is noted: and it has also a manufacture of sail-cloth. It is seated on the river Lune, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate size, and over which it has a new stone bridge of five elliptical arches, 66 miles S. of Carlisle, and 239 N. N. W. of London. Lat. 54. 4. N. lon. 2. 56. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and one on every other Wednesday for cattle. Returns two members.

LANDA'FF, a small town of Glamorganshire, seated on an ascent of the river Tafe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large stately building, stands on low ground. It is a place of good trade, but has no market, and 30 miles N. W. of Bristol, and 166 W. of London.

LANCE, *s.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat.] a spear borne in the hand, and somewhat resembling the half-pike.

To LANCE, *v. a.* to pierce or cut. In Surgery, to open a wound with a lancet, &c.

LANCEPE'SADE, *s.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.] the officer under the corporal: not now in use among us. "Arm'd like a dapper *lancepesade*." *Cleveland.*

LA'NCET, *s.* [*lancette*, Fr.] a fine small surgeon's knife or instrument, straight-pointed, two-edged, and used in opening veins, &c.

To LANCH, (corruptly written *launch*) *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr.] to throw like a javelin. To dart or throw.

To LA'NCINATE, *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] to tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LANCINATION, *s.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] tearing; laceration.

LAND, *s.* [Sax. and Goth.] a country. Earth, opposed to water. The ground or surface of a place. Used in the plural for an estate consisting in land. Figuratively, a nation or people.

To LAND, *v. a.* to set on shore from a ship or other vessel. Neuterly, to come to shore from a ship or other vessel.

LANDAU', *s.* a kind of coach whose top may be occasionally opened.

LA'NDED, *a.* set on shore from a ship; having a fortune consisting in lands.

LA'NDFALL, *s.* In Law, a sudden translation of property in lands by the death of a person. Among Mariners, the action of falling in with the land.

LA'ND-FLOOD, *s.* an inundation or overflowing of land.

LA'ND-FORCES, *s.* forces or soldiers used on land.

LA'NDGRAVE, *s.* [*landgraff*, Teut.] a German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER, *s.* one whose fortune consists in land.

LA'NDJOBBER, *s.* one who deals in buying or selling lands.

LA'NDING, or LA'NDING-PLACE, *s.* the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, or the floor of a room you ascend upon; a place where persons come on shore from a ship or boat.

LA'NDLADY, *s.* a woman who has tenants holding under her; the mistress of a public-house.

LA'NDLESS, *a.* without property.

LA'NDLOCKED, *a.* shut in or inclosed with land.

LA'NDLOPPER, *s.* [*land* and *loopen*, Belg.] a landman; used by seamen as a term of reproach to those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD, *s.* an owner of lands and houses, who has tenants under him; the master of a public-house.

LA'NDMARK, *s.* any thing set up to preserve and mark the boundaries of lands.

LA'NDSCAPE, *s.* [*landschape*, Belg.] the view or prospect of a country. In Painting, a piece representing some rural or champaign subject, as hills, vales, rivers, seats, &c.

LA'NDTAX, *s.* a tax laid upon lands and houses.

LA'ND-WAITER, *s.* an officer of the custom-house, set to watch goods, to prevent their being landed without paying duty.

LA'NDWARD, *ad.* towards the land.

LANE, *s.* [*lana*, Sax.] a narrow way between hedges. In cities, a narrow passage with houses on each side, somewhat broader than an alley, and not so wide as a street.

LANE'RKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N. E. by the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh; on the E. by the counties of Peebles and Dumfries; on the S. by Dumfries-shire; and on the W. by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. Its extent, from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and its mean breadth about 22. The southern part of this county is generally called Clydesdale. The Clyde divides this county into two equal parts, called the shire of Lanerk and the barony of Glasgow; the one hilly, healthy, and fit for pastures; and the other level, and proper for corn. It abounds with corn and lime-stones; has some lead mines, and quarries of lapis lazuli. The principal rivers are the Clyde, Annan, and Tweed. Inhabitants, in 1831, 150,229 males, 166,590 females. It returns one member.

LANE'RK, a borough-town in Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale seated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glasgow. Inhabitants, 7672.

LA'NGPORT, a well-frequented town of Somersetshire, seated on a hill, on the river Parret, 10 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, and 130 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 1245.

LA'NGUAGE, the *u* before the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, in this and the following words, is pronounced like *w*; as *lángwage*, *lángwid*, *lángwor*, &c.) *s.* [*langage*, Fr. *lingua*, Lat.] a set of words agreed upon by any peculiar people, to communicate their thoughts with; style; peculiar manner of expression.

LA'NGUAGED, *a.* having various languages. "Many *languag'd* nations." *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER, *s.* [now written *master of languages*, from *maitres des langues*, Fr.] one who professes to teach languages.

LA'NGUET, *s.* [*languette*, Fr.] any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID, *a.* [*languidus*, Lat.] wanting force, strength, or spirits. Figuratively, dull; heartless; wanting courage.

LA'NGUIDLY, *ad.* in a weak or feeble manner.

LA'NGUIDNESS, *s.* the quality or state of wanting strength, courage, or spirits.

To LA'NGUISH, *v. n.* [*languco*, Lat.] to grow feeble; to pine away; to lose spirits or strength; to lose vigour; to be dejected, or to sink and pine under sorrow, or any slow consuming passion; to look at with melting affection, softness, and tenderness.

LA'NGUISH, *s.* any soft, tender, weak, or feeble appearance.

LA'NGUISHINGLY, *ad.* weakly; feebly; with feeble tenderness. Dully, tediously, applied to time.

LA'NGUISHMENT, *s.* the state of pining either with some slow passion or disease; a soft and melting look of tenderness.

LA'NGUOR, *s.* [*languor*, Lat.] in Medicine, a faintness arising from want or decay of spirits.

To LA'NIATE, *v. a.* [*lanio*, Lat.] to tear in pieces; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE, *s.* [*lanificium*, Lat.] woollen manufacture. "The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*." *Bacon.*

LANI'GEROUS, *a.* [*laniger*, Lat.] bearing wool.

LANK, *a.* [*lancke*, Belg.] loose; limber; wanting stiffness; not curled, but hanging straight, applied to hair. Meagre; slender. Faint or languid.

LA'NKNESS, *s.* the quality or state or being thin, meagre, or slender. The quality of hanging down straight without curls, applied to hair.

LA'NNER, *s.* [*lanier*, Fr.] a species of hawk.

LA'OS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Ava, on the N. by China, on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China, and on the S. by Cambodia. The whole region is crossed from N. to S. by one large river, called the Mecon, into which descend an infinite number of rivulets, that render the soil very fruitful, assisted by canals. Lanjan is the capital.

LANSQUE'NET, *s.* [Belg.] a German foot-soldier. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN, (erroneously written *lanthorn*) *s.* [*lanterne*, Fr.] a transparent case in which a candle or other light may be carried about; a light-house, or light hung out to guide ships. A *dark lantern* is a lantern fitted with a moveable slide, which, by being turned round, intercepts the light of the candle. *Magic lantern*, in Optics, is a machine, which, in a darkened room, represents various figures on a wall. *Lantern jaws*, a term used to express a meagre countenance.

LANU'GINOUS, *a.* [*lanuginosus*, Lat.] downy; covered with soft hair.

LAP, *a.* [*leppe*, Sax.] the loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; that part of the clothes that is spread over the thighs as a person sits down, and will hold any thing laid on it, without letting it roll off; that part of the body which is parallel to the seat of a chair when a person sits down.

To LAP, *v. a.* to wrap or twist round any thing, used with *round*, *in*, or *about*; to cover, wrap, or involve in any thing. Neuterly, to be spread so as to double over.

To LAP, *v. n.* [*lappian*, Sax.] to drink up by licking up with the tongue.

LA'PDOG, *s.* a little dog, so called because indulged by the ladies to lie in their laps.

LA'PFUL, *s.* as much as can be contained in the lap.

LA'PICIDE, *s.* [*lapicida*, Lat.] a stonecutter.

LA'PIDARY, *s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] one who cuts or deals in precious stones.

To LA'PIDATE, *v. a.* [*lapido*, Lat.] to stone; to kill by stoning.

LAPIDA'TION, *s.* [*lapidatio*, Lat.] a stoning.

LAPI'DEOUS, *a.* [*lapideus*, Lat.] stony; of the nature of stone.

LAPIDE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *lapidesco*, Lat.] a stony concretion.

LAPIDE'SCENT, *a.* [*lapidescens*, Lat.] growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDI'FIC, *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] forming stones.

LAPIDIFICA'TION, *s.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] the act of forming stones.

LA'PIDIST, *s.* [from *lapis*, Lat.] one that deals in precious stones.

LA'PIS, *s.* [Lat.] a stone. *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, so hard and compact as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour; to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultramarine colour, which is only a calcination of it.

LA'PLAND, a large country in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the sea. It is divided into Danish, or North Lapland; Swedish, or South Lapland; and Russian, or East Lapland. It is extremely cold, and in some places they never see the sun for three months in the year; and the country is all covered with snow the greatest part of the year. It has, properly speaking, neither spring nor autumn, the seasons change so suddenly. The sky is generally serene, and the air healthy

it being subject almost to continual winds. They sow no corn, but have good pastures, which fatten their cattle speedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, castors, ermines, and rein-deer. The last is the most useful animal they have; for it serves to draw the sledges over the snow with surprising swiftness; likewise their skin serves them for clothing, and their flesh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle, about 12 feet broad. These poles meet at the top, and form a sort of cone; and the outsides are covered with the skins of rein-deer and rags; they are open at the top to let out the smoke; and here they pass their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lie upon the snow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the skins and rags, and leave the poles standing. Their chief merchandises are dried cod, and other fish, and the skins of rein-deer; they have also some furs. They are of a short stature, with a large head, broad forehead, blue eyes, broad flat noses, and short, straight, coarse, black hair. They are a rude, brutal sort of people, though some of them have embraced Christianity, which has not mended their morals. They live a great while without the assistance of physicians, and their hair never turns gray. Instead of bread they make use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of spirituous liquors, and are never sober when they can purchase them. They seldom stay long in one place, but rove about continually, leaving the poles of their huts standing, as was before observed.

LA'PPER, *s.* one who wraps or laps up; one who laps or licks.

LA'PPET, *s.* [a diminutive of *lap*] the part of a head-dress that hangs loose.

LAPSE, *s.* [*lapsus*, Lat.] a flow or fall of water from a higher place. Figuratively, a small error or mistake. In Law, a benefice is said to be *in lapse*, when the patron, who ought to present thereto in six months after it is voidable, omits doing it in that time, upon which the bishop or ordinary has the right of presentation.

To LAPSE, *v. n.* to glide slowly; to fall by degrees. "To *lapse* into the barbarity of the northern nations." *Swift.* To fail in any thing; to slip; to be guilty of a small or trivial fault through inadvertency or mistake. To lose or let slip the proper time. To fall by the negligence of one possessor to another. "It *lapses* to the king." *Ayliffe.* To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LA'PSIDED, *a.* the state of a ship built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other, and consequently to retain a constant heel or tendency towards the heavier side, unless when she is brought upright by placing a greater quantity of the cargo or ballast on the other side.

LA'PWING, *s.* a clamorous bird, so named from the length and lapping of its wings.

LA'PWORK, *s.* work in which one part is lapped or folded over another.

LA'RBOARD, *s.* the left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face towards the head; opposed to the starboard.

LA'RCENY, *s.* [*larcin*, Fr.] the felonious taking away a person's goods in his absence. *Great larceny*, is when the goods are above the value of 12d. *Petty larceny*, is when the value of the goods stolen does not amount to 12d.

LARCH-TREE, *s.* [so called from Laissa, a city of Thessaly, where it was first known] a lofty tree, bearing leaves like those of the pine, and a sort of mushroom or fruit called agaric. The gum of this tree is the Venice turpentine.

LARD, *s.* [*lardum*, Lat.] the grease of swine; bacon, or the flesh of swine.

To LARD, *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.] to stuff with bacon. To make fat. Figuratively, to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LA'RDER, *s.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] the room where meat is kept or salted.

LA'RDERER, *s.* one who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, *s.* [Fr.] a bit of bacon.

LA'RES, *s.* [Lat.] certain domestic gods of the Romans, called also Penates, shaped like monkies, or, as others say, dogs, set in some private place of the house, or in the chimney corner, which the family honoured as their protectors, and offered to them wine and frankincense.

LARGE, *a.* [*largus*, Lat.] bulky, or of great dimensions; wide or extensive; liberal, abundant, or plentiful. In a diffusive manner, applied to style. "Debated at *large*." *Watts.*

LA'RGELY, *ad.* in a wide or extensive manner. In a copious or diffusive manner, applied to style. In a liberal or bountiful manner, applied to giving. Abundantly, plentifully, or without restraint.

LA'RGENESS, *s.* extent, bulk, or spaciousness, applied to place. Greatness or elevation, applied to the mind. Extent or bulk, applied to things.

LA'RGESS, *s.* [*largesse*, Fr.] a present, gift, or bounty.

LARGI'TION, *s.* [*largitio*, Lat.] the act of giving.

LA'RGO, *s.* in Music, signifies a slow movement, yet one degree quicker than Grave, and two than Adagio.

LARK, *s.* [*lawerce*, Sax.] a small singing bird.

LA'RKSPUR, *s.* a flower, so called from its resembling the spur of a lark.

LA'RMIER, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, a flat, square, massive member of the cornice, between the cymatium and the ovolo, so called from its use, which is to disperse water, and cause it to fall at a distance from the wall, drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LA'RVÆ, *s.* the ghosts or spirits of wicked men, which, after death, were believed to wander up and down the earth; phantoms and apparitions that torment the wicked, and affright good men.

LA'RVATED, *a.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] masked; also frighted with imaginary spirits.

LA'RUM, *s.* [*larwin*, Brit.] any noise made to excite attention, and give notice of danger; a clock which makes a noise at any particular hour to which its index is set.

LARYNGO'TOMY, *s.* [from λάρυγξ and τέμνω, Gr.] in Surgery, an operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided, to assist respiration during large tumors in the upper parts, as in the quinsy.

LA'RYNX, *s.* [λάρυγξ, Gr.] in Anatomy, the upper part of the windpipe, which is one of the organs of respiration, as well as the principal instrument of the voice.

LASCI'VIENT, *a.* [*lasciviens*, Lat.] frolicsome; wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS, *a.* [*lascivius*, Lat.] lewd; wanton; behaving with too great liberty to the other sex; soft; effeminate.

LASCI'VIOUSLY, *ad.* lewdly; in a wanton or loose manner.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of discovering lewdness or lust, either in behaviour or words.

LASH, *s.* [*schlagen*, to strike, Belg.] a stroke or blow given with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough; the thong of a whip with which a blow is given. Figuratively, a stroke of censure or reproach.

To LASH, *v. a.* to strike with a whip, or any thing pliant; to move with a sudden spring or jerk, used with *up*. To beat so as to make a sharp sound, like the lash of a whip,

applied to the beating of waves against the shore. Among Mariners, to tie or fasten two things together with a rope or cord. Figuratively, to scourge with satire.

LA'SHER, *s.* one who whips, lashes, or satirizes.

LASS, *s.* [according to Dr. Hicks, from *lad*, is formed the feminine *laddess*, which is contracted into *lass*] a girl, maid, or young young woman.

LA'SSITUDE, *s.* [*lassitudo*, Lat.] weariness, or a loss of vigour or strength by excessive labour. In Medicine, applied to that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest.

LAST, *a.* [*latest*, Sax. superlative of *late*] after all others; utmost. *At last*, at the end or conclusion. Next before the present; as, "*last* week."

To LAST, *v. n.* [*læstan*, Sax.] to continue; to endure.

LAST, *s.* [*læst*, Sax.] a mould on which shoes are made. A load, from *last*, Teut. A *last* of codfish, white herrings, meal, and ashes for soap, is 12 barrels; of corn or rape seed, 10 quarters; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, 2400lb. weight; of herrings, 20 cades; of hides, 12 dozen; of leather, 20 dickers; of pitch or tar, 14 barrels; of wool, 12 sacks; of stockfish, 100; and a *last* of flax or feathers contains 1700lb. weight

LA'STAGE, *s.* [*lestage*, Fr.] custom paid for goods sold by the last, for freightage; or the ballast of a ship.

LA'STING, *part.* containing; durable; of a long continuance; wearing a long while.

LA'STINGLY, *ad.* durably; perpetually.

LA'STINGNESS, *s.* durableness; continuance.

LA'STLY, *ad.* in the last place; at last; in the conclusion.

LATCH, *s.* [*letse*, Belg.] the latch of a door, which is moved either by a string or handle.

To LATCH, *v. a.* to fasten by a latch. Figuratively, to fasten, or close.

LATCHES, *s.* in a ship, small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets.

LATCHET, *s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] the string with which shoes or sandals were fastened.

LATE, *a.* [*lat*, Fr.] that is longer than it should be, or not so soon as expected; last in any place, office, character, or time; deceased or dead, when prefixed to a person's name. "His *late* majesty, George the Second." Far advanced in the day or night.

LATE, *ad.* after long delays; after a long time; after its proper time; not long ago. At an unseasonable hour, or far advanced in the day or night.

LATED, *a.* surprised by the night.

LATELY, *ad.* not long past.

LATENESS, *s.* any time far advanced.

LA'TENT, *a.* [*latens*, Lat.] hidden; concealed; secret.

LATER, *a.* [comparative of *late*] happening after a particular period, or after something else.

LATERAL, *a.* [*lateralis*, Lat.] growing out on the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

LATERA'LITY, *s.* the quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, *ad.* by the sides; sidewise.

A-LATERE, *s.* a title applied to such cardinals as are the pope's counsellors in ordinary, and assistants.

LATEWARD, *ad.* [*late* and *weard*, Sax.] somewhat late.

LATH, *s.* [*latta*, Sax.] in Building, a long, thin, narrow, slip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to sustain the tiles or other coverings. A part of a county something larger than a tithing, and less than an hundred, from *læth*, Saxon.

To LATH, *v. a.* to fit up with laths.

LATHE, *s.* a turner's engine, by which he turns about his matter, in order to shape it with a chisel.

To LA'THER, *v. n.* [*lethran*, Sax.] to form a froth or foam; to cover with froth made by soap and water.

LATHER, *s.* a foam or froth made by beating soap with water.

LATIN, *a.* [*Latinus*, Lat.] written or spoken in the language of the ancient Romans.

LATIN, *s.* a translation performed in Latin, and agreeable to the rules and idioms of that tongue.

LATINISM, *s.* a manner of expression peculiar to the Latin tongue.

LA'TINIST, *s.* one capable of writing or speaking Latin in its purity, and acquainted with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LATI'NITY, *s.* [*latinitas*, Lat.] the purity of Latin style.

To LA'TINIZE, *v. a.* [*latiniser*, Fr.] to use words or phrases in another language that are borrowed from the Latin. Neuterly, to give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin.

LATIRO'STROUS, *a.* [from *latus* and *rostrum*, Lat.] broad-beaked.

LA'TISH, *a.* somewhat late; somewhat advanced in the night.

LA'TITANCY, *s.* [from *latitans*, Lat.] delitescence; the state of lying hid.

LA'TITANT, *a.* [*latitans*, Lat.] delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

LATITAT, *s.* [Lat. he lies hid] in Law, a writ, which issues from the King's Bench, so called from a supposition that the defendant *lurks* or *lies hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex, but is fled to some other county, to the sheriff whereof this writ is directed, commanding him to apprehend the defendant there. *Fitz. Nat. Beev.*

LATITATION, *s.* [from *latito*, Lat.] the state of being concealed.

LATITUDE, *s.* [*latitude*, Fr. *latitudo*, Lat.] breadth or width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shortest space between the two extremes of its surface, or the measure of a straight line drawn through its ends. "Provided the length doth not exceed the *latitude*." *Wotten.* Room, space, or extent. In Astronomy, the distance of a star or planet from the ecliptic, either north or south. In Geography, the extent of the earth or heavens measured from the equator to either pole. The distance of a place from the equator, either north or south; or an arch of the meridian comprehended between either pole of the heavens and the horizon of the place. Unrestrained or unlimited acceptation. Freedom from any settled rules. Extent or comprehension of any art or science. *He is out of his latitude*, a figurative expression, implying that a person is in a place he is ignorant of, or that he is handling a subject beyond his abilities.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, *a.* [*latitudinaire*, Fr.] not confined or restrained, either with respect to actions or opinions.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, *s.* a person not conforming to any particular opinion or standard.

LA'TRANT, *a.* [*latrans*, Lat.] barking.

LATRI'A, *s.* [λατρεία, Gr.] the highest kind of worship; distinguished by the Papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship.

LA'TROCINY, *s.* larceny, theft, robbery: a literal version of the Latin *latrocinium*, which was afterwards contracted into *larceny*.

LA'TTEN, *s.* [Brit.] brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

LA'TTER, *a.* not long done or past; towards the last; mentioned the last in order.

LA'TTICE, *s.* [*lattis*, Fr.] a window made of sticks or iron bars crossing each other at small distances.

To LA'TTICE, *v. a.* to mark with cross strokes like a lattice; to mark with sticks or bars crossing each other at small distances.

LA'VA, *s.* a name given by the Italians to the liquid and vitrified matter discharged by Vesuvius, Etna, and other volcanoes, at the time of their eruption.

LAVA'TION, *s.* [*lavatio*, Lat.] the act of washing.

LA'VATORY, *s.* [from *lavo*, Lat.] in Medicine, a wash; some liquid with which diseased parts are washed.

LAUD, *s.* [*laus*, Lat.] the act of praising for any good, benevolent, or noble deed. In Divinity, that part of Divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAUD, *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] to praise; to acknowledge or mention with a sense of gratitude.

LAU'DABLE, *a.* [*laudabilis*, Lat.] worthy of praise or commendation.

LAU'DABLY, *ad.* in a manner deserving praise.

LAU'DANUM, *s.* a medicine composed of opium, &c. and used to give ease from pain.

LAU'DATIVE, *s.* a panegyric.

LAU'DER, a small town of Berwickshire, but lately much improved. It is seated on the Leader, 22 miles S. E. of Edinburgh.

To LAVE, *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat.] to wash or bathe in any liquid. To throw up; to lade or scoop out water; from *laver*, Fr. Neuterly, to wash himself; to bathe.

To LAVEE'R, *v. n.* to change the direction often in a course.

LA'VENDER, *s.* [*lavendula*, Lat.] a sweet-scented plant, of which there are four species in our gardens, which are propagated by planting their cuttings in March, in a shady place. A spirit is distilled from it by the perfumers.

LA'VENHAM, or *Lanham*, a pretty large town of Suffolk, with a considerable manufactory of serges, shalloons, seys, stuffs, and fine spun-yarn. Its church, a very handsome Gothic structure, with its steeple, 137 feet high, are reckoned the finest in the county. It has a spacious market-place, encompassed with 9 streets or divisions, and is pleasantly situated, in a fine healthy air, on a branch of the river Bret, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill, 12 miles S. by E. of Bury, and 61 N. E. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday. Population 2107.

LA'VER, *s.* [*lavoir*, Fr.] a vessel to wash any thing in.

To LAUGH, (pronounced in this word and its derivatives *laff*) *v. n.* [*lachen*, Teut. and Belg.] to make a loud and uninterrupted noise of sudden merriment and mirth. Figuratively, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or so as to cause joy. Actively, to deride; to ridicule or mock.

LAUGH, *s.* [*hlah*, Sax.] an uninterrupted sound, caused by any object which excites sudden mirth.

LAU'GHABLE, *a.* proper to be laughed at; causing laughter. "A *laughable* writer." *Dryd.*

LAU'GHER, *s.* a person fond of mirth, or easily provoked to laughter.

LAU'GHINGLY, *ad.* in a merry manner; with great pleasantry or mirth.

LAU'GHINGSTOCK, *s.* a butt; an object of contempt or ridicule.

LAU'GHTER, laff-ter, *s.* [*hleahter*, Sax.] an expression of sudden mirth, occasioned by a convulsive motion of the præcordia and muscles of the mouth and face; a continued expulsion of breath, with a loud noise, and shaking of the breast and sides.

LA'VINGTON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday It is near the Downs; and though but an indifferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 89 miles W. by S. of London. Population 1322.

LA'VISH, *a.* generous or liberal to excess; scattered in waste; profuse. Figuratively, wild or unrestrained.

To LA'VISH, *v. a.* to waste extravagantly; to be profuse.

LA'VISHER, *s.* a prodigal or profuse person.

LA'VISHLY, *ad.* in an extravagant or prodigal manner; with such a degree of liberality as borders on excess and indiscretion.

LA'VISHMENT, or LA'VISHNESS, *s.* an extravagant, prodigal, or indiscreet wasting or giving away what belongs to a person.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, where the winter assizes are held. Population 2231. Elects one member. Leland says, it was walled in his time, and a mile in compass. It had formerly a monastery, and a noble castle, because of its strength called Castle Terrible, the lower part of which is now made use of for the jail. It is seated on the Tamar, 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 213 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

To LAUNCH, *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr.] to force out to sea. To rove at large; to expatiate. To be diffuse, applied to style. Actively, to push to sea. To dart from the hand.

LAU'NDRESS, *s.* [from *lawn*, a peculiar kind of linen, and *dress*] a woman employed in washing linen.

LAU'NDRY, *s.* a room wherein linen is washed or ironed.

LAVO'LTA, *s.* [Ital.] an old dance, which consisted in a variety of turnings and caperings; a caper.

LAU'REATE, *a.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] decked with laurel; crowned with laurel. A *Poet Laureat*, is one who is in pay from the king, and makes the odes which are performed before him on his birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year.

LAUREATION, *s.* in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LAU'REL, *s.* [*laurus*, Lat.] a tree, sometimes called the cherry bay.

LAU'RELED, *a.* crowned or adorned with laurel.

LAW, *s.* [*laga*, Sax.] a rule of action; a precept or command coming from a superior authority, which an inferior is bound to obey; a judicial process; any thing obliged to be done; an invariable conformity or correspondence between a cause and effect. "The *law* of nature." *To take the law*, implies to enter an action against a person.

LA'WFUL, *a.* agreeable to law; that may be done without violating the precepts of superior authority, or incurring any punishment.

LA'WFULLY, *ad.* in a manner conformable to law.

LA'WFULNESS, *s.* legality; allowance of law.

LA'WGIVER, *s.* a legislator, or one who has authority to make laws; a supreme magistrate.

LA'WGIVING, *a.* legislative, or enacting laws.

LA'WLESS, *a.* unrestrained by any law; contrary to law.

LA'WLESSLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law.

LA'WMAKER, *s.* a legislator, or one who makes laws.

LAWN, *s.* [*lawn*, Brit.] an open space or plain between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of a bishop's robe.

LA'WRENCE, ST. the largest river in North America, proceeding from the Lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of about 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is

navigable as far as Quebec, which is about 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger.

LA'WSUIT, *s.* a process or action in law.

LA'WYER, *s.* a counsellor, or one that is skilled in the law.

LAX, *a.* [*laxus*, Lat.] without restraint, or not confined. Not compact, or not having its parts strongly or closely joined. Vague; not accurate, exact, or composed with any caution. In Medicine, loose in body, or frequently going to stool; slack, or not restrained.

LAX, *s.* a looseness; a diarrhœa.

LAXA'TION, *s.* [*laxatio*, Lat.] the act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE, *a.* [*laxatif*, Fr.] in Medicine, having the power to remove costiveness, or to make loose.

LA'XATIVE, *s.* in Medicine, a remedy that purges, or removes costiveness.

LA'XATIVENESS, *s.* the quality or power of curing or removing costiveness.

LA'XITY, *s.* [*laxitas*, Lat.] the state of a body whose parts are not strongly compacted, but may be easily separated; slackness or looseness; openness. Vagueness, applied to the different senses in which words are used.

LA'XNESS, *s.* looseness; vagueness. In Medicine, a loose habit of body.

To LAY, *v. a.* [preter. *laid*, part. passive *lain*; from *legin*, *leggan*, Sax.] to place along upon the ground. To beat down, applied to corn or grass. To put or place. To fix deep, applied to foundation. To put in any state. "*Lay* asleep." *Bac.* To claim, still, quiet, or allay, applied to winds or storms. To set on a table, applied to food. "I *laid* meat unto them. *Hos.* xi. 4. To deposit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To apply with violence, joined with *siege*. To scheme contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, &c. In Law, to exhibit or offer, joined with *indictment*. "He *lays* his *indictment* in some certain county." *Atterb.* Used with *apart*, to reject or put away. "*Lay apart* all filthiness." *James* i. 21. Used with *before*, to expose to view; to show; to display. To *lay by*, to keep, or reserve for some future occasion. "Let every one *lay by* him in store." *1 Cor.* xvi. 2. Used with *down*, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction, generally followed by *for*. To quit or resign. "*Laid down* the sword." *Black.* To lie along a bed, in order to sleep or repose. "I will *lay me down* in peace." *Psalm* xlviii. To *lay hold of*, to seize, catch, or apprehend. To *lay in*, to keep as a reserve; to store or treasure. "To *lay in* timely provisions." *Addison.* To charge with; to accuse of; to impute. "*Lay* the fault on us." *Shaks.* To *lay out*, to spend or pay away, applied to money. To plan or dispose. "The garden is *laid out* into a grove." *Broome.* Used with *to* or *unto*, to charge upon, or impute. "It would be *laid* to us." *Shaks.* Used with *up*, to confine, applied to diseases. "*Laid up* by that disease." *Temple.* To reserve, store, or treasure against some future time. "Fathers are wont to *lay up* for their sons." *Milton.* Used with *upon*, to impute or charge, applied to faults. Far from *laying* a blot *upon* Luther." *Atterb.* To impose or inflict, applied to punishment. "A punishment *laid* upon Eve." *Locke.* Used with *on*, to strike, or beat furiously. "He *lays* me *on*." *Dryd.* To use or take measure. "I *laid* out for intelligence." *Woodw.*

LAY, *s.* [*ley*, *leag*, Sax.] a row or stratum. A wager. Grassy ground; a meadow ground unploughed, and kept for cattle.

LAY, *s.* [*lay*, Fr.] a song or poem, "Tun'd her soft *lays*." *Par. Lost.*

LAY, *a.* [*laicus*, Lat. from λαὸς, Gr.] belonging to the people who follow trades and secular business.

LA'YER, *s.* a bed; a row or stratum of earth, or any other body spread over another. In Botany, a sprig, stalk, or branch of a plant, which is laid under the mould, in order to take root and propagate. A hen that lays eggs.

LA'YMAN, *s.* one who follows any trade, and is not in orders, opposed to a clergyman. In Painting, an image to draw by.

LA'YSTALL, *s.* a heap of dung.

LA'ZAR, *s.* [from *Lazarus*, mentioned by *St. Luke*] a person afflicted with filthy and pestilential sores and diseases; a leper.

LAZARE'TTO, or LA'ZAR-HOUSE, *s.* [*lazaretto*, Ital.] an hospital, or house for the reception of the diseased.

LA'ZILY, *ad.* in an idle, inactive, sluggish, or heavy manner.

LA'ZINESS, *s.* idleness; slothfulness; sluggishness; an unwillingness to apply to business or labour.

LA'ZULI, *s.* [Ital. *azure*] a stone, the ground of which is blue, spotted and veined with white, and a glittering or metallic yellow; used much among the painters, under the name of *ultramarine*.

LA'ZY, *a.* [*lazig*, Teut.] a person unwilling, or slow and tedious in working. SYNON. A *lazy* man never goes through with an undertaking; an *indolent* man will undertake nothing.

LEA, *s.* [*ley*, Sax.] unploughed ground. See LAY.

LEAD, (this word and its derivatives are pronounced *lĕd*, *s.* [*læd*, Sax.] one of the softest, most ductile, and most heavy metals next to gold, very little subject to rust, and dissolved by the weakest acids.

To LEAD, *v. a.* to fit or cover with lead.

To LEAD, (this word and its derivatives are pronounced *leed*, preter. *led*) *v. a.* [*lædan*, Sax.] to conduct or guide by holding a person's hand; to conduct to any place; to go before any body of men, as a commander; to guide or show a person the method of attaining any thing. Used with *on*, to draw on, entice, or allure. To induce or persuade by some pleasing motive. In Gaming, to play first.

LE'ADEN, *a.* made of lead. Figuratively, heavy; unwilling, or motionless.

LE'ADER, *s.* one that goes before to show the way to another. A captain, or commander, applied to an army. One at the head of any party or faction.

LE'ADING, *part.* principal or chief.

LE'ADING-STRINGS, *s.* strings by which children are held when taught to walk.

LEAF, (pronounced *leef*, in this word and its derivatives] *s.* [plural, *leaves*; *lef*, Sax.] a part of a tree or plant extended into length and breadth; the most extreme part of a branch, and the ornament of the twigs, consisting of a very glutinous matter, and furnished every where with veins and nerves. Its office is to subtilize and give more spirit to the sap, and convey it to the buds. In books, it is a part containing two pages. One side of a double or folding door; the flap of a table; any thing beaten thin; hence *leaf* gold and silver.

To LEAF, *v. n.* to bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LE'AFLESS, *a.* without leaves.

LE'AFSTALK, *s.* the footstalk which supports the leaves, but not the flowers.

LE'AFY, *a.* full of leaves.

LEAGUE, leeg, *s.* [*ligue*, Fr.] a confederacy; a combination, or an alliance entered into between princes and states for their mutual aid and defence.

To LEAGUE, *v. n.* to unite; to confederate or enter into an alliance for their mutual aid and defence.

LEAGUE, *s.* [*ligue*, Fr.] a measure which contains more or fewer geometrical paces, according to the different usages or customs of countries. A league at sea, where it is chiefly used by us, (being a land measure mostly peculiar to the Germans and French,) contains 3000 geometrical paces, or 3 English miles. The French league sometimes contains the same measure, and in some parts of France it consists of 3500 paces: the mean or common league consists of 2400 paces, and the little league of 2000. The Spanish leagues are larger than the French, 17 Spanish leagues making a degree, or 20 French leagues, or 69½ English statute miles. The Dutch and German leagues contain each four geometrical miles.

LE'AGUED, leeg-ed, (the *g* pronounced hard) *a.* confederated; united by an alliance for mutual defence and aid.

LE'AGUER, leeg-er, (the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* [*beleggeren*, Belg.] a siege or investment of a town.

LEAK, *s.* [*leke*, Belg.] a breach or hole which lets water into a ship, and out of a barrel or other vessel. *To spring a leak*, among Mariners, is when a ship receives some damage, by which water may enter.

To LEAK, *v. n.* to let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LE'AKAGE, *s.* the state of a vessel that lets water in or out through some breach; an allowance of 12 per cent. in the customs, to importers of wine, for waste and damage it may be supposed to have received in its passage; likewise an allowance of two barrels in twenty-two made by the officers of excise to brewers of ale and beer.

LE'AKY, *a.* full of breaches or chinks which let water in, applied to ships; but full of chinks which let water out, applied to barrels.

To LEAN, (pronounced *leen* in this word and its derivatives) *v. n.* [preter. *leaned* or *leant*. *Hlinan*, Sax.] to rest against; to be in a bending posture. Figuratively, to have a tendency, inclination, or propensity.

LEAN, (pron. *leen*, with its derivatives) *a.* [*hlæne*, Sax.] thin, or wanting fat or flesh.

LEAN, *s.* that part of flesh which is entirely musculous, without any fat.

LE'ANLY, *ad.* wanting fat or flesh; meagerly; thinly.

LE'ANNESS, *s.* want of flesh; want of fat. Figuratively, want of money.

To LEAP, (pronounced *leep* in this word and its derivatives) *v. n.* [*hleapan*, Sax.] to jump or move forwards with the feet close together; to rush with violence; to throw the whole body forwards by a spring from any place, without any change of the feet; to bound or spring; to fly or start.

LEAP, *s.* a bound or jump. A sudden transition.

LEAP-FROG, *s.* a play wherein children leap over each other.

LE'AP-YEAR, *s.* every fourth year, so called from its leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other; so that the year has then 366, and February 29 days. See BISSEXTILE.

To LEARN, (the *a* is mute in pron. this word and its derivatives; as, *lĕrn*, *lĕrned*, *lĕrning*) *v. a.* [*leornian*, Sax.] to improve by instruction; to teach; to get intelligence; to take example from. In many European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach, *i. e.* to gain and impart knowledge.

LE'ARNED, *a.* having the mind improved by study and instruction, by observing and reading; skilled; skilful expert; knowing. SYNON. That knowledge which we can reduce to practice, makes us *able*; that which requires speculation, makes us *skilful*; that which fills the memory, makes us *learned*. Thus we say an *able* preacher or lawyer; a *skilful* mathematician or philosopher; a *learned* historian or civilian.

LE'ARNEDLY, *ad.* with great appearance of extensive reading, deep study, and diligent observation.

LE'ARNER, *s.* one who is yet under the tuition of another; one who is acquiring some art or science.

LE'ARNING, *s.* skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing.

LEASE, (pron. *leese*, in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*lees*, Sax.] a contract by which houses or lands are parted with or granted to another, for a certain term of years. Figuratively, any tenure or right by which a person enjoys a thing.

To LEASE, *v. a.* to let by lease.

To LEASE, *v. n.* [*lesen*, Belg.] to glean, or gather corn that lies scattered after the harvest is carried in.

LE'ASER, *s.* a gleaner; one who gathers corn after the reapers.

LEASH, *s.* [*lêsse*, Fr. *letse*, Belg.] in Hunting, three creatures of the same sort, applied to dogs, hares, &c. Any collection consisting of three in number; a band wherewith any thing is tied.

To LEASH, *v. a.* to bind; to couple or hold in a string.

LE'ASING, *s.* [*lease*, Sax.] lies; falsehood.

LEAST, *a.* [the superlative of LITTLE, the comparative of which is *less*; *læst*, Sax.] smaller than all others; exceeding others in smallness.

LEAST, *ad.* in the lowest degree; less than any other way. *At least*, or *leastwise*; to say no more; to mention only in the lowest degree.

LE'ATHER, (pron. *lĕther*, in this word and its derivatives and compounds) *s.* [*lether*, Sax. *leaâr*, Erse] the hides of beasts dressed and tanned.

LE'ATHERCOAT, *s.* an apple, so called from the roughness of its rind.

LE'ATHERCUP, *s.* a plant classed by Botanists among the mosses.

LE'ATHERDRESSER, *s.* he who dresses hides and makes leather.

LE'ATHERN, *a.* made of leather.

LE'ATHERSELLER, *s.* one who sells leather.

LE'ATHERY, *a.* resembling leather.

LEAVE, (pronounced *leeve* in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*lefe*, Sax.] permission to do any thing; allowance or consent; farewell; adieu; compliment or ceremony paid before a person's departure.

To LEAVE, *v. a.* [pret. *I left*, or *have left*, part. pass *left*] to quit, abandon, depart from, or desert; to appeal to, or to permit without interposition. To cease to do; to desist. *To leave out*, to omit. Used with *to*, to bequeath by will.

LE'AVED, *a.* covered with leaves; made with folds.

LE'AVEN, *s.* [*levain*, Fr.] ferment mixed with any mass to make it light, particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread. Figuratively, any mixture which makes a general change in a mass.

To LE'AVEN, *v. a.* to ferment by something mixed, applied particularly to that of sour dough mixed with a mass of bread. Figuratively, to taint; to corrupt, or imbue.

LEAVES, *s.* the plural of LEAF.

LE'AVINGS, *s.* a remnant; a residue. Relics, applied to persons. Offals, applied to meat.

To LECH, *v. a.* [*lecher*, Fr.] to lick over.

LE'CHER, *s.* [etymology unknown] a whoremaster.

To LE'CHER, *v. n.* to whore.

LE'CHEROUS, *a.* [from *lecher*] lewd; lustful.

LE'CHEROUSLY, *ad.* [from *lecherous*] lewdly; lustfully.

LE'CHERY, *s.* [from *lecher*] lewdness; lust.

LE'CHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 75 W. by N. of London. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames, (which is navigable for barges of 50 tons burden) near this town. A small market on Tuesday. Population 1244.

LE'CTION, *s.* [*lectio*, Lat.] a reading; a variety in the copies of a book.

LE'CTURE, *s.* [*lecture*, Fr.] a discourse upon any subject read or pronounced in public; a sharp reproof or reprimand.

To LE'CTURE, *v. a.* to instruct in a set or public discourse; to reprimand, or reprove, in an insolent or magisterial manner. Neuterly, to read in public; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse; as, "Wallis *lectured* on geometry."

LE'CTURER, *s.* one who publicly pronounces a discourse on any subject; a person who is chosen by a parish to preach in a church on a Sunday in the afternoon, and paid by voluntary subscription; a person appointed by will to preach at a certain time, with a salary for his trouble.

LE'CTURESHIP, *s.* the employ or office of a lecturer.

LED, the part. pret. of LEAD.

LE'DBURY, a fine well-built town of Herefordshire, noted for clothiers; seated on a navigable canal, that passes from Gloucestershire to Hereford, 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 119 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

LEDGE, *s.* [*legge*n, to lie, Belg.] a row or layer. A ridge rising above the other parts of a surface; any prominence or rising part; a small narrow shelf fixed against a wall or wainscot.

LE'DHORSE, *s.* a sumpter, or state-horse.

LEE, *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] dregs or sediment of any liquor: seldom used in the singular. Among Sailors, that part which is opposite to the wind. A *lee-shore* is that on which the wind blows. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore. A *leeward* ship, is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way.

LEECH, *s.* [*læc*, Sax.] a physician: a professor of the art of healing; whence we still use *cowleech* or *horseleech*. A kind of water serpent, used to draw blood in such cases where the lancet might not be safe, or where it might be dreaded too much by the patient.

LEE'CHCRAFT, *s.* the art of healing. "We *leechcraft* learn." *Davies.*

LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its magnificent Cloth Halls. That called the Mixed-Cloth Hall, is a building of considerable extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for sale, every market-day; and the whole business is transacted within little more than an hour, without the least noise or confusion, and with a whisper only, the laws of the market being observed here with particular strictness. The White-Cloth Hall, is a similar building. The manufactures that supply these two halls extend about 10 miles to the S. 15 to the S. W. and 8 to the N. and W. the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Air, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a manufactory of Camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets, resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery, with several glass-houses. Within 3 miles of the town are numerous collieries. Of late years the town has been considerably enlarged; and some of the new parts are built in an elegant style. It is situated on the river Air, by which it communicates with all the various ramifications of the Grand Canal, and by which, in particular, it enjoys a very considerable trade in coals, from the inexhaustible stores in its neighbourhood, to York, Hull, &c. 24 miles W. S. W. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Population 123,393, and it now sends two members to parliament.

LEEK, *s.* [*leac*, Sax.] in Botany, the porrum.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, noted for a manufacture of buttons. By the intervention of a craggy mountain, at a considerable distance westward of the town, the sun sets twice in the evening at a certain time of the year; for after it sets behind the top of the mountain, it breaks out again on the northern side of it, which is steep, before it reaches the horizon in its fall. In its church-yard are the remains of a Danish cross, now upright, and 10 feet high from the ground, beneath which are three steps. In the neighbourhood are some extensive coal mines. It is situated in a barren country, among moorlands and rocky hills, some of which are of a most surprising height, without any turf or mould upon them, on the great road between Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield, to the N. W. and Derby, Leicester, &c. to the S. E. 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 155 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Population 10,780.

LEER, *s.* [*hleare*, Sax.] a side-view; the act of looking askaunce, or by a stolen view. Figuratively, a laboured and affected cast of a countenance.

To LEER, *v. n.* to look at, by turning the eye-balls to one corner, or by stealing a side-view; to look at with an affected or dissembled cast of the countenance.

LEES. *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] dregs; sediment; it has seldom a singular.

LEET, *s.* a little court held within a manor, and called the king's court, because it originally took its authority of punishing offences from the crown, whence it is derived to inferior persons.

LEE'WARD, *a.* opposite to the wind. See LEE.

LEFT, *a.* [*lævus*, Lat.] that side which is opposite to the right; that side of an animal on which the heart is situated.

LEFTHA'NDED, *a.* using the left hand more frequently than the right.

LEG, *s.* [*leg*, Dan.] the limb by which the body is supported, and by means of which we walk, beginning from the knee, and reaching to the foot. Figuratively, that by which any thing is supported. "The *leg* of a table, or chair."

LEGA'CY, *s.* [*legatum*, Lat.] any thing given by will.

LE'GAL, *a.* [*legal*, Fr. *legalis*, Lat.] done or worded agreeable to the laws; lawful.

LEGA'LITY, *s.* [*legalité*, Fr.] the quality of being agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

To LE'GALIZE, *v. a.* [*legaliser*, Fr.] to authorize; to make lawful.

LE'GALLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LE'GATARY, *s.* [*legataire*, Fr. from *legatum*, Lat.] one that has something left him by will.

LE'GATE, *s.* [*legatus*, Lat.] a deputy, ambassador, or one commissioned to transact affairs for another; a commissioner deputed by the pope to transact affairs belonging to the holy see.

LEGATEE', *s.* [from *legatum*, Lat.] one who has something left him by will.

LE'GATINE, *a.* made by, or belonging to, a legate of the pope.

LEGA'TION, *s.* [*legatio*, Lat.] mission; deputation; commission; embassy; or the state of a person sent and authorized to transact business for another.

LEGA'TOR, *s.* [from *lego*, Lat.] one who makes a will and bequeaths legacies.

LE'GEND, *s.* [from *legenda*, Lat.] originally a book in the Romish church, containing the lessons that were to be read in divine service: from hence the word was applied to the histories of the lives of saints, because chapters were read out of them at matins; but as the *golden legend*, compiled by James de Varase, about the year 1290, contained in it several ridiculous and romantic stories, the word is now used by Protestants to signify any incredible or inauthentic narrative.

LE'GENDARY, *a.* pertaining to a legend.

LE'GER, *s.* [spelt likewise *ledger*, *leidger*, or *leiger*; from *legger*, Belg.] any thing that lies or remains in a place. *A leger-book*, is that which lies in a compting-house, containing the journal methodized in such a manner that a person may, at one view, see the state of every person s accompt with whom he has dealings.

LE'GERDEMAIN, *s.* [*legereté de main*, sleight of hand, Fr.] the power of deceiving the eye, by the quickness in which a person moves his hands; a trick; a juggle.

LEGE'RITY, *a.* [*legereté*, Fr.] lightness; nimbleness; quickness.

LE'GGED, *a.* having legs; supported by legs.

LE'GHORN, a handsome and regularly built town of Italy, in the late duchy of Tuscany, with an inward and outward harbour, in the Mediterranean. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and the Turks have a mosque. The Jews have a handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. Though subject to heavy imposts, they are very rich, and well protected. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000, among whom are 16,000 Jews. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses are of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance, on a single rock, forming a small island, is a light-house, where, every night, 30 burning lamps are contained in one lantern. The commodities imported hence by the English, in time of peace, are chiefly silk, wine, and oil. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 45 miles S. W. of Florence, and 145 N. N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 34. N. lon. 10. 17. E.

LE'GIBLE, *a.* [*legibilis*, Lat.] such as may be read; apparent; discoverable.

LE'GIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION, *s.* [*legio*, Lat.] a body of soldiers in the Roman army. It consisted both of horse and foot, and contained in it both light and heavy armed soldiers. Figuratively, an army or military force; any great number.

LE'GIONARY, *a.* [*legionarius*, Lat.] belonging to a legion; containing a legion; containing any indefinite number.

To LEGISLA'TE, *v. a.* to enact laws.

LEGISLATION, *s.* [*legislatio*, Lat.] the act of giving laws, or the science of government.

LEGISLA'TIVE, *a.* giving or making laws.

LEGISLA'TOR, *s.* [*legislator*, Lat.] a lawgiver, or one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLA'TURE, *s.* [from *legislator*, Lat.] the power of making, altering, or repealing laws.

LEGI'TIMACY, *s.* the quality of being born of parents lawfully married; lawfulness of birth.

LEGI'TIMATE, *a.* [*legitimus*, Lat.] born in marriage.

To LEGI'TIMATE, *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.] to communicate the rights of a person born in marriage to one that is a bastard. Figuratively, to authorize, or make lawful.

LEGI'TIMATELY, *ad.* lawfully; genuinely.

LEGITIMA'TION, *s.* [*legitimation*, Fr.] lawfulness of birth; the quality of being born in marriage.

LE'GUME, or LEGU'MEN, *s.* [*legumen*, Lat.] seeds which are not reaped, but gathered by the hand; pulse, or all larger seeds in general.

LEGU'MINOUS, *a.* [*legumineux*, Fr.] belonging to, or consisting of, pulse.

LEI'CESTER, the capital of Leicestershire, is an ancient place, and though declined from its former magnitude, is still large and populous, but not a handsome town. In the Saxon Heptarchy, it was the see of a bishop, and the chief city of the Mercian kingdom. It was at one time a most wealthy place, and, if we may believe Matthew Paris, had 32 parish churches. At present, it contains five churches, near one of which are the famous ruins of a Roman wall, composed of ragstone and Roman brick, and imagined to be a remnant of a temple of Janus, erected on the spot 2000 years ago. Here is also a Roman milliary, (the oldest known in Britain, and containing the first inscription mentioned in this island,) which was found near Thurmaston, in 1771; it now forms the centre of an obelisk, in one of the principal streets, surmounted with a lamp. The hall and kitchen of its ancient castle, (a prodigious building, where the great duke of Lancaster held his court, who added 26 acres to it, which he inclosed with a brick wall,) are still entire. The former is lofty and spacious, and the courts of justice, at the assizes, are held in them. Here is also one of its gateways, with a very curious arch, the tower over which is now turned into a magazine for the county militia. Here is a very spacious market-place, with one of the largest markets in England for corn and cattle. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings by frames, is the chief business of the town and neighbourhood. In some years 100,000*l.* have been returned in these articles. Its fairs, which are upon a large scale, for sheep, horses for the collar, cattle, cheese, &c. are on May 12th, July 5th, October 10th, and December 8th. The number of inhabitants is 39,306; and it sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the river Soar, which has been made navigable from Leicester to Loughborough, 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 98 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

LEI'CESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. W. and N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland; on the S. E. and S. by Northamptonshire; and on the S. W. by Warwickshire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S. and as many from E. to W. in the broadest part. It is divided into six hundreds, which contain 12 market towns, and 200 parishes, with a population, in 1811, of 150,419, and, in 1831, 197,003 inhabitants. The air is healthy, and the soil, in general, strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl. It affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. Toward the N. W. the Bardon hills rise to a great height; and in their neighbourhood lies Charnwood,

of Charly Forest, a rough and open tract. Farther to the N. W. are valuable coal mines. The N. E. parts feed great numbers of sheep, which are the largest, and have the greatest fleeces of wool, of any in England; they are without horns, and clothed with thick long flakes of soft wool, particularly fitted for the worsted manufactures. The E. and S. E. part of the county is a rich grazing tract. This county has been long famous for its large black dray-horses, of which great numbers are continually sent up to London, as well as for its horned cattle and sheep, which supply the London markets with the largest mutton; and its reputation has been much extended by the great skill of the late Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, who bred every species of domestic quadrupeds to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in this county. Its chief rivers are the Avon; the Soar, anciently the Leire; the Wreke; Anker; Swift; Eye; and Welland. It elects 4 members.

LEIGH, a town of Lancashire, of little or no account; for the market is almost come to nothing, and there are no fairs. It is 200 miles N. W. of London. Population 3780.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town of Bedfordshire; market on Tuesday. 41 miles N. W. of Lon. Population 5149.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Connaught and Munster, and on the N. by Ulster. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It contains 12 counties, and 992 parishes. The counties are, Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Lough, Meath, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; but in the early ages was almost one continued forest, the remains of which are still found in the trees which are dug out of the bogs. Dublin is the capital. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neur, Urrin or Slane, May, and Inny. It is in general well cultivated; the air is temperate, and the soil fruitful. The population is nearly two millions.

LEIPSIC, a rich, large, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, or Meissen, with a castle and a famous university. It is a handsome place, neat and regularly built, and the streets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to stop and sell the merchandises designed to pass through it; and the country, 75 miles round, has the same privilege. There are three great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year, Easter, and Michaelmas, which last 15 days each. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleysse, the Elster, and the Barde; 40 miles N. W. of Dresden. Leipsic is noted for being the scene of the bloody conflicts between the allied armies and the emperor Napoleon in October, 1813. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat. 51. 22. N. Population about 35,000.

LEISURABLE, *a.* [from *leisure*] done at leisure; done gradually, or without hurry; enjoying leisure.

LEISURABLY, *ad.* at leisure; gradually, or without hurry or tumult.

LEISURE, *s.* [*loisir*, Fr.] freedom from business or hurry; vacant time; inconvenience of time.

LEISURELY, *ad.* deliberately; slowly; gradually.

LEITH, a sea-port of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, 2 miles N. N. E. of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is situated at the mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N. and S. Leith, which communicate by a draw-bridge. The commerce of Leith is very considerable. Its population in 1811 amounted to 20,363. Here are manufactures of ropes, sail-cloth, carpets, glass, soap, and candles, and several iron forges.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the N. E. by Fermanagh, and on the S. E. by Cavan; by Longford on the S; Roscommon on the S. W.; and Sligo on the W. It is about 42 miles long, and from 6 to 17 broad; is a fertile, well-cultivated country, and though the northern parts (which however furnish food for great numbers of young cattle) are mountainous, yet the southern parts are level. It contains 21 parishes, and its population is 141,303. It elects two county members. Leitrim, the county-town, is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Shannon, 80 miles N. W. of Dublin.

LEMAN, *s.* [probably from *l'aiment*, Fr.] a sweetheart; harlot; gallant.

LEMMA, *s.* [λῆμμα, Gr.] in Mathematics, a kind of postulatum or proposition, previously assumed or laid down, to render any demonstration or problem more clear and easy.

LEMON, *s.* [*limon*, Fr.] the fruit of the lemon-tree. Linneus places it in the eighteenth section of his second class, joining it with the citron and orange. The species are three.

LEMONADE, *s.* liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

LEMSTER, or *Leominster*, a town of Herefordshire, trading considerably in wool, fine wheat, flax, gloves, leather, hats, &c. and there are several rivers in and about the town, on which they have mills and other machines. It is a great thoroughfare between S. Wales and London, and is seated on the river Lug, over which it has several bridges, 25 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 W. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Its fairs, noted for horses, black cattle, &c. are on Feb. 13, Tuesday in Midlent, May 13, July 10, Sept. 4. and Nov. 1. Population 5249. Returns two members.

LEMURES, *s.* [Lat.] in Antiquity, sprites or hobgoblins; restless ghosts of departed persons, who were supposed to return to terrify and torment the living.

To LEND, *v. a.* [*lænan*, Sax.] to let a person have any thing on condition of returning it when demanded; to permit a person to use a thing on condition of its being restored.

LENDER, *s.* one who permits another to use any thing on condition of returning it when demanded.

LENGTH, *s.* [from *leng*, Sax.] the extent of a thing from one end to another; a certain space, portion, or extent of place or time; long continuance or protraction; reach, extent, or degree; the end or latter part of any time assigned. *At length*, at last.

To LENGTHEN, *v. a.* to make longer; to continue or protract the duration of any thing. Sometimes used with *out* by way of emphasis, to protract; to extend to a longer space of time. Neuterly, to grow longer; to increase in length.

LENGTHWISE, *ad.* accordingly to the length; with the end foremost.

LENHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It is 47 miles E. S. E. of London. Population 2197.

LENIENT, *a.* [*leniens*, Lat.] lessening; rendering less painful or violent. Laxative, or softening, applied to medicine.

To LENIFY, *v. a.* [*lénifier*, old Fr.] to render less painful or violent; to assuage.

LENIS, *a.* [Lat.] soft or gentle. In Grammar, an accent in this form [᾽] to denote that the letter under it is not aspirated.

LENITIVE, *a.* [*lénitif*, Fr.] lessening any pain; softening or emollient.

LENITIVE, *s.* any thing applied to ease pain; any thing used to palliate.

LENITY, *s.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] mildness; a tenderness of disposition, exercised in overlooking small faults, and punishing great ones without rigour or severity.

LENS, *s.* in Dioptrics, a small roundish glass of the figure of a lentil, generally applied to a glass that is convex on both sides, but sometimes extended to signify any optical glass whatever.

LENT, *s.* [*lenten*, the spring, Sax.] a time set apart for abstinence by the Church, consisting of forty days, which receives its name from its happening in the spring.

LENT, the part. pass. from LEND.

LE'NTEN, *a.* such as is used in Lent; abstinent or sparing.

LENTI'CULAR, *a* [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] having the form of a lens, or burning glass.

LE'NTIFORM, *a.* [from *lens* and *forma*, Lat.] in the form of a lens; shaped like a lens.

LE'NTIGO, *s.* [Lat.] a freckly or scurvy eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in child-bearing.

LENTI'GINOUS, *a.* [from *lentigo*, Lat.] scurfy.

LE'NTIL, *s.* [*lentille*, Fr.] a plant; called likewise vetches.

LE'NTISC, *s.* [*lentiscus*, Lat.] a beautiful evergreen tree, which produces gum mastich.

LE'NTITUDE, *s.* [from *lentus*, Lat.] sluggishness; slowness.

LE'NTOR, *s.* [Lat.] tenacity, or viscosity, applied to the consistence of bodies. Slowness or delay, applied to motion. In Medicine, applied to that sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.

LE'NTOUS, *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] viscous; tenacious, applied to the consistence of bodies.

LE'OD, *s.* [from the Sax.] in the composition of names, implies the people; as, *Leodgar*, one of great interest with the people.

LE'OF, *s.* [from the Sax.] in the composition of names, implies love: thus, *Leofwin*, is a winner of love; *Leofstan*, best beloved.

LE'ONINE, *a.* [*leoninus*, Lat.] belonging to a lion. In Poetry, a kind of verses, the middle of which always chimes or rhymes with the end; so named from Leo, the supposed inventor; as, "Ut vites *pœnam*, de potibus accipe *cœnam*;" and also, "Gloria *factorum*, temere conceditur *horum*."

LE'OPARD, le-pard, *s.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Lat.] a spotted beast of prey.

LE'PER, *s.* [*lepra*, Lat.] a person infected with a leprosy.

LE'PORINE, *a.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY, *s.* a disease wherein the skin scales off. Applied to metals, the quality of rusting, or wearing away in scales. A foulness.

LE'PROSY, [*lepra*, Lat.] a foul disease, appearing on the skin in dry, white, scurfy scabs, or scales, which cover the whole body, or some part of it.

LE'PROUS, *a.* [*leprosus*, Lat.] infected with a leprosy.

LERE, *s.* [*loire*, Sax.] an old word for lesson, lore, doctrine.

LE'RWICK, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, situated on the E. side of the Mainland, as the principal island is called. It is a general rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. The principal fishery carried on by the inhabitants, is that of ling and tusk. They are caught in the months of June and July, on long lines, set at the distance of 10 or 12 leagues from all land, by six-oared boats, from 2 to 3 tons burden. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets is, on an average, 800 tons, from all the islands. Lat. 60. 20. N. lon. 1. 30. W.

LE'SKARD, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a level, is a corporation, and sends one member to parliament. It is 221 miles W. by S. of London. Population 4024.

LESS, a negative and primitive termination, [*leas*, Sax.] joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as, *shameless*, *childless*, *fatherless*.

LESS, *ad.* in a small degree; in a lower degree. "This opinion presents a *less* merry, but not *less* dangerous, temptation to those in adversity." *Decay of Piety*.

LESS, *a.* [the comparative degree of *little*; *leas*, Sax.] that which on comparison is not found as big or great as the thing it is compared with.

LESSE'E, *s.* [from *lease*] the person to whom a lease is given.

To LE'SSEN, *v. a* [from *less*] to diminish the bulk, quantity, or quality, of any thing. Neuterly, to grow less, shrink, or contract. SYNON. To *abate*, implies a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts.

LE'SSES, *s.* [*laissées*, Fr.] the dung of beasts, left on the ground.

LE'SSON, *s.* [*leçon*, Fr.] any thing read and repeated to a teacher by a scholar; a precept or notion inculcated by teaching; a portion of scripture read in divine service; a tune pricked for a musical instrument, and taught by a music-master to his pupil; a remonstrance, reprimand, or rating lecture.

To LE'SSON, *v. a.* to teach, to instruct.

LESSO'R, *s.* one who lets any thing by lease.

LEST, *conj.* [from *least*] for fear that; in order to prevent.

LE'STOFF, *Laystoff*, or *Lowestoffe*, a town of Suffolk, consisting of about 800 houses, indifferently built; the streets, though pretty well paved, are narrow, and it contains about 4240 inhabitants. It is seated on the sea-shore and concerned in the fisheries of the North Sea, catching and curing of cod, herring, mackerel, soles, and sprats, in which business upwards of 30 boats are employed, and 70,000 barrels have been sold to foreign markets, and for home consumption. Here is also a manufactory of coarse china. It is 8 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 113 N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday.

LESTWI'THIEL, a town of Cornwall with a market on Friday. It is a corporation, but is now disfranchised. They also keep courts here belonging to the stannary; and a gaol is likewise here. It is governed by a mayor, 6 capital burgesses, and 17 common council men. It is 229 miles (by Tavistock) W. by S. of London. Population 1548.

To LET, *v. a.* [*lætan*, Sax.] to permit, allow, or grant; to put to hire; to grant a tenant. *To let blood*, to open a vein, so as the blood may flow out. To entrust with; to admit. "*To let into* the secret." *Spect.* No. 483. *To let off*, to discharge, applied to the discharge of artillery. To obstruct; to hinder, or oppose, from *lettan*, Sax. "He who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way." 2 Thess. ii. 7. Before the first person singular, it implies resolution, fixed purpose, earnestness, and ardent wish "*Let me* die the death of the righteous." Numb. xxiii. 10. Before the first person plural, it implies exhortation. "Rise; *let us* go." *Mark*. Before the third person singular and plural, it implies permission or command. "*Let* the soldiers seize him." *Dryd*. Before a thing in the passive, it implies a positive command. "*Let* this be done." *Dryd*. Neuterly, to forbear, to withhold himself. "Ferdinando—would not *let* to counsel the king." *Bacon*.

LET, *s.* an obstacle, hinderance, or obstruction. "The

secret *lets*—in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable." *Bacon.*

LET, used at the end of substantives, is derived from *lyet*, Sax. and implies little or small. Thus *owl* makes *owlet*, a little or small owl; and of *eagle* is formed *eaglet*, a small or little eagle.

LETHA'RGIC, *a.* [*léthargique*, Fr.] sleepy; of the nature of a lethargy.

LETHA'RGICNESS, *s.* sleepiness; drowsiness.

LETHARGIED, *a.* seized with a lethargy; laid asleep, or entranced.

LE'THARGY, *s.* [ληθαργία, Gr.] a disease consisting of a profound drowsiness, or sleep, from whence a person cannot be easily waked.

LE'THE, *s.* [λήθη, Gr.] oblivion; a state of forgetfulness.

LETTER, *s.* [from *let*] one who permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing; as, a *blood-letter.*

LE'TTER, *s.* [*lettre*, Fr.] a character either in printing or writing, by which is expressed any of the simple sounds of which syllables are composed; a written message; a writing, whereby a person communicates his sentiments to another at a distance; any thing to be read; a type with which books are printed. In the plural, learning. A man of *letters.*

To LE'TTER, *v. a.* to mark or stamp with letters.

LE'TTERED, *a.* learned; conversant in, and improved by, reading; marked with letters.

LE'TTER-FOUNDER, *s.* one who casts the letters or types used in printing.

LE'TTUCE, *s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] a plant which derives its name from the milky juice with which it abounds.

LE'VANT, *a.* [*levant*, Fr.] raising or making turbulent. Eastern. "Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds." *Par. Lost.*

LEVA'NT. This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for TURKEY IN ASIA; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barka, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a surgeon's instrument, whereby the depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. In Anatomy, applied to those muscles which lift up or raise the parts to which they are fastened.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY, *s.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα, Gr.] a kind of dropsy, consisting of a white flabby tumour all over the body.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIC, *a.* [from λευκὸς and φλέγμα, Gr.] troubled with a leucophlegmacy, or white flabby tumor.

LEVEE', *s.* [Fr.] the time of rising. Figuratively, an assembly of persons meeting together in a great man's house, to pay him compliments at his rising.

LE'VEL, *a.* [*læfel*, Sax.] even, or not having one part higher than another; in the same line with any thing else; equal in perfection or dignity. In Botany, applied to the branches or fruit-stalks when they grow to equal heights, so as to form a flat surface at the top, as in the flowers of the sweetwilliam.

To LE'VEL, *v. a.* to make even, or without any inequalities, applied to surface. To make of the same height with any thing else; to make or lay flat; to reduce to a condition equal to that of another. Neuterly, to aim; to point a piece of ordnance in taking aim; to be in the same direction, or even with a mark; to aim or make attempts.

LE'VEL, *s.* a plane; a surface without any inequalities. Figuratively, a rate, standard, or condition. "Above my ordinary *level.*" *Dryd.* A state of equality. In Mechanics, an instrument used by masons to regulate their work. A rule. The line of direction in which any piece of ordnance is placed.

LE'VEL, (BEDFORD) a tract of fenny land, consisting of about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, which appear to have been dry land formerly, by the ruins of houses, large trees, &c. that have been found in several parts. After divers expensive attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I. William, duke of Bedford, and others, in 1649, undertook and completed it, so far as to bring about 100,000 acres of good land to use. In these fens are several decoys, where astonishing quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season. One of these, not far from Ely, generally sends 3000 couple weekly to London, and is let for 500l. a year.

LE'VELLER, *s.* one who makes any thing even.

LE'VELLING, *s.* the art or act of finding a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more stations, in order to determine the height of one place with respect to another, for laying grounds even, regulating descents, draining morasses conducting water, &c.

LE'VELNESS, *s.* evenness, or equality of surface.

LE'VEN. See LEAVEN.

LE'VER, *s.* [*levier*, Fr.] in Mechanics, the second, if not the first, of the mechanical powers.

LE'VERET, *s.* [*liéveret*, Fr.] a young hare in the first year.

LE'VET, *s.* [from *lever*, Fr.] the blast or sound of a trumpet.

LE'VIABLE, *a.* [from *levy*] that may be levied or forced to be paid.

LEVI'ATHAN, *s.* [לויתן, Heb.] the crocodile. Commentator are much divided in their opinions concerning this word, some making it the whale; but if we consider the description given of it in *Job* xli. we shall find criteria enough to restrain it to the crocodile.

To LE'VIGATE, *v. a.* [*lævio*, Lat.] to grind to an impalpable powder, between two stones; to mix liquors till they become smooth and incorporated.

LEVIGATION, *s.* the act of reducing hard bodies, such as coral, into a subtile powder, by grinding them on a stone.

LE'VITE, *s.* [from *Levi*, Jacob's third son] one of the tribe of Levi, who was by inheritance an inferior kind of minister in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, having the care of the sacred utensils, and somewhat resembling in degree the deacons among Christians. A priest; used as a word of contempt, when applied to a Christian minister.

LEVI'TICAL, *a.* belonging to, or descended from, the Levites; exercised by, or confined to, the Levites.

LEVITICUS, *s.* a canonical book of the Scripture, being the third of the Pentateuch of Moses; thus called because it contains principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests, the Levites, and sacrifices.

LE'VITY, *s.* [*levitas*, Lat.] lightness, or want of weight; inconstancy, or changeableness; unsteadiness; trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

To LE'VY, *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] to raise or bring together, applied to armies. To raise or collect money as a tax or fine. In Law, to pass; thus to *levy* a fine, is to pass a fine.

LE'VY, *s.* the act of raising men or money. War raised.

LEWD, *a.* [*læuede*, Sax.] wicked, bad, or vicious. At present it is confined to signify lustful, or being lost to all sense of modesty.

LE'WDLY, *ad.* wickedly or viciously. Lustfully; the last sense seems to be the only one in which it is used at present.

LE'WDNESS, *s.* the quality of giving a loose to lust, or indulging such actions and inclinations as are inconsistent with modesty.

LEWDSTER, *s.* a lecher; one given to criminal pleasures.

LE'WES, the principal town of Sussex, is a well-built, and ancient place, with about 8,600 inhabitants; and is seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges, 30 miles E. of Chichester, and 49 S. of London. It is finely situated on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle. It takes in the sea for 30 miles W. and an uninterrupted view of Banstead Downs, which is full 40 miles. On the river are several iron works, where cannon are cast for merchant ships, besides other useful works of that kind. The timber hereabouts is prodigiously large, and the soil is the richest in this part of England. Market on Saturday. It returns two members.

LE'WIS, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland, which being connected by a narrow isthmus with Harris, forms but one island, which is about 40 miles in length, and 13 in its mean breadth. Like most of the Scottish isles, it is greatly intersected by arms of the sea. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which afford shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. The land animals here are similar to those found in the northern isles, and the fisheries on the coast are not inferior. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. The island belongs to Ross-shire.

LEWIS D'ORE, luce d'ore, *s.* [Fr.] a golden French coin, valued at seventeen shillings English.

LE'WISHAM, a considerable village, about 6 miles S. E. from London, containing 6625 inhabitants.

LEXICO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from λεξικὸν and γράφω, Gr.] a writer or compiler of dictionaries, or books wherein the etymologies and meanings of words are explained.

LEXICO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from λεξικὸν and γράφω, Gr.] the art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON, *s.* [λεξικὸν, Gr.] a book containing the explanation of words; generally confined to such as contain the explanation of words in the Greek and Oriental languages.

LEY, or LEES, *s.* a term usually applied to any alkaline solution made by levigating any ashes that contain an alkali.

LEY, LEE, LAY, in composition of names, are derived from *leag*, Sax. and signify a field.

LE'YDEN, a city of Holland, supposed to be the same which Ptolemy calls *Lugdunum Batavorum*, seated in a country full of gardens and meadows, surrounded by ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has eight gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are made with free-stone. The public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and an university, which has generally about 200 students, though there are but two colleges; for these scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish them. The school consists of a large pile of brick building, three stories high. Adjoining to the school is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in Botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the finest in Europe. Here were manufactures of cloths and stuffs; but they have greatly declined. The inhabitants do not at present exceed 31,000. On the 12th of Jan. 1807, a great part of Leyden was destroyed by the accidental explosion of 40,000lb. of gunpowder, and upwards of 5000 persons buried in the ruins, 500 of whom were dug out alive. It is 4 miles E. of the sea, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 8. N. long. 4. 28. E.

LI'ABLE, *a.* [*liable*, Fr.] obnoxious; subject to; not exempt from.

LI'AR, *s.* one who wilfully and deliberately tells a falsehood; one who wants veracity.

LI'ARD, *a.* mingled roan. *Liard*, in Scotland, denotes grey-haired; as, he's a *liard* old man.

LI'BANUS, mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from W. to E. from the Mediterranean sea, as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus; the latter lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœlosyria.

LIBATION, *s.* [*libatio*, Lat.] the act of pouring wine on the ground in divine worship. Figuratively, the wine so poured.

LI'BBARD, *s.* [*liebard*, Ger. *leopardus*, Lat.] a leopard.

LI'BEL, *s.* [*libellus*, Lat.] a malicious aspersion in printing or writing, tending to blacken the reputation of a person living, or the memory of one who is dead, in order to expose him to public contempt, hatred, or ridicule. 3 *Inst.* 174. 5 *Rep.* 125, 131. *Hawk.* C. P. *Moor.* 627.

To LI'BEL, *v. a.* to print or publish any thing that shall blacken the character of a person, and expose him to public ridicule, contempt, or hatred; to spread any defamatory report by writing or printing.

LI'BELLER, *s.* one who spreads a report in writing which may blacken a person's character.

LI'BELLOUS, *a.* containing some report which may blacken a person's character.

LI'BERAL, *a.* [*liberalis*, Lat.] becoming a gentleman; generous; bountiful. *Liberal Arts*, are those that polish the mind, such as grammar, rhetoric; also music, painting, sculpture, architecture; in opposition to *Mechanical Arts*.

LIBERA'LITY, *s.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, Fr.] bounty; a generous disposition of mind, exerting itself in giving largely. SYNON. *Liberality* implies acts of mere giving or spending; *generosity*, acts of greatness; *bounty*, acts of kindness. A *liberal* man gives freely; a generous man nobly; and a *bountiful* man charitably. *Liberality* is a natural disposition; *generosity* proceeds from elevation of sentiment; *bounty*, from religious motives. *Liberality* denotes freedom of spirit; *generosity*, greatness of soul; bounty, openness of heart.

To LI'BERALIZE, *v. a.* to make liberal.

LI'BERALLY, *ad.* giving in a large manner, or without grudging.

To LI'BERATE, *v. a.* to free from confinement.

LIBERATION, *s.* act of delivering; the being delivered.

LI'BERTINE, *s.* one who acts without restraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. In Law, a freed man, or slave who is made free, from *libertinus*, Lat.

LI'BERTINE, *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.] licentious; having no respect to the precepts of religion.

LIBE'RTINISM, *s.* an opinion or practice which is inconsistent with the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTY, *s.* [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.] the power in any agent to begin to take up any thought, or to forbear any particular action, according to the choice of the mind, whereby it chooses to do one in preference to another. *Political liberty* is a power of acting agreeably to the laws which are enacted by the consent of a people, and no-

ways inconsistent with the natural rights of a single person, or the good of society; thus it seems to be freedom opposed to slavery or necessity. A privilege; an exemption; an immunity; a diminution or relaxation of restraint; a leave or permission. "I shall take the *liberty* to consider." *Locke.*

LIBI'DINOUS, *a.* [*libidinosus*, Lat.] lewd; given up to lust.

LIBI'DINOUSLY, *ad.* lewdly; in a wanton or unchaste manner.

LIBRA'RIAN, *s.* [*librarius*, Lat.] one who has the care of a library.

LI'BRARY, *s.* [from *libraire*, Fr.] a large collection of books, either public or private.

To LI'BRATE, *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] to poise, balance or counterpoise.

LIBRA'TION, *s.* [*libratio*, Lat.] the state of being balanced. In Astronomy, the balancing or trembling motion in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. The apparent irregularity of the moon, by which she seems to librate, or waver about her own axis, sometimes from the east to the west, and sometimes from the west to the east. The *libration of the earth*, is that motion whereby it is so restrained in its orbit, that its axis continues constantly parallel to the axis of the world.

LIBRA'TORY, *a.* [from *libro*, Lat.] balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, plural of LOUSE.

LI'CENCE, *s.* [*licentia*, Lat.] contempt of lawful and necessary restraint; a grant or permission; a liberty or consent; a power or authority given a person to do some lawful act. In Canon or Ecclesiastical Law, a liberty or power granted to a person, to marry without publication of bans. Among Publicans, a liberty or power granted by a justice of peace for selling beer, wine, &c.

To LI'CENSE, *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.] to set at liberty; to permit a person to do something which he could not without such grant.

LI'CENSER, *s.* one who grants permission or liberty to do a thing.

LICE'NTIATE, *s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.] one who uses licence, or makes free with the laws. A degree in the Spanish universities. Among the college of Physicians, a person who has licence or authority given him for practising physic, though not admitted a fellow of the college.

To LICE'NTIATE, *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] to permit; to authorize by licence.

LICE'NTIOUS, (the *ti* in this word and its derivatives, is pronounced like *shi*, as *licénshious*) *a.* [*licentiosus*, Lat.] not restrained by law, morality, or religion; overflowing its bounds; unconfined. "The Tiber, whose *licentious* waves." *Roscom.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* with too much liberty or freedom; without any restraint from law or morality.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* boundless liberty; contempt or neglect of just restraint.

LICH, *s.* [*lice*, Sax.] a dead carcase: hence *Lich-wake*, or the custom of watching the dead every night till the corpse was buried; *Lich-gate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lich-field*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from Christians martyred there; *Litch fowl*, certain birds accounted unlucky and ill-boding, as the raven, screech-owl, &c.

LI'CHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire, containing three parish churches, a cathedral, free-school, and two hospitals. Population 6409. Returns two members. It is seated in a fine champaign country, on a little river that divides it into two parts, called the City and the Close, and which falls into the Trent three miles below; communicating, however, with all the late inland navigations, 14 miles S. E. of Stafford, and 119 N. W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

LI'CHEN, *s.* the plant called also liverwort.

LI'CHOWL, *s.* a sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

To LICK, *v. a.* [*licean*, Sax.] to touch or pass over with the tongue; to move the tongue over any thing; to lap or take in by the tongue. Used with *up*, to devour. "When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf." *Pope.* To smear, or to drink up any moisture. "She *licks up* all the dirt with her clothes." To beat; a vulgar term.

LICK, *s.* a blow. "Give me a *lick* across the face." *Dryd.* the act of smearing or rubbing the tongue over any thing; a low word.

LI'CKERISH, or LI'CKEROUS, *a.* [*liccera*, a glutton, Sax.] nice in the choice of food; eager; greedy; nice, or tempting the appetite.

LI'CKERISHNESS, *s.* gluttony; greediness after dainties; niceness of palate.

LI'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a beadle, who in ancient Rome attended the consuls, and was employed in apprehending criminals.

LID, *s.* [*hlid*, Sax.] a cover which shuts down close upon or into a vessel; the membrane which covers the eye when we sleep or wink, called also the *eyelid*, from *ooghun lied*, Teut. In Botany, a cover to the tips of several of the mosses, as in the bogmoss.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in Rumney-Marsh, and is a member of the Cinque Ports. It is 70 miles S. E. of London. Population 1357.

LI'DNEY, a village in Gloucestershire, seated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean. It is 123 miles from London. Population 1534.

LIE, *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] a liquor impregnated with some other body, such as soap or salt.

LIE, *s.* [*lige*, Sax.] a deliberate, wilful, and criminal falsehood; a fiction. See LYE, which is the most proper spelling.

To LIE, *v. n.* [*leogan*, Sax. *liegen*, Belg.] to be guilty of a wilful and criminal falsehood.

To LIE, *v. n.* [preter. *I lay*, have *lain*, or *lien*, but the last preterite is seldom used; *liegen*, Belg.] to rest horizontally or with a great inclination, upon any thing else; to rest or lean upon; to repose or be in a bed. *To lie by*, to keep in reserve; to preserve. "Divers of which I have yet *lying by me*." *Boyle.* To be placed or situated. "What *lies* beyond our positive idea." *Locke.* To be in a person's power; to depend on a person, used with *in*. "Endeavour as much as *in* thee *lies*." *Duppa. To lie in*, to be in childbed. Used with *on*, to be imputed to. "Let it *lie on* my head." But when joined with *hands*, to be troublesome or tedious. "Those hours that *lie upon* their *hands*." *Guard.*

LIEF, *a.* [*lief*, Belg. *leof*, Sax.] dear or beloved. "My *liefest* liege." *Shak.*

LIEF, *ad.* willingly or readily. "I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom." *Shak.*

LIEGE, *a.* [*lige*, Fr. and *ligio*, Ital.] bound by some feudal tenure; subject: hence *liegeman*, a subject. Sovereign.

LIEGE, a large, populous, and rich city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches, the Loose, Oorte, and Ambleve, which after

having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Here is a famous university; the public structures are very numerous; and on the sides of the river are fine walks. This place is about 4 miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, 16 gates, and 10 large suburbs. It is seated on the river Maese, in a valley surrounded by hills, with agreeable and fertile meadows between, 15 miles S. W. of Maestricht, and 62 S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 39. N. lon. 5. 31½. E.

LIEGE, a territory of the Netherlands, lately a bishopric of Germany, bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by Limburgh and Julier; on the S. by Luxemburg, and the Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble. Before the late changes in the German empire, the bishop, who was elected by the canons, was an absolute and considerable ecclesiastical prince, having in his diocese 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages. The population is about 31,000.

LIEGE, *s.* sovereign; a superior lord. Seldom used.

LI'EGEMAN, *s.* a subject. Not in use.

LIENTE'RIC, *a.* belonging to the lientery.

LIE'NTERY, *s.* [λεῖον and ἔντερον, Gr.] a particular kind of looseness, wherein the food passes through the guts with little or no alteration.

LI'ER, *s.* [from to *lie*] one that rests or lies down; one that remains concealed.

LIEU, *s.* [Fr.] place; room; or stead: only used with *in*. "*In lieu*," instead.

LIEUTE'NANCY, leu-ten-nan-se, *s.* [*lieutenance*, Fr.] the office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTE'NANT, *s.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.] a deputy, or one that is commissioned to act for another in his absence. In War, one who holds the next rank to a captain, and acts in his stead, when absent, or incapacitated by accidents.

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, *s.* the rank or office of a lieutenant.

LIFE, *s.* [plural *lives*; from *lifian*, Sax.] the state wherein the soul and body are united and co-operate; the present state, opposed to the future; conduct, or the general manner in which a person behaves with respect to virtue or vice; the continuance or duration of our present state; an exact resemblance of a living form; a state of vegetation, or growing, applied to plants: the general state of mankind. Manners. "Arts that polish *life*." *Par. Lost.* Spirit; vigour; vivacity. Animal beings. "Full nature swarms with *life*." *Thompson.* Also, a written narrative of a person's life.

LI'FEBLOOD, *s.* the blood necessary to life.

LI'FEFUL, *a.* invigorating.

LI'FEGIVING, *a.* having the power to give life.

LI'FEGUARD, *s.* the guard of a king's person.

LI'FELESS, *a.* deprived of life; dead. Figuratively, without vigour, power, force, or spirit. "A *lifeless* king." *Prior.*

LI'FELESSLY, *ad.* without vigour or strength; jejune; frigid, or without spirit.

LI'FELIKE, *a.* like a living person.

LI'FESTRING, *s.* nerve; string imagined to convey life. "The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts."

LI'FETIME, *s.* the continuance or duration of life.

LI'FEWEARY, *a.* tired of living.

To LIFT, *v. a.* [*lyffta*, Swed. *loffter*, Dan.] to raise from the ground; to heave or hold on high; to raise or elevate; to raise in esteem, fortune, dignity. Neuterly, to strive to raise by an effort of strength. SYNON. We *lift*, in taking any thing up; we *raise*, in setting it upright, or placing it according to some order.

LIFT, *s.* the act or manner of raising any thing from the ground, or holding it upwards; an effort or struggle. A *dead lift* implies an effort to raise something that cannot be moved with the whole force; and, figuratively, any state of distress, impotence, or inability.

LI'FTER, *s.* one that raises any heavy thing from the ground, one that raises any thing.

To LIG, *v. n.* [*leggen*, Belg.] to lie. "Wild beasts *liggen* in wait." *Spenser.*

LI'GAMENT, *s.* [*ligamentum*, Lat.] any thing that ties or binds one thing to another. In Anatomy, a white, tough, solid, and inflexible part of the body, whose chief use is to fasten the bones together which are articulated for motion.

LIGAME'NTAL, or LIGAME'NTOUS, *a.* composing, or of the nature of, a ligament.

LI'GAN, *s.* according to *Blackstone*, goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again.

LIGA'TION, *s.* [*ligatio*, Lat.] the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LI'GATURE, *s.* [*ligatura*, low Lat.] any thing bound on as a bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, *s.* [*leoht*, Sax.] that sensation occasioned in the mind by the view of luminous bodies; or that property in bodies whereby they are fitted to excite those sensations in us; a certain action of luminous bodies on the medium between them and the eye, whereby they become visible; a state wherein bodies become visible; rays proceeding from a luminous body. Figuratively, illumination, instruction, or the discovery of something before unknown. A point of view; a situation; the direction in which the light falls. "Setting them in their proper *lights*." *Spect.* No. 291. Explanation, or the means of clearing up any difficult passage in writings. "One part of the text could not fail to give *light* to another." *Locke.* Any thing used to give light in the night-time. A person of great parts and eminent abilities, famous for his discoveries, and the communication of them. "One of the *lights* of the age." SYNON. *Light* is the origin or commencement of *brightness*; *splendour* is *brightness* in perfection. The intention of *light* is only to make objects visible; that of *brightness*, to make them clearly distinguishable and known; *splendour* shews them to a great degree of perfection. We attribute *light* to the stars, *brightness* to the moon, and *splendour* to the sun.

LIGHT, *a.* [*leoht*, Sax.] easily raised, or of small weight; not burdensome to be borne, worn, carried, or lifted up. Figuratively, easy to be endured. Easy to be performed. "The task was *light*." *Dryd.* Active or nimble. "*Light* of foot." 2 *Sam.* ii. 18. Slight or trifling. "A *light* error." *Boyle.* Not thick or gross. "*Light* bread." *Numb.* xxi. 5. "*Light* fumes." *Dryd.* Gay; airy; trifling; irregular; unchaste. "A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband." *Shak.* Bright, or shining; clear. Tending to white, applied to colour. "A *light*-coloured clay." *Woodw.*

To LIGHT, *v. a.* [from *light*, substantive] to kindle, inflame, or set on fire; to give light to.

To LIGHT, *v. n.* [from *licht*, Belg.] to fall upon or meet with by chance, used with *upon*. To dismount or descend from a horse or carriage, used with *from*, *off*, and formerly *down*: from *alightan*, Sax. "He *lighted down* from the chariot." 2 *Kings* v. 21. To fall, or strike. "On whomsoever it *lighteth*." *Hooker.* To settle; to fix, or rest. "Then as a bee *lights* on that and this." *Dryd.*

LIGHT, *ad.* more properly LIGHTLY, which see. "Shall we set *light* by that custom." *Hooker.*

To LI'GHTEN, *v. n.* [*lichten*, Sax.] to flash, applied to the glare of light occasioned by the explosion of combustible particles in the air, attended with thunder.

To fall or light, used with *upon*. " Lord, let thy mercy *lighten upon* us." *Com. Pray.*

To LI'GHTEN, *v. a.* [from *light*, substantive] to illuminate, or make things visible; to disperse any gloom or obscurity; to convey knowledge. " *Lighten* our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord." *Com. Pray.* To make less heavy, applied to burdens.

LI'GHTER, *s.* a large heavy boat, by which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LI'GHTERMAN, *s.* one who owns or works a lighter.

LI'GHTFINGERED, *a.* nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LI'GHTFOOT, or LI'GHTFOOTED, *a.* nimble in dancing, or swift in running.

LIGHTHE'ADED, *a.* unsteady; loose; thoughtless; giddy. In Medicine, delirious, or disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHE'ARTED, *a.* gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LI'GHTHOUSE, *s.* an high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LI'GHTLEGGED, *a.* nimble; swift.

LI'GHTLESS, *a.* dark; wanting light.

LI'GHTLY, *ad.* without pressing hard; easily; without uneasiness or affliction; cheerfully. " Seeming to bear it *lightly*." *Shak.* Unchastely; immodestly; nimbly.

LI'GHTMINDED, *a.* unsettled; unsteady; full of levity.

LI'GHTNESS, *s.* want of weight; agility or nimbleness; inconstancy; unchastity, or levity.

LI'GHTNING, *s.* [from *lighten*, whence *lightening*, and *lightning*] a flash of light which accompanies thunder.

LIGHTS, *s.* the lungs or organs by which the action of breathing is performed. The word is never used in the singular.

LI'GHTSOME, *a.* luminous; with great appearance of light; gay; airy.

LI'GHTSOMENESS, *s.* luminousness, or the quality of having much light; cheerfulness; levity.

LIGNA'LOES, *s.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] aloes wood. " The trees of *lignaloes* which the Lord hath planted." *Numbers.*

LI'GNEOUS, *a.* [*ligneus*, Lat.] made of wood; resembling wood.

LI'GNUM-VITÆ, *s.* [Lat. the wood of life] a very hard wood, called likewise *guaiacum*.

LI'GURE, *s.* a precious stone, mentioned in scripture.

LIKE, *a.* [*lic*, Sax.] resembling, or having a resemblance; equal; of the same quality or quantity; likely, or in a state that gives probable expectations; but this last sense is improper.

LIKE, *s.* [this substantive is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; *the like*, for *the like thing*, or *like person*] some person or thing resembling another. Near approach; state like to another state.

LIKE, *ad.* in the same manner; in the same manner as. " *Like* as a father pitieth his children." *Psalm* ciii. 13. In such a manner as becomes. " Quit yourselves *like* men." 1 *Sam.* iv. 9. Followed by enough, probable or likely. " *Like enough* it will." *Shak.*

To LIKE, *v. a.* [*lican*, Sax.] to approve of; to chuse with some degree of preference; to view with approbation, love, or fondness.

LI'KELIHOOD, or LI'KELINESS, *s.* [from *likely*] appearance or show; resemblance; probability, or appearance of truth.

LI'KELY, *a.* such as may be liked; such as may please by their external appearance; probable.

LI'KELY, *ad.* probably.

To LI'KEN, *v. a.* to represent as bearing some resemblance; to compare.

LI'KENESS, *s.* resemblance; one that resembles another.

LI'KEWISE, *ad.* in like manner; also; too; moreover, or besides. SYNON. *Also* relates more to number and quantity, its proper office being to add and to augment. *Likewise* is used with more propriety when it refers to similitude or comparison; its particular office is, to denote the conformity and equality of things.

LI'KING, *a.* plump; in a state of plumpness. " Why should he see your faces worse *liking*." *Dan.* i. 10.

LI'KING, *s.* a state of trial, wherein a person is placed, that he may see whether he likes or is approved of. Good state of body; plumpness.

LI'LAC, *s.* [Fr.] a beautiful shrub of the *diandria monogynia* class, frequently cultivated in our gardens, the flowers of which are much admired for their beauty and smell.

LI'LIED, *a.* adorned with lilies; of the whiteness of a lily.

LI'LY, *s.* [*lilium*, Lat.] a flower somewhat resembling the fleur-de-lys, but of various colours.

LI'LY *of the Valley*, *s.* a flower, consisting of one petal, shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; and is very common in shady woods.

LI'LY-LIVERED, *a.* white-livered; cowardly. " A base, *lily-livered*, action-taking knave." *Shak.*

LI'MA, a city of South America, capital of Peru, founded by Francis Pizarro in the beginning of the year 1535. It has an university, and gives its name to the principal audience of Peru. The streets are handsome and straight, but the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty, and much adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because violent rains are not known here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height, they have in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal square is very handsome; and in the middle is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which spouts out water. On the E. and W. sides are the public structures, which are well built. The river which crosses Lima forms canals or streams, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, &c. The city is about 4 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 5 parishes. The population is at present estimated at about 75,000. Previous to the revolution, the churches and convents were exceedingly rich, and divine service was performed in them with a magnificence scarcely to be imagined. Lima was then the seat of the viceroy, whose office was generally triennial, and contained several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the consulada, and of the wills. From the sea, the town appears magnificent, but the streets are filthy. Trade is carried on with the English, whose costume the inhabitants greatly affect. Earthquakes are very frequent, and some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain in 1682, made his public entrance into the city, they paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. It is said, that the inhabitants are very debauched, but, at the same time, extremely superstitious, having a

strong belief in the power of charms; that about a fourth part of the city consists of monks and nuns, who are not more chaste than the rest; that if any one happen to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks; that the most profligate of them think they can atone for all their crimes, by hearing a mass, or kissing the robe of St. Francis or St. Dominic; and that then they return to their former practices. Lima is advantageously seated on the centre of the spacious, fertile, and delightful valley of Rimac, or Lima, the whole of which it commands without any difficulty, on a small river of the same name, near the sea. Lat. 12. 5. S. lon. 76. 24. W.

LI'MATURE, *s.* [*limatura*, Lat.] filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, *s.* [*lim*, Sax. and Scot.] a member; a joint of any animal. An edge or border, used by philosophical writers, from *limbe*, Fr. or *limbus*, Lat. "At its outward *limb*, the red and yellow." *Newt. Opt.* In Botany, the upper part of a petal, in blossoms composed of more than one regular petal. Thus, in the wall-flower, the upper flat broad part of the petals is called the limb.

To LIMB, *v. a.* to assume limbs. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LI'MBECK, *s.* [corrupted from *alembic*] a still.

LI'MBED, *a.* formed with regard to limbs. "Large-*limb'd*." *Pope.*

LI'MBER, *a.* [*llimp*, Brit.] flexible; easily bent.

LI'MBERNESS, *s.* the quality of being easily bent.

LI'MBO, *s.* [from *limbus*, Lat.] a middle state, bordering on hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly, a prison; any place of misery and confinement.

LIME, *s.* [*lim*. Sax.] any viscous substance; particularly applied to that which is laid on twigs, and catches or sticks to the wings and feet of birds that touch it, hence called *birdlime*. Matter from which mortar is made, so called because used in cement.

LIME, *s.* in Botany, called likewise the linden-tree; its wood is much used by carvers and turners. A species of lemon which grows in the West Indies, from *lime*, Fr.

To LIME, *v. a.* to smear with lime; to cement or unite as with mortar. To manure ground with lime. Figuratively, to entangle or ensnare. "Oh *lined* soul!" *Shak.*

LI'MEKILN, *s.* a kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

LI'MERICK, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, about 3 miles in circumference. Within a century it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom; at present it has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is divided into the Irish and English town; the latter, which is the most ancient, is situated on an island, formed by the river Shannon, and called King's Island. It has been dismantled about 30 years, and has increased prodigiously within that period by the addition of handsome streets and quays; and its commerce has kept pace with its size. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the exports of beef and other provision is considerable. It contains many hospitals, some handsome public structures, and about 9000 houses. The inhabitants, including St. Francis Abbey, amount to 66,575. The country around it is fertile and pleasant, but the air is rather moist. It is 50 miles S. S. E. of Galway, 50 miles N. of Cork, and 94 S. W. of Dublin.

LI'MERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, about 40 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. and N. W. by Tipperary and Clare; on the W. by Kerry; on the S. by Cork; and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 125 parishes, and about 170,000 inhabitants, and is a fertile, populous county, though the S.E. and S.W. parts are mountainous. The soil is rich in pasture, the best cattle slaughtered at Cork being sent from this county. The city of Limerick elects two members of parliament, and the county has the same number of representatives.

LI'MESTONE, *s.* the stone of which lime is made.

LI'MEWATER, *s.* a liquor made by pouring boiling water on unslaked lime, and racking it off when settled.

LI'MEWORT, *s.* a kind of pink.

LI'MIT, *s.* [*limes*, Lat.] a bound; a border; the utmost extent of any place or space.

To LI'MIT, *v. a.* [from *limes*, Lat.] to confine within certain bounds; to restrain. To circumscribe, or prescribe bounds to. "They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel." *Psa.* lxxviii. 41. To restrain, or confine the sense, applied to words that have various significations.

LIMITA'NEOUS, *a.* belonging to the bounds.

LI'MITARY, *a.* placed at the limits or boundaries as a guard. "Proud *limitary* cherub." *Milt.*

LIMITA'TION, *s.* [*limitatio*, Lat.] restriction; restraint; a certain time assigned by statute, within which an action must be brought.

LI'MMINGTON, or *Lymmington*, a town of Hampshire, about a mile from the channel that runs between the main land and the Isle of Wight; has a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. The chief trade is making salt. It is seated on a high hill, 93 miles S.W. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 3,361. Returns two members.

To LIMN, *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] to draw or paint any thing; to colour or illuminate in prints or maps; to paint in water colours, in crayons, oil colours, &c.

LI'MNER, *s.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, Fr.] a painter, or one who draws portraits from the life.

LI'MOUS, *a.* [*limosus*, Lat.] muddy or slimy.

LIMP, *a.* [*limpio*, Ital.] vapid, or having no taste.

To LIMP, *v. n.* [*limpen*, Sax.] to halt; to walk lamely.

LI'MPET, *s.* a kind of shell-fish.

LI'MPID, *a.* [*limpidus*, Lat.] clear; pure; transparent.

LI'MPIDNESS, *s.* the quality of being transparent, applied to streams.

LI'MPINGLY, *ad.* in a lame or halting manner.

LI'MY, *a.* [from *lime*] containing lime. Viscous or glutinous.

To LIN, *v. a.* [*allinnan*, Sax.] to yield; to give over.

LI'NCHPIN, *s.* an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LI'NCOLN, formerly called *Nicol*, a city, the capital of Lincolnshire, is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides itself into three small channels. It is much reduced from its former extent and splendour, (when it contained 52 parish churches, and was one of the most populous cities in England, according to Malmsbury, but it is improving, for though in 1811, it contained only 8161 inhabitants, the population is now 11,892. It returns two members. The principal street is 2 miles long, well paved, with several cross and parallel streets, well peopled. Here are some handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones. The Romans' northgate still remains, under the name of New-port Gate. It is a vast semicircle of stones of very large dimensions, laid without mortar, and connected only by their uniform shape. Upon the whole, this city has an air of ancient greatness, arising, in a great measure, from the number of monastic ruins; most of which are now converted into stables, out-houses, &c. The cathedral, a stately Gothic pile, one of the largest in England, is its glory; it stands on so lofty a hill, that it may be seen 50 miles to the N. and 30 to the S. and is parti-

cularly admired for its interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style. The famous great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires, at least, 15 able men to ring it. The chief trade here is in coals brought by the Trent and Fossdyke; and oats and wool, which are sent by the river Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Friday.

LI'NCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. E. by the Wash and part of Norfolk; on the S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; on the S. W. by Rutland; on the W. by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham; and on the N. W. by Yorkshire. It is 77 miles from N. to S. and 48 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the S E.; Kesteven on the S. W.; and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, 1 city, 33 market towns, 630 parishes, and, in 1811, 237,891, and in 1831, 317,244 inhabitants. Its principal rivers are the Trent, Humber, Witham, Welland, Ancam, Nen, and Dun. The air is various, according to its three grand divisions. The soil in many places is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire; their horses are also excellent, and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are peculiarly noted for their extreme swiftness; and their sheep are not only the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures Elects 4 members.

LI'NCTUS, *s.* [from *lingo*, Lat.] a medicine, so called because licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN, *s.* [*lind.* Sax.] the lime-tree.

LINE, *s.* [*linea*, Lat.] quantity extended in length only, without breadth or thickness; any extension, considered only with regard to length; a slender string; a thread extended as a guide or rule; the string that sustains the hook in angling; a lineament or mark in the face; a single row of letters written or printed from one margin to the other. Rank, in the army. A work thrown up, or a breach, applied to Fortification. Extension; a limit. In Geography, the equator, or equinoctial line. In Pedigree, progeny; family, or relations, considered as ascending or descending. In the plural, a letter, or any composition written by an author. "I read your *lines*."

To LINE, *v. a.* [probably from *linum*, Lat.] to cover on the inside.

LI'NEAGE, *s.* [*linage*, Fr.] race; progeny; family.

LI'NEAL, *a.* [*lincalis*, Lat.] composed of lines delineated. Descending directly, as the son from the father, &c. applied to Genealogy. Allied by direct descent.

LI'NEALLY, *ad.* in a direct line, applied to pedigree.

LI'NEAMENT, *s.* [*lineamentum*, Lat.] feature; or any mark, either on the face or form, which distinguishes one person from another.

LI'NEAR, *a.* [*linearis*, Lat.] composed of lines; having the form of lines.

LINEA'TION, *s.* [*lineatio*, Lat.] a draught or appearance of a line or lines.

LI'NEN, *s.* [*linum*, Lat.] cloth made of hemp or flax.

LI'NEN, *a.* [*lineus*, Lat.] made of linen; resembling linen in whiteness.

LI'NEN-DRAPER, *s.* [from *linen* and *draper*, of *drap*, Fr. cloth,] a person who sells linen. See DRAPER

LING, *s.* [*ling*, Isl.] a kind of heath; a kind of sea-fish, usually dried and salted, from *linghe*, Belg.

LING, the termination borrowed from the Saxon, commonly implies diminution, and is derived from *klein*, Teut. little; thus *cnapling*, Sax. from *cnæp*, Sax. a boy, implies little boy; *kitling*, is a little kitten. Sometimes it denotes quality, and is then, according to Skinner, derived from *lingen*, Teut. to belong; thus *suckling*, denotes the state of an infant that sucks; and *hireling*, the quality of a person who works for hire.

To LI'NGER, *v. n.* [from *leng*. Sax.] to remain long in a state of languor or pain. Figuratively, to hesitate, or be in a surprise. To wait long in expectation and uncertainty; to remain long in any state, as loth to leave it; to be long in producing an effect.

LI'NGERER, *s.* one who does any thing in such a manner as to protract the time, or do it as slowly as he can.

LI'NGERINGLY, *ad.* in a tedious or delaying manner.

LI'NGET, *s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] a small mass of metal.

LI'NGO, *s.* [Port.] language; tongue; or speech: a low cant word.

LINGUA'CIOUS, *a.* [*linguax*, Lat.] full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

LINGUADE'NTAL, *a.* [from *lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] in Grammar, applied to the letters uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

LI'NGUIST, *s.* [from *lingua*, Lat.] a person skilled in languages.

LI'NGWOOD, *s.* an herb.

LI'NIMENT, *s.* [*linimentum*, Lat.] an ointment, or any medicine that may be spread or smeared over a sore.

LI'NING, *s.* [from *line*, the verb] the inner covering of any thing.

LINK, *s.* [*gelencke*, Teut.] a single ring of a chain; any thing doubled, or forming a loop resembling the ring of a chain; any thing that connects; a chain. In Reasoning, a single part of a series or chain of consequences; a proposition. Joined to a foregoing and following proposition a series.

To LINK, *v. a.* to connect or join together, as the links of a chain. Figuratively, to unite in concord or friendship; to connect, generally used with *together*.

LI'NKBOY, *s.* a boy that carries a torch, or link, to light persons in the night.

LI'NLITHGOW, the county town of Linlithgowshire, is an ancient, regular, and well-built place, and stands on a rising ground, near a lake, remarkable for bleaching. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. Inhabitants 4525.

LI'NLITHGOWSHIRE, or *West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Stirlingshire; on the N. by the Frith of Forth; on the E. by Edinburghshire; and on the S. and S. W. by Lanerkshire. It is about 17 miles long, and 8 in its mean breadth. It abounds with corn and pasture, and has also plenty of coal, lime-stone, lead-ore, salt, and river fish. Inhabitants 23,291; and it returns one member to parliament.

LI'NNET, *s.* [*linot*, Fr.] a small singing-bird, about the size of a sparrow, covered with brownish feathers.

LI'NSEED, *s.* [corrupted from *lintseed*] the seed of flax.

LI'NSEY-WOOLSEY, *a.* made of linen and wool mixed together. Figuratively, vile, mean, compounded of different unsuitable parts; mongrel.

LI'NSTOCK, *s.* a staff of wood, with a match at the end, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, *s.* [*linteum*, Lat.] the soft substance called flax; linen scraped into a soft woolly substance, used by surgeons to lay on wounds.

LI'NTEL, *s.* [*linteal*, Fr.] the upper part of a door frame, crossing the two upright posts.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, seated on the side of a chalk-hill, by the river Granton, with a market on Thursday; 48 miles N. by E. of London. Population 1678.

LI'ON, *s.* [*lion*, Fr. *leo*, Lat.] the fiercest and most magnanimous of wild beasts. A sign in the Zodiac, which the sun enters about July 23.

LI'ON-HEARTED, LION-LIKE, *a.* of undaunted courage, like a lion.

LIP, *s.* [*lippe*, Sax.] the edge or outward part of the mouth; that musculous part which shuts and covers the mouth, both above and below. Figuratively, the edge of any thing. *To make a lip*, is to hang the lip, in anger and contempt. In Botany, the upper or under division of a gaping blossom.

LI'PLABOUR, *s.* action of the lips, without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIPOTHYMOUS, *a.* [λειπω and θυμὸς, Gr.] swooning; fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, *s.* [λειποθυμία, Gr.] in Medicine, a sudden diminution or failure of the animal and vital function; a swoon or fainting-fit.

LI'PPED, *a.* having lips.

LIPPITUDE, *s.* [*lippitudo*, Lat.] bleariedness of the eyes.

LI'PWISDOM, *s.* an appearance of wisdom in discourse without practice. "All is but *lipwisdom* which wants experience." *Sidney.*

LI'QUABLE, *a.* [from *liquo*, Lat.] such as may be melted.

LIQUA'TION, *s.* [*liquatio*, Lat.] the act of melting; capacity of being melted.

To LI'QUATE, *v. n.* [*liquo*, Lat.] to melt or turn into liquor.

LIQUEFA'CTION, *s.* [*liquefacio*, Lat.] the act of melting; the state of a body melted.

LIQUEFI'ABLE, *a.* [from *liquefy*] capable of being melted.

To LI'QUEFY, *v. a.* [*liquefacio*, Lat.] to melt, applied to fire. To dissolve, applied to liquor.

LIQUE'SCENCY, *s.* [*liquescentia*, Lat.] aptness to melt.

LIQUE'SCENT, *a.* [*liquescens*, Lat.] melting

LI'QUID, *a.* [*liquidus*, Lat.] fluid, or giving way to the slightest touch. Soft or clear, applied to sound. In Grammar, pronounced without any harshness, applied to the consonants, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*.

LI'QUID, *s.* a body which has the property of fluidity, and of wetting other bodies immerged in it.

To LI'QUIDATE, *v. a.* to clear away or lessen debts. In Commerce, to make bills current and payable.

LIQUI'DITY, *s.* subtilty; thinness.

LI'QUIDNESS, *s.* the quality of having its parts easily put in motion, and adhering to any thing immerged.

LI'QUOR, *s.* [*liquor*, Lat.] any thing liquid; generally applied to something which has some inebriating or intoxicating ingredients steeped in it.

To LI'QUOR, *v. a.* to drench or moisten.

LI'QUORICE, *s.* a sweet root used in medicine.

LISBON, anciently called Oliseppo, and by the Moors Olisibona, the capital of Portugal, a large, rich, and celebrated city, one of the principal in Europe, with an university. The squares, public buildings, and palaces, were magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, on Nov. 1, 1755. The new town is much more handsome than the former: the plan is regular; the streets, some of which are more than three miles in length, and the squares, are spacious; and the buildings are elegant. The harbour will contains 1000 ships, and three fourths of the foreign trade is in the hands of British residents; the city from the S. shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other, in the form of an amphitheatre. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 270,000, of which the negroes and mulattoes make a sixth part. They reckon here more than 40,000 houses, 40 parish churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. The patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates here in greater pomp than the pope himself; and the rich ornaments of his church seem to have absorbed several years' revenue of the Brazils. It is remarkable, that the pipes of the organ, in the patriarchal church, are placed horizontally. Both the entrances to the harbour, close by the sea, are defended by two forts. Lisbon is seated on the river Tajo, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 42 N. lon. 9. 9. W.

LISLE, a large and handsome city in the department of the North, one of the richest and most commercial in France, and, before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders. It is situated in a rich, marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified. The citadel is one of the best works of Vauban. They reckon 170 streets, 30 public places, about 8000 houses, and 60,000 inhabitants. The public structures are, the exchange, a general hospital, and a vast magazine. Here are various sorts of manufactures, but the principal trade is in camlets. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay, and 130 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 38. N. lon. 3. 4. E.

LI'SMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of the bay of Lochyol, in Argyleshire. It is 8 miles long and 2 broad, and the soil is pretty fertile. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Argyle. Also, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. It stands on the Blackwater, 26 miles N. E. of Cork, and 31 W. S. W. of Waterford.

LISNE, *s.* a cavity; a hollow. "In the *lisne* of a rock."

To LISP, *v. n.* [*hlisp*, Sax.] to speak with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, *s.* the act of speaking with too frequent application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LI'SPER, *s.* one who speaks lispingly.

LIST, *s.* [*liste*, Fr.] a roll or catalogue. Inclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; from *lice*, Fr. hence, to *enter the lists*, is to contend with a person, either with bodily strength, or by disputation and argument. A strip on the extremities of cloth; a border; from *licium*, Lat. Desire; willingness; choice, from *lystan*, Sax.

To LIST, *v. n.* [*lystan*, Sax.] to choose or desire; to be disposed or inclined to.

To LIST, *v. a.* [from *list*, a roll] to enlist or register. To retain and enroll as soldiers or sailors. To hearken to, from *listen*.

LI'STED, *a.* striped; marked with lines or streaks of different colours.

LI'STEL, *s.* in Architecture, is a small band or kind of rule in the moulding; also a space between the channellings of pillars.

To LI'STEN, *v. n.* [*hlystan*, Sax.] to hearken, or give attention to.

LI'STENER, *s.* one who hearkens or attends to what another says.

LI'STLESS, *a.* without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another; careless; heedless.

LI'STLESSLY, *ad.* without thought or attention.

LI'STLESSNESS, *s.* inattention; disregard; want of desire.

LIT, the preterit of light. "I *lit* my pipe with the paper." *Addison.*

LI'TANY, *s.* [λιτανεία, Gr.] a general supplication used in public worship, to appease the wrath of the Deity, and to request those virtues which a person wants.

LI'TERAL, *a.* [*literalis*, Lat.] according to its primary and most obvious sense, opposed to figurative. Following the letter, or word for word, applied to translation. Consisting of letters.

LI'TERAL, *a.* primitive or literal meaning.

LI'TERALLY, *ad.* according to the primary and obvious sense of words, opposed to figuratively. With close adherence to the words or sense of an original, applied to translations.

LI'TERARY, *a.* [*literarius*, Lat.] respecting letters; regarding learning.

LITERA'TI, *s.* [Ital.] the learned. It has no singular.

LI'TERATURE, *s.* [*literatura*, Lat.] learning; erudition.

LI'THARGE, *s.* [*lithargyrum*, Lat.] lead vitrified either with or without copper.

LI'THE, *a.* [*lithe*, Sax.] limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent.

LI'THENESS, *s.* the quality of being pliant or easily bent.

LI'THER, *a.* [from *lithe*] soft; pliant; of little or no resistance. Bad; sorry; corrupt.

LITHO'GRAPHY, *s.* [λίθος and γραφω, Gr.] the art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, *s.* [λίθος and μαντεία, Gr.] prediction, or the art of foretelling by stones.

LITHONTRI'PTIC, *a.* [from λίθος and τρίβω, Gr.] medicines which have the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITHOTO'MIST, *s.* [from λίθος and τέμνω, Gr.] a surgeon who extracts the stone by cutting or opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, *s.* [from λίθος and τέμνω, Gr.] the art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITHUA'NIA, or *Litwa*, a large country of Europe, between Poland and Russia. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their hoofs are very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, gluttons, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country abounds with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head-quarters in this duchy. "If you ask for an interpreter," says Mr. Coxe, "they bring you a Jew; if you come to an inn, the landlord is a Jew; if you want post horses, a Jew procures them, and a Jew drives them; if you wish to purchase, a Jew is your agent; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground; in passing through Lithuania, we frequently saw them engaged in sowing, reaping, mowing, and other works of husbandry." The peasants of this country are in a state of the most abject vassalage. The establishment of religion has heretofore been the Romish; but there are Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Greeks, and even Turks, as well as Jews. It was formerly governed by its own dukes, but afterwards united with the kingdom of Poland; this union was ratified in the diet at Wilna, by a formal instrument, in the year 1401; and in 1569, the two countries were so united as to form but one state, under one prince. It was formerly divided into 9 palatinates, viz. Wilna, Troki, Polotsk, Novogorodeck, Witepsk, Brzesk, Mscislaw, Minsk, and Livonia. In 1772, the empress of Russia forcibly compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering on Russia, including about one-third of the country. This she erected into the government of Polotsk and Mohilof; and, in 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania. What is called Prussian, or Little Lithuania, about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, was settled, in 1720, by Frederick William, with French, Franconian, and Swiss Protestants, by whose skill and industry this once desolate country has been extremely well cultivated. At present it is under Russia.

LI'TIGANT, *s.* [from *litigans*, Lat.] one engaged in a law-suit.

LI'TIGANT, *a.* [*litigans*, Lat.] engaged in a law-suit.

To LI'TIGATE, *v. a.* [*litigo*, Lat.] to contest in law. Neuterly, to manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

LITIGA'TION, *s.* [*litigatio*, Lat.] suit of law.

LITI'GIOUS, *a.* [*litigieux*, Fr.] quarrelsome; wrangling; fond of going to law; disputable; controvertible.

LITI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner; in a manner which shews a fondness of law-suits.

LITI'GIOUSNESS, *s.* a wrangling disposition; a fondness for debate or law-suits.

LI'TTER, *s.* [*litiere*, Fr.] a carriage borne by horses, containing a bed; the straw laid under animals or plants. A breed of young, generally applied to those of swine. Any number of things thrown carelessly or confusedly together.

To LI'TTER, *v. a.* to bring forth young, applied to swine. To cover with things in a confused and slovenly manner; to supply cattle with straw to lie on.

LI'TTLE, *a.* [compar. *less*, superlat. *least*; *lytel*, Sax.] small in quantity, quality, number, dignity, or importance.

LI'TTLE, *s.* a small space; a small part or portion; a slight affair; not much; scarce any thing. SYNON. The word *little*, sometimes signifies only want of bigness, and at other times want of greatness in every sense; whereas that of *small* is the opposite only to bigness, and supposes some kind of length.

LI'TTLE, *ad.* in a small degree or quantity, not much.

LI'TTLENESS, *s.* smallness of bulk or size; meanness; want of grandeur or dignity.

LI'TTORAL, *a.* [*littoralis*, Lat.] belonging to the shore.

LI'TURGY, *s.* [*liturgie*, Fr.] a form of prayer used in public worship. The English *liturgy* was first composed, approved, and confirmed in parliament, *anno* 1548, the offices for the morning and evening prayer being then in the same form as they stand at present, excepting that there was no confession and absolution, the office beginning with the Lord's Prayer. In the communion, the ten commandments were omitted; the offertory was made with bread and wine mixed with water; and in the prayer for Christ's church militant, thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his saints, in the Blessed Virgin, the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and martyrs; and the saints departed were commended to God's mercy and peace; to this the consecratory prayer, now used, was joined as a part, only with some words now left out, petitioning that the bread and wine might be to us the body and blood of Jesus, the beloved Son, &c. In baptism, besides the form of the cross made on the child's forehead, another was made on his breast, with an abjuration of the devil to go out of him; after which the child was dipped three times in the font, if well, but otherwise sprinkled. Besides these, some other ceremonies

were omitted in the office for the sick, as is supposed, in 1551, when the form was altered at the solicitation of Calvin. The last review of the liturgy was in 1661, and the last act of uniformity, enjoining the observance of it, is 13 and 14 of Car. II. cap. 4.

LITUUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Medals, the staff used by augurs, in shape of a bishop's crosier.

To LIVE, (pronounced with the *i* short, as in *if* or *gift*) *v. n.* [*lyfian*, Sax.] to be in a state wherein the soul and body are united, and do operate together; to pass life in any manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life. Followed by *with*, to converse or continue in the same house with another. To be supported; to feed.

LIVE, *a.* (the *i* pron. long, as in *time*) quick; having life; active. Burning, or not extinguished, applied to fire.

LI'VELIHOOD, *s.* [from *lively* and *hood*] support of life; maintenance; sufficiency to supply the necessaries of life.

LI'VELILY, or LI'VELY, *ad.* in a brisk, vigorous, and active manner. With a strong resemblance, applied to description or painting.

LI'VELINESS, *s.* appearance of life; vivacity; activity; sprightliness.

LI'VELONG, *a.* tedious; lasting; durable.

L'IVELY, *a.* brisk; vigorous; gay; airy; vivacious; nearly representing life.

LI'VER, *s.* one who is alive, or continues in life; one who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue, vice, happiness, or misery. In anatomy, a large and pretty solid mass, of a dark red colour, a little inclining to yellow, situated immediately under the diaphragm, partly in the right hypochondrium, and partly in the epigastrium: its use is to purify the mass of blood, by secreting the bilious humours it contains.

LI'VER-COLOUR, *s.* a dark red colour.

LI'VER-GROWN, *a.* having a great overgrown liver.

LI'VERHEMP, *s.* a plant, called also hemp-agrimony and water-hemp.

LI'VERPOOL, the second commercial seaport in the kingdom, is situated in Lancashire, on the eastern bank of the estuary of the Mersey. Lat. 52. 32. N. lon. 2. 30. W. It is 205 miles N.W. from London, 105 E. from Holyhead by land, and about 80 by sea, 120 E. from Dublin, and 220 S.S.E. from Glasgow. The origin of the name is uncertain, and it is not mentioned in Domesday Book. A castle, said to have been built by Roger de Poictiers, was dismantled under the Commonwealth, and St. George's church has subsequently been erected on its site. A tower in Water-street, supposed to have been reared by the Latham family in the time of Edward III., was, until lately, used as a prison, but it has given place to recent improvements. From the time of King John to the year 1752, eleven charters were granted to the borough of Liverpool. The extent of the borough lands is above 2,200 acres, of which more than half are held by the corporate body. The annual revenue of the corporation and dock estates exceeds a quarter of a million. The influence of the mayor has been so great, that the election for that station has frequently occasioned the highest excitement. The elective franchise has been possessed by the borough from the time of Edward I., with the election of two representatives to parliament. Before the reform bill, it was vested in the free burgesses, who obtained it by birth and apprenticeship, and latterly amounted to about 4000; but since the extension of the franchise to £10 householders, it is difficult to estimate the number of votes. At the election in 1835, about 8,000 persons voted. Until 1699, Liverpool was a chapelry under the parish of Walton. It is now independent, and its parochial concerns are highly important: there are seldom fewer than 1300 inhabitants in the workhouse, which was erected in 1771, on Brownlow-hill. The jurisdiction of the corporation extends to all crimes not capital, and to the recovery of debts of any amount.

The early period of the history of Liverpool is very obscure. As late as the year 1571, we find the inhabitants styling themselves, in a petition to Queen Elizabeth, "her majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool." It was then little better than a fishing hamlet, containing about 138 inhabitants, and in possession of 12 barks, navigated by 75 men. Certainly its advantages began then to be appreciated. Camden in 1586 calls it populous, and in less than 60 years afterwards we find it in the hands of the parliament, vigorously defended, for a month, against the royalists under Prince Rupert. During the rebellion in 1745, several regiments were raised at Liverpool against the Pretender; and at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, this town fitted out 120 privateers, manned with nearly 9,000 seamen. The rise of the commerce of Liverpool was conspicuous at the beginning of the last century, but its subsequent increase has been astonishing. It is a depôt for the produce of the East and West Indies and of America, and its imports of cattle, pigs, &c. from Ireland are immense; while with that island it maintains a steam-packet communication, which employs between 40 and 50 vessels; and the steam-packets to and from Scotland are very numerous. By the inland navigation it receives goods from all the manufacturing towns and districts, which it exports to every inhabited part of the globe. The gross amount of custom-house duties has latterly been nearly four millions. The manufactures of the town are numerous, and of the most important class; and the estimated value of imported goods in bond always exceeds a million and a half. The ranges of warehouses and other commercial depôts are immense, and the docks are magnificent receptacles for the mercantile shipping. The *Old Dock*, now the site of the new custom-house, was opened in 1710, and to this was added in the course of the last century *Salthouse Dock*, *St. George's Dock*, the *King's Dock*, and the *Queen's Dock*. The *Duke of Bridgwater's Dock* was constructed for the use of vessels connected with his property. There are also the Dry Docks, and Graving or repairing Docks. The *Prince's Dock* was opened in 1821, and the *Clarence Dock*, intended for the use of steam-vessels, in 1830. This is the most northerly, while the *Brunswick Dock*, opened in 1832, is the most southerly of these mighty reservoirs of the vessels of commerce. Among these, *several extensive new docks* are in a state of construction. The public buildings are numerous and splendid. The *Town Hall* is a noble building, and a fine stone erection is called the *Borough Sessions House*. The *Exchange* is an elegant square, the centre of which contains a monumental groupe in bronze, to the memory of Lord Nelson. The *Corn Exchange* is situated in Brunswick-street. The *New Custom House*, erecting upon the site of the Old Dock, will be, when finished, a grand pile, surmounted by a dome. The *King's Tobacco Warehouse* is an extensive building, close to the King's Dock.

The improvements in the streets within the last twelve years have added to the beauty and convenience of the town, and mark the taste and opulence of the inhabitants. The modes of conveyance by canal are complete to all parts of the kingdom; and that on the rail-road to Manchester, by which the journey of thirty miles is performed in one hour and a half, is one of the miracles of this intelligent age.

There are twenty-eight churches, in which the service of the establishment is performed; but it would carry us far beyond our limits to enumerate them, and describe the tasteful diversity of their architecture. The dissenters of

every denomination have also sacred edifices, all of which are commodious, and several elegant. There are likewise five Roman Catholic chapels, a Scotch church, a Jew's synagogue; and two nautical sanctuaries for worship upon the river. The Necropolis, a rural cemetery, has been laid out in Low-hill, and an extensive public cemetery has been formed at the stone-quarry behind St. James's Walk. The Infirmaries, Dispensaries, Asylums, &c., are numerous, and some possess great architectural beauty: of these the School for the Indigent Blind is worthy of particular attention. The Literary and Scientific establishments are adapted to an enlightened as well as an opulent and active community. These are, the Liverpool Library and Lyceum, the Athenæum, the Union News-rooms, the Philosophical Society, the Royal Chartered Institution, and the Mechanics' Institute.—The *places of public amusement* are, the *Theatre Royal* in Williamson-square; the *Queen's Theatre* in Christian-street; the *New Circus*, or *Royal Amphitheatre*, in Great Charlotte-street; the *Liver Theatre* in Church-street; the *Wellington Rooms* at Mount Pleasant: to these we may add the *Ball Room* in the Town Hall, and other elegant resorts of recreation; together with the *Zoological* and *Botanic Gardens*, the *Race Course* at Maghull; and the commodious *Baths*, which blend a splendid exterior with interior conveniences.

The markets surpass those of any other place: there are nine; but St. John's market is unrivalled in convenience: the market days are Wednesday and Saturday. The population of the town in 1831, was 165,755, exclusive of the suburbs, of Everton, Harrington, and Toxteth Park, which raise the numbers to above 200,000. There are several contiguous villages closely connected with the wealth, industry, and importance of this great northern metropolis. These are, Bootle, Litherland, Wavertree, Woolton, &c., besides an immense and increasing population, with elegant buildings, on the Cheshire coast of the Mersey, denominated New Liverpool, New Brighton, &c.

LI'VERWORT, *s.* There is a beautiful flower of this name, which is called *hepatica* in Lat. from its resembling the lobes of the liver; besides which, there are two plants called *lichen*. That called *ash-coloured ground liverwort* is reckoned a great specific for curing the bite of a mad dog.

LI'VERY, *s.* [from *livrer*, Fr.] in Law, the act of giving or taking possession; a release from a wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; clothes given to servants; any particular dress. *To stand at livery*, applied to horses, signifies to be kept in a public stable, where they are supplied with food.

LI'VERYMAN, *s.* a servant who wears clothes of a particular colour, which are given him by his master. In London, a citizen who wears a gown at public cavalcades, and has a liberty of voting for the members that represent the city in parliament, &c.

LIVES, *s.* the plural of LIFE

LI'VID, *a.* [*lividus*, Lat.] discoloured as with a blow; black and blue.

LIVI'DITY, *s.* [*lividité*, Fr.] discoloration caused by a blow; a black and blue colour.

LI'VING, *s.* support; maintenance; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

LI'VING, *a.* [from *live*] in a state of motion or vegetation, alive, or enjoying life.

LI'VINGLY, *ad.* in a living state.

LIVO'NIA, a province of the Russian empire, situated to the E. of the Gulf of Riga, which with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by the three bordering powers of Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, was a constant source and perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the Russian government of Riga or Livonia, of which the town of Riga is the capital. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, rye, and barley, that it is called the granary of the North. The fish that abound here are salmon, carp, pike, flat fish, and many others. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear a bad sort of wool, resembling goat's hair. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch-trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. They export vast quantities of flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, linseed, skins, and pot ash. Peter the Great, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict was published, so that he was obliged to repeople the country with other nations.

LIVRE, *s.* [Fr.] a French money of account, consisting of 20 sols, each sol containing 12 deniers; 10½d. sterling.

LIXI'VIAL, *a.* [from *lixivium*, Lat.] impregnated with salt; like a *lixivium;* obtained by calcining vegetables, and mixing their ashes with water; belonging to ley.

LIXI'VIATE, or LIXI'VIOUS, *a.* [*lixivieux*, Fr.] made from burnt vegetables, and extracted by lotion or washing.

LIXI'VIUM, *s.* [Lat.] ley; water impregnated with salts, or ashes; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

LI'ZARD, *s.* [*lizarde*, Fr.] a small creeping creature, of a green colour, with four legs, resembling a crocodile; there are some in Arabia a cubit long. In America, they are eaten by the natives of Peru, as appears by Ulloa's Travels.

LI'ZARD, the most southern promontory of England, which is not above 36 miles from the Land's End in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helston. From hence the ships usually take their departure, when they are bound to the westward. On it are two lighthouses; and the Lizard point is in lon. 5. 12. W. lat. 49. 58. N.

LI'ZARDSTONE, *s.* a kind of stone.

LL.D. [*legum doctor*] an abbreviature, signifying doctor of the civil and canon laws.

LO! *interject.* [*la*, Sax.] look! see! behold!

LOACH, *s.* [*loche*, Fr.] a very dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length; he is in the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattles like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots; his mouth barbel-like under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner, and other physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons; and is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom rises above the gravel.

LOAD, *s.* [*hlade*, Sax.] a burden; a weight, or lading; as much weight as any person or animal can bear. Figuratively, any thing that depresses, applied to the mind.

LOAD, (more properly *lode*) *s.* [*lode*, Sax.] the leading vein in a mine.

To LOAD, *v. a.* to put goods on board a ship, or burden on a man or a beast of carriage. Figuratively, to encumber or embarrass. To charge, applied to a gun, or other fire-arms. To make grievous.

LO'ADER, *s.* a person who puts the freight on board a ship, or a burden on a man, beast, or in a carriage.

LO'ADSMAN, *s.* [from *lædan*, Sax.] a pilot, or a person that conducts into, and out of harbours.

LO'ADSTAR, *s.* [more properly, as written by Mandeville, *lodestar;* from *lædan*, Sax. to lead] the polestar, so called from its leading and guiding manner.

LO'ADSTONE, *s.* [properly *lodestone*, or *loding stone;* from *lædan*, Sax. to *lead*, and *stone*] the magnet; a peculiarly rich iron ore, found in large masses, of a deep iron gray when fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very heavy, and is remarkable for attracting iron, and giving it an inclination or direction towards the north.

LOAF, *s.* [plural *loaves; hlaf*, or *laf*, Sax.] a mass of bread baked; it is distinguished from a *cake* by its thickness. Any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, *s.* [*laam*, Sax.] the common earth, consisting of clay with a mixture of sand in it; the black earth called mould; a reddish earth used in making bricks; a kind of mortar made of the best earth, by tempering it with water, straw, &c.

To LOAM, *v. a.* to smear with loam, marl, or clay; to cover with clay.

LO'AMY, *a.* marly, or clayey.

LOAN, *s.* [*hlæn*, Sax.] any thing lent; the interest, premium, or consideration for money lent; any thing given to another on condition of his returning or repaying it at a certain time.

LOATH, *a.* [*lath*, Sax.] unwilling; disliking; not inclining; averse.

To LOATHE, *v. a.* to look on with disgust or abhorrence; to see food with nauseousness or squeamishness.

LO'ATHER, *s.* one who considers any thing with abhorrence; one that loaths.

LO'ATHFUL, *a.* full of abhorrence, or hating; abhorred or hated.

LO'ATHINGLY, *ad.* in a manner that testifies abhorrence or hatred.

LO'ATHLY, *a.* hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

LO'ATHLY, *ad.* unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

LO'ATHNESS, *s.* unwillingness; reluctance; dislike.

LO'ATHSOME, *a.* abhorred; detested; causing satiety, disgust, or nauseousness.

LO'ATHSOMENESS, *s.* the quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

LOAVES. *s.* the plural of LOAF.

LOB, *s.* [*lappe*, Teut.] a heavy, dull, or stupid person. *Lob's pound*, a prison; the stocks; or a place of confinement.

To LOB, *v. a.* [from the substantive] to let fall in a clownish manner.

LO'BBY, *s.* [*laube*, Teut.] a porch or opening before a room.

LOBE, *s.* [*lobe*, Fr. λοβὸς, Gr.] a division or distinct part; usually applied to the two parts into which the lungs are divided, and likewise to the tip of the ear. Used in the plural for those divisions of a gashed leaf which are rounded at the edges, and stand distant from each other.

LO'BSTER, *s.* [*lobster*, Sax.] a shell fish, which when caught is blackish, but when boiled is red; a cant word for a foot soldier.

LO'BULE, *s.* a small lobe.

LO'CAL, *a.* [from *locus*, Lat.] having the properties of a place; relating to place; being in a particular place; confined or appropriated to any particular place.

LOCA'LITY, *s.* existence in place; relation of place or distance.

LO'CALLY, *ad.* with respect to place.

LOCATION, *s.* [*locatio*, Lat.] situation with respect to place; the act of placing; the state of being placed.

LOCH, *s.* [Scot.] a lake. In Medicine, a composition of a middle consistence between a syrup and a soft electuary, used in diseases of the lungs.

LO'CHIA, *s.* [τὰ λόχια, or τὰ λοχεῖα, Gr.] the evacuations consequent on a delivery.

LOCK, *s.* [*loc*, Sax.] an instrument with springs and bolts, used for the security of doors, drawers, &c. the part of a gun by which fire is struck; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft or small quantity of hay. In a river, a place where the waters are confined by floodgates, to swell and increase the natural depth and force of the stream, in order to render it navigable. A place where thieves carry or hide stolen goods. An hospital where none but persons affected with the venereal disease are admitted.

To LOCK, *v. a.* to shut or fasten the door, &c. by turning the key round in a lock. *To lock up*, to shut up, or confine; to close. Neuterly, to become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.

LO'CKER, *s.* any thing that is fastened with a lock; a drawer.

LO'CKET, *s.* [*loquet*, Fr.] a small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

LO'CKRAM, *s.* a kind of coarse linen.

LO'CKRON, *s.* a kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMO'TION, *s.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] the power or action of changing place.

LOCOMO'TIVE, *a.* [from *locus* and *motus*, Lat.] changing place; having the power of moving from one place to another.

LOCOMOTI'VITY, *s.* the power of changing place.

LO'CUST, *s.* [*locusta*, Lat.] an animal somewhat resembling a grasshopper, but considerably larger, and of a brownish colour, very destructive to vegetables, moving in herds, which are headed by a particular one of the species, and therefore not inelegantly compared to an army. According to the Scriptures, they are very numerous in the East; and Dr. Pocock informs us, in his Travels into Egypt, that they are eaten by the natives of those parts. Also a tree with butterfly-shaped blossoms, from whose empalement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a hard pod with one capsule, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungous stringy substance.

LOCU'TION, *s.* [*locutio*, Lat.] the manner of speech used in any country.

LO'CUTORY, *s.* [*locutorium*, Lat.] a hall in religious houses, appointed for the meeting of monks, friars, &c. to converse together.

To LODGE, *v. a.* [*logian*, Sax. *loger*, Fr.] to supply with a house to dwell in for a certain time; to afford dwelling, or admit a person to lie or dwell in the same house. Figuratively, to place, fix, or plant. Neuterly, to take up residence for a night.

LODGE, *s.* [*logis*, Fr.] a small house in a park or forest; any small house or habitation.

LO'DGMENT, *s.* [*logement*, Fr.] accumulation, or the act of putting in a certain place. In Fortification, an encampment made by an army; the possession of an enemy's works.

LO'DGER, *s.* one who lives in an apartment hired in the house of another; one that resides any where.

LO'DGING, *s.* temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, or covert; convenience to sleep on

LOFT, *s.* [*lloft*, Brit.] a floor; the highest floor in a house; rooms in the highest part of a building.

LO'FTILY, *ad.* on high; in a place at a distance from the ground upwards. Figuratively, in a proud, haughty manner; sublimely.

LO'FTINESS, *s.* height or distance from the ground upwards; elevation; sublimity; pride or haughtiness.

LO'FTY, *a.* high; at a distance from the ground; situated on high; sublime; elevated; proud; haughty. SYNON. *Lofty* seems to carry with it an idea of magnificence, which *high* does not; thus we say, a *lofty* room, the *lofty* cedar; but a *high* house, a *high* tree.

LOG, *s.* [*logge*, Belg.] a shapeless bulky piece of wood. Figuratively, a sluggish inactive person. In Hebrew measure, five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot, it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. In Navigation, a small piece of timber, of a triangular form, having lead at one end to make it swim upright in the water, and a line fixed to the other with knots at about forty-two feet distance from each other; its use is to keep account, and make an estimate of a ship's way, by observing the length of line unwound in half a minute's time, the ship sailing the same number of miles in an hour, as the knots which are run out in half a minute.

LO'GARITHMS, *s.* [λόγος and *αριθμὸς*, Gr.] certain artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical progression, corresponding to as many others proceeding in geometrical proportion, and so fitted to the natural numbers, that if any two natural numbers are multiplied and divided by one another, the correspondent numbers answer all these conclusions by addition and subtraction; for instance,

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c.
1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, &c.

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. Those now in use have 10 for the common ratio. They were invented by Napier, lord Marcheson, a Scotch baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian Professor at Oxford.

LOG-BOOK, *s.* at Sea, is a book ruled and columned like the log-board. It is used to enter the log-board's account in every day at noon, with the observations then made, and from hence it is corrected and entered into the journals.

LO'GGATS, *s.* the ancient name of a play or game now called kittle-pins.

LO'GGERHEAD, *s.* [*logge*, Belg. and *head*] a person that is stupid, and of slow apprehension; a blockhead. *To fall to loggerheads*, or *go to loggerheads*, is a scuffle or fight without weapons.

LO'GGERHEADED, *a.* dull; stupid; slow of understanding.

LO'GIC, *s.* [*logica*, Lat.] the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and our communication of it to others; a particular method of reasoning.

LO'GICAL, *a.* belonging to, or taught in, logic; skilled in, or furnished with, logic.

LO'GICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of logic.

LOGI'CIAN, *s.* [*logicien*, Fr. from λογικὸς, Gr.] a professor of logic; a person skilled in logic.

LO'GIST, *s.* [*logista*, Lat.] one skilled in computations and arithmetic.

LOGI'STIC, *a.* [See LOGIST] in Arithmetic, applied to the doctrine of sexagesimal fractions, used by astronomers before the invention of logarithms. A curve, so called from its properties and uses in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms.

LO'G-LINE, *s.* [See LOG] in Navigation, a small line fastened to a piece of board, and having knots at certain distances, by which a ship's way is reckoned.

LO'GOGRAPHY, *s.* [from λόγος and *γράφω*, Fr.] the art of printing with whole words, instead of single letters, attempted some years ago in this country, but disused, as being more troublesome than the usual mode.

LO'GOGRIPHE, *s.* a verbal intricacy; a kind of riddle. "*Logogriphes* and curious palindromes."

LOGO'MACHY, *s.* [λογομαχία, Gr.] a contention in words; a contention about words.

LO'GWOOD, *s.* [*logghe*, Belg.] a wood of a very dense and firm texture, brought to us in thick and very large blocks or logs, and is the heart of the tree that produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep strong red colour; has been long known to the dyers, who use it in colouring blue and black; and lately has been introduced into medicine, wherein it is found to be astringent.

LO'HOCKS, *s.* [Arab.] medicines commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses, generally used in disorders of the lungs.

LOIN, *s.* [*llwyn*, Brit.] the back of an animal as carved by a butcher. In Anatomy, the lower part of the spine of the back.

To LOITER, *v. n.* [*loteren*, Belg.] to linger; to make use of idle and lazy delays.

LOITERER, *s.* one who passes his time in idleness; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

To LOLL, *v. n.* to lean in an idle or lazy manner against any thing. To hang out, applied to the tongue of a beast.

LO'LLARDS, a sect of Christians that rose in Germany about the beginning of the 14th century, so called from its author *Walter Lollard*. They rejected the mass, extreme unction, and penances for sins. Also a name of infamy given to Wickliff and his followers, from an affinity between some of their tenets and those of the *Lollards*, who in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V. were accounted heretics.

LO'LLARDY, *s.* the doctrine of Lollards.

LOMP, *s.* a kind of roundish fish.

LO'NDON, the metropolis of the British empire, is seated on the banks of the Thames, in Lat. 51° 31′ N. and 5′ 37″ W. of the observatory at Greenwich. Pennant considers it to be of British origin, previous to the Roman invasion, because its situation is such as the Britons would select, being on the side of a river and enveloped by a wood, which, even so late as the middle of the twelfth century, extended widely to the north and east, and abounded, says Fitz-Stephen, with "the stag, the hind, the wild boar, and the bull." The name is also evidently British, being derived, according to Owen, from *Llyn-Din*, *the town on the wide water*, for naturally the river overflowed the low lands on the Surrey side. It was probably the place called by Cæsar *Civitas Trinobantum*: Tacitus mentions it by the names of *Colonia Augusta*, and *Londinium*, and says it was the residence or resort of merchants. As one of the most important of the Roman stations, it fell a victim to the vengeance of the heroic Boadicea, at the head of the Iceni and other confederated British tribes, who put all the inhabitants to death. At the time of Severus it was a great and wealthy city, but the walls are supposed not to have been reared until that of Constantine. These walls have been traced from the Tower to Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, and by Newgate and Ludgate, to the junction of the Fleet-brook with the Thames: there was a Roman fortress or tower at the commencement and termination of the wall, connected by a low bulwark along the bank of the river. Many Roman remains, as coins, urns, tesselated pavements, statues, &c., have been discovered at various periods, and

it is thought that a temple of Diana stood on the site of St. Paul's Cathedral, and another sacred edifice near that of Bow Church. London Stone, close to the wall of St. Swithin's Church, is supposed to have been a Roman Milliary, from which the measurement of their roads was reckoned. In the fifth century, the Roman garrisons were withdrawn from Britain; but though Hengist the Saxon obtained a temporary possession of London, we find it held by the Britons in the year 532. During the Saxon Heptarchy, this city belonged to the East Saxons, and, on the conversion of Sebert to Christianity, Mellitus, one of the companions of St. Augustine, was nominated in 604, the first bishop. The cathedral church was reared on the spot where St. Paul's now stands, in 610. During the eighth century, London suffered greatly both from the plague and from fires; and in 833, a Wittena-gemot was held within its walls, at which Egbert presided. Twice in the ensuing twenty years, the city was seized by the Danes, and many of its inhabitants were massacred. During the remainder of the Saxon period, London rose in wealth and importance, and the Danes were frequently repulsed by the valour of the inhabitants. When it fell under the power of Canute in 1007, the sum of eleven thousand pounds, which was, at that period, immense, was levied upon the citizens. Edward the Confessor having completed the Abbey at Westminster, shortly before his death held a general assembly in London. When the battle of Hastings terminated the life of Harold, the Conqueror advanced to London, but he was resisted by the citizens under Earls Morcar and Edwin, until by the threats and persuasions of the bishops, they were induced to send a deputation to him, and to present him with the keys of the city. William granted them a charter, which is still preserved in the archives. The state of society was very turbulent. In 1176, a new stone bridge was begun, and took thirty-three years for its completion. But, without enumerating the chronological events of that early period, we extract some passages from Fitz-Stephen, who wrote at that era, and describes London as "bounded on the land-side by a high and spacious wall, furnished with turrets and seven double gates," and as having on the east part "a tower palatine," and on the west, two castles well fortified. Further westward, two miles, on the banks of the river, was the Royal Palace at Westminster, "an incomparable structure, guarded by a wall and bulwarks." Between this and the city was a continued suburb, mingled with large and beautiful gardens and orchards belonging to the citizens, who were themseves every where known and respected above all others for their "civil demeanour, their goodly apparel, their table, and their discourse." The number of conventual churches in the city and its suburbs, was 13, besides 126 lesser parochial ones. "On the north side were open meadow and pasture lands, and beyond a forest. Without one of the gates, in a certain plain (Smithfield) on every Friday, there is, he adds, "a great market for horses, whither earls, barons, knights, and citizens repair to see and to purchase;" and he assures us that "to this city merchants bring their wares from every nation under heaven." "Most of the bishops, abbots, and nobility of England," he tells us, "have fair dwellings in London, and often resort hither." On the river's bank, it appears there was a public cookery and eating place, belonging to the city, where, "whatsoever multitude, and however daintily inclined, may be supplied with proper fare." The sports were rude and boisterous; and the worthy monk laments two great evils, "the intemperate drinking of foolish people, and the frequent fires." At the coronation of Richard I. in 1189, a massacre of the Jews was made by the brutal populace, and seven years afterwards occurred the sedition of William Fitz-Osbert, who by his eloquence "moved the common people to seeke libertie and freedome, and not to be subject to the rich and mightie," and he was followed, (until taken and executed,) by fifty-two thousand Londoners. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, the surrounding lands were disforested, and the suburbs were enlarged. The city was divided into twenty-four wards. Edward II. issued a proclamation against the use of coal, as injurious to health. From 1348 to 1357, England was more or less ravaged by pestilence, and in one year above 50,000 bodies were interred in the waste land now forming the precinct of the Charter House. The doctrines of Wickliffe began to spread about the year 1375. In 1378, John Philpot, a wealthy citizen of London, fitted out at his own expense, a naval expedition against Mercer the famous Scotch pirate, whom he compelled to surrender with most of his ships, among which were fifteen Spanish vessels richly laden. Soon afterwards, the insurrection under Wat Tiler was terminated by the bold conduct of Sir William Walworth, lord mayor of London. The manners of the people of London were very dissolute; but when the chief magistrate, John Northampton, issued regulations for the suppression of "lewdness and debauchery," he was prosecuted for infringing the rights of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and punished with fine and imprisonment. In 1401, William Sautree was the first person burnt for heresy. A dreadful plague in 1407 devastated London. Eleanor Cobham, wife of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, was found guilty of "sorcerie and heresie," in 1441, and compelled to do penance during three days, by walking through the principal streets of London. The insurrection of Jack Cade took place in 1450. At this period, the rents of houses were from 6s. 8d. to 60s. The *sweating sickness* made great ravages in the years 1485, 1518, 1528, and 1551; but the progress of wealth, information, and improvement continued. Houndsditch was arched over, the Fleet was made navigable to Holborn Bridge, and Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, was reared. The suppression of the monasteries at the Reformation prepared the way for the erection of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospitals. In 1554, the Kentish men, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, entered the Borough, but were not received as they expected by the Londoners. During the reign of Queen Mary, upwards of two hundred persons were brought to the stake in Smithfield and elsewhere. The map of London made in the reign of Elizabeth, by Ralph Aggas, and still extant, shews that there were few houses east of the Tower, and that the whole expanse between that fortress and Bishopsgate was meadow land interspersed with separate houses. Finsbury abounded with wind-mills. St. John Street, as far as Clerkenwell Priory, was populous, but fields and garden-grounds extended on each side. The crowded part of the city lay to the south of Cornhill, Cheapside, and Newgate Street, and along the bank of the Thames from London Bridge to the Fleet Ditch. A road extended from Newgate through the village of Holborn to the village of St. Giles. In the Strand were the mansions of the nobility and prelates. The garden of the convent at Westminster, extended to St. Martin's Lane and to St. Giles. At the Abbey and Whitehall there were a few small streets, and the Cock-pit and the Tilt-yard stood on the present site of the Treasury, but the whole of Westminster was small, and lay chiefly on the south of St. James's Park. Lambeth was a small village. Southwark appears to have been populous, spreading eastward, opposite to the Tower, and extending westward along Bank-side, where there were several theatres. Early in the reign of James I. the New

River was brought to London, and the town began to be partially paved with flag-stones. But, mentioning the dreadful pestilence, called the great plague, which in 1665 swept away above 100,000 persons, and was followed the year ensuing, by the great fire, which destroyed 13,200 dwelling houses, and 89 churches, besides numerous public buildings; we must proceed to a short account of the metropolis in its present state.

Under the name LONDON is comprised LONDON *within the walls*, with a population (1831) of 57,695, and LONDON *without the walls*, population 67,878; these divisions constitute the CITY OF LONDON, and send four members to parliament. The borough of SOUTHWARK, population 91,501, elects two representatives. The City of WESTMINSTER, population 202,080, two representatives, and each of the new metropolitan boroughs elects two representatives, making sixteen representatives for the Capital in parliament. These new boroughs are, the TOWER HAMLETS, FINSBURY, MARY-LE-BONE, and LAMBETH, including a population of 1,054,915, and making the number of inhabitants of the metropolis 1,474,069. Still the increase of population in London, since the year 1700, has not been in proportion with the increase of the population of England; the former amounting to 222 per cent, while the latter has been 254 per cent. LONDON, in its present state, as the capital of England, and the metropolitan seat of British empire in all parts of the world, is divided into two unequal parts by the Thames. On the north is the City, the boroughs of the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Mary-le-bone, and Westminster; on the south, the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth. The extent of the metropolis from east to west, is eight miles, and, from north to south, about five miles; the circumference may be estimated at nearly thirty-six miles. The Thames averages about a quarter of a mile in width and twelve feet in depth. The tide extends fifteen miles above the town. The number of streets, lanes, and courts exceed 8,000. The two main lines of streets, nearly parallel with the Thames, are, the southern line, which begins at Westminster Abbey, and runs through Parliament-street, the Strand, Fleet-street, Watling and Thames-streets, Tower Hill, Ratcliffe Highway, and Poplar; and, the northern, extending from Cumberland-Gate Hyde-Park, through Oxford-street, Holborn, Newgate-street, and Cheapside, by Leadenhall-street and Whitechapel, to Mile-End. An intermediate line may be traced from Hyde Park Corner, through Piccadilly and Covent Garden to Lincolns-Inn-Fields, where it branches off to the other two thoroughfares. The streets by which these are partially crossed are, Bishopsgate and Gracechurch streets, Aldersgate-street, and St. John's-street; the line extending from St. James's Park, through Regent-street and Portland-place, to Regent's Park; and other streets of a similar direction are intended to be formed. The length of Oxford-street is 2,304 yards. Tottenham Court-road is 1,177. Whitechapel, 1,281, and the new Commercial-road, 5,280. London is entered in every direction by fine roads, on each side of which, for the most part, are houses with gardens before them; and these roads, as well as all the streets, are abundantly lighted with gas. Many of the shops display their varieties of goods with an elegance of arrangement, as well as with a grandeur and extent of architecture, unrivalled in other countries, and they exhibit a vivacity and activity that give animation to the routine of business. On the sides of the principal streets are flag-stones, and the tide of foot passengers of all ranks, is incessant, while the highways are occupied by carriages of every description. Beneath lie the sewers, and pipes for the conveyance of water and gas. The most ancient public building in London is the Tower. Some species of fortress probably occupied this position in the earliest times, and the wall, which began here, is mentioned as united to a tower. William the Conqueror built the White Tower, which still stands in the midst of fortifications, that have been altered and enlarged at different eras. This was formerly one of the residences of the sovereign: it now contains the regal crown, the jewelry, armoury, &c. The new Palace at the west end of St. James's Park, a fine building, reared by the command of George IV. Kensington Palace stands in the midst of gardens, and is the residence of some members of the royal family. The Parks are, St. James's, which has been greatly improved; the Green Park; and Hyde Park, which contains 394 acres, and is used for reviews of troops: it contains a fine piece of water, called the Serpentine river; the principal entrance is by a triumphal arch, near which is a colossal statue of Achilles, dedicated to the Duke of Wellington by the ladies of the United Kingdom. The Regent's Park in Mary-le-bone is very extensive, abounding in buildings of great architectural beauty, picturesque plantations, and villas, with sheets of water studded with islands The Zoological Gardens, which contain animals from every part of the globe, are in this Park, and the Colosseum, with St. Catherine's Hospital and Chapel, is among the most admired of the buildings. Westminster Hall, erected by William Rufus, and rebuilt by Richard II. contains the courts of law and equity: under the same roof are the houses of peers and commons, which were destroyed by fire in 1834, and are repaired, and will be rebuilt. Of the sacred edifices, the Cathedral of St. Paul is the chief: the ancient gothic edifice was destroyed by the great fire of 1666. This is, next to St. Peter's at Rome, the most magnificent Christian temple in the world. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect, and it was thirty-five years in rearing. Westminster Abbey is a vast and venerable gothic structure. Our limits will not permit us to enumerate the multitude of churches, ancient and modern, which display in every part of the metroplis a variety and splendour of architecture, of which the accumulated magnificence proves the opulence and the devotion of the inhabitants. The dissenters have also numerous chapels, tabernables; and other places of worship, and several buildings belong to the Catholic church. The Jews have also appropriate places for their religious observances. Among the public schools, we may name Christ's Hospital or Blue-coat School, St. Paul's School, Merchant Tailor's School, Charter House School, and Westminster School, with the London and King's Colleges, and the Dissenters Colleges at Highbury and Stepney. Charitable establishments, asylums, alms-houses, and hospitals, abound in all parts of the metropolis; while to the east is Greenwich Hospital, the truly royal abode of wounded and aged seamen; and westward, at Chelsea, is the comfortable home of the aged and disabled soldiers who have deserved the thanks and the care of their country. The other edifices that merit attention, are the Guildhall, a fine gothic building, with the new city courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Royal Exchange, with Lloyd's Coffee House, the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England, the Mansion House, the East India House, the Custom House, the Post Office, Somerset House in the Strand, containing the government offices, Temple-bar, the Horse-guards, Treasury, Admiralty, and Whitehall, with the National Gallery, now rearing at Charing Cross. With these we may enumerate the Monument at Fish-street-hill, and the York Pillar in St. James's Park. Besides the statues to the memory of the great and the good in the cathedrals of St. Paul's and Westminster, and in Guildhall and the Royal Exchange,

there is at Charing Cross an equestrian statue of Charles I., in Leicester-fields is a fine figure of George I. on horseback, and another in Grosvenor-square; Cavendish-square has a similar image of William Duke of Cumberland, and an equestrian image of George III. ornaments Berkley-square. In Russel-square there is a fine statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford, opposite to which in Bloomsbury-square, is Charles-James Fox; and in Hanover-square, a statue of William Pitt. The theatres are the Italian Opera House, Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, the Haymarket Theatre, and the English Opera House, with numerous minor theatres in London and the suburbs, with which we may name Vauxhall, and Tea and Concert Gardens in a similar style of entertainment. The British Museum, abounding in books, ancient statues, and articles of scientific and natural curiosity, offers a mine of intellectul wealth to the public. The Royal Academy opens annually with an exhibition of paintings and statues, while there are other splendid collections, besides panoramas, &c., always accessible to the lovers of the fine arts; in the Colosseum is the panorama of London as seen from the top of St. Paul's. The bridges of London are eminently bold and beautiful. New London Bridge is, with the recently formed approaches, worthy the Metropolis. Southwark Bridge is iron, with three arches only, of stupendous span. Waterloo Bridge, with a level road, is magnificent from its simplicity and solidity. Blackfriars and Westminster are fine stone buildings, and Vauxhall Bridge is light and elegant: there is a curious and neat Suspension Bridge at Hammersmith. The Thames Tunnel is a daring attempt to pass from Rotherhithe to the northern side of the Thames, under the bed of the river. The Docks, those mighty modern excavations for the convenience and safety of commercial vessels, are, the London Docks, the West India and India Docks, and those more recently formed at St. Katherine's. The number of commercial ships of all sizes, generally in the docks and river, averages more than 2,000, and about 4,000 barges and boats are continually employed in lading and unlading them; the steam-packets also, both up and down the river, are numerous, while the wherries for passengers cannot be reckoned at fewer than 2,500. The canals, with their appropriate basins, are, the Grand Junction and the Regent's, the latter conducting the goods brought by the former from all parts of the kingdom, from Paddington through the Regent's Park to the Thames at Limehouse. The Grand Surrey canal has its basins at Rotherhithe, where is also the Commercial dock, There is also a railway forming to Birmingham, and a small railway to Greenwich is nearly completed. Upon the whole, we may pronounce London, including Westminster and Southwark, with the combined boroughs and the suburbs, as the magnificent emporium of the universe — it is the palace of commerce, and the abode of science and the arts.

LO'NDON, NEW, a sea-port of N. America, in the state of Connecticut. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States, and is defended by 2 forts. It is situated on the W. side of the Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, about 75 miles S. S. W. of Boston. Lat. 41. 25. N. lon. 73. 10. W.

LO'NDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long, and 30 broad; bounded on the W. by Donegal, N. by the ocean, S. and S. W. by Tyrone, and E. by Antrim, and contains about 251,510 acres. It is a fruitful county, of which a London company holds great freehold possessions. The population amounts to 222,416. The linen manufacture flourishes here. Its capital, Londonderry, contains 14,020 inhabitants, and elects one member; it is situated at the bottom of Lough Foyle. It has a good port, and a considerable trade. Lon. 7. 5. lat. 55. 4.

LONE, *a.* [contracted from *alone*] solitary, or without inhabitants; by one's self, or without company.

LO'NELINESS, *s.* want of inhabitants or buildings; want of company.

LO'NELY, *a.* without any inhabitants or buildings; solitary.

LO'NENESS, *s.* solitude; a place unfrequented, and void of buildings.

LO'NESOME, *a.* unfrequented; void of company, inhabitants, or buildings; dismal.

LONG, *a.* [*long*, Fr.] with some continuance, applied to time; dilatory. Of great extent in length; reaching to a great distance. In Botany, applied to the cup empalement of a flower, when it is equal in length to the tube of the blossom.

LONG, *ad.* to a great length or space. For some time, or a great while, applied to time. In the comparative, *longer*, it implies a greater space, or more time; and in the superlative, *longest*, the greatest space, or most time. After *not*, it implies soon. "Not *long* after there arose." *Acts* xxvi. 14. Followed by *ago*, at some period of time far distant. "Spread *long ago*." *Tillots.* All along, or throughout, when followed by a substantive. "Singeth all night *long*." *Shak.*

LONG, *s.* [from *gelang*, Sax.] by the fault; by the failure, "All this coil is *long* of you." *Shak.* This word, though much disused, is purely English.

To LONG, *v. n.* (*gelangen*, to ask, Teut.] to desire earnestly; to wish for with a continued and ardent desire.

LONGANI'MITY, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* [from *longanimitas*, Lat.] a disposition of the mind, which consists in bearing offences with patience.

LO'NGBOAT, *s.* the largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGE'VITY, (*g* gron. soft) *s.* [from *longævus*, Lat.] length of life; old age.

LO'NGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 21 miles in length, and 14 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the W. by the river Shannon, on the E. and S. by West Meath, and on the N. and N. W. by Leitrim and Cavan. It contains 23 parishes, and 112,391 inhabitants. It sends two county members to parliament. The country is rich and pleasant, though in general flat; in some places apt to be overflown by the Shannon, and towards the N. mountainous. A considerable quantity of linen is manufactured in this county, and large quantities of flax are sent to other parts. *Longford*, the capital, is seated on the river Cromlin, or Camlin, which falls into the Shannon a few miles below; and is 64 miles N. W. by W. of Dublin. Its population is 4617.

LONGI'MANOUS, *a.* [*longimanus*, Lat.] having long hands, or a long reach.

LONGI'METRY, *s.* [*longimetrie*, Fr. from *longus*, Lat. and μετρέω, Gr.] the art or practice of measuring lengths.

LO'NGING, *s.* earnest de ire; continual wish.

LO'NGINGLY, or LO'NGLY, (the *g* pron. hard) *ad.* with incessant wishes, and ardent desires.

LO'NGISH, (the *g* pron. hard) *a.* somewhat long.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound, and divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. It extends N. E. from New York about 140 miles, but is not more than 28 broad on a medium. Hence are exported to the W. Indies, &c. whale oil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island contains about 52,000 inhabitants.

LO'NGITUDE, *s.* [*longitude*, Fr. *longitudo*, Lat.] in its primary signification, length. In Astronomy, the distance of

a star from the first point of Aries forward. In Geography, the distance of a place from some of the first meridians. In Navigation, the distance of a ship or place, either E. or W. from each other. The finding the *longitude at sea* has perplexed mathematicians of all ages; and the parliament has promised a considerable reward for the invention.

LONGITU'DINAL, *a.* [*longitudinal*, Fr.] measured by the length; lengthwise.

LO'NGSOME, *a.* tedious. Wearisome on account of its length, applied to time.

LONGSU'FFERING, *a.* patient; not easily provoked.

LONGSU'FFERING, *s.* patience under offences; clemency.

LON'GTONGUED, *a.* loquacious.

LO'NGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the borders of Scotland, 307 miles N. N. W. of London.

LONGWAYS, or LO'NGWISE, *ad.* in the direction of the length; lengthwise.

LO'NGWINDED, *a.* long-breathed; tedious.

LOO, *s.* [*loosen*, Belg.] a game of cards, wherein the knave of clubs is reckoned the highest, and secures success to the person who has it.

LOO'BILY, *a.* awkward; clumsy; clownish.

LOO'BY, *s.* [*llobc*, Brit.] a clumsy clown.

LOO'E, EAST and *WEST*, two small fishing towns in Cornwall, separated from each other by a creek or river of the same name, over which there is a narrow stone bridge, of several arches, 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Each of them has a market on Saturday. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery. Their united population is 1363. They are now disfranchised. The river Looe is navigable for vessels of a hundred tons burden.

LOOF, *s.* [*lufan*, Sax.] the part of a ship aloft which lies before the chess-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle.

To LOOF, *v. a.* to bring the ship close to a wind.

LOO'FED, *a.* gone to a distance.

To LOOK, *v. n.* [*locan*, Sax.] to behold, to see, to view, to direct the eye towards any object; to seem or carry an air, mien, or appearance. "*Looks* very sullen." *Burnet. To look after*, to attend to; to take care of. *To look for*, to expect. *To look into*, to examine; to sift; to inspect closely, or observe narrowly. Used with *on*, to respect, regard, esteem, consider, view, or think. "I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer." *Dryd. To look out*, to search or seek; to be on the watch. "Bound to *look out* sharp." *Coll.*

LOOK, *interject.* [properly the imperative of the verb, and sometimes expressed by *look ye*] behold; see; look; observe.

LOOK, *s.* the air of the face, or cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing; the act of directing the eye towards.

LOO'KER, *s.* a spectator; a beholder. *Looker on*, an idle or unconcerned spectator.

LOO'KING-GLASS, *s.* a glass which represents the form of a person by reflection.

LOOM, *s.* a frame in which manufactures are woven. Also a bird as big as a goose, of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farr Island. *Grew.*

TO LOOM, *v. n.* [*leoman*, Sax.] to appear at sea.

LOON, *s.* a lown; a sorry fellow; a scoundrel.

LOOP, *s.* [from *loopen*, Belg.] a thread or twist, &c. doubled in such a manner that a string or lace may be drawn through it.

LOO'PED, *a.* full of holes resembling loops.

LOO'PHOLE, an aperture in a loop; a hole to give passage. Figuratively, any shift or evasion.

LOO'PHOLED, *a.* full of holes, openings, or void spaces.

LOORD, *s.* [*loerd*, Belg. a drone.] "Thou's but a lazy *loord*." *Spencer.*

To LOOSE, *v. a.* [*lesan*, Sax.] to unbind or untie any thing fastened; to relax, applied to the joints. To free from any obligation; to let go.

LOOSE, *a.* unbound; untied; not restrained, light, or confined. Wanton, or not restrained by the dictates of modesty. Diffuse, applied to style. Disengaged from any obligation, used with *from*, and sometimes *of*. *To break loose*, to get rid of any restraint by force.

LOOSE, *s.* liberty; freedom from any constraint; indulgence, used with *give*.

LOO'SELY, *ad.* in a manner that is not fast or firm, applied to any thing tied. Without any union or connection. Irregularly, or not restrained by the rules of chastity or virtue.

To LOO'SEN, *v. a.* to undo any thing that is tied; to be made less compact or coherent. To separate or divide; to free from restraint, or set at liberty. To remove any obstruction in going to stool; to cure of costiveness.

LOO'SENESS, *s.* the state of things which are moveable, and deprived of their firmness or fixedness. A disposition of mind, or a conduct, not restrained by any principle of law, chastity, morality, or religion, applied to the manners. In Physic, a habit of body wherein a person is obliged to go often to stool.

LOO'SESTRIFE, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants of which there are several species; the yellow pimpernel of the woods, and the purple moneywort, belong to this genus.

LOO'VER, *s.* an opening for the smoke to go out at the roof of a house.

To LOP, *v. a.* to cut off the branches of trees. Figuratively, to cut off a part from any thing.

LOP, *s.* that which is cut from trees; a flea, from *loppa*, Swed. or *loup*, Scot.

LOPE, the old preterit of *leap*. "A naked swain—*lope* to a tree." *Spenser.*

LO'PPED, *part. a.* in Botany, appearing as cut off with a pair of scissars; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are lopped at the end.

LO'PPER, *s.* one that cuts branches from trees.

LO'PPERED, *a.* coagulated; as *loppered* milk.

LO'QUABAR, or *Lochabar*, is properly a portion of the county of Inverness, and is bounded on the E. by Athol, on the S. by Lorn, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It is a mountainous country, and so barren, that it does not produce corn enough for the inhabitants; but there are large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fish. In the eastern parts are two large lakes, one of which has the same name as the county, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Irish Sea by a long channel; the other is about 10 miles long, and communicates with it by a channel 3 or 4 miles in length.

LOQUA'CIOUS, *a.* [*loquax*, Lat.] full of talk; talking to excess; speaking, or vocal; babbling.

LOQUA'CITY, *s.* [*loquacitas*, Lat.] the quality of talking to excess.

LORD, *s.* [from *hlaford*, Sax. a giver of bread, alluding to the hospitality of our ancient nobles; it was afterwards

written *laford*, and thence contracted into *lord*, from *hlaf*, Sax. a loaf of bread, and *ford*, Sax. to supply] a person invested with sovereign power over others; a master. A tyrant or one who exerts his power to the distress of those that are subject to him. A title of honour given to those that are noble either by birth or creation, and invested with the dignity of a baron; by courtesy, it is applied to all sons of a duke or marquis, the eldest son of an earl, persons in honourable offices, and to one that has a fee, and consequently can claim homage of his tenants. In Scripture, it is peculiarly applied to God, and seems to be a translation of JEHOVAH, the incommunicable name of God. In the New Testament it is likewise given to Christ, who is co-equal with the Father as touching his Godhead.

To LORD, *v. n.* to exercise unbounded authority or power. To behave like a tyrant, used with *over*.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in 1791, who, from the mast head, could distinctly descry 32 of them. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa nut was very distinguishable. The natives were of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they seemed to have some method of taking off the beard, for they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which they fasten between the nose and mouth, and close under the nose. To that beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lat. 5. 30. S. long. from 159. 14. to 159. 37. E.

LO'RDING, *s.* a lord; used in contempt.

LO'RDLING, *s.* [diminutive of *lord*] a little, diminutive, or contemptible lord.

LO'RDLINESS, *s.* dignity; high station. Figuratively, pride or haughtiness.

LO'RDLY, *a.* becoming a lord, in a good sense. Proud, haughty, imperious, insolent, in a bad sense. Used adverbially, imperiously, proudly.

LO'RDSHIP, *s.* dominion; power; seigniority; domain; a title of honour given to a baron; a complimental address to a judge, and some other persons in office.

LORE, *s.* [from *læran*, Sax.] lesson; doctrine; or instruction; workmanship.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. They pretend to shew here the Santa Casa, or house of Nazareth, in which Jesus was brought up; and say, that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house is nearly 32 feet long, 13 wide, and 18 feet 9 inches in height, incrusted with marble, with inside walls of brick, and some pieces of stone intermixed. The inner part, or chapel, is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church built of freestone. A statue to represent Mary, the mother of Jesus, with the image of Christ, covered with diamonds, in her arms, stands upon the principal altar: it is of cedar-wood, 3 feet high; but the face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps around it. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, with a triple crown on the head, and the infant is covered with a shirt, holding a globe in its hand, adorned with rich jewels. The sanctuary is perfectly crowded with 62 great lamps of gold and silver; one of the golden ones, which was presented by the Republic of Venice, weighs 37 pounds; there are also angels waiting upon the holy image, one of massive gold, and two of silver; and the walls are covered with plates of silver. Christiana, queen of Sweden, gave a crown of gold, worth about 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, sent two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Besides these crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver, holding in its hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. The jewels of the Holy House, however, are nothing in comparison with the treasure; where the number, variety, and richness of the vestments, lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. is prodigious. Loretto was taken and plundered by the French in 1796. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants. Loretto is seated on a mountain, about 3 miles from the Adriatic, 10 S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lat. 43. 27. N. lon. 13. 40. E.

To LO'RICATE, *a.* [from *lorica*, Lat.] to plate over.

LO'RIMERS, or LO'RINERS, *s.* [*lormier*, Fr.] bridle-cutters; one of the city companies.

LO'RIOT, *s.* a kind of bird.

LORRAI'N, a province of France, abounding in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, fish, and, in general, all the necessaries of life. The air is thick and cold, but healthy; and its lakes abound in fish. Here are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese, the Moselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, and the Saare. Separated from Bar, it is about 30 leagues in length, and 23 in breadth. It now forms, with the duchy of Bar, the departments of Meuse, Meurthe, Moselle, and Vosges.

To LOSE, *v. a.* [preter. and passive *lost*; *leosan*, Sax.] to suffer the want of any thing a person was possessed of before; to mislay, or have any thing gone, so as it cannot be found again. Used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. to bewilder; to be embarrassed in an inextricable manner. "Wherein the mind *loses* itself." *Locke*. To possess no longer, opposed to retain. "They *lost* their trade." To miss; to be unable to recover. Many more are *lost* than killed." *Clarendon*. Neuterly, to be beaten at any game or contest, opposed to *win*.

LO'SEABLE, *a.* subject to privation.

LO'SER, *s.* one that is deprived of any thing he was in possession of, by accident, fraud, gaming, or mislaying; one that sells for less than he buys.

LOSS, *s.* a diminution of a person's wealth or possessions by fraud, by accident, by mislaying so as not to be able to find again, and by selling for less than prime cost; any detriment sustained; throwing away.

LOST, *part.* and *a.* [from *lose*] not to be found; not to be perceived.

LOT, *s.* [*hlot*, Sax.] a die, or any thing used in determining a chance; a condition or chance, determined by lot; destiny, condition, circumstance, or state, assigned by Providence; a portion or parcel of goods; proportion of taxes. "To pay scot and *lot*." SYNON. *Lot* supposes distinction, and a method of decision; we attribute to it a hidden determination, which keeps us in doubt till the instant in which it shews itself. *Destiny* forms designs, dispositions, and connections: we attribute it to knowledge, will, and power; its virtues are determined and unalterable. *Lot* decides; *destiny* ordains.

LOTH, *a.* unwilling; disliking. See LOATH.

LO'THIAN, a district of Scotland, now divided into East, Mid, and West Lothian, or Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire.

LO'TION, *s.* [*lotio*, Lat.] a medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, and used to wash any part with.

LO'TTERY, *s.* [*lotterie*, Fr.] a kind of public game at hazard, set on foot by authority, in order to raise money for the state, consisting of a number of blanks and prizes, which are determined by tickets put in two opposite wheels, and drawn by different persons, one of which contains all the numbers, and the other all the blanks and prizes; a game of chance; sortilege.

LO'VAGE, *s.* a genus of plants, of which two are native in Britain, the Scotch sea-parsley, and the Cornwall saxifrage.

LOUD, *a.* [*hlud*, Sax.] noisy; striking the drum of the ear with great force; clamorous; turbulent.

LOU'DLY, *ad.* with a great noise; with a great exaltation of voice; in a clamorous or turbulent manner.

LOU'DNESS, *s.* that quality of sound which makes it to be heard at a great distance, and to strike the drum of the ear with great force.

To LOVE, (the *o* in this word, and its derivatives and compounds, is pronounced short) *v. a.* [*lufian*, Sax.] to regard with great desire and affection; to be pleased with; to be fond of.

LOVE, *s.* [*leof*, Sax.] the ardent desire of an object which seems amiable; gallantry; that passion which is excited at the sight of any object that appears amiable and desirable; it is divided into two species, viz. the love of friendship, and of desire; the one between friends, the other between lovers. When applied to the affection we should have towards our Creator, it is the whole man exerted in one desire. Figuratively, a lover; an object of love. A kind of thin silk, of a black colour, used for borders on garments during a person's wearing mourning.

LOVE-KNOT, *s.* a figure made of many twistings and circumvolutions, to denote the inextricable ardour of a person's affections.

LO'VELILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to excite love.

LO'VELINESS, *s.* qualities of mind or body which excite love.

LO'VELORN, *a.* forsaken of one's love.

LO'VELY, *a.* fitted to excite love.

LO'VER, *s.* one who has an ardent affection for one of another sex; a friend; one who likes any thing.

LO'VESICK, *a.* languishing with love.

LO'VESOME, *a.* lovely; so as to excite love. Obsolete.

LO'VESUIT, *s.* courtship, or the address of a person to one whom he loves, in order to gain her affection.

LOUGH, *s.* [Irish] a lake; a large inland standing water; a long bay, or part of the sea that rises up a great way into the land. See Loch.

LOU'GHBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, with a considerable manufacture of stockings, and a very extensive business in the coal trade, produced by the new canals. It is seated on the river Soar, which runs here almost parallel with the Fosse, near the forest of Charnwood, 11 miles N. of Leicester, and 110 N. W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. Inhabitants, 10,969.

LO'VING, *part.* kind; affectionate; expressing kindness and affection.

LO'VINGKINDNESS, *s.* tenderness; favour.

LO'VINGLY, *ad.* in a manner that shews great love, kindness, and affection.

LOUISBURGH, a town of N. America, capital of the Island of Cape Breton, subject to the English. It has an excellent harbour, about 6 miles in length, from N. E. to S. W. and more than half a mile in breadth, from N. W. to S. E. Its entrance is not above 1800 feet wide, and is formed by 2 small islands. In the N. E. part is a fine careening wharf, to heave down, very secure from all winds. On the opposite side are the fishing stages, with room for 2000 boats to cure their fish; the cod being remarkably plentiful here, and, at the same time, better than any about Newfoundland. The fishery may in general, be continued from April to the close of December, when the harbour becomes impracticable, being entirely frozen, so as to be walked over. The town is about half an English mile in length, and 2 in circuit, built for the most part of stone, and laid out in broad and regular streets. At a little distance from the fort, or citadel, is a large parade, the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. This island was taken by Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-general Amherst, June 27, 1758, and its fortifications since demolished. Lat. 45. 54. N. lon. 59. 54. W.

LOU'IS D'OR, loo-ee-d'ore, *s.* [Fr.] a golden coin in France, valued at 20 shillings, or 24 livres. It is sometimes, though improperly, spelt Lewis d'or.

LOUISIA'NA, or *Missouri Territory*, a large country of N. America, estimated to extend 1400 miles in length, by 1100 in breadth, situated on both sides of the Mississippi, and bounded on the E. by Florida, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by New Mexico, and on the N. by Indian nations. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends towards the N. The southern parts, lying within the reach of the refreshing breezes from the sea, are not scorched like those under the same latitude in Africa; and its northern regions are colder than those of Europe under the same parallels, with a wholesome serene air. From the favourableness of the climate, two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, may be produced; and the soil, with little cultivation, would furnish grain of every kind in the greatest abundance. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of live oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety; the soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is at this time a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. Whatever is rich and rare in the most desirable climates in Europe seems to be the spontaneous production of this delightful country. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano. This country was ceded to the United States in 1803. Population (1830) 215,715

To LOUNGE, *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Belg.] to loiter; to live in an idle and lazy manner.

LOU'NGER, *s.* an idler.

LOUSE, *s.* [plural *lice*, ; *las*, Sax.] a small insect which breeds on the bodies of men or animals, and are of different species: the head louse is generally sluggish; that of the body more transparent, and more nimble. This name is likewise applied to animals that resemble the former; hence we make use of the words, *book-lice*, *wood-lice*, &c.

To LOUSE, louze, *v. a.* to hunt for lice; to cleanse from lice.

LOU'SEWORT, *s.* the name of a plant; called also rattle and coxcomb.

LOU'SILY, *ad.* in a paltry, mean, base, and scurvy manner.

LOU'SINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in lice.

LOU'SY, *a.* swarming or overrun with lice. Figuratively, mean; low born or bred; poor.

LOUT, *s.* [*loete*, old Dutch] a bumpkin; a mean, awkward, stupid, and clownish fellow.

To LOUT, *v. a.* [*hlutan*, Sax.] to bend the body by way of obedience; to make a bow.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with 6927 inhabitants. It is 148 miles N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 22 miles in length, and from 9 to 14 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Monaghan and Meath, on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford Bay, on the E. by St. George's Channel, and on the S. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is the smallest county in the kingdom, but very fertile and pleasant, and contains 61 parishes, 17,500 houses, and more than 108,000 inhabitants. Its chief towns are Dundalk, Carlingford, Drogheda, Ardee, and Dunleer.

LO'UTISH, *s.* clownish; awkward.

LO'UTISHLY, *ad.* after the manner of a clown, or an awkward ill-bred person.

LO'UVER, *s.* [from *l'ouvret*, Fr.] an opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage.

LOW, *a.* [*lagur*, Isl.] applied to situation, implies comparison, and being nearer to the earth than something else; in this sense it is opposed to *high*. Applied to stature, measuring little, and opposed to *tall*. Applied to station or condition, mean, or not above the vulgar. Applied to price, not sold or purchased for much money; cheap. Applied to the mind, depressed or dejected. Applied to sound, scarce, audible. Applied to style or sentiment, mean, grovelling, vulgar, base, or dishonourable. In Medicine, to make use of abstinence. "To keep the body *low*." *Low in the world*, implies reduced, or in poor circumstances.

LOW, *ad.* not high, applied to situation. Cheap, or of low price, applied to value. Mean or base, applied to rank, circumstances, thoughts, or expressions. Applied to the voice, in such a manner as scarcely to be heard. In Chronology, applied to times approaching to our own. "In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds" *Locke*.

To LOW, (*ow* pron. as in *now*) *v. n.* [*hlowan*, Sax.] to bellow, or make a noise, applied to that made by cows.

LO'WBELL, *s.* [*lowe*, denotes a flame, in Scotland; and *to low*, to flame] a kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net.

LOWE, *s.* [from the Sax. *hleaw*, or *hlaiw*, Goth.] signifies a hill, heap, tomb, or barrow, and is used in the names of places.

To LO'WER, *v. a.* to humble; to bring down; to bring lower; to strike a flag by way of submission; to lessen the value or price of a thing; to make weaker by the addition of some weaker liquor. Figuratively, to depress or lessen a person's pride. Neuterly, to sink; to fall; to grow less. Syxon. We make use of the wood *lower*, with respect to the diminishing the height of things, or to certain motions of a body: We *lower* a beam; we *lower* the sails of a ship; we *lower* a building; we *lower* the eyes, the head, &c.—We use the expression, *let down*, with regard to things made to cover others, and which, being lifted up, leave them uncovered: We *let down* the lid of a trunk; we *let down* the eyelids: we *let down* the lappets, or the gown.

LO'WERMOST, *a.* [the superlative of *low*, which is thus compared, *low*, *lower*, *lowermost*] below all others in place, circumstances, or rank.

LO'WESTOFFE. See Lestoff.

LO'WLAND, *s.* a vale, or plain; opposed to an eminence.

LO'WLILY, *ad.* humbly; without pride; meanly.

LO'WLINESS, *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person thinks humbly of himself; meanness; want of dignity.

LO'WLY, *ad.* in a humble manner; meanly; or without dignity.

LO'WLY, *a.* humble; thinking modestly of one's self; of low rank; mean; wanting dignity.

LOWN, loon, *s.* [*loen*, Belg.] a rascal or scoundrel.

LO'WNESS, *s.* the quality of being near the ground, applied to situation; of short measure, applied to stature. Meanness, applied to condition; want of rank or dignity. Want of loftiness or sublimity, applied to thoughts or style. Dejection or depression, applied to the mind.

To LOWR, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *v. n.* to appear dark, gloomy, or stormy. To be clouded, applied to the sky. To frown, or look sullen; to appear angry, applied to the countenance.

LOWR, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *s.* cloudiness or gloominess, applied to the sky. An appearance of anger, applied to the countenance.

LO'WRINGLY, (see preceding word) *ad.* with cloudiness or gloominess, applied to the sky. With an appearance or air of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOWSPIRITED, *a.* dejected; depressed; without vigour or vivacity; dull, melancholy, gloomy.

To LOWT, (*ow* pronounced as in *now*) *v. n.* to look sourly, surlily, or clownishly.

LOXODRO'MIC, *s.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος, Gr.] the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhombs, or the transverse table of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromic*.

LO'YAL, *a.* [Fr.] obedient or true to the duty owing to a prince. Figuratively, faithful in love, or true to a lover.

LO'YALIST, *s.* one who professes an inviolable adherence to a king: a term given to those who adhered to king Charles I.

LO'YALLY, *ad.* with inviolable adherence and fidelity to a king.

LO'YALTY, *s.* [*loyauté*, Fr.] firm and inviolable adherence to a prince. Figuratively, fidelity, or immoveable attachment to a lover.

LO'ZENGE, *s.* [*losenge*, Fr.] a figure consisting of four equal or parallel sides, two of whose angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, the distance between the two obtuse ones being equal to the length of one side. In Heraldry, a rhomb, or figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles, resembling a diamond on cards; in this all unmarried gentlewomen and widows bear their arms. In Medicine, a remedy made up into small flat pieces, sometimes cut in the form of a lozenge, to be held and chewed in the mouth till dissolved.

LU'BBARD, *s.* [from *lubber*] a lazy, sturdy fellow.

LU'BBER, *s.* [*lubbed*, fat, Dan.] a sturdy drone; an idle, fat, or bulky person.

LU'BBERLY, *a.* lazy and bulky.

LU'BBERLY, *ad.* in an awkward, lazy, and clumsy manner.

LU'BECK, a celebrated sea-port of Holstein, in Lower Saxony. It is a free imperial city, and was long the head of the famous Hanseatic League, and was formed here in 1164. It was likewise the most commercial city and powerful republic of the North. Its fleet set the northern powers at defiance, and rode triumphant in the Baltic. But Lubeck retains scarcely a shadow of its former power. The houses of Lubeck are built all of stone, in a very ancient style of architecture; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coach-house. The walls of many houses bear the date of the 15th century, and, at that period, no doubt, the town was esteemed very beautiful. The streets are, for the most part, steep, as the city stands on the two sides of a long hill, the eastern part

extending towards the Wackenitz, as the western does towards the Trave. Here are 4 parochial churches, besides the cathedral. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. In it is a large hall called *Haanseaal*, where the deputies of the Hans Towns used formerly to meet. Here is also a fine exchange, built in the year 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of Superintendent. Here were formerly 4 convents: and in that of St. John there are still 22 Protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital; that of St. Anne is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catharine, they have made a handsome college. In the great hospital there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Besides this, there are 14 other hospitals, 1 for lunatics, a pest-house, and 4 others for sick persons. Lubeck is seated at the confluence of the rivers Trave, (which is the largest,) the Steckenitz, another navigable stream, by which it communicates with the Elbe; and the Wackenitz, which issues from the lake of Ratzeburgh, and, after joining the Sewartau, falls into the Baltic; by means of which several streams, long and flat-bottomed vessels pass from the Baltic into the German Ocean. 14 miles S. W. of the Baltic, and 40 N. E. of Hamburgh. Travemunde is the port of Lubeck, to which it belongs, and is 12 miles N. N. E. of that city. In 1789, 951 ships sailed from this port. Lat. 53. 52. N. lon. 10. 44. E. Population about 22,000.

LU'BRIC, *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] slippery or so smooth of surface that things would slip off with the least sloping; wanton.

To LU'BRICATE, *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] to make smooth or slippery.

To LUBRI'CITATE, *v. a.* the same as LUBRICATE.

LUBRI'CITY, *s.* [*lubricité*, Fr.] slipperiness or smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. Figuratively, uncertainty; slipperiness; instability. Wantonness; lewdness.

LU'BRICOUS, *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] slippery; smooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFA'CTION, *s.* [from *lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making smooth or slippery.

LUBRIFICA'TION, *s.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Lat.] the act of rendering smooth, or so slippery as to render the motion easy.

LU'CCA, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is about 3 Italian miles in circumference. The inhabitants, who are about 22,000, are considerable manufacturers of silk, and gold and silver stuffs; for this reason it is called *Lucca the Industrious*. The state palace is a large building, and includes the arsenal, which has arms for 20,000 men. The houses are handsome, and the streets broad and well paved, but most of them are irregular. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, terminating in pleasant eminences, near the river Serchio, 10 miles N. N. E. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 50. N. lon. 10. 35. E.

LU'CCA, the duchy of, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan sea; about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chesnuts. Their oil, in particular, is in high esteem, but the poorer people receive part of their support from chesnuts, lupins, and French beans. The industry of the people, in improving to the best advantage every spot of their ground, is equally surprising and commendable. The government was aristocratical, and consisted of a gonfalonier, assisted by a council of 9 members; all of these, however, were changed every two months, and were chosen out of the great council. This was composed of 240 nobles, elected every two years; but in the late revolutions of Italy, this government was subverted by the French. The inhabitants of the Duchy amount to about 145,000 souls. By the Congress of Vienna it was granted to the Queen of Etruria, with the reversion to the state of Tuscany.

LUCE, *s.* a pike full grown.

LU'CENT, *part.* [*lucens*, Lat.] bright; shining; darting rays. "In the sun's *lucent* orb." *Milton.*

LU'CERN, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. and S. E. by the canton of Zug, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants, who are Romanists, are under the spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop of Constance. It is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in its mean breadth. The soil is fertile, but unequal; the southern parts are mountainous, but without glaciers, and there is a very considerable exportation of cheese. The sovereign power of this republic resides in the council of 100, comprising the senate, or little council. The former is the nominal sovereign; but the power resides in the latter, consisting of 36 persons, who are formed into two divisions, which exercise the office by rotation. Although the government appears purely aristocratic, yet this aristocracy is restrained in divers respects; as, in the matter of making war or peace, concluding new alliances, acquiring new territories, or imposing new taxes, the consent of all the citizens must be obtained. The chiefs of the republic are two magistrates called advoyers. Population under 100,000.

LU'CERNE, *s.* a plant cultivated by our farmers in the manner of clover, and is the only plant whose hay is preferable to the saintfoin, for the fattening of cattle.

LU'CIA, ST. or *Alousie*, an island of the West Indies, about 22 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, affording, amongst other tropical productions, plenty of cocoa and fustic. It is very healthy, and exhibits a variety of hills, yet partly consists of very fertile plains, finely watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber fit for building houses and windmills, and often employed for that purpose both by the French and English planters. It is provided with several good bays and commodious harbours, the chief of which, called the *Little Carenage*, is reckoned the best in all the Caribbee Islands. In it are two remarkably round and high mountains, said to be volcanoes, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It was long considered as neutral by the English and French, till it was ceded to France by the peace of 1763. In 1777, it was taken by the English, but restored to the French by the peace of 1783. This island was taken by the English in the late wars, and is now a British colony. There are 972 whites, 3718 free people of colour, and 13,660 dependent negroes or slaves. It is about 70 miles N. N. W. of Barbadoes, and 38 S. W. of Martinique. Lat. 13. 25. N. lon. 60. 54. W.

LU'CID, *a.* [*lucidus*, Lat.] shining; bright; glittering. Figuratively, transparent. "*Lucid* streams." *Par. Lost.* Without any disorder of the mind, not darkened with madness; applied to those intervals of sense which are sometimes met with in mad persons.

LUCI'DITY, *s.* splendour; brightness.

LU'CIFER, *s.* [Lat.] in Astronomy, is the bright star Venus, which in a morning goes before the sun, and appears at daybreak; and in the evening follows the sun, and is then called Hesperus, or the evening star. In Scripture, it signifies the devil.

LUCIFEROUS, *a.* [*lucifer*, Lat.] bringing light either to the eye or mind; affording means of discovery.

LUCIFIC, *a.* [from *lux* and *facio*, Lat.] making or producing light.

LUCK, *s.* [*geluck*, Belg.] any thing which happens unexpectedly in a person's favour; fortune, either good or bad; any event that happens without being designed or foreseen.

LUCKILY, *ad.* in a fortunate manner; by good hap.

LUCKINESS, *s.* the quality of turning out to a person's advantage, though undesigned or unforseen by himself; casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, *a.* unfortunate, or unhappy.

LUCKY, *a.* [*geluckig*, Belg.] fortunate without any design, or contrary to expectation.

LUCRATIVE, *a.* [*lucratif*, Fr. *lucrativus*, Lat.] gainful; profitable; bringing money.

LUCRE, *s.* [*lucrum*, Lat.] gain; emolument; profit; increase of money.

LUCRIFEROUS, *a.* [from *lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.] profitable; producing gain.

LUCRIFIC, *a.* [from *lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.] producing gain.

LUCROUS, *a.* [*lucrosus*, Lat.] producing gain or profit.

LUCTATION, *s.* [*luctatio*, Lat.] wrestling; striving; struggling.

LUCTUOUS, *a.* [*luctuosus*, Lat.] sorrowful.

To LUCUBRATE, *v. a.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] to watch or study by night.

LUCUBRATION, *s.* [*lucubratio*, Lat.] to study by candle light; any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Lat.] composed by night or candle light.

LUCULENT, *a.* [*luculentus*, Lat.] certain; plain; evident. Clear. "And *luculent* along the purer rivers flow." *Thomson.*

LUDICROUS, *a.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] burlesque; exciting laughter by its oddity or comicalness; sportive.

LUDICROUSLY, *ad.* in burlesque; sportively; in a manner that raises laughter by its extravagance or oddity.

LUDICROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous; the quality of exciting mirth or laughter.

LUDIFICATION, *s.* [from *ludificor*, Lat.] the act of mocking or making sport of another.

LUDLOW a town of Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Tame, and is a large well-built corporate town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 142 miles N. W. of London. Population 5253.

LUES, *s.* a pestilence or plague.

LUES VENEREA, *s.* [Lat.] the foul disease; the clap.

LUFF, *s.* [Scot.] the palm of the hand.

To LUFF, *v. n.* [*louvoyer*, Fr.] at Sea, to keep close to the wind. See LOOF.

To LUG, *v. a.* [*aluccan*, Sax.] to hale or drag; to pull with great violence. To lug out or draw a sword, in burlesque language.

LUG, *s.* a small fish; a land measure, containing a pole or perch; the ear.

LUGGAGE, *s.* [from *lug*,] any thing cumbrous or unwieldy to carry.

LUGGERSHALL, a town in Wiltshire, whose market is disused. 72 miles N. by W. of London. Population only 497. Disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

LUGUBRIOUS, *a.* [*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.] mournful; sorrowful.

LUKE, ST. (one of the four Evangelists) a native, as is generally supposed, of Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, a place renowned for this one peculiar honour, that the disciples of Jesus were here first called Christians. He was by profession, as appears from the mention made of him by St. Paul, a physician; and some will have him also to have been eminent for painting; but of this we have no accounts that can be depended on. He became afterwards an inseparable companion and fellow-labourer of the Apostle of the Gentiles in the ministry; attending him in all his travels, accompanying him in his dangerous voyage to Rome, and ministering to him in his necessities. There are different accounts concerning the countries where St. Luke afterwards preached the gospel: some say, that leaving St. Paul at Rome, he returned back into the East, and travelled through great part of it, preaching the gospel in Egypt, and the parts of Lybia, where he converted many to Christianity; but others think he did not wholly leave St. Paul till the latter had finished his course by martyrdom. Some again say, that he first preached the gospel in Dalmatia and Galatia, then in Italy and Macedonia, and that with great diligence and success. The ancients are not all agreed either concerning the time, or place, or manner of his death; of all which such various accounts are given, that it would be tedious here to insert them. He is universally acknowledged to have been the author of the gospel that goes under his name, and of the book of the Acts of the Apostles, both which he dedicates to Theophilus, whom some writers suppose to have been a person of some eminence, probably at Antioch, converted by St. Luke.

LUKEWARM, *a.* moderately or mildly warm. Applied to the affections, indifferent; not ardent or zealous

LUKEWARMLY, *ad.* with moderate warmth, applied to things. With indifference, applied to the affections.

LUKEWARMNESS, *s.* the quality of being moderately warm, applied to things. Applied to the affections, indifference, or want of ardour.

To LULL, *v. a.* [*lulu*, Dan.] to bring on sleep by singing of some agreeable sound; to compose, quiet, or pacify.

LULLABY, *s.* [Johnson observes that nurses call going to sleep *by, by*; and consequently *lullaby* implies to *lull* to sleep] a song made use of by nurses to make children sleep.

LUMBAGO, *s.* [from *lumbi*, Lat.] in Medicine, a name given to pains about the loins and the small of the back, generally preceding the fits of a fever or ague.

LUMBER, *s.* [*geloma*, Sax.] any thing useless and cumbersome.

To LUMBER, *v. a.* to heap together in a confused manner like useless goods. Neuterly, to move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. "First let them run at large, nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor cross the wood." *Dryd.*

LUMINARY, *s.* [*luminare*, Lat.] any body which gives light; any thing which makes a discovery, or gives intelligence. Applied by way of eminence to the sun or moon, on account of their extraordinary lustre, and the great light they afford us. Figuratively, a person that makes discoveries and communicates them.

LUMINATION, *s.* [from *lumen*, Lat.] the act of emitting light.

LUMINOUS, *a.* [*lumineux*, Fr.] shining; giving light; darting rays; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, *s.* [*lompe*, Belg.] a shapeless mass; the whole; all the parts taken together; the gross.

To LUMP, *v. a.* to take in the gross without regard to particulars.

LUMPFISH, *s.* a fish so named on account of its form; called also the *sucker* and *sea-owl*.

LUMPISH, *a.* heavy; gross; bulky, applied to things. Dull or inactive, applied to persons.

LU'MPISHLY, *ad.* in a heavy manner, applied to things. In a stupid manner, applied to persons.

LU'MPISHNESS, *s.* stupid or inactive heaviness.

LU'MPY, *a.* full of lumps, or of small compact masses.

LU'NACY, *s.* [from *luna*, the moon, Lat.] a kind of frenzy usually most violent at full moon. Madness in general, though most properly applied to that species which is subject to intervals of sound memory or judgment.

LU'NAR, or LU'NARY, *a.* [*lunaris*, Lat.] relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Lunar periodical months* consist each of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 4½ seconds. *Lunar synodical months* consist of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds; and *lunar years*, of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 36 seconds, or 12 synodical months.

LU'NARY, *s.* [*lunaria*, Lat.] moonwort.

LU'NATED, *a.* [*lunatus*, Lat.] formed like a half moon.

LU'NATIC, *a.* [*lunaticus*, Lat.] mad; made mad by the influence of the moon.

LU'NATIC, *s.* a person that is sometimes of sound memory, and at other times mad; who, as long as he is without understanding, is, in law, said to be *non compos mentis*.

LUNATION, *s.* [*lunaison*, Fr.] the synodic revolution of the moon; the period or space of time between one moon and another.

LUNCH, or LU'NCHEON, *s.* as much food as one's hand can hold; a large piece of bread or meat; usually applied to food eaten between meals.

LUNE, *s.* [from *luna*, Lat.] any thing in the shape of a half moon; a fit of frenzy or lunacy; a hawk's leash. In Geometry, a plane in form of a crescent, or half moon.

LU'NENBURGH, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is separated from Holstein and Lawenburg on the N. by the river Elbe; and is bounded on the E. by the duchies of Brunswick and Mecklenburgh. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, Ilmenau, Jetze, the Old Mark, the Lahe, the Seeve, and other rivers; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars, which the German nobility come to hunt here for their diversion, at certain seasons. It now constitutes part of the kingdom of Hanover. Lunenberg is the capital, seated on the Ilmenau, 30 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 39. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

LUNETTE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a demilune, or half moon; an enveloped counterguard or elevation of earth made in the middle of the ditch before the courtine, consisting of two faces forming a re-entering angle, and serving, like fauce-brays, to dispute the passage of a ditch.

LU'NEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated in a marshy country, which has been drained, on the river Meurthe, near its confluence with the Vesonze, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci. In the 6th century it was a county of itself, but in the 12th it was united to Lorrain. Its magnificent castle, where the dukes of Lorrain formerly kept their court, as did afterwards king Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. Stanislaus founded here a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. Lon. 6. 34. E. lat. 48 36. N.

To LUNGE, *v. a.* [*allonger*, Fr.] in Fencing, to make a push.

LUNGE *s.* in Fencing, a push.

LU'NGED, (the *g* is pron. hard) *a.* [from *lungs*] having lungs; resembling the action of the lungs in drawing and forcing out air.

LUNGS, *s.* [*lungen*, Sax.] the lights, or that part of the body by which the act of breathing is performed. It has no singular.

LU'NGWORT, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there are two sorts, viz. the broad-leaved, and the sea-bugloss. The tree lungwort, or liverwort, is a kind of lichen, found on trunks of trees, particularly those of the oak and ash, on rocks, and sometimes on heaps of stones in shady places. The cow's lungwort is the same with the white mullein. The golden or French lungwort is a species of hawkweed.

LUNISO'LAR, *a.* [*luna* and *solaris*, Lat.] compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon. A *lunisolar* year is a period made by multiplying 28, the cycle of the sun, by 19, the cycle of the moon, and consists of 532 years, in which time both luminaries return very nearly to the same point.

LUNT, *s.* [*lonte*, Belg.] the matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PIN, *s.* [*lupin*, Fr. *lupinus*, Lat.] a flower of the butterfly class, the yellow species of which is much cultivated for its sweetness, though they are of short duration.

LURCH, *s.* [derived by Skinner from *l'ourche*, Fr. a game of draughts] in Gaming, the act of winning so as that the opposite party shall have gained little, or not above a certain number. *To be left in the lurch*, is to be deserted in distress.

To LURCH, *v. n.* [*loeren*, Belg.] to shift or play tricks. To lie in wait. [See LURK.] Actively, to win a game with great advantage; to devour, from *lurcor*, Lat. Figuratively, to defeat or disappoint. To steal privately; to filch, or pilfer.

LU'RCHER, *s.* one that watches or lies in wait to steal, or to betray, or to entrap; a kind of hound.

LURE, *s.* [*leurre*, Fr.] any enticement; any thing which promises advantage.

To LURE, *v. n.* to call back or reclaim hawks with a lure. Actively, to entice or attract by something which flatters a person's hopes or expectations.

LU'RID, *a.* [*luridus*, Lat.] gloomy or dismal.

To LURK, *v. n.* to lie in wait; to lie hidden or close.

LU'RKER, *s.* a thief that lies in wait for securing his prey

LU'RKING-PLACE, *s.* a hiding or secret place.

LUSA'TIA, a territory of Germany, bounded on the N. by the Mark of Brandenburgh; on the E. by Silesia; on the S. by Bohemia; and on the W. by Meissen. It is about 28 leagues long and 15 wide, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds in mountains and hills, in which are found many boggy and moorish tracts. The latter, on the contrary, has a great number of fine woods; the very great heaths themselves being provided with it, even to exuberance. In each of these marquisates, rye, wheat, barley, and oats, are cultivated; as also much buckwheat, together with pease, lentils, beans, and millet. The culture of flax is pretty considerable, and they make some white and red wine. The inhabitants of Lusatia enjoy an important means of subsistence, in the numerous and good manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs. These flourish principally in Upper Lusatia. The cloth manufactures are the oldest, having been in vogue, in several towns, so early as the 13th century. There are also good manufactures of hats, leather, paper, gunpowder, iron, glass, wax bleaching, black and fine dying, &c. &c. The most ancient inhabitants of this country were the Semnones, or Senones, a Suabian nation, who inhabited Upper Lusatia but, by their custom of wandering, gave place to the Wandalers; and those last again, by a like expedition, in the 17th century, to the Sorber Wends, a Sclavonian people. At present the towns are almost wholly peopled with German inhabitants, but, in the villages, a greater number of Wends than Germans are to be met with. The principal rivers are the Spree, the Black Elster, and the Pulsnitz. Upper Lusatia formerly belonged to Bohemia. Lower Lusatia, which

alone, till the 15 century, was called Lusatia, was erected into a marquisate, in the year 931, by Henry I. king of Germany. In the middle of the 16th century, they were both ceded to the elector of Saxony, in consideration of a large sum of money, which the elector had advanced to the emperor, in his war with the Bohemians, with the single condition, that the kings of Bohemia should retain the armorial bearings. The whole country is now divided between the king of Prussia and the elector of Saxony.

LU'SCIOUS, *a.* [some imagine it from *delicious*, and others from *luxurious*] nauseating with sweetness. Cloying by its richness or fatness, applied to animal food. Pleasing; delightful.

LU'SCIOUSLY, *ad.* in so sweet or rich a manner as to cloy.

LU'SCIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being so sweet or fat as to cloy soon.

LU'SERN, *s.* a lynx.

LUSH, *a.* of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. "How *lush* and lusty the grass looks." *Shak.*

LUSK, *a.* [*lusche*, Fr.] idle; lazy; worthless.

LU'SKISH, *a.* somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY, *ad.* lazily, indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS, *s.* a disposition to laziness.

LUSO'RIOUS, *a.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] used in play.

LU'SORY, *a.* [*lusorius*, Lat.] used in play.

LUST, *s.* [*lust*, Sax. and Belg.] desire; inclination; will; carnal or lewd desire; any irregular or violent desire.

To LUST, *v. n.* to have an unchaste desire for; to desire violently.

LU'STFUL, *a.* lewd; lecherous; libidinous; having strong and unchaste desires; having violent, irregular, or intemperate desires.

LU'STFULLY, *ad.* with sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS, *s.* libidinousness.

LU'STIHOOD, *s.* vigour; sprightliness; bodily strength.

LU'STILY, *ad.* stoutly or vigorously.

LU'STINESS, *s.* stoutness; sturdiness; great strength and vigour of body.

LU'STLESS, *a.* not vigorous; weak; languid.

LU'STRAL, *a.* [*lustralis*, Lat.] used in purification.

To LU'STRATE, *v. a.* [*lustro*, Lat.] to purify.

LUSTRA'TION, *s.* [*lustratio*, Lat.] purification by water.

LU'STRE, *s.* [*lustre*, Fr.] splendour, brilliancy; radiancy; glittering brightness; a sconce made of cut glass for holding a collection of lights; eminence; renown. The space of five years, from *lustrum*, Lat. SYNON. *Lustre*, *brilliancy*, and *radiancy*, rise gradually upon one another, and mark the different degrees of the effect of light. *Lustre* seems to be possessed of polish only; *brilliancy*, of light; but *radiancy*, of fire. *Lustre* shines only; *brilliancy* dazzles; but *radiancy* glares.

LU'STRING, *s.* a shining glossy silk.

LU'STROUS, *a.* [from *lustre*] bright; shining. Obsolete.

LU'STWORT, *s.* an herb.

LU'STY, *a.* [*lustig*, Belg.] stout; vigorous; healthy; strong in body.

LU'TANIST, *s.* one who plays on the lute.

LUTA'RIOUS, *a.* [*lutarius*, Lat.] living in mud; of the colour of mud. "A scaly tortoise shell of the *lutarious* kind." *Grew.*

LUTE, *s.* [*luth*, Fr.] in Music, a stringed instrument. In Chemistry, any composition used to fasten the different parts of stills or alembics in distillation or sublimation, from *lutum*, Lat.

To LUTE, *v. a.* to close or fasten together with cement or lute, or chemist's clay.

LUTHERAN, *s.* a person who professes the principles and doctrines of Martin Luther.

LU'THERAN, *a.* belonging to Luther.

LU'THERANISM. *s.* the doctrine of Martin Luther, a famous reformer in the 16th century, who reduced the number of sacraments to two, viz. Baptism and the Lord's supper, maintaining the mass to be no sacrament, and exploding the adoration of the host, auricular confession, meritorious works, indulgences, the worship of images, the fastings of the Romish church, monastical vows, and the celibacy of the clergy. He opposed the doctrine of free-will, holding absolute predestination.

LU'TON, a small town of Bedfordshire, noted for its manufactory of straw hats. In its church is a remarkable Gothic front, in form of a hexagon, open at the sides, and terminating in elegant tabernacle work. It is pleasantly seated among hills, on the river Lea, 20 miles S. of Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London. A corn market on Monday.

LU'TTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, containing 2262 inhabitants. Its rector, the famous reformer John Wickliff, died and was buried here, in the year 1385; but his bones were taken out of his grave and burnt, 40 years after, by order of the council of Constance. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in its church. The Roman Watling-street runs on the W. side of the town. It is situated on the little river Swift, (into which the bones of Wickliff were thrown after being burnt) in a fertile soil, and pleasant open country, 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 90 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

LU'TULENT, *a.* [*lutulentus*, Lat.] muddy.

To LUX, or LU'XATE, *v. a.* [from *luxo*, Lat.] to put out of joint; to disjoint.

LUXATION, *s.* [from *luxo*, Lat.] the act of disjointing; the slipping of the head of a bone out of its proper place into another, whereby its motion is destroyed; any thing out of joint.

LUXE, *s.* [Fr. *luxus*, Lat.] luxury; voluptuousness. Not used. "The various *luxe* of costly pride." *Prior.*

LU'XEMBURG, a grand duchy and Province of the Netherlands, lying in the centre of the forests of Ardennes, W. of the electorate of Treves, and S. of the territories of Liege, Limburg, and Juliers. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods; but it is, in general, fertile in corn and wine, and has a good breed of cattle, and all sorts of game. Here are also a great number of iron mines and foundéries for cannon, which last constitute its greatest riches. It is watered by many small rivers, the principal of which are the Ourt, the Semois, the Lass, and the Chiers, which discharge themselves into the Meuse, with several others which flow into the Moselle. In the whole duchy, exclusive of the principal town, are twenty-three other small ones. Charles IV. emperor of the Romans, raised the county of Luxemburg, in 1354, to a duchy, but dying without heirs, it came by his will to Wenzel, son to the emperor Charles IV. king of the Romans and Bohemia, who, by way of mortgage, ceded to the princess Elizabeth, daughter to his brother John, duke of Gorlitz, (who first married Anthony duke of Burgundy, and afterwards John of Bavaria,) this duchy, in lieu of a dowry of 120,000 Rhenish florins, which he had promised to give her. In 1444, this princess ceded all her right in the duchy of Luxemburg to Philip duke of Burgundy. By the peace of the Pyrenees, France obtained the districts and towns of Thionville, Montmedy, Marville, Chevancy, Carignan, and Damvilliers. The king of the Netherlands has now the sovereignty of this country. Luxemburg, the capital, is 22 miles W. S. W. of Treves. Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

LUXU'RIANCE, or LUXU'RIANCY, *s.* [from *luxurians*, Lat.] abundance, applied to plenty. Exuberance or excess in growing, applied to vegetables.

LUXU'RIANT, *a.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] superfluously plenteous; growing to excess.

To LUXU'RIATE, *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Lat.] to grow or shoot to excess.

LUXU'RIOUS, *a.* [*luxuriosus*, Lat. *luxurieux*, Fr.] indulging in high food or liquors; administering to luxury; lustful; voluptuous. Enslaved to, or softened by, pleasure. Luxuriant.

LUXU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* voluptuously.

LU'XURY, *s.* [*luxuria*, Lat.] a disposition of mind addicted to pleasure, riot, and superfluities; voluptuousness, lust, or lewdness; luxuriance; excess of growth, or plenteousness. Elegance or deliciousness, applied to food. A state abounding in superfluities, or splendour of furniture, clothes, food, buildings, &c. SYNON. *Luxury* implies a giving one's self up to pleasure; *voluptuousness*, an indulgence in the same to excess.

LY, a very frequent termination in names of places, adjectives, or adverbs: in the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Sax. a field or pasture: when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is derived from *lich*, Sax. implying likeness of the same nature or manner; as *beastly*, or of the nature of a beast.

LY'TCHAM, or *Litcham*, a town of Norfolk, whose market is now disused. It is 92 miles N. N. E. of London.

LYE, *s.* and *v.* See LIE.

LYCA'NTHROPY, *s.* [*lycanthropie*, Fr. Λυκανθρωπία, Gr.] a species of madness, wherein persons imagine themselves transformed into, and howl like, wild beasts: of this kind is that disorder which is produced by the bite of a mad dog, and is by some called *cynanthropy*.

LYCE'UM, *s.* in Antiquity, the name of a celebrated school, or academy, at Athens, where Aristotle explained his philosophy. Since applied to buildings for similar institutions.

LY'ING, *s.* [from *lye*] a falsehood; the practice of telling wilful and criminal falsehoods.

LY'ING, *part.* [of *lye*] speaking falsehoods wilfully.

LY'MEGRASS, *s.* in Botany a kind of grass, of which there are three sorts native in England, viz. the sea, dog's, and wood lymegrass.

LYME, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It is a large, well-built corporation town; is a place of good trade; and sends two members to parliament. It is 143 miles W. by S. of London. Population 2621.

LYMPH, *s.* [*lymphe*, Fr. *lympha*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a thin, transparent, colourless humour, like water, secreted from the serum of the blood in all parts of the body, returning to it again by its own ducts, called *lymphatics*, and supposed to be the immediate matter of nutrition.

LYMPHATIC, *s.* [*lymphatique*, Fr.] a slender, pellucid tube or vessel, whose cavity is contracted at unequal distances, inserted into the glands of the mesentery, and serving to convey the lymph to the blood.

LY'MPHEDUCT, *s.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Lat.] a vessel which conveys the lymph.

LYNN REGIS or *King's Lynn*, a populous and flourishing town of Norfolk. The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz. Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ives, Huntingdon, St. Neots, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundsbury, and the N. part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, not only of home produce, as coals and salt from Newcastle, but also of merchandise, imported from abroad, especially wine, of which two articles, viz. coals and wine, this is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the eastern coast of England, and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties just mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal, and formerly they drove a good trade to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is safe when ships are in it, but difficult to enter, by reason of the many flats and shoals in the passage: but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready. Its air is unwholesome, on account of its vicinity to the fens. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and it has a good market-place, and a noble old town-house and exchange. It is 102 miles N. by E. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Inhabitants, 13,370. Returns 2 members.

LYNX, *s.* [Lat.] a wild beast, spotted all over its body, of a very quick and piercing sight.

LY'ONS, a large, ancient, and famous city, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, the most considerable in the kingdom, next to Paris, for beauty, commerce, and opulence, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone, by the side of two high mountains. It was founded about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons was the see of an archbishop, and, before the revolution, contained about 160,000 inhabitants, upwards of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The houses in general are high and well built; it has 6 gates and 4 suburbs, 4 abbeys, 50 convents, 3 public schools, a college of physic, an academy of arts and sciences and belles lettres, a society of agriculture, and a veterinary school. In June, 1793, the Lyonese revolted against the national convention, and sustained, with great bravery, an active siege of two months. But the inhabitants were obliged to surrender on the 8th of October following. In the siege, a great part of the city was reduced to ashes by an incessant bombardment; and, when taken, it became a prey to the merciless victors. The miserable victims, too numerous for the individual operation of the guillotine, were driven in great numbers into the Rhone, or hurried in crowds to the squares, to be massacred by fire-arms and artillery. It is supposed that not less than 70,000 persons were put to death or exiled. In April, 1834, tumults broke out in Lyons, which originated with the combined workmen, under the name of Mutuellists, backed by the republican party. A civil war was carried on within the town between the populace and the regular troops from the 8th to the 14th, when the strong positions of the insurgents were with great difficulty taken. The devastation and slaughter were excessive Whole streets and many public buildings were demolished by the artillery. The damage sustained in this conflict was estimated at nearly a hundred millions of francs. Lyons is a place of very great trade, and has four celebrated fairs every year. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it

stands upon, and is 70 miles S. by W. of Geneva, and 220 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 46. N. lon. 4. 55. E.

LYRE, *s.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] a harp: the invention of this instrument is ascribed to Jubal by Barnes, who gives us the history of the variations it underwent from his time to that of Anacreon.

LY'RIC, or LY'RICAL, *a.* [*lyricus*, Lat.] something set for, or sung to, the harp.

LY'RIC, *s.* a species of poetry, consisting of songs set or sung to the lyre, and was something like our airs, odes, or songs; a person who writes lyric poetry, odes, or songs.

LY'RICISM, *s.* a lyric composition.

LY'RIST, *s.* [*lyristes*, Lat.] a musician who plays upon the lyre or harp.

M.

M Is the 12th letter, and 9th consonant, of the English alphabet: it is pronounced by striking both lips together, whereby the breath is intercepted, and strongly forced through the mouth and nostrils jointly. It is one of those consonants called liquids, or half-vowels, and in English words never loses its sound. In the beginning of words it admits no consonant after it, except in some Greek originals, nor does it follow any in that case. In some words, the sound of *n* after it is lost, as in *autumn*, *solemn*, *condemn*, &c. As a numeral it stands for 1000, and with a dash over it, thus $\overline{M}$, for a thousand thousand, or a million. In contractions of words, we find it thus, M. A. *magister artium*, master of arts; MSS. manuscripts. In physical prescriptions, it signifies *manipulus*, a handful; and at the end of a recipe, it means *misce*, mix or mingle.

MAC, *s.* an Irish word, signifying a son, and frequently begins surnames.

MACA'O, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the entrance of the river Tae. The Portuguese have been in possession of the town and harbour since the early part of the 17th century. The houses are low, but built after the same manner as in Europe. The Portuguese in this island are properly a mixed breed, having taken Asiatic women to their wives. Here is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin. The former nation pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of chusing their own magistrates, &c. The city is defended by three forts, built upon eminences; the works are good, Lat. 22. 4. N. lon. 113. 11. E. The population is about 40,000 Chinese, and 5000 Europeans.

MACARO'NI, *s.* [Ital.] an egregious fop.

MACAROO'N, *s.* [*macarone*, Ital.] a confused heap; a huddle of several things together; a coarse, rude, clownish fellow. "To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain." *Donne.* Hence the *macaronic style*, in Poetry, is a low style, wherein the language is designedly corrupted, and consists of a hodge-podge of different tongues. A kind of sweet biscuit made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACA'SSAR, a town and harbour on the S. W. coast of the island of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, and supported by thick posts to preserve them from inundations; and they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up when they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, so that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kindom from N. to S. In the year 1814, it was taken by the British. Lat. 5. 9. S. lon. 119. 54. E.

MACA'W, *s.* in Ornithology, the name of a large species of parrot, distinguished by the length of its tail. Also a species of palm-tree, very common in the Caribbee Islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony.

MA'CCLESFIELD, a large handsome town of Cheshire, with manufactures of cotton, mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Here are several mills for the winding of silk, and a considerable manufactory of mohair buttons. It is seated at the edge of a forest, of the same name, near the river Bollin, 36 miles E. of Chester, and 167 N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Inhabitants 23,129. Elects two members.

MACE, *s.* [*massa*, Lat.] an ensign of authority borne before magistrates, made of silver, and sometimes having an open crown at the top. A kind of spice, of a thin, flat, membranaceous substance, an oleaginous and yellowish colour, an extremely fragrant and agreeable smell, a pleasant but acrid and oily taste; being the second covering of the nutmeg, and used in medicine as a carminative, stomachic, and astringent.

MA'CEALE, *s.* ale spiced with mace.

MA'CEBEARER, *s.* one who carries the mace before a magistrate.

MACEDO'NIA, a province of Turkey, bounded by Romania and Bulgaria on the E. the Archipelago and Thessaly on the S. Servia and Bulgaria on the N. and Albania on the W. The air is clear, sharp, and wholesome, and the soil is for the most part fertile. Salonichi (anciently Thessalonica) is the most considerable town.

To MA'CERATE, *v. a.* [*macero*, Lat.] to make lean: to wear away; to mortify; to steep a thing till it is almost dissolved, either with or without heat.

MACERA'TION, *s.* [*maceration*, Fr.] the act of wasting or making lean; mortification. In Medicine, an infusion, with or without heat, whereby the ingredients are intended to be almost dissolved.

MACHIAVE'LIAN, *a.* according to the principles of Machiavel; crafty, subtle, cunning.

MACHIAVE'LIANISM, *s.* the doctrine or principles laid down by Machiavel, in his *Prince*, or the practice of politics; or doing any thing to compass a design, without any regard to the peace or welfare of subjects, the dictates of honesty and honour, or the precepts of religion.

MACHI'NAL, ma-shee-nal, *a.* [from *machina*, Lat.] relating to machines.

To MA'CHINATE, mak-i-nate, *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat.] to plot, contrive, or devise.

MACHINA'TION, *s.* [*machinatio*, Lat.] a plot, artifice, or wicked contrivance.

MACHI'NE, ma-sheen, *s.* [*machina*, Lat.] a contrivance or piece of workmanship, consisting of several parts, composed with art, and made use of to produce motion, so as to save either time or force; an engine.

MACHI'NERY, *s.* any workmanship of a variety of parts; an engine, of which the several parts are set in motion by some principle contained in itself. In Poetry, that part which the deities, angels, or demons, perform. In theatrical exhibitions, the engines made use of to introduce persons, in a surprising manner, on the stage; or the contrivances made use of to shift the appearance of things, so as to cause astonishment.

MA'CHINIST, *s.* [*machiniste*, Fr.] a constructor of engines or machines.

MACHY'NLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Monday. It is 205 miles N. W. of London. Population 2303.

MA'CILENT, *a.* [*macilentus*, Lat.] lean.

MA'CKEREL, *s.* [*mackereel*, Belg.] a well-known salt-

water fish, commonly in season in the months of May and June.

MA'CKEREL-BACK, *s.* a low word, applied to a person that is tall and slender.

MA'CROCOSM, *s.* [*μακρὸς* and *κόσμος*, Gr.] the great world, or universe, in opposition to the microcosm, the world of man.

MACTA'TION, *s.* [*mactatus*, Lat.] the act of killing for sacrifice. "A sacrifice or *mactation*."

MA'CULA, *s.* [Lat.] a spot. In Physic, any spot on the skin.

To MA'CULATE, *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] to stain; to spot.

MACULA'TION, *s.* [*maculatio*, Lat.] a stain; a spot; a taint. "There's no *maculation* in thy heart." *Shak.*

MAD, *a.* [*gemaad*, Sax.] disordered in the mind, or deprived of the use of reason. Figuratively, enraged or hurried away by any violent and unreasonable desire.

To MAD, *v. a.* to deprive of reason; to raise to such a pitch of passion that a person is not under the government of reason; to make furious, or enrage. Neuterly, to run mad, or become furious.

MADAGA'SCAR, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. The inhabitants in the interior are black. Their hair is long and curled, at least on the coasts; and there are some likewise of a yellowish complexion, who have neater features than the rest. The island is uneven and hilly, but the face of the country is one of the most agreeable in the world. It is extremely populous; yet they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages, a small distance from each other. Their houses are huts, with doors so low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessaries in. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are often at war with each other. Great quantities of iron and steel are found throughout the island; as also three sorts of gold. The rivers and brooks are rich in various kinds of precious stones. The productions of the island are, the *raven*, a kind of palm-tree known only in Madagascar, the top of which is prepared and eaten like a cabbage palm, and of the ribs of its leaves they form the walls of their houses; rice, barley, sugar-canes, white pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, grapes, saffron, several kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a variety of plants unknown to Europeans. Buffaloes run in herds, and there are great numbers of sheep, whose mutton is finely tasted, as well as goats, kids, and other kinds of useful quadruped animals, but neither elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Large crocodiles, monkeys, wild boars, cameleons, lizards, locusts, insects, birds, and fish, are numerous. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in building, in gold and iron works, making of earthenware, spinning, weaving, cordage, fishing, hunting, and in agriculture. The language has an affinity with the Arabic, the Arabs having conquered the island about 300 years ago. The French have vainly attempted to settle here. Lat. from 12. 0. to 25. 30. S. lon. from 44 30. to 50. 34. E. The late king Radama governed the island. he abolished the slave-trade, and encouraged the labours of the missionaries. The population does not exceed 5,000,000.

MA'DAM, *s.* [*ma dame*, Fr. my lady] a term of compliment to women of every degree.

MA'DBRAIN, or MA'DBRAINED, *a.* disordered in mind; hot-headed.

MA'DCAP, *s.* a madman; a wild, hotbrained person.

To MA'DDEN, *v. n.* to become wild, furious, or mad. Actively, to make mad; to enrage, or make furious.

MA'DDER, *s.* a plant, with oval perennial leaves, smooth on the upper surface, and four at each joint of the stem; the blossoms are yellow. The great bastard and crosswort madder are species of goosegrass. The little field madder is a species of redwort.

MADE, *part. pret.* of MAKE.

MADEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *madefacio*, Lat.] the act of making wet.

To MA'DEFY, *v. a.* [*madefio*, Lat.] to moisten; to make wet.

MADE'IRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, principal of a group called the Madeiras, and subject to the Portuguese. The climate is more temperate than in the Canaries, and the soil more fertile in wine, sugar, fruits, &c. but less so in corn, though infinitely better watered with springs and rivers. Spring and autumn reign here together, and produce flowers and fruit throughout the year. It abounds in every kind of tropical and European fruits; as oranges of all sorts and dimensions, lemons of a prodigious size, bananas, citrons, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, plums, melons, apples, and strawberries, that grow wild in the mountains with astonishing profusion; grapes, which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar flavour. The oranges are of a sanguine red: this species is produced from the common orange bud, ingrafted on the pomegranate stock. There is likewise a kind of pear found here, not bigger than a walnut, and very crisp. The sugar-cane is also cultivated with success, though not in any considerable quantity. The cedar-tree is found in great abundance: it is extremely beautiful; most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon-tree is a native of this island, as are also mastic and other gums. Flowers nursed in the English green-houses grow wild here in the fields: the hedges are mostly formed of myrtles, roses, jessamine, and honeysuckle, in everlasting blossom; while the larkspur, the fleur-de-lys, the lupine, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary-birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. But Madeira is principally celebrated for its excellent wine, which, moreover, keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the West India Islands, that can afford it, drink little else; and the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it have first made a voyage to the East or West Indies. These wines are of different kinds, differing both in taste, colour, and strength. The exports of this article, and the profits on it, are immense, and bring a large revenue to the king of Portugal. In Madeira are made the finest sweetmeats in the world; all kinds of fruits being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. Madeira is well watered; and the inhabitants are about 100,000, good-natured, sober, frugal, and indolent. Funchal is the capital of this island, which is about 150 miles in circumference, and lies in 16 deg. W. lon. and 13 deg. N. lat.

MA'DELEY, a town in Shropshire, situated near the iron bridge in Colebrook Dale, 8 miles N. N. W. of Bridgenorth, and 143 N. W. of London.

MA'DEMOISELLE, *s.* a French appellative, given properly to the wives of gentlemen, but now generally to the younger and unmarried women.

MA'DHOUSE, *s.* a house where mad people are cured or confined.

MA'DID, *a.* [*madidus*, Lat.] wet, moist, damp.
MA'DLY, *ad.* in a furious, raging, or lunatic manner.
MA'DMAN, *s.* a person deprived of the use of reason.
MA'DNEP, *s.* a plant of which there are two sorts, one called cow's parsnep, and the other with narrow leaves called the jagged madnep.

MA'DNESS, *s.* a disordered understanding; the state of a person out of his senses; fury, wildness, or rage.

MADRA'S, or *Fort St. George*, called by the natives *China-patam*, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, built in the reign of Charles II. by order of the English East India Company, under the superintendence of Sir William Langhorn; some writers, however, assert, that it was first settled in 1640, and afterwards enlarged in the reign of Charles II. It is the principal settlement of the English on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid with that elegant material. There is a second city, called the Black Town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. The citadel here, which was planned by Mr. Robins, and is situated in the Middle of the White, or English Town, is one of the best fortresses in possession of the British nation. The town is also encompassed with a strong wall, of the same stone with which the citadel is built, defended by batteries, bastions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with upwards of 200 pieces of cannon and mortars. Opposite the west gate of the citadel are barracks, and a convenient hospital for the company's soldiers; and at the other end of the barracks is a mint, where the company coin gold and silver. The territory under the authority of the governor of Madras, comprises twelve millions of souls —It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 13. 5. N. lon. 80. 30. E.

MA'DRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Manzanares, the banks of which, in the environs, afford an agreeable shade, coolness, and verdure. It was formerly an obscure place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged Charles V. and his successors, to chuse it for their residence. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. The royal palace is built on an entrance, at the extremity of the city. The finest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is spacious and regular, surrounded with 136 houses, five stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, forming a piazza round the square. Here the market is held, and here they had their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass windows, they being only lattices. The Parade, which is the public airing place, is shaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and is watered with 23 fountains. Here the stately Spaniards make the most brilliant display of their finery. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river; which river being exceedingly small, has occasioned a great many jokes. The city of Madrid contains 15 gates, 18 parishes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns; 39 colleges, hospitals, or houses of charity, 7398 dwelling-houses, and about 160,000 inhabitants. There are four academies in Madrid; the Academy of Belles Lettres; the Academy of Spanish Historical Monuments; the Academy of the Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; and the Academy of Medicine; which last is held in no great esteem. Lat. 40. 25. N. lon. 3. 32. W.

MA'DRIER, *s.* in War, is a thick plank, armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down.

MA'DRIGAL, *s.* [*madrigal*, Span. and Fr.] originally a pastoral; at present, a little amorous poem or song, containing a certain number of unequal verses, not confined either to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or the subtilty of an epigram, but consisting of some tender and delicate, yet simple thought properly expressed.

MA'DWORT, *s.* a plant with purple blossoms; called also small wild bugloss, great goosegrass, and German madwort.

MA'ELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in lat 68. deg. N. Of the situation of this whirlpool we have the following account from Jonas Ramus: "The mountain of Helfeggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island of Ver, and betwixt these two runs that large and dreadful stream, called Moskoestrum, from the island Moskoe, which is in the middle of it, together with several circumjacent isles, as Ambaaren, half a quarter of a league northward, Iflesen, Hochholm, Kieldholm, Suarven, and Buckholm. Moskoe lies about half a quarter of a mile south of the island of Ver; and betwixt them these small islands, Otterholm, Flimem, Sandflesen, and Stockholm. Betwixt Lofoden and Moskoe, the depth of the water is between 36 and 40 fathoms; but on the other side, toward Ver, the depth decreases so as not to afford a convenient passage for a vessel, without the risk of splitting on the rocks, which happens even in the calmest weather. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts, the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed, and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, in calm weather, and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats, ships, and vatches having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence, and then it is impossible to describe their howlings and bellowings, in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, with a design of preying upon the sheep at pasture in the island, afforded the like spectacle to the people; the stream caught him, and bore him down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore. Large stocks of firs and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shews the bottom to

consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro. The stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea; it being constantly high and low water every six hours. In the year 1645, early in the morning of Sexagesima Sunday, it raged with so much noise and impetuosity, that on the island of Moskoe, the very stones of the houses fell to the ground."

MAESTRICHT, a large, ancient town of the Netherlands, formerly belonging to the duchy of Lorrain. It was afterwards united to the duchy of Brabant, although insulated in the bishopric of Liege. The town-house and other public buildings are handsome, and the place is so well defended by detached bastions, horn-works, entrenchments, numerous redoubts, ravelins, a good covered way, &c. that it is justly reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Near it are large stone quarries, in which are subterraneous passages of great extent, capable of containing 40,000 persons. It is seated on the river Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handsome bridge, 46 miles E. of Brussels. It was, till lately, capital of the department of the Lower Meuse. Lat. 50. 51. N. lon. 5. 46. E. Population about 20,000

MAGAZINE, *s.* [*magazine*, Fr.] a store-house; generally applied to an arsenal, or place wherein military stores are laid up; a miscellaneous pamphlet, so called from a periodical miscellany, or collection of various pieces, generally published monthly.

MAGE, *s.* [*magus*, Lat.] a magazine.

MAGDALEN, *s.* a name applied to a penitent prostitute. Magdalen-houses, or hospitals, are places set apart for the reception of such. It is supposed, however, by some, that there is not sufficient authority from the history of Mary Magdalen in Scripture to apply this epithet.

MAGDEBURG, a large, well-built, and trading town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. In the cathedral is a superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. The cathedral square is ornamented with large elegant houses, and its area is well paved. Here are different manufactories of cotton and linen goods, stockings, hats, beautiful leather gloves, tobacco and snuff; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburgh by the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tully, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe to escape violation. It is strongly fortified, having, among other works, a citadel seated on an island in the river Elbe, and is 120 miles S. E. of Hamburgh. Lat. 52. 11. N. lon. 11. 45. E. Population 35,000.

MAGDEBURG, a duchy in Lower Saxony, about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, subject to the king of Prussia, and containing nearly half a million of inhabitants. It produces fine cattle, and the country affords several mines of pit-coal; and the salt springs are so rich, that they are able to supply all Germany with that commodity.

MAGELLAN, a famous straight of South America, discovered in 1520 by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has many safe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, and vast large bays, sheltered so closely on all sides by high mountains, that ships may ride safely in them without the least anchor. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the Strait, Terra Magellanica, and reckon it part of Chili. They had a fort and garrison upon this straight, but the men all perished through cold and want of provisions.

MAGGOT, *s.* [*magrod*, Brit.] a small kind of worm of a whitish colour, found in nuts, &c. which turns into a fly. Figuratively, a whimsey; caprice; an odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, *s.* the state of having, or abounding, with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, *a.* full of maggots. Figuratively, whimsical; capricious; fantastical; fanciful. SYNON. *Fantastical*, implies a rambling from true taste, through excess of delicacy, or an unseasonable search after something better. *Whimsical*, means an affectation of singularity. By *maggotty* is understood a great inconstancy, or sudden change of taste. *Fanciful*, implies a certain revolution of humour, or a particular way of thinking.

MAGI, *s.* [Persian] a title given to the ancient philosophers among the Persians, who were the chief personages in the kingdom, and had the whole management of public affairs.

MAGIC, *s.* [*magicus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, the doctrine of the ancient magi among the Persians; the knowledge of the secret operations of the powers of nature, or a science which teaches to produce surprising and extraordinary effects. A correspondence with bad spirits, by means of which a person was able to perform surprising things; sorcery.

MAGIC, *a.* acting by the co-operation of evil spirits; act ing by irresistible influence.

MAGICAL, *a.* acting or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of evil spirits.

MAGICALLY, *ad.* by the assistance or co-operation of evil spirits; according to the rules of magic, or the practice of magicians.

MAGICIAN, *s.* [*magicus*, Lat.] a conjurer; necromancer; enchanter; one skilled in magic.

MAGISTERIAL, *a.* [from *magister*, Lat.] such as becomes a master; also lofty, arrogant, proud, or imperious. In Chemistry, prepared chemically, or after the manner of a magistery.

MAGISTERIALLY, *ad.* in a proud, imperious, or insolent manner.

MAGISTERIALNESS, *s.* the quality of ordering in a proud, haughty, and insolent manner.

MAGISTERY, *s.* [*magisterium*, Lat.] in Chemistry, a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation.

MAGISTRACY, *s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] the office or dignity of a person who is charged with authority or government over others.

MAGISTRATE, *s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] a person publicly invested with authority, or the government of others.

MAGNA-CHARTA, Mag-na-Kar-ta, *s.* [Lat.] the great charter of the liberties and laws of England; its origin may be derived even from Edward the Confessor, and was continued by Henry I. and his successors, Stephen, Henry II. and king John: but that more particularly meant by this word was granted in the ninth year of Henry III. since which, Sir Edward Coke observes, that, even in his days, it had been confirmed above thirty times.

MAGNALITY, *s.* [*magnalia*, Lat.] a great thing; something above the common rate.

MAGNANIMITY, *s.* [*magnanimité*, Fr. *magnanimitas*, Lat.] greatness of soul; a disposition of mind exerted in contemning dangers and difficulties, in scorning temptations, and despising earthly pomp and splendour.

MAGNANIMOUS, *a.* [*magnanimus*, Lat.] courageous; generous; brave.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, *ad.* with greatness of mind and contempt of dangers, difficulties, pleasures, and external pomp.

MAGNE'SIA, *s.* in Medicine, a fine white earth prepared by calcination, and much used to correct acidities in the stomach.

MA'GNET, *s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] the loadstone.

MAGNE'TIC, or MAGNE'TICAL, *a.* relating to the loadstone; having the quality of attracting bodies like the loadstone.

MA'GNETISM, *s.* the attractive power of the loadstone; the power of attraction. Also the name given to a species of quackery, introduced some years ago, and now fallen into disrepute, in which the patient was affected by sympathy, and thrown into fainting-fits, and deliriums, with a view to promote the cure of certain disorders.

MAGNIFI'ABLE, *a.* capable of being extolled or praised. Not often used.

MAGNI'FIC, or MAGNI'FICAL, *a.* [*magnificus*, Lat.] noted; illustrious; grand, or noble.

MAGNI'FICENCE, *s.* [*magnificentia*. Lat.] grandeur of appearance, consisting in buildings, clothes, or furniture; splendour.

MAGNI'FICENT, *a.* [*magnificus*, Lat.] grand in appearance; striking the eye with an appearance of richness, pomp, or splendour; fond of splendour, or an appearance of riches.

MAGNI'FICENTLY, *ad.* pompously; splendidly.

MAGNI'FICO, *s.* [Ital. plural *magnificoes*] a grandee of Venice.

MA'GNIFIER, *s.* one that praises or extols a person. In Optics, a glass which increases the apparent size of any object.

To MA'GNIFY, *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Lat.] to make great; to extol with praise; to exalt; to elevate or raise higher in esteem. In Optics, to make a thing appear larger than its real apparent size.

MA'GNITUDE, *s.* [*magnitudo*, Lat.] greatness, applied to size; comparative bulk; size. Grandeur or sublimity, applied to sentiment.

MA'GPIE, *s.* a bird party-coloured with black and white, sometimes taught to talk. Figuratively, a person who talks to excess.

MAHO'GANY, *s.* a well-known wood, in great esteem for its beauty and durability, the produce of a species of the cedar-tree, brought from Honduras and other parts.

MAHO'METANISM, *s.* the system of religion broached by Mahomet, and still adhered to by his followers. See ALCORAN.

MAHRA'TTAS, the name of two large states of India, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the southern part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Candeish, Visiapour, and part of Orissa; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad; are comprised within their extensive empire, which extends nearly from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward, to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of about 1000 miles long, and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, was divided among a number of chiefs or princes, under a peishwa, or head, whose authority was merely nominal. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. As the power of the Mogol in India declined, the peishwa of the Mahrattas and his confederates, under pretence of supporting the empire, formed an alliance to drive the English out of India. Hence arose the wars from 1774 to 1807, with Hyder Ali, Tippoo Saib, and Scindia, so distinguished by the names of Wellesley, Lake, and other British heroes; and terminating in the complete subjugation of the Indian empire, which, in 1817, the Marquess of Hastings proclaimed as vested in the British government.

MAID, *or* MAIDEN, *s.* [*maden*, Sax.] a virgin; a woman-servant. A fish, a species of skate.

MAIDEN, *a.* consisting of virgins; fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

MAIDEN, *s.* an edged instrument formerly used in some countries, particularly Scotland, for the beheading of criminals. It appears to have been revived in the machine used by the French, and called the guillotine.

MAIDENHAIR, *s.* in Botany, a genus of the ferns. The great golden maidenhair is a species of the hairmoss.

MAIDENHEAD, or MAIDENHOOD, *s.* the state or condition of a maid or pure virgin; virginity. Figuratively, newness; freshness; an unpolluted state.

MAIDENHEAD, anciently *South Ealington*, a town of Berkshire, seated on the Thames, on the great western road, carrying on a great trade in malt, meal, and timber, in their barges, to London. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Popul, 954.

MAIDENLIP, *s.* an herb.

MAIDENLY, *a.* like a maid; modest; gentle; timorous.

MAIDMARIAN, *s.* a kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks.

MAIDSERVANT, *s.* a woman or female servant.

MAIDSTONE, a considerable borough of Kent, which contains 15,508 inhabitants. It is a large place, consisting of four principal streets, which intersect each other at the market-cross, with a jail and county hall. In the ancient Britons' time, it was reckoned their third chief city, having been a station of the Romans. By means of the Medway, it enjoys a brisk trade in exporting timber, flour, apples, nuts, and other commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it, as well as orchards of cherries. Here are likewise some capital paper-mills, and a manufactory of linen thread, originally introduced by the Flemings. The tide flows quite up to the town, and brings up barges of 50 or 60 tons. It is seated on the river Medway; 9 miles S. of Rochester, 20 W. of Canterbury, and 34 S. E. by E. of London. Market on Thursday, and another market on the second Tuesday in every month. Returns 2 members.

MAJE'STIC, or MAJE'STICAL, *a.* august; noble; great; stately; pompous; sublime; elevated or lofty.

MAJE'STICALLY, *ad.* with dignity or grandeur; with loftiness of style or sentiments.

MA'JESTY, *s.* [*majestas*, Lat.] greatness; dignity; power or sovereignty; the title given to kings and queens.

MAIL, *s.* [*maille*, Fr.] a coat of steel net-work worn for defence; an armour; a bag or postman's bundle of letters.

To MAIL, *v. a.* to arm, or dress in a coat of mail; to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, old Fr.] to cut off any member; to hurt or wound.

MAIM, *s.* the act of cutting off a limb, or disabling a person by a blow.

MAIN, *a.* [*magne*, old Fr.] principal or chief; vast; gross, or containing the chief part.

MAIN, *s.* the gross, bulk, or greatest part. Force, from *megen*, Sax. "With might and *main*" *Hudib.* A hand at dice, from *manus*, Lat. The great sea, as distinguished from bays and rivers. The continent.

MAINLAND, *s.* the continent

MAINLAND, an island of Scotland, and one of the Shetland isles, being the principal of them, is 60 miles

long, and 10 or 12 broad. It is pretty fertile and populous, and the seas abound with excellent fish. Lerwick is the capital.

MAI'NLY, *ad.* chiefly or principally; greatly or powerfully; hugely; mightily.

MAI'NMAST, *s.* the chief or middle mast of a ship.

MA'INPERNABLE, *a.* bailable.

MAI'NPERNOR, *s.* a person to whom one in custody is delivered, upon his becoming bound for his appearance; a surety or bail.

MAI'NPRISE, (the *s* is pronounced like *z*) *s.* [*main* and *pris*, Fr.] in Law, the receiving a person into friendly custody, who otherwise must have gone to prison, on security given that he shall be forthcoming at a certain time or place appointed. It differs from *bail*, because a person is in this case said to be at large from the day of his being mainprised until the day of appearance; but where a person is bailed till a certain day, he is in law always accounted to be in the ward of his bail till that time, who may, if he please, keep him under confinement.

To MAI'NPRISE, *v. a.* to receive a person into friendly custody, by giving security for his appearance at a certain time appointed.

MAI'NSAIL, *s.* the sail of the mainmast.

MAI'NSHEET, *s.* the sheet or sail of the mainmast.

To MAINTAI'N, *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.] to preserve or keep; to defend or hold out; to vindicate or justify; to support or keep up; to supply with the conveniences of life; to assert positively

MAINTAI'NABLE, *a.* defensible; justifiable.

MAINTAI'NER, *s.* one that supplies another with the conveniences of life; one that defends a place against an enemy; one that asserts and supports any doctrine.

MAI'NTENANCE, *s.* [*maintenant*, Fr.] a livelihood; a sufficiency to supply the conveniences or necessaries of life; support, protection, or defence; continuance without failure.

MAI'NTOP, *s.* the top of the mainmast.

MAI'NTOP-GALLANT-MAST, *s.* a mast half the length of the maintop-mast.

MAI'NTOP-MAST, *s.* a mast half the length of the mainmast.

MAI'NYARD, *s.* the yard of the mainmast.

MA'JOR, *a.* [the comparative of *magnus*, Lat.] great in number, quantity, extent, quality, or dignity.

MA'JOR, *s.* in the Army, an officer above the captain, and the lowest field-officer. In Logic, the first proposition in a syllogism. A person who is of age to manage his own affairs; the eldest of two.

MAJORATION, *s.* the act of making greater; increase; enlargement.

MAJO'RCA, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca, the largest of those anciently called *Beleares*, about 50 miles in length and 35 in breadth. It is mountainous in the N. and W. parts, but fertile, producing corn, oil, honey, saffron, cattle, fish, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild fowl, horses, &c. The whole island is encompassed with watch-towers. It is temperate and wholesome, but the excessive heat frequently occasions a scarcity. It has no considerable rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells, and several good harbours. The inhabitants are about 136,000. The capital, Palmas contains a population of 33,000.

MA'JOR-DOMO, *s.* [Ital.] one who occasionally holds the place of the master of a house; a master of a family.

MA'JOR-GENERAL, *s.* a general officer of the second rank, who receives the general's orders, gives them to the majors of brigades, and commands on the left when there are two attacks at a siege.

MAJO'RITY, *s.* [*majoritas*, Lat.] the state of being greater; the greater number; full age; office of a major; ancestry.

MAIZE, *s.* Indian corn, formerly the principal grain in many of the American states.

To MAKE, *v. a.* [preter. and participle passive *made*; *macan*, Sax.] to create; to form of materials; to compose; to do, perform, practise, to use; to cause to have any quality, or bring into any state. To compel, or force, followed by a verb. "*Made* to rise." *Locke.* To sell, so as to gain. "He *makes* five marks." *Shak.* *To make away*, to kill or destroy. "*Make away* his brother." *Shak.* To transfer. "Debtors to some friends *make* all away." *Waller.* *To make amends*, to recompense, or repay. *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony. *To make good*, to maintain, defend, justify, fulfil, or accomplish. *To make light of*, to consider as of no importance or consequence. *To make love*, to court. *To make merry*, to feast, or partake of a jovial entertainment. *To make over*, to transfer; to settle in the hands of trustees. *To make of*, to produce from; to account, or esteem; to cherish, or foster. *What to make of*, is, how to understand. *To make out*, to clear up, explain, or solve a difficulty; to prove, or evince. *To make sure of*, to look upon, or consider, as certain; to secure the possession of. *To make a way*, to force a passage; to introduce; to proceed. "We could *make* little or no way." *To make up*, to get together; to reconcile; to repair; to shape; to supply; to accomplish, conclude, or complete.

MAKE, *s.* form; shape; nature.

MA'KEBATE, *s.* [from *make* and *bate*, or *debate*] a person who excites quarrels.

MA'KER, *s.* the CREATOR; one who produces any thing; one who sets a person or thing in an advantageous state.

MA'KEPEACE, *s.* one who reconciles persons at variance; a peacemaker.

MA'KEWEIGHT, *s.* any thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALA'CCA, called by the ancients the *Golden Chersonesus*, a large peninsula in Asia, bounded on the N. by Siam; and on all other sides by the ocean; about 500 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreshment for strangers that call here. The pine-apple is the best in the world, and the manjostain is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The rambostan is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleasant smell, yet it has a very delicious taste. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, whose shells will hold an English quart; besides lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but pork, poultry, and fish, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism. Their language is peculiarly soft, and is as common in the Indies as the French is in Europe, being very easily acquired, because it has no inflections either in nouns or verbs. The interior inhabitants, who are for the most part savages, have abandoned themselves, with desperation, to the most ferocious habits, taking delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have been masters of the town of Malacca, situated on the S. W. coast, since 1640, when they took it from the Portuguese, after a six months' siege. While in possession of the latter, it was famous all over India and Europe; being, after Goa and Ormuz, by far the richest city in the

Indies, and a great market for all the different commodities produced in Japan, China, Formosa, Tonquin, Cochin-China, Giam, Lucon, Amboyna, &c. During the late war, it was attacked and taken by the English. Lat. 2. 12. N. lon. 104. 12. E.

MA'LACHI, Ma-la-ki, a canonical book of the Old Testament, and the last of the twelve lesser prophets. This prophet distinctly pointed out the Messiah, who was suddenly to come to his temple, and to be introduced by Elijah the prophet, that is, by John the Baptist, who came in the power and spirit of Elias, or Elijah.

MA'LACHITE, Ma-la-kite, *s.* a stone, sometimes entirely green, but lighter than the nephritic stone, so as to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *μαλάχη*, Gr. from whence it has its name.

MA'LADY, *s.* [*maladie*, Fr.] a disease; a disorder in the body; sickness.

MALA'NDERS, *s.* [from *mal andare*, to go ill, Ital.] a disease in horses, consisting of a dry scab in the pastern.

MA'LAPERT, *a.* saucy; quick in making replies, but impudent and saucy.

MA'LAPERTNESS, *s.* liveliness or quickness in making reply, attended with sauciness.

MA'LAPERTLY, *ad.* saucily; impudently.

To MALA'XATE, *v. a.* [*μαλάσσω*, or *μαλάττω*, Gr.] to soften or make soft any body.

MALAXA'TION, *s.* the act of softening.

MA'LDEN, anciently *Camelodunum*, a populous town of Essex, the first Roman colony in Britain, and the seat of some of the old British kings, situated near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of 400 tons burden come up to the haven to unload; the colliers, however, lie in deep water below the town, and the coals are fetched up in lighters. Malden carries on a considerable trade in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, rum, deals, and chalk rubbish. The population is 3831, and it sends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 31 N. E of London. Market on Saturday.

MA'LDIVE ISLANDS, a cluster of islands said to be 1000 in number, S. W. of Cape Comorin, in the Indian Sea. The northernmost is in lat. 7. 6. N. lon. 73. 4. E. The principal of them, called Male, about a league and a half in circumference, is the most fertile, and the residence of the prince; it is situated nearly in the centre. These islands are small, and mostly uninhabited. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. They supply vessels with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dry fish, tortoise shell, and especially cowries.

MALE, *a.* [*male*, Fr.] belonging to the he-sex, opposed to female; the he of any species.

MALE, *s.* the he of any species.

MALE, in composition, implies ill, and is derived from *male*, Lat. *male*, old Fr.

MALE-ADMINISTRA'TION, *s.* bad conduct or management of affairs.

MALECONTE'NT, *s.* one dissatisfied with the measures of government; a fomenter of sedition in a state.

MALECONTE'NTED, *a.* discontented; dissatisfied.

MALECONTE'NTEDLY, *a.* in a dissatisfied or discontented manner.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS, *s.* discontentedness; disaffection to a government.

MALEDI'CTED, *a.* [*maledictus*, Lat.] accursed; execrated.

MALEDI'CTION, *s.* [*maledictio*, Lat.] a curse; execration; the act of denouncing or wishing evil to a person.

MALEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *male* and *facio*, Lat.] a crime.

MALEFA'CTOR, *s.* [*malefactor*, Lat.] an evil doer; an offender against the law; a criminal.

MALE'FIC, *a.* [*maleficus*, Lat.] mischievous, hurtful.

MALEPRA'CTICE, *a.* any practice contrary to settled rules or customs.

MALE'VOLENCE, *s.* [*malevolentia*, Lat.] ill-will; an inclination to hurt.

MALE'VOLENT, *a.* [*malevolus*, Lat.] ill-disposed towards another; inclined to do another a mischief.

MALE'VOLENTLY, *ad.* after a manner which shews an inclination to hurt.

MA'LICE, *s.* [*malice*, Fr. *malitia*, Lat.] deliberate mischief; a long continued desire of hurting others.

MALI'CIOUS, *a.* [*malitieux*, Fr. *malitiosus*, Lat.] preserving a continual propensity and resolution towards revenge, or injuring others.

MALI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner which shews an habitual thirst of revenge, or a deliberate intention of doing mischief.

MALI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of brooding long upon injuries, and being obstinately bent for some time to do a person a mischief.

MALI'GN, ma-line, *a.* [*malignus*, Lat.] ill disposed towards any one; strongly and obstinately bent to do a person mischief. In Medicine, infectious, pestilential, or fatal to the body.

To MALI'GN, *v. a.* to regard with envy or malice; to do a mischief; to revenge.

MALI'GNANCY, ma-lig-nan-cy, *s.* malice; unfavourableness. In Medicine, a destructive tendency.

MALI'GNANT, *a.* [*malignant*, Fr.] envious; unfavourable; malicious; revengeful. In Medicine, mortal, or endangering life.

MALI'GNANTLY, *ad.* in a malicious or mischievous manner.

MALI'GNER, ma-li-ner, *s.* one who is obstinately bent to do another a mischief; a person who censures in a sarcastic manner.

MALI'GNITY, *s.* [*malignité*, Fr.] hurtfulness or evilness of nature; a disposition obstinately bad or malicious. In Physic, a quality which endangers or threatens life.

MALI'GNLY, *ad.* enviously; with malice, or an obstinate inclination to do ill.

MA'LKIN, *s.* [from *mal*, a contraction of *Mary*, and *kin*, a diminutive termination] a kind of mop made of clouts, with which bakers clean their ovens. Figuratively, a figure made up of rags; a dirty wench.

MALL, *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] a stroke or blow. "Give that reverend head a *mall*." *Hudib.* A mallet. A walk where they formerly used to play with malls and balls, (and then pronounced *mell*) whence the *mall* in St. James's Park, and *Pall-mall* near his majesty's palace at St. James's. In this last sense the word is derived from *moll*, Isl. a walk paved with shells.

To MALL, *v. a.* to beat or strike with a mall. See MAUL.

MA'LLARD, *s.* [*malart*, Fr.] the drake or male of the species of wild ducks.

MALLEABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of bearing to be beaten, and spreading under the strokes of the hammer.

MA'LLEABLE, *a.* [*malléable*, Fr.] capable of enduring the strokes of a hammer, and being variously formed thereby.

MA'LLEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being hammered into various forms.

To MA'LLEATE, *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] to hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

MA'LLET, *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] a wooden hammer.

MA'LLING, a town in Kent with a market on Saturday. It is 6 miles W. of Maidstone, and 29 E. by S of London.

MA'LLOWS, *s.* [*mælewe*, Sax.] There are several species of this plant; the small, dwarf, common, vervain, and musk mallows, are the only species native in England, properly so called. The sea-tree mallow, is a species of the lavatera of Linneus.

MA'LMSBURY, originally *Maidulphsburgh*, and by corruption Malmsbury; in an ancient manuscript, however, called *Adhelmsbirig*, an ancient town in Wiltshire, which drives a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. It was long famous for its abbey, which flourished in great wealth, exceeding all in the county in size, revenues, and honour. Its abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. The memory of Aldhelm, its first abbot, the favourite of the great Saxon king Athelstan, and whom he procured to be canonized after his death, is still kept up by a meadow near this town, called *Aldhelm's Mead*. King Athelstan amply endowed the abbey, granted the town large immunities, and chose it for his burying-place; he was buried accordingly under the high altar of the church, and his monument still remains in the nave of it. It is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges, 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 95 W. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 2293. Elects 2 members.

MA'LMSEY, *s.* [so called from *Malvasia*, where it is produced] a luscious wine; sack.

MA'LO, ST. a sea-port in the department of Ille and Vilaine, on a small island, united to the main land by a narrow mole or causeway, 6 or 700 yards in length: it has a large well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it, and is a rich trading place, strong by nature and art towards the sea, and defended by a citadel. It is 206 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 39. N. lon. 1. 57. W.

MA'LPAS, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is 12 miles S. E. of Chester, and 166 N. E. of London. Population 5127.

MALPLA'QUET, a village of the late Austrian Hainault, famous for the dearly purchased victory, gained Sept. 11th, 1709, by the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, over the French, commanded by the marshals Villars and Boufflers. The confederates took 40 colours and standards, 16 pieces of artillery, and a great number of prisoners. It is 8 miles S. E. of Mons.

MALT, *s.* [*mealt*, Sax.] barley steeped in water till it sprouts, and then dried in a *kiln*.

MA'LTA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in its greatest breadth. It was anciently little less than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Africa and Sicily, that it is now become fertile. It has excellent vines, lemons, fruits, cotton, plenty of honey, good pastures, considerable fisheries, sea-salt, and a profitable coral fishery. However, they sow but little corn, because they purchase it cheap in Sicily. It is very populous, the number of inhabitants being more than 120,000 upon a territory of about 170 square miles. They speak a corrupt Arabic, and in towns, Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked by the Turks in 1565, who, after many dreadful assaults, from the 18th of May to the 13th of September, were obliged to abandon the enterprise, after having expended 78,000 great shot, and lost about 24,000 men. The Christians lost about 5000 men. The whole of this island is extremely well fortified. Malta was taken by Bonaparte on his way to Egypt, in 1798, but being subsequently besieged by the British, it was surrendered after a blockade of two years, and at the peace of Paris in 1814, the possession of it by the British crown was confirmed. It is about 60 miles S. S. W. of Cape Passaro, in the island of Sicily. Lat. 35. 54. N. lon. 14. 34. E.

MA'LTMAN, or MA'LTSTER, *s.* one who makes or deal in malt.

MA'LTON, a borough town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Derwent, which was made navigable to the Ouse, by an act in the 1st of Queen Anne. It is composed of two towns, the New and the Old; containing about 4173 inhabitants. It is 18 miles N. E. of York, and 213 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Elects 2 members.

MALVA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *malva*, Lat.] relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] a mean, base, wicked, and fraudulent trick or shift.

MAM, or MAMMA', *s.* [*mam*, *mammog*, *mammwys*, Brit. *mamma*, Lat. This word is used as an address to a mother in almost all languages, and is therefore by Skinner supposed to be the language of nature, and the first word a child pronounces] a mother.

MA'MMEE-TREE, *s.* a tree with a rosaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough shells.

MA'MMET, *s.* [a diminutive of *mam*] a puppet or doll; a figure dressed up. Obsolete.

MA'MMEATED *a.* [*mammeatus*, Lat.] having paps or teats.

MA'MMIFORM, *a.* [from *mammiforme*, Fr. *mamma*, and *forma*, Lat.] having the shape of a breast, pap, or dug.

MA'MMILLARY, *a.* [*mammillaris*, Lat.] belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK, *s.* a large, shapeless piece; an offal or fragment of meat.

To MA'MMOCK, *v. a.* to tear; to pull into pieces in such a manner as to raise squeamishness in the beholder.

MA'MMON, *s.* [Syr.] the god of riches. Figuratively, riches.

MAN, *s.* [plural *men*; *man*, *mon*, Sax.] a human being; a male, opposed to a woman. A person full grown, opposed to a boy. A rational creature, opposed to a beast. Used, in a loose sense, for *any one*. "A *man* would expect to find." *Addis.* A moveable piece of wood, used in playing at chess or draughts. A male servant, of *mona*, Span. a slave. *A man of war*, is a ship of war.

To MAN, *v. a.* to furnish, supply, or guard with men. Figuratively, to fortify or strengthen.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, W. of the coast of Cumberland, about 30 miles in length, and from 8 to 15 in breadth. It contains 17 parishes, called kirks, and the chief towns are Ramsay, Douglas, and Peel. The soil varies in different tracts, yet produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the natives. The air, which is sharp and cold in winter, is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The commodities of this island are black cattle, wool, fine and coarse linen, hides, skins, honey, tallow, and herrings. The frosts here are short, and the snow, especially in lands near the sea, lies not long on the ground. Their cattle and horses are small, and they have badgers, foxes, eagles, and mottled hawks. Here are several quarries of stone and thin blue slate, and some mines of lead, copper, and iron. Thin oat cakes are the common bread of the inhabitants. About the rocks of the island breed an incredible manner of all sorts of sea-fowl, and especially on the

Calf of Man, an island 3 miles in circuit, before the S. promontory of Man, and separated from it by a channel 2 furlongs broad. On this little island 5000 young puffins are generally taken every year. The bishop is nominated by the duke of Athol, as heir of the eldest branch of the Stanleys, earls of Derby; but the sovereignty of the island was purchased by the English government in 1765, whereby a free trade was permitted with England, and an entire stop put to the clandestine trade which they carried on, with prodigious success, with England and Ireland. He was formerly reckoned a baron, but does not sit in the house of peers, although he is allowed the highest seat in the lower house of convocation. The language is a dialect of the Erse. In its civil government, the island is divided into six sheedings, each having its proper coroner, who is entrusted with the peace of his district, and acts in the nature of a sheriff. It is 12 miles S. E. of Scotland, 30 N. of Wales, 35 W. of England, and 40 E. of Ireland. Population 40,985.

To MA'NACLE, *v. a.* to chain the hands; to shackle.

MA'NACLES, *s.* [*manicles*, Fr.] chains for the hands; shackles.

To MA'NAGE, *v. a.* [*menager*, Fr.] to conduct or carry on; to train a horse to graceful airs; to govern; to rule or make tractable; to husband, or make the best of. Neuterly, to superintend or transact.

MA'NAGE, *s.* [*mesnage*, *menage*, Fr.] conduct, administration; use, instrumentality; government of a horse; discipline, governance.

MA'NAGEABLE, *a.* easy to be used, wielded, or moved; submitting to government; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being easily used or moved, or of submitting to instruction, government, or authority.

MA'NAGEMENT, *s.* [*ménagement*, Fr.] conduct; the manner of transacting or conducting any thing; prudence. SYNON. *Management* respects only private things trusted to the care of some one, to be employed for the profit of another, to whom he is to render an account. *Direction* relates to certain affairs, where a distribution, either of money, office, or whatever else is committed to the care of another, to preserve necessary order. *Administration* refers to objects of greater consequence; such as those of justice, or the finances of a state. It supposes a pre-eminence of employ, which gives power, credit, and a kind of liberty, in the department in which the person is engaged. *Conduct* points out some knowledge and ability, with respect to things; and a subordination, with regard to persons. *Government*, results from authority and dependence, and indicates a superiority of office, with a particular relation to policy.

MA'NAGER, *s.* one who has the direction, conduct, or government of any thing or person; a prudent or frugal person.

MA'NAGERY, *s.* [*ménagerie*, Fr.] conduct; direction; the manner in which any thing is transacted. Husbandry, or frugality.

MANATION, *s.* [*manatio*, Lat.] the act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE, *s.* [Fr.] in Heraldry, a sleeve.

MA'NCHESTER, (anciently a Roman station called *Mancunium*) a large, populous, manufacturing town of Lancashire, containing, with its dependencies 232,578 inhabitants; in the town alone are 142,026 souls, and since the passing of the reform bill, it sends two representatives to parliament. It is a place of great antiquity, and in the time of Camden was famous for its population, market, and manufactures of stuffs; but it is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, an immense business, extending, in some or other of its operations, from Furness (where great cotton spinning-mills have been established) to Derby north and south, and from Leeds to Liverpool east and west. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton, silk, linen, and mixed goods, fitted for every market, both at home and abroad, and spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea, and bringing back vast profits to the country. To such perfection has the machinery for the spinning of cotton been brought here, that of one pound of that material 300 hanks of yarn have been spun, each hank containing 840 yards in length, making in the whole 252,000 yards, (upwards of 143 miles long!) The average number of hanks to the pound, however, is supposed to be 100, and the spindles employed in the whole town is stated to be 1,515,500, each producing on an average 10 hanks per week, and making an annual aggregate of 377,411,164 miles, sufficient to form a piece of muslin, five quarters wide, that would encompass the planet we inhabit! The manufacture of ticking, tapes, filleting, and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, is also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than any other trading town in England. Its buildings (especially the more modern ones) are on a proportional scale of size and elegance. Its chief ornaments are, the Collegiate Church, a venerable pile, with a handsome tower, 8 capital bells, and a set of chimes; having a warden, four fellows, two chaplains, and two clerks:—contiguous to this is Chetham's Hospital, (commonly called the College,) for clothing, educating, and apprenticing 80 boys; to which is also attached a public library, containing 15,000 volumes.—Also the Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, Lying-in-Hospital, House of Recovery for patients afflicted with fevers, and two Poor Houses, are charities highly honourable to the town, and beneficial to their objects. Here is a large prison called the New Bailey. This town abounds with libraries, and literary and philosophical institutions, some of which have attained considerable celebrity. Manchester is governed by a headborough, (called the borough-reeve,) and two constables chosen annually from the most respectable inhabitants, by a jury impannelled by the steward, at the Michaelmas court leet, which is held by the lord of the manor. There are here reckoned 12 churches, and several chapels, of the established religion, and a great number of chapels belonging to every denomination of dissenters. By the river Irwell, over which it has a very ancient stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and in addition to its canal navigation, it now carries on a rapid intercourse with Liverpool by means of a rail-road. It is situated upon the rivers Irk, Medlock, and Irwell, about 7 miles from the junction of the latter with the Mersey, and 185 N. N. W of London.

MA'NCHET, *s.* a small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, *s.* [*manchinella*, Span.] a tree which is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak; its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well, and last long, and is therefore much esteemed; in cutting down these trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight. The fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives, by eating it. The leaves abound with juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and but few

vegetables grow, under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury.

To MA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Lat.] to enslave, bind or tie, used with *to*. Seldom used.

MANCIPA'TION, *s.* slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE, *s.* [*manceps*, Lat.] the steward of a society; particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

MA'NDAMUS, *s.* [Lat. we command] a writ granted by the king, usually directed to the head of a corporation, college, &c. commanding a thing to be done, as the restoring of a disposed officer, &c.

MA'NDARIN, *s.* a name given to the grandees or nobility of China. There are nine orders of them, in all supposed to amount to 33,000.

MANDA'TARY, *s.* [*mandataire*, Fr.] he to whom the pope has, by his prerogative and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice.

MA'NDATE, *s.* [*mandatum*, Lat.] a command; a commission, charge, or precept.

MANDA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a director.

MA'NDATORY, *a.* [*mandatorius*, Lat.] containing a command, precept, or direction.

MA'NDIBLE, *a.* that may be chewed; eatable.

MA'NDIBLE, *s.* [*mandibula*, Lat.] the jaw; the instrument of manducation.

MANDI'BULAR, *a.* [from *mandibula*, Lat.] belonging to the jaw.

MA'NDRAKE, *s.* [*mandragóre*, Fr.] a plant, the flower of which consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

MA'NDREL, *s.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] a kind of wooden pulley, making a part of a turner's lathe.

To MA'NDUCATE, *v. a.* [*manduco*, Lat.] to chew; to eat.

MANDUCA'TION, *s.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] eating; chewing, or the action of the lower jaw.

MANE, *s.* [*mæne*, Belg.] the long hair which hangs down on the necks of horses or other animals.

MA'N-EATER, *s.* one that eats human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MA'NEGE, *s.* the exercise of riding the great horse.

MA'NÉD, *a.* having a mane.

MA'NES, *s.* [Lat.] a ghost; or that which remains of a person after death.

MA'NFUL, *a.* bold; stout; daring.

MA'NFULLY, *ad.* in a bold, stout, or daring manner.

MA'NFULNESS, *s.* the quality of behaving in a manner that shews undaunted courage and invincible resolution.

MA'NGANESE, *s.* [*manganesia*, low Lat.] an iron ore of the poorer sort, of a dark iron-gray colour, very heavy, but very brittle, used by glassmen for clearing glass.

MANGE, *s.* [*mangeaison*, Fr.] the itch or scab in cattle.

MA'NGER, *s.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] a place or vessel in which the food of cattle is contained in a stable.

MA'NGINESS, *s.* the quality of having the mange.

To MA'NGLE, *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Belg.] to cut and hack; to cut and tear piece-meal; to butcher.

MA'NGLE, *s.* a machine to smooth linen with.

MA'NGLER, *s.* one that hacks and destroys in a rude and butcherly manner.

MA'NGO, *s.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] a fruit of the isle of Java, somewhat resembling a melon, brought pickled to Europe.

To MA'NGONIZE, *v. n.* to buy and sell human beings.

MA'NGY, *a.* affected with the mange. Scabby, applied to beasts.

MA'N-HATER, *s.* one who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MA'NHEIM, one of the most beautiful cities in the palatinate of the Rhine, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. The streets are all straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. The town has three grand gates, adorned with basso-relievos. It is almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, and the country about it is flat. The palace is a magnificent structure, containing a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, a library, treasury, and menage. Manheim is 6 miles N. E. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 29. N. lon. 8. 32. E.

MA'NHOOD, *s.* virility; the state or condition of a man; human nature. The state of a male, opposed to woman-hood. The state of a person full grown, opposed to childhood. Courage; bravery; resolution.

MA'NIA, *s.* [*μανία*, Gr.] madness; a violent delirium without a fever.

MA'NIAC, or MANI'ACAL, *a.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] raging with madness.

MA'NIFEST, *a.* [*manifestus*, Lat.] plain; open; publicly known.

MA'NIFEST, *s.* [from *manifestus*, Lat.] a declaration; a public protest; a manifesto.

To MA'NIFEST, *v. a.* [*manifesto*, Lat.] to make appear; to make public; to shew plainly; to discover. SYNON. *Manifest* seems to convey a proof of what is made known, meaning to shew incontestably; *publish* denotes only a simple declaration, but general; to *proclaim* is to make known by a formal and legal publication.

MANIFESTA'TION, *s.* [*manifestation*, Fr. *manifestatio*, Lat.] a discovery; the act of publishing or making public; clear and undoubted evidence.

MANIFE'STIBLE, *a.* easy to be proved or made evident.

MA'NIFESTLY, *ad.* clearly; plainly; evidently.

MA'NIFESTNESS, *s.* clearness of evidence; public notoriety.

MANIFE'STO, *s.* [Ital.] a public protestation or declaration.

MA'NIFOLD, *a.* of different kinds; many in number; complicated.

MA'NIFOLDLY, *ad.* in many respects.

MANI'GLIONS, *s.* in Gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance cast after the German form.

MA'NIKIN, *s.* [*manniken*, Belg.] a little man. Not in use.

MANILLA, a town or city, capital of the island of Luconia, as well as of the Philippine Islands, situated on a bay on the S. W. coast. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, exclusive of as many Chinese who live in the suburbs, and about as many more throughout the islands. There are 15 other suburbs, inhabited by Japanese and nations of various mixtures. The streets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have spoiled their uniformity. The citadel is in the shape of a triangle, having one bastion towards the sea, another towards the river, and a third at the W. point, to cover the port, which is only fit for small vessels, and there are good outworks. In 1762, Manilla was taken by the English, under Rear Admiral Cornish and Col. Sir W. Draper, and to save it from destruction, it was agreed to pay a million sterling; but this agreement was ungenerously disowned by the Spanish court. Lat. 14. 36. N. lon. 120. 51. E.

MA'NINGTREE, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is 60 miles E. N. E. of London. Popul. 1237.

MA'NIPLE, *s.* [*manipulus*, Lat.] a handful. Figuratively, a small band of soldiers.

MANI'PULAR, *a.* relating to a maniple.

MA'N-KILLER, *s.* a murderer.

MANKI'ND, *s.* the human species.

MA'NLESS, *a.* without men; not manned.

MA'NLIKE, *a.* strong; vigorous; resembling a man full grown, and in his greatest perfection.

MA'NLINESS, *s.* the appearance of a man full grown, and arrived at years of discretion; bravery; stoutness; dignity.

MA'NLY, *a.* becoming a man; stout; brave, or with undaunted courage and resolution.

MA'NNA, *s.* [מן, Hebrew] is properly a gum, and is a honey-like juice, concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres more or less to the fingers in handling. Its colour is whitish, yellowish, or brownish; its taste is as sweet as sugar, with a sharpness that renders it very agreeable. It is the product of two different trees, but both the varieties of ash. The finest manna is that which oozes out of the leaves of that tree in August. Manna is the mildest and softest of all purges, and may be given to children, women with child, and to persons of the most tender constitutions.

MA'NNER, *s.* [*manier*, Fr.] form, method, custom, habit, fashion. In Painting, it is a habitude that a man acquires in the principal parts of painting, the management of colours, lights, and shadows; but the best painter is he who has no manner at all; the good or bad choice he makes is called *goût*. *Manners*, the plural, imports, in Poetry, the inclination, genius, and humour, which the poet gives to his person, and whereby he distinguishes his characters. Also, the general course of life a man leads, his morals or habits. Likewise, ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

MA'NNERLINESS, *s.* the quality of behaving with civility or complaisance.

MA'NNERIST, *s.* an artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.

MA'NNERLY, *a.* [*manierlick*, Belg.] civil; complaisant; well-bred. Adverbially, in a civil or complaisant manner.

MA'NNISH, *a.* having the appearance of, or becoming, a man. Figuratively, bold; masculine.

MA'NOR, *s.* [*manoir*, old Fr.] in Common Law, signifies a rule or government which a man hath of such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *Manors*, it seems, that in the beginning there was a certain compass or circuit of ground granted by the king to some men of worth, for them and their heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cowell.*

MANSE, *s* [*mansio*, Lat.] a parsonage house; farm and land.

MA'NSFIELD, a well-built town in Nottinghamshire, seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, is pretty large, has a great trade in corn and malt, and a considerable manufacture of stockings. 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 123 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 9426.

MA'NSION, *s.* [*mansio*, Lat.] a place of residence; an abode or house. In Law, the lord's chief dwelling house within his fee.

MANSLA'UGHTER, *s.* in its primary signification, murder, or destruction of the human species. In Law, the killing a person without malice prepense, as in a sudden quarrel, &c. See HOMICIDE.

MA'N-SLAYER, *s.* one that kills another.

MANSUETE, mans-weet, *a.* [*mansuetus*, Lat.] gentle, tractable, good-natured.

MA'NSUETUDE, mans-we-tude, *s.* [*mansuedo*, Lat.] gentleness, mildness, clemency.

MA'NTEL, *s.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] work raised before a chimney, to conceal it.

MA'NTELET, *s.* [Fr.] a short kind of cloak worn by women. In Fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet; they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot; there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle.

MANTI'GER, *s.* a large monkey or baboon.

MA'NTLE, *s.* [*mantell*, Brit.] a kind of cloak or loose cloth or silk thrown over the rest of the dress, worn formerly by generals, and at present used by nurses and midwives to carry infants abroad in.

To MA'NTLE, *v. a.* to cloak; to cover; to disguise.

To MA'NTLE, *v. n.* to spread the wing as a hawk in pleasure; to joy or revel; to be expanded or spread luxuriantly. To froth or ferment, applied to liquors.

MA'NTLETREE, *s.* in Carpentry, the piece of timber running across the head of the opening of a chimney, and commonly projecting from the wall, to hold china, &c.

MANTO'LOGY, *s.* gift of prophecy.

MA'NTUA, a famous city of Italy, seated on an island in the midst of a lake, and is very strong by situation as well as art, as there is no coming at it, except by two causeways which cross the lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 4 collegiate churches, 21 parochial, 14 other churches, and alms-houses, 11 oratories, 40 convents and nunneries; and without the city, 3 parish churches, 2 other churches, and 7 convents; also a quarter for the Jews to live in; and above 16,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It was greatly noted for its silk, and other manufactures; but they are now inconsiderable, and the air in the summer-time is unwholesome. It is seated on the river Mincio, and has an university; 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 22 S. W. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 10. N. lon. 10. 50. E.

MA'NTUA, *s.* [corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] a woman's gown.

MA'NTUA-MAKER, *s.* a person who makes gowns for women.

MA'NUAL, *a.* [*manualis*, Lat.] performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MA'NUAL, *s.* [from *manus*, Lat.] a small book, such as may be easily carried in the hand.

MANU'BIAL, *a.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] belonging to spoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM, *s.* [Lat.] a handle.

MANUDU'CTION, *s.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] the act of guiding or leading by the hand.

MANUFA'CTORY, *s.* [from *manus* and *facio*, Lat.] a place wherein great numbers of people are assembled to work upon any particular sort of goods; a commodity, or any sort of work made by the hand.

MANUFA'CTURE, *s.* [from *manus* and *facio*, Lat.] any sort of work made by the hand.

To MANUFA'CTURE, *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, Fr.] to produce or work upon any thing by the hands, or by art.

MANUFA'CTURER, *s.* one who performs any work by labour of the hands; or keeps great numbers of men to work on any particular commodity.

MANUMI'SSION, *s.* [*manumissio*, Lat.] the act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANUMI'ZE, or MANUMI'T, *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] to set free or deliver from slavery.

MANU'RABLE, *a.* that may be made better by cultivation.

MANU'RAGE, *s.* cultivation.

MANU'RANCE, *s.* agriculture or husbandry. Not in use.

To MANU'RE, *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.] to cultivate or improve ground by husbandry or manual labour; to dung or fatten land

MANURE, *s.* any thing laid on lands to enrich and fatten them.

MANU'REMENT, *s.* the improvement of land by manual labour, or covering it with dung and other composts.

MANU'RER, *s.* a person who enriches and improves land; a husbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT, *s.* [*manuscriptum*, Lat.] a written book or copy, generally applied to such books as have never been printed.

MA'NY, *a.* [comparative *more*, superlative *most*; *mænig*, Sax.] consisting of a great number; numerous; several. An indefinite number, preceded and followed by *as*; all that. "*As many as* were willing." *Exod.* xxxv. 20.

MA'NYCOLOURED, *a.* having various and different colours.

MA'NYHEADED, *a.* having several or a great number of heads.

MA'NYTIMES, *ad.* often or frequently.

MAP, *s.* [*mappa*, low Lat.] a geographical picture, or a projection of the globe, or part thereof, on a plain surface, representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries, rivers, and seas, with the situation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their respective longitude and latitude.

To MAP, *v. a.* to make a map; to delineate a country, &c. on paper, &c. Little used.

MA'PLE, *s.* [*mapul*, Sax.] a tree whose wood is used for many purposes, especially for ornament.

To MAR, *v. a.* [*amyrran*, Sax.] to injure; to spoil, hurt, or damage.

MARANA'THA, *s.* [Syr.] it signifies, the Lord comes, or the Lord is come: a form of threatening, cursing, and anathematising, among the Jews.

MARA'SMUS, *s.* [*μαρασμὸς*, Gr.] in Medicine, extreme wasting or consumption of the whole body.

MARA'VEDI, *s.* a small Spanish copper coin worth about half a farthing English.

MARAU'DER, *s.* [Fr.] a soldier that roves in quest of plunder; a plunderer; a pillager.

MARAU'DING, *a.* ranging about for plunder.

MA'RBLE, *s.* [*marbre*, Fr.] a kind of stone found in great masses, and dug out of quarries, of so hard and compact a substance, and so fine a grain, that it readily takes a beautiful polish, and is used in statues, chimney-pieces, &c. Small round stones played with by children. Figuratively, applied to a stone remarkable for sculpture or inscription. "The Arundelian *marbles*."

MA'RBLE, *a.* made of marble; variegated, or of different colours, like marble.

To MA'RBLE, *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] to paint with veins, clouds, or different colours, in resemblance of marble.

MA'RBLED, *a.* something veined or clouded in imitation of marble.

MA'RCASITE, *s.* [*marcasite*, Fr.] a solid hard fossil of an obscurely and irregularly foliaceous structure, a bright glittering appearance, and found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone. It is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it modick; but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it.

MARCH, *s.* [from *Mars*, Lat.] the name of the third month of the year, reckoning January as the first. Till the alteration of style in 1564 among the French, and in 1752 in England, it was esteemed the first month, and the year began on the 25th day of it. March is drawn in tawny with a fierce aspect, and a helmet on his head.

To MARCH, *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr.] to journey, applied to an army. To walk in a grave, solemn, and deliberate manner. Actively, to put in motion, or make an army advance, to bring on in regular procession.

MARCH, *s.* a motion, walk, or journey of soldiers; a grave and solemn walk; a tune played on instruments during the march or progress of an army; signals for an army to move. In the plural, borders, limits, or confines of a country.

MA'RCHER, *s.* [*marcheur*, Fr.] a president of the marches or borders.

MA'RCHIONESS, [in pronunciation the *i* is mute] *s.* the wife of a marquis.

MA'RCHPANE, *s.* [*massepane*, Fr.] a kind of sweetbread or biscuit.

MA'RCID, *a.* [*marcidus*, Lat.] lean; pining. Withered, applied to plants.

MA'RCOUR, *s.* [*marcor*, Lat.] leanness; the state of withering; a consumption or waste of flesh.

MARE, *s.* [*mare*, Sax.] the female of a horse. A kind of stagnation which seems to press the stomach with a weight when asleep; derived from *Mara*, the name of a spirit, supposed by the northern nations to torment persons asleep; it is called the *night-mare*.

MA'RESCHAL, *s.* [Fr.] a chief commander of an army.

MA'RESTAIL, *s.* in Botany, a plant with narrow leaves, growing in whorls round the joints, twelve or more at each joint; flowers equal in number to the leaves, consisting of only a chive and a pointal, without blossom or empalement, and a straight stem. It is found in muddy ditches and ponds.

MA'RGARITE, *s.* [*margarita*, Lat.] a pearl.

MA'RGATE, a sea-port of Kent, on the N. side of the Isle of Thanet, within a small bay in the breach of the cliff: it has rapidly increased of late years, by the great resort to it for sea-bathing, the shore being level and covered with fine sand, well adapted for that purpose. Here is a salt-water bath, which has performed great cures in nervous and paralytic cases, and numbness in the limbs. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are regular packet-boats and steam-vessels of several hundred tons, to and from London, some of which are elegantly fitted up. It is built on an easy ascent, (the principal street being near a mile in length) 14 miles N. of Deal, and 71 E. by S. of London. Inhabitants, 6111. 10,339.

MARGE, MA'RGENT, or MA'RGIN, *s.* [the last is most in use; from *margo*, Lat.] the border; a brink, edge, or verge; the border of paper in a book, which surrounds the page; the edge of a wound or sore.

MA'RGINAL, *a.* [*marginal*, Fr.] placed or writ on the blank space or border of a book.

MA'RGINATED, *a.* [*marginatus*, Lat.] having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE, *s.* [*mark* and *graff*, Teut.] a title of sovereignty in Germany, which signifies literally a keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIGOLD, *s.* a yellow flower, so called from being devoted, perhaps, to the Virgin.

To MA'RINATE, *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] to salt fish, and afterwards preserve it in oil or vinegar.

MARI'NE, *a.* [*marinus*, Lat.] belonging to the sea.

MARI'NE, *s.* [from *la marine*, Fr.] sea affairs or forces; a soldier taken on board a ship to be employed in descents on land.

MA'RINER, *s.* [from *mare*, Lat.] a seaman or sailor.

MA'RJORAM, *s.* [*marjorana*, Lat.] a fragrant plant. In Physic, it is attenuant and detergent, and recommended in nervous cases, in diseases of the lungs, and in epileptic cases. There are two species of this plant native in England.

MA'RISH, *s.* [*marais*, Fr. *maersche*, Dut.] a bog; a fen; a swamp; watery ground; a marsh; a morass; a moor.

MA'RISH, *a.* moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy.

MARITAL, *a.* [from *marital*, Fr. *maritus*, Lat.] belonging or incident to a husband.

MARI'TIMAL, or MA'RITIME, *a.* [*maritimus*, Lat.] performed at, or belonging to, the sea; bordering on the sea; naval.

ST. MARK'S GOSPEL, a canonical book of the New Testament, the second of the four Gospels. St. Mark wrote his Gospel at Rome, where he accompanied St. Peter, in the year of Christ 44. He suffered martyrdom at Alexandria in Egypt, in the year 68. Some assert, that his remains were afterwards translated with great pomp from Alexandria, to Venice. However, he is the titular saint and patron of that republic, who have erected a very stately church to his memory.

MARK, *s.* [*marc*, Brit. *mearc*, Sax.] a token by which a thing is known and distinguished from another; an impression; a proof or evidence; any thing which a gun or other missile weapon is directed towards; the sign by which a horse's age may be discovered; a character made by those who cannot write their names. A piece of money valued at 13s. 4d. from *marc*, Fr. *A letter of mark*, or *marque*, a licence given by a king or state, whereby private persons are authorised to fit out ships, and make reprisals on the subjects of another state, from *marque*, Fr.

To MARK, *v. a.* [*marquer*. Fr.] to make an impression, character, or sign, by which a thing may be known or distinguished from others; to note, observe, or take notice of. Neuterly, to observe, or take notice of; to work letters or figures on linen, &c.

MA'RKET, *s.* one that makes some sign, character, or impression on a thing; one that takes notice of a thing.

MA'RKET, *s.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] a public time or place wherein things are bought and sold; purchase or sale. Figuratively, price; rate.

To MA'RKET, *v. n.* to deal at market either in buying or selling; to make bargains.

MA'RKETABLE, *a.* such as may be sold commonly in a market.

MA'RKET-CROSS, *s.* a cross formerly set up where a market was held.

MA'RKET-DAY, *s.* a day on which things are bought and sold in a market.

MA'RKET-JEW, or *Merazion*, a town in Cornwall: market on Thursday. 285 miles from London. Population 1393.

MA'RKET-MAN, *s.* a man that goes to the market to buy or sell; one that understands dealing at a market.

MA'RKET-PLACE, *s.* a place where a market is held.

MA'RKET-PRICE, or MA'RKET-RATE, *s.* the price at which any thing is commonly sold in or out of a market.

MA'RKET-RAISIN, a town in Lincolnshire. Market on Thursday. Distant from London 151 miles. Population 1428.

MA'RKET-TOWN, *s.* a town that has the privilege of a stated market.

MA'RKMAN, or MA'RKSMAN, *s.* a person skilled in hitting a mark.

MARL, *s.* [*marl*, Brit.] a kind of clay, become fatter and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth, as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product.

To MARL, *v. a.* to manure with marl.

To MARL, *v. a.* [from *marline*] to bind untwisted hemp dipped in pitch round a cable, to guard it from friction.

MA'RLBOROUGH, an ancient borough of Wiltshire, containing two parish churches, several commodious inns, and paved streets, with a population of 3426 souls. Mr. Camden mentions an ancient custom here, viz. that every freeman, at his admission, gave to the mayor a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. It is seated on the river Kennet, 43 miles E. of Bristol, and 74 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It returns two members.

MA'RLINE, *s.* [*mearn*, Sax.] a long wreath of untwisted hemp, dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded, to preserve them from friction.

MA'RLINESPIKE, *s.* a small piece of iron, used in fastening ropes together, or in opening the bolt of a rope, when a sail is to be sewed to it.

MA'RLOW, GREAT, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament; and is 31 miles W. of London. Here is a royal military college for cadets. Population 4237.

MA'RLPIT, *s.* a pit out of which marl is dug.

MA'RLY, *a.* abounding with marl.

MA'RMALADE, or MA'RMALET, *s.* [*marmalade*, Fr.] a confection of plums, oranges, quinces, &c. cut and boiled with sugar.

MARMO'RA, or *The White Sea*, between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Straits of Gallipoli, and the Strait of Constantinople. It is 90 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARMORATION, *s.* [*marmor*, Lat.] incrustation with marble.

MARMO'REAN, *a.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] made of marble.

MA'RMOSET, *s.* *marmouset*, Fr.] a small monkey.

MA'RMOT, or MARMOTTO, *s.* [Ital.] Ray says that this is the *mus Alpinus*, which absconds all the winter, and lives upon its own fat.

MAROONS, a name given to those negroes who, on the conquest of Jamaica in the time of Cromwell, deserted their Spanish masters, and betook themselves to the mountains, resolving to live in a state of independence. This, in 1738, was confirmed to them by treaty, and a distinct portion of land allowed them for their residence; but as their friendship was never sincere, a general revolt took place in 1795, which (by the help of blood-hounds!) was quelled in the following year, when 600 of them were transported to Halifax in North America.

MARQUESAS, a group of islands in the South Sea, first discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in 1595. They are 5 in number, and named St. Christiana, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. Captain Cook lay some time at the first of these, in 1774. The natives are of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, from being punctured over the whole body. They go almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth, perfectly resembling that made by the people of Otaheite, round their waist and loins. Their beard and hair are of a fine jet black, like those of the other natives of the torrid zone. The island, though high and steep, has many valleys, which widen towards the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The products of these islands, are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberriers, of the bark of which their cloth is made, causarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. They have also plenty of fish. Captain Foster says, he never saw a single man deformed, or even ill-proportioned, among the natives; all were strong, tall, well-limbed, and active in the highest degree. Their arms were clubs and spears; and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they were not quite so cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Islands. The drink of th

Marquesans is purely water, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, resemble those of Otaheite. Lat. 9. 55. S. lon. 139. 9. W.

MA'RQUETRY, *s.* [*marqueterie*, Fr.] chequered work; work inlaid with various colours.

MA'RQUIS, *s.* [*marquis*, Fr.] a title of honour next to a duke. It was introduced into England by Richard III. who created Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and was only a titular dignity; those who had the care of frontiers, as the word imports, being styled *marchers*, and not marquises.

MA'RQUISATE, *s.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] the seigniority or province of a marquis.

MA'RRER, *s.* [from *mar*] one who spoils, damages, or hurts any thing or person.

MA'RRIAGE, *s.* [*marriage*, Fr.] the act or ceremony by which a man and a woman are lawfully united for life. This word is very often joined with others in composition, and then takes the nature of an adjective.

MA'RRIAGEABLE, *a.* fit for marriage; of an age to be married.

MA'RRIED, *part. a.* conjugal, connubial.

MA'RROW, (the *w* is mute at the end of this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*mero*, Sax.] an oleaginous or fat substance contained in the hollow of a bone. Figuratively, the quintessence or best part of any thing.

MA'RROWBONE, *s.* any hollow bone of an animal containing marrow.

MA'RROWFAT, *s.* a large kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS, *a.* without marrow.

To MA'RRY, *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.] to join a man and a woman together, so that they may cohabit lawfully during life; to dispose of in marriage; to take a husband or wife. Neuterly, to enter into the state of marriage.

MARS, *s.* in the Solar System, is one of the superior planets. His distance from the sun is computed to be near 145 millions of miles, and by proceeding at the immense rate of about 55,000 miles every hour in his orbit, goes round him in 686d. 22h. 18m. 27$\frac{3}{10}$s. which is his periodic revolution. He moves from one fixed star to the same again in 686d. 23h. 30m. 43$\frac{3}{10}$s. and from aphelion to aphelion in 686d. 23h. 57m. 57s. the former being called his sidereal, the latter his anomalistic period. His synodic revolution, or space of time between each of his conjunctions with the sun, is completed in 779d. 22h. 28m. 26s. at a mean rate. His diameter is 5340 miles, and by moving at the rate of 680 miles an hour at his equator, makes a complete turn round his axis in 24h. 39m. 22s. which is easily deducible from dark spots on his disk. His year consists of 668$\frac{5}{6}$ of such days. Dr. Herschel has determined the obliquity of his ecliptic to be 28° 42′, only 5° 14′ greater than the Earth's; and also that his polar diameter is somewhat shorter than his equatorial, the former being to the latter as 98 to 103, or as 1272 to 1355. His solid contents is about $\frac{3}{7}\frac{0}{0}$ of the earth's, and density $\frac{7}{10}\frac{2}{0}\frac{9}{0}$ of the same. The place of his aphelion, anno 1800, was in 20° 24′ 14″ of Virgo, and ascending node in 18° 10′ of Taurus; the motion of the former being 1° 51′ 40″, and of the latter 1° 6′ 40″, in 100 years. The inclination of his orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, or his greatest heliocentric latitude, is 1° 51′; but his greatest geocentric latitude, on account of his proximity to the earth, amounts sometimes to 4° 45′. His eccentricity is 14,208 of those parts of which the earth's distance from the sun is 100,000 and the greatest equation of his orbit 10° 41′ 47″. On account of his great eccentricity, the length of time he is retrogade in a synodic revolution varies from 59 to 83 days, the arc of retrogradation in the former case, as the planet is in perihelio, being about 10°, and in the latter about 19°. Besides those dark spots on his disk from which the time of his rotation on his axis is determined, former astronomers have taken notice of very large bright ones about both his poles; and these observations have now been confirmed by Dr. Herschel, who has likewise discovered that the centres of them are nearly in his poles, and that they cover very great portions of his polar regions. His other observations concerning these spots, and other peculiarities of this planet, are expressed in the following words: "The anlogy between Mars and the Earth is perhaps by far the greatest in the whole Solar System. Their diurnal motion is nearly the same, the obliquity of their respective ecliptics not very different: of all the superior planets he is by far the nearest alike to that of the Earth; nor will the length of the Martial year appear very different from what we enjoy, when compared to the surprising duration of the years of Jupiter, Saturn, and Georgium Sidus. If then we find that the globe we inhabit has its polar regions frozen, and covered with mountains of ice and snow that only partly melt when alternately exposed to the sun, I may well be permitted to surmise, that the same causes may probably have the same effect on the globe of Mars; that the bright polar spots are owing to the vivid reflection of light from frozen regions; and that the reduction of those spots is to be ascribed to their being exposed to the sun. In the year 1781, the south polar spot was extremely large, which we might well expect, as that pole had but lately been involved in a whole twelvemonth's darkness and absence of the sun; but in 1783, I found it considerably smaller than before, and it decreased continually from the 20th of May, till about the middle of September, when it seemed to be at a stand. During this last period the south pole had already been above eight months enjoying the benefit of summer, and still continued to receive the sunbeams, though, towards the latter end, in such an oblique direction as to be but little benefited by them. On the other hand, in the year 1781, the north polar spot, which had then been its twelvemonth in the sunshine, and was but lately returning into darkness, appeared small, though undoubtedly increasing in size." It has probably a considerable atmosphere; for besides the permanent spots on its surface, Dr. Herschel has often perceived occasional changes of partial bright belts, and also once a darkish one in a pretty high latitude; alterations which we can attribute to no other cause than the variable disposition of clouds and vapours floating in the atmosphere of the planet. Among Chemists, it denotes iron, as supposed to be under the influence of that planet. With Astrologers, it is the producing cause of wars, troubles, &c. In the Heathen Mythology, the god of war.

MARS, MARSH, or MAS, in the names of places, are derived from *merse*, Sax. a fen or watery place.

MARSEILLES, a flourishing sea-port in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, formerly an episcopal see. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands, and is divided into the Old Town or the City and the New Town. The armoury contains arms for 40,000 men. Here is also a large arsenal, well stored with all the implements for building and fitting out the galleys; but the harbour is not deep enough for men of war. The inhabitants are estimated at 115,000. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been eminent since the days of antiquity, and has been sometimes called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages In 1649, the plague

raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, 1721, and 1722, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. During this last dreadful visitation, M. de Belfunce, (the " Marseilles good bishop," celebrated by Pope) the canon Bourgeret, the magistrate Moustier, and the commandant Langeron, by their intrepid and indefatigable humanity, did the most signal honour to themselves and to human nature. Marseilles is 18 miles N. W. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 5. 27. E.

MARSH, *s.* [*merse*, Sax.] a fen, bog, swamp, or tract of land abounding in water.

MA'RSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotcswold hills, 11 miles E. of Bristol. It is distant 102 miles W. of London. Population 1651.

MA'RSHAL, *s.* [*mareschal*, Fr.] the chief officer of an army. See MARESCHAL. An officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates the rank or order at a feast or other assembly; one who puts things or persons in proper order; an harbinger, or one who goes before a prince, to give notice of his coming, and prepare for his reception.

To MA'RSHAL, *v. a.* to place in proper ranks or order; to lead as an harbinger.

MA'RSHALLER, *s.* a person that puts things in order.

MA'RSHALSEA, *s.* a prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP, *s.* the office of a marshal.

MARSH CI'STUS, *s.* the wild rosemary.

MA'RSHLOCKS, *s.* an herb, the same with the purple marsh cinquefoil.

MARSHMA'LLOWS, *s.* a plant with simple downy leaves, and purplish white blossoms; found in flower, in salt marshes, in August.

MA'RSHMOSS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of moss, of which there are not less than 21 kinds native in England.

MA'RSHWORT, *s.* a plant with oblong egg-shaped leaves and white blossoms, called also the round-leaved water pimpernel.

MA'RSHY, *a.* boggy; wet; produced in marshes. SYNON. *Marshy* lands are those that lie low, and are watery; *boggy* lands are those where there are many quagmires.

MART, *s.* [contracted from *market*] a place of public traffic, or trade. Figuratively, a bargain, whether purchase or sale. *Letters of mart*, see MARK.

To MART, *v. a.* to trade; to buy or sell.

MA'RTEN, or MA'RTERN, *s.* [*marte*, Fr.] a large kind of weasel, whose skin or fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, from *martelet*, Fr.

MA'RTIAL, *a.* [*martialis*, Lat.] warlike; brave; given to war; having a warlike show; used in war. In Chemistry, having particles or properties of iron, from *Mars*, the chemical word for iron. Borrowing qualities from the planet *Mars*, applied to Astrology.

MA'RTIALIST, *s.* a warrior; a fighter.

MA'RTINET, or MA'RTLET, *s.* [*martinet*, Fr.] a kind of swallow. In Heraldry, they are represented without feet, and used as a difference or mark of distinction for younger brothers, to put them in mind that they are to trust to the wings of virtue and merit, in order to raise themselves, and not to their feet, they having little land to set their feet on.

MA'RTINETS, *s.* small lines fastened to the leetch of a sail, to bring that part of the leetch next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled.

MA'RTINGAL, *s.* [*martingale*, Fr.] a broad leather thong or strap fastened at one end to the girths, under the belly of a horse, from whence it passes between his fore legs, and is fastened at the other end to the noseband of the bridle, to hinder a horse from rearing.

MARTINI'CO, a considerable island of the West Indies, about 44 miles in length, and 120 in circumference. There are three high mountains, with numerous hills of a conical form, and several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer cassava to wheat bread. It possesses many natural advantages, and in particular, its harbours afford a certain shelter from the hurricanes. It exports sugar, cocoa, cassia, &c., and the population amounts to 23,420 free, (whites and coloured,) with about 86,300 slaves, and has several safe and commodious harbours. The principal places are Fort-Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort-Trinity, and Fort-de-Mouillage. In 1794, this island was taken by the English, under Sir J. Jervis and Sir C. Grey. It was again taken by the English in 1809; but restored by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. Fort Royal is in lat. 14. 44. N. lon. 61. 11. W.

MA'RTINMAS, *s.* the feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11th.

MA'RTYR, *s.* [*μάρτυρ*, Gr.] in its primary sense, a witness; in its secondary sense, a witness of the truth of Christianity; but as the witnessing of the truth was, at first, generally attended with persecution and death, the word is now applied to those only who die in attesting the truth of any doctrine.

To MA'RTYR, *v. a.* to put to death for resolutely maintaining any opinion.

MA'RTYRDOM, *s.* the act of putting to death for resolutely and immoveably maintaining any opinion; the act of enduring death, in attestation of the truth of an opinion or fact; the honour of a martyr.

To MA'RTYRIZE, *v. a.* to offer as a sacrifice.

MARTYRO'LOGIST, *s.* a writer of martyrology.

MARTYRO'LOGY, *s.* [*martyrologium*, low Lat.] a register, a catalogue of martyrs; a history of martyrs.

MA'RVEL, *s.* [*merveille*, Fr.] a wonder; any thing that raises wonder or astonishment.

To MA'RVEL, *v. n.* to wonder or be astonished.

MA'RVELLOUS, *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.] capable of exciting wonder or astonishment; strange; surpassing credit. Used substantively, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *probable*.

MA'RVELLOUSLY, *ad.* in a strange, extraordinary, and wonderful manner.

MA'RVELLOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which excites wonder and astonishment.

MA'RY, daughter of Henry VIII. succeeded to the throne of England on the death of Edward VI. which happened July 6, 1553. There were great struggles made at first by the dukes of Northumberland, Suffolk, and others, in favour of Lady Jane Grey; but that party being quashed, Mary was crowned October 1; and the parliament, which the court had taken care, by all manner of artifices, and even violence, in managing the elections and returns, to have at their devotion, met on the 10th. As to the lords, though they had most of them professed the Protestant religion in the reign of Edward, the greatest part of them appeared zealous Catholics under queen Mary. This parliament immediately repealed the divorce of the queen's mother; by which they a second time declared the princess Elizabeth illegitimate. Then they made void all the laws concerning religion, restored the mass, and brought all things back to the state they were in at the latter end of Henry VIII's reign, Gardiner not thinking it advisable as yet to proceed any further: but the queen was impatient to have the pope's full power, and the nation re-united to the holy see. A marriage being in treaty between the emperor's son, Philip

of Spain, and Queen Mary, the house of commons addressed the queen upon it; at which being offended, she dissolved the parliament. When the parliament was sitting, the convocation decided in favour of transubstantiation, after a sham disputation between the Protestant and Popish clergy; in which the former, who were but six in the house, were run down with numbers and noise, for want of argument. The treaty of marriage between Philip and Mary was signed Jan. 12, 1554. As soon as it was published, murmurs and complaints were every where heard against it; and an insurrection soon broke out, of which the marriage was either the real or the pretended cause. It was concerted between the duke of Suffolk, Sir Thos. Wyatt, and Sir Peter Carew; but it was soon quelled. On Feb. 12, Lady Jane Grey was beheaded, behaving with the utmost resignation and fortitude, after she had seen the headless body of her husband carried along by her from the same execution. And nine days after, the duke of Suffolk, her father, underwent the same fate. In the mean time, Brent, one of Wyatt's captains, was hanged, with 58 of his men; after which, 600 prisoners were brought before the queen, with ropes about their necks, and received her pardon. Wyatt, on his trial, accused the Princess Elizabeth as an accomplice in his conspiracy; but, finding he must die, he cleared her of all on his second examination, as also at the place of execution. However, his accusation occasioned the princess to be sent to the Tower, where she endured a long and severe confinement, and was afterwards removed a prisoner to Woodstock. A parliament was now to be procured, which should approve of the queen's intended marriage, and restore the pope's authority, both of which the major part of the nation was against; and a great many of those who were for the Roman Catholic religion, thought that the pope's authority was by no means necessary to the church. The parliament, meeting on April 2, approved the treaty of marriage between the queen and Philip, who arrived at Southampton, July 19; and they were married by Gardiner on the 25th, Philip being 29 years old, but Mary 38. The same day they were proclaimed king and queen of England, France, and Naples, with other titles. Care was taken, by the articles of marriage, that Philip should have no share in the government of England. The parliament meeting again Nov. 11, Pole was at last sent over, in quality of the Pope's legate, and arrived the 24th. He opened his legation before the king, queen, and both houses of Parliament, telling them, the design of it was to bring back the straying sheep to the fold of Christ. On Nov. 29, the grand work of reconciling the kingdom to the pope was effected. Popery being now fully established, the spirit of it soon appeared in the most violent and bloody persecution against the Protestants. Pole was for reducing them by gentle means, without any force or corporal punishments; but Gardiner's violent counsels were most agreeable to the court, and the rest of the bishops. It was therefore resolved to leave to him the business of extirpating heresy; which he afterwards transferred to Bonner, bishop of London, who was, if possible, more furious and bloody than himself. The first sacrifice of popish zeal and bigotry was Hooper, who had been bishop of Gloucester; and before the end of the year no less than 67 persons were burnt. The so-much-expected deliverance of the queen, which had elated the Romish party to the highest degree, proved only a false conception, which cast them down as much. And king Philip now despairing of issue by his queen, whereby he hoped to have united the monarchies of Spain and England, and growing weary of her, as she was neither young nor handsome, left England on Sept. 4th, to the no small mortification of the queen. Soon after, Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, died. On March 21 1555, Cranmer was burnt, and 85 perished in the flames under Bonner's management, who discovered on these occasions more than brutal cruelty. Pole succeeded Cranmer in the archbishopric of Canterbury. The following year 79 Protestants underwent the same fiery trial; nor could the dead escape the effects of popish malice. The bones of Fagius and Bucer were dug up and burnt at Cambridge, after they had been ridicuously cited before the commissioners to give an account of their faith. Whilst the queen and court were wholly intent upon these violent methods for suppressing heresy, they suffered themselves to be seduced by Spanish counsels to a rupture with France. They gained a great victory over the French at St. Quintin; but at the same time they lost Calais, which this nation had been in possession of ever since the reign of Edward III. the duke of Guise making himself master of it in the beginning of the year 1558; as also of Guisnes, and the castle of Hames, which were the only remains of the English conquests in France. The loss of Calais occasioned great uneasiness and murmurings among the people; and the queen herself was so sensibly touched with it, that she told those about her, "That she should die; and if they would know the cause, they must dissect her after her death, and they should find Calais at her heart." She died Nov. 17, 1558, in the forty-third year of her age, when she had reigned five years, four months, and eleven days. In the four years in which the persecution lasted, near 300 persons were put to death, viz. one archbishop, four bishops, 21 divines, eight gentlemen, 84 artificers, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 26 wives, 20 widows, nine virgins, two boys, and two infants; besides which, several died in prison, and many were whipt, or otherwise cruelly treated. The characteristics of Mary were bigotry and revenge; add to this, she was proud, imperious, froward, avaricious, and wholly destitute of every agreeable qualification.

MA'RYLAND, one of the United States of America, lying about the N. end of Chesapeak Bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eastern and western shores; bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by the state of Delaware, on the S. E. and S. by the sea and Virginia, and on the W. by the interior country of America. It is 174 miles long, and 110 broad. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western and 8 on the eastern shore of the Chesapeak. The exports are wheat and tobacco, (which are the staple commodities) timber, hemp, flax, and barrelled pork, there being vast numbers of swine, which run wild in the woods, feeding on the mast or nuts of various kinds of trees. The number of inhabitants in 1830 was 446,913, of which nearly a fourth are slaves. The chief towns are Annapolis and Baltimore. The climate of this province is generally mild and agreeable.

MA'RYPORT, a town in Cumberland, situated at the mouth of the Ellen. It has 80 or 90 sail of shipping, from 50 to 300 tons burden; some of which sail up the Baltic for timber, flax, iron, &c. The coal and coasting trade and ship-building are carried on pretty extensively, and lately an extensive cotton manufactory has been erected. Here is a furnace for cast iron, and one of the finest glass-houses in the British dominions. The inhabitants amount to 3877 souls. It is 7 miles N. W. of Cockermouth, and 310 N. N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

MASBROUGH, a village in Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the Bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported

MA'SCULINE, *a.* [*masculinus*, Lat.] male; resembling a man; bold. In Grammar, the gender appropriated to the male kind, though not always expressing sex.

MA'SCULINELY, *ad.* like a man; boldly.

MA'SCULINENESS, *s.* the quality by which a person resembles a man, applied by way of reproach to women. The figure or behaviour of a man.

MASH, *s.* [*masche*, Belg.] the space between the threads of a net, generally written *mesh*. Any thing mingled or confused together, from *mischen*, Belg. A mixture for a horse.

To MASH, *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.] to beat or bruise into a confused mass; to mix water and malt together in brewing.

MA'SHAM, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Distant 223 miles from London. Population 2996.

MASK, *s.* [*masque*, Fr.] a cover over the face to disguise it; a pretext, or subterfuge. A dramatic piece in a tragic style, without attention either to rule or probability.

To MASK, *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.] to disguise or cover with a mask. Figuratively, to cover or hide under some pretence.

MA'SKED, *a.* covered or concealed.

MA'SKER, *s.* one who exhibits in a mask.

MA'SON, *s.* [*maçon*, Fr.] one who builds in stone. A *free* or *accepted* mason, is one who belongs to the society of Free Masons, of which there have been great numbers in every part of the civilized world, and are of great antiquity.

MA'SONRY, *s.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] the craft or performance of a mason.

MASO'RA, *s.* a term in the Jewish theology, signifying a work on the Bible, performed by several learned rabbins, to secure it from any alterations which might otherwise happen. These rabbins are called Masorites.

MASQUERA'DE, *s.* [*mascara*, Arab.] a diversion or public assembly, wherein the company is masked and disguised; a disguise.

To MASQUERA'DE, *v. n.* to go in disguise; to assemble in masks and other disguises.

MASQUERA'DER, *s.* a person in a mask.

MASS, *s.* [*masse*, Fr.] a body; a lump; a large quantity; bulk; a vast body; an assemblage of several things, forming one confused and distinct body; a gross body; the general. In Divinity, this word originally implied only a festival, and was in this sense used in the word *Christmas*, long before the introduction of the sacrament of the mass; but at length it was used to signify the Eucharist, and is at present appropriated to the office of public prayers, used by the Romish church in the celebration of the Eucharist.

To MASS, *v. n.* to celebrate mass. Actively, to thicken; to strengthen.

MASSACHU'SETTS, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. by New Hampshire and Vermont; on the W. by New York; on the S. by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the E. by that ocean and the Bay of Massachusetts. It is 120 miles long and 50 broad; and is divided into 11 counties. It produces Indian corn, flax, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, peas, fruits, &c. Iron has been found in immense quantities; as likewise copper ore, black lead, alum, slate, &c. This state owns more than one-third part of the trade and shipping belonging to the United States. The negro trade was prohibited by law in 1778. The number of inhabitants, in 1830, was 610,014. Here are 265 towns, the principal of which are Boston and Salem. They have manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish.

MA'SSACRE, *s.* [*massacre*, Fr.] the crime of killing great numbers of persons without any distinction, and not in a condition to defend themselves; carnage; murder.

To MA'SSACRE, *v. a.* [*massacrer*, Fr.] to butcher; to destroy great multitudes.

MA'SSICOT, *s.* [Fr.] ceruse calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees applied in the operation. *White massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; *yellow massicot* has received more; and *gold-coloured massicot* still more.

MA'SSINESS, *s.* weight, bulk, or solidity.

MA'SSIVE, *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] heavy; bulky; solid.

MA'SSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being weighty, bulky, and solid.

MA'SSY, *a.* weighty, bulky, solid.

MAST, *s.* [*mât*, Fr. *mæst*, Sax.] the post standing upright in a ship or vessel, to which the yards and sails are affixed; the fruit of the oak or beech tree.

MA'STED, *a.* carrying or furnished with a mast.

MA'STER, *s.* [*magister*, Lat.] a person who has servants under him; a ruler; a chief or head; a possessor; the commander of a trading vessel; an officer on board a ship of war; a person subject to no control; a teacher, or instructor; a young gentleman; a title of respect; a person eminently skilled in any trade or science; a title of dignity at the universities.

To MA'STER, *v. a.* to rule, govern, or keep in subjection; to conquer; to perform with skill; to overcome any difficulty, or accomplish any design.

MA'STERDOM, *s.* dominion or rule.

MA'STER-HAND, *s.* one eminently skilled in any profession.

MA'STER-JEST, *s.* a principal jest.

MA'STER KEY, *s.* a key which can open many locks that have different wards.

MA'STERLESS, *a.* wanting a master or owner; not to be governed; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS, *s.* eminent skill.

MA'STERLY, *a.* suitable to or becoming a master; artful; showing great skill; imperious; with the sway of a master. Adverbially, with the skill of a master.

MA'STERPIECE, *s.* a capital performance; a chief or eminent excellence.

MA'STERSHIP, *s.* dominion; rule; power; a perfect work; a curious and capital performance; skill; knowledge; superiority, or pre-eminence.

MA'STER-STROKE, *s.* a stroke or performance that shows great skill.

MA'STERWORT, *s.* a plant, whose root is used in medicine.

MA'STERY, *s.* dominion; rule; superiority, or pre-eminence; skill.

MA'STFUL, *a.* abounding in mast or fruit, applied to the oak or beach trees.

MASTICA'TION, *s.* [*masticatio*, Lat.] the act of chewing. "In birds there is no *mastication*." RAY.

MA'STICATORY, *s.* [*masticatoire*, Fr.] a medicine to be chewed, but not swallowed.

MA'STICH, mas tik, *s.* [*mastic*, Fr.] in the Materia Medica, is a solid resin, of a pale yellowish white colour, brought principally from the island of Chios, in drops and tears, as it naturally forms itself in exudating from the tree, about the bigness of a pea. It is detergent, astringent, and stomachic; very good in inveterate coughs, and against spitting of blood; assists digestion, and stops vomiting. Externally, it is used in plasters to the regions of the stomach and intestines.

M'ASTIFF, *s.* [plural *mastives*; for all nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the singular, change into *ves* in the plural; *mastiv*

Fr.] a large-sized dog, generally used as a guard in houses and yards.

MA'STLESS, *a.* without masts.

MA'STLIN, *s.* [from *mesler*, Fr.] mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

MAT, *s.* [*meatte*, Sax.] a texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. In a ship, plats made of fine nets and thrums, to keep the cordage fast.

To MAT, *v. a.* to cover with mats; to twist, interweave, or join together like a mat.

MA'TACHIN, *s.* [Fr.] an old dance.

MA'TADORE, *s.* [*matador*, Span.] a murder; the three chief cards at quadrille, so called from the advantage they have over the contrary party, and winning such a number of pieces out of the pool, which on that account are called *matadores* likewise.

MATCH, *s.* [*meche*, Fr.] a small piece of deal dipt in brimstone; any thing that catches fire, particularly applied to a kind of rope slightly twisted, and prepared to retain fire, used in discharging guns, &c. A game; any mutual contest; from μάχη, Gr. a fight. One equal to contest or fight with another. One that suits or tallies with another from *maca*, Sax. A marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, *v. a.* to equal; to shew any thing equal or like to; to suit or proportion; to marry, or give in marriage. Neuterly, to be married; to suit; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE, *a.* suitable; resembling perfectly; fit to be joined.

MA'TCHLESS, *a.* without an equal; not admitting comparison.

MA'TCHLESSLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS, *s.* the quality of not admitting an equal, or a comparison.

MA'TCHMAKER, *s.* one who is instrumental to a person's marriage; one who makes matches to burn.

MATE, *s.* [*maet*, Belg.] a husband or wife; a companion, whether male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; one that is the second in rank.

To MATE, *v. a.* to match or marry; to be equal to. To crush; to confound, from *matter*, Fr. or *matar*, Span.

MATE'RIA-MEDICA, *s.* comprehends all the substances either used in medicine in their natural state, or which afford preparations that are so; these belonging partly to the animal, partly to the vegetable, and partly to the fossil kingdom.

MATE'RIAL, *a.* [*matériel*, Fr. *materialis*, Lat.] consisting of matter, opposed to spiritual. Important; momentous; essential.

MATE'RIALIST, *s.* one who denies the existence of spirit.

MATERIALITY, *s.* [*matérialité*, Fr.] corporeity; material existence, opposed to spirituality.

To MATE'RIALIZE, *v. a.* to regard as matter.

MATE'RIALLY, *ad.* in the state of matter; essentially, or importantly.

MATE'RIALNESS, *s.* the state of consisting of matter. Figuratively, the quality of being important or essential.

MATE'RIALS, [not used in the singular; *matériaux*, Fr.] the substance of which any thing is made.

MATE'RIATE, or MATE'RIATED, *a.* [*materiatus*, Lat.] consisting of matter.

MATERIATION, *s.* [*materiatio*, Lat.] the act of forming matter.

MATE'RNAL, *a.* [*maternus*, Lat.] motherly; becoming or belonging to a mother.

MATE'RNITY, *s.* [*maternité*, Fr.] the character or relation of a mother.

MA'TFELON, *s.* the great knapweed.

MA'TGRASS, *s.* the small matweed; a kind of grass.

MATHEMA'TIC, or MATHEMA'TICAL, *a.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] according to the rules of mathematics; belonging to mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of mathematics.

MATHEMATI'CIAN, *s.* [*mathématicien*, Fr.] a person skilled in mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICS, *s.* [μαθηματικὴ, Gr.] the science which considers quantity either as computable or measurable: it is divided into *pure* and *mixt*; the pure considers quantity in the abstract, *i. e.* without any relation to matter; and the mixt, as subsisting in material beings, as length in a road, &c.

MATHE'SIS, *s.* [μάθησις, Gr.] the doctrine or science of mathematics.

MA'TIN, *a.* [*matine*, Fr.] used in, or belonging to, the morning.

MA'TIN, *s.* [Fr.] the morning. In the plural, applied to the prayers used at morning worship.

MA'TLOCK, Derbyshire, near Wirksworth, is situated on the river Derwent, 17 miles N. of Derby, and 144 N. of London. It has two baths, whose waters are milk warm, and efficacious in colic, consumptive, and cutaneous cases. It is an extensive straggling village, built in a very romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another, from the bottom to nearly the summit. There are good accommodations for the numerous company who resort to the baths; and petrefactions, crystals, and other curiosities, for sale. Notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immense number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place. Population 3262.

MA'TRASS, *s.* [*matras*, Fr.] in Chemistry, a glass vessel for digestion or distillation, sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure; a kind of hard bed put under a softer.

MA'TRICE, *s.* [*matrix*, Lat.] the womb; a mould giving form to something inclosed.

MA'TRICIDE, *s.* [*matricidium*, Lat.] the crime of murdering a mother; a person who kills a mother.

To MATRI'CULATE, *v. a.* to enter as a member at an university; to enlist; to enter into a society by setting down a person's name.

MATRI'CULATE, *s.* a person entered in an university.

MATRICULATION, *s.* the act of entering a person as a member of an university.

MATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* [*matrimonial*, Fr. from *matrimonium*, Lat.] suitable to marriage; belonging to marriage.

MATRIMO'NIALLY, *ad.* according to the manner or laws of marriage.

MA'TRIMONY, *s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] marriage; the solemn contract between a man and woman to be faithful to each other during life; the state of a married person.

MA'TRIX, *s.* [Lat.] the womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MA'TRON, *s.* [*matrona*, Lat.] an elderly lady or old woman; a wife, simply.

MATRO'NAL, *a.* [*matronalis*, Lat.] suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

MA'TRONLY, *a.* suitable to a matron; elderly; ancient.

MATRO'SS, *s.* in the train of Artillery, a soldier next below a gunner, who assists in traversing, spunging, loading, and firing the guns; they carry firelocks, and march along with the store waggons, both as a guard, and to assist in case of accidents.

MA'TTED, *a.* in Botany, is applied to those parts of plants that are thickly interwoven together, as the fibres in turf-bogs.

MA'TTER, *s.* [*materia*, Lat.] a solid, hard, massy, impenetrable, divisible, moveable, and passive substance; the first principle of natural things, from the various arrangements and combinations of whose particles arise the different bodies that appear in the universe. Body, opposed to spirit. The materials of which any thing is composed. A subject or thing treated of. An affair or business. The cause of any disturbance. "What's the *matter?*" *Shak.* Import; consequence; moment, or importance; generally preceded by *no.* "*No matter*, now 'tis past." *Granv.* The thing or object which is under particular relation.

To MA'TTER, *v. n.* used impersonally, to signify; to import, or be of importance. In Surgery, to generate or produce corruption or pus. Actively, to regard; to look upon, or consider as of any importance.

MA'TTERY, *a.* full of matter, or pus, applied to wounds.

St. MA'TTHEW's GOSPEL. St. Matthew wrote his Gospel in Judea, at the request of those he had converted, and it is thought he began it in the year 41, eight years after Christ's resurrection. It was written, according to the testimony of the ancients, in the Hebrew and Syriac language, which was then common in Judea; but the Greek version of it, which now passes for the original, is as old as the apostolic times. The most general opinion of both ancients and moderns is, that he preached and suffered martyrdom in Persia, or among the Parthians, in Caramania, which then was subject to the Parthians.

MA'TTOCK, *s.* [*mattuc*, Sax.] a kind of toothed instrument used to grub up trees and weeds, and to pull up wood.

MA'TTRESS, *s.* [*matras*, Fr.] See MATPASS.

To MA'TURATE, *v. a.* to hasten; to ripen. Neuterly, to grow ripe.

MATURA'TION, *s.* [*maturation*, Fr. *maturatio*, Lat.] the act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. In Medicine, the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MA'TURATIVE, *a.* [*maturativus*, Lat.] ripening or conducing to ripeness. In Surgery, promoting the suppuration of of a sore.

MATU'RE, *a.* [*maturus*, Lat.] ripe; perfected by time; brought near to completion; fit for execution; well digested; arrived at full age, or years of discretion.

To MA'TURE, *v. n.* [*maturo*, Lat.] to ripen.

MATU'RELY, *ad.* ripely; completely; with deliberation, or in a well digested manner.

MATU'RITY, *s.* [*maturitas*, Lat.] ripeness; completion.

MA'TWEED, *s.* Two plants go under this name: the small matweed is a kind of grass; the sea matweed a kind of reed.

MAU'DLIN, *a.* drunk; intoxicated with liquor.

MAU'GRE, *a.* [*malgré*, Fr.] in spite of; notwithstanding. Seldom used.

To MAUL, *v. a.* to beat. See MALL.

MAUND, *s.* [*mande*, Fr.] a hand-basket.

To MAU'NDER, *v. n.* [*maudire*, Fr.] to grumble; to murmur.

MAU'NDERER, *s.* one that uses murmuring and provoking words.

MAU'NDY-THU'RSDAY, *s.* [derived by Spelman from *mande*, Sax. a hand-basket, from which the king was formerly accustomed to give alms to the poor] the Thursday before Good Friday.

MAURITIUS. See *Isle of France.*

MAUSO'LEUM, *s.* [Lat. a name given by queen Artemisia, of Caria, to a monument she erected in honour of her husband *Mausolus*] a pompous tomb or monument, erected in honour of a person that is dead.

MAW, *s.* [*maga*, Sax.] the stomach of beasts, applied with contempt to that of mankind; the craw or first stomach of birds.

MAWS, ST. a straggling town of Cornwall, consisting of only one street, without a minister, or either church or chapel. Population 1551. It is now disfranchised. A castle was built here in the reign of Henry VIII. opposite that of Pendennis, for the better protection of Falmouth haven. It has a governor and a deputy governor, with two gunners and a platform of guns. It is built under a hill, fronting the sea on the E. side of Falmouth haven, 3 miles from the town, and 250 W. by S. of London.

MA'WKISH, *a.* [perhaps from *maw*] apt to produce satiety or loathing.

MA'WKISHNESS, *s.* the quality of cloying, or producing satiety and loathing.

MA'WMISH, *a.* foolish; nauseous.

MAXI'LLAR, or MAXI'LLARY, *a.* [*maxillaris*, Lat.] belonging to the jawbone.

MA'XIM, *s.* [*maxime*, Fr. *maximum*, Lat.] an axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

MA'XIMUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Mathematics, the greatest quantity attainable in any given case, opposed to *minimum.*

MAY, [an auxiliary verb, by which we form the English potantial mood; its preter, is *might*, from *mag*, Goth.] to be possible; to have power. In the imperative mood, or when it is at the beginning of a sentence, it implies a wish that a person should have something in his power. *May be*, used adverbially, implies perhaps, or it is possible.

MAY, *s.* [so called from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, who was sacrificed on the first day] the fifth month in the year, reckoning January the first. May is usually drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and bluebottles. Figuratively, the early, gay, and most pleasant part of life.

To MAY, *v. n.* to gather flowers on the first of May.

MAY-BE, perhaps; *it* may be *that.*

MA'YBUG, *s.* a chafer.

MA'Y-GAME, *s.* a diversion or sport; the subject of ridicule.

MA'YLILY, *s.* the same with the lily of the valley.

MA'YO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 48 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. It is divided into 68 parishes, and contains nearly 368,000 inhabitants, and is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. and N. E. by the ocean and Sligo, on the E. and S. E. by Roscommon and Galway, and on the S. by Galway. The western coast is mountainous, and scarcely inhabited; but in the interior there are good pastures, lakes, and rivers, with several excellent harbours on the coast. Its ancient capital, Mayo, is gone to decay. Ballinrobe is now reckoned the chief town, but the assizes are held at Castlebar. Elects 2 county members.

MA'YPOLE, *s.* a long erect pole, round which persons dance on the first day of May.

MA'YOR, *s.* [*maer* Brit.] the chief magistrate of a city, town, or corporation. In London and York he is called *Lord Mayor.*

MA'YORALTY, *s.* the office of a mayor.

MA'YORESS, *s.* the wife of a mayor.

MA'YWEED, *s.* in Botany, a kind of chamomile.

MA'ZARD, *s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] a jaw: a low word.

MA'ZE, *s.* [*missen*, Belg.] a labyrinth, or place whose passages are so intricate that it is not easy to get out of them. Figuratively, perplexity, confusion, applied to the mind.

To MAZE, *v. a.* to perplex, bewilder, or confuse.

MA'ZER, *s.* [*maeser*, Belg. a knot of maple] a maple cup. "A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware." *Spencer.*

MA'ZY, *a.* having winding and intricate passages; perplexed; confused.

M. A. an abbreviature for *magister artium*, or master of arts.

M. B. an abbreviature for *medicinæ baccalaureus*, or bachelor of physic.

M. D. an abbreviature for *medicinæ doctor*, or doctor of physic.

ME, the oblique case of the pronoun I. It is used sometimes ungrammatically for *I;* as, *methinks*, instead of *I think.*

MEAD, *s.* [*meâd*, Brit.] a drink made of honey and water, called likewise *metheglin.*

MEAD, or MEA'DOW, *s.* [*mæde*, Sax.] ground somewhat watery, not ploughed, and covered with grass and flowers. *Mead* is a word chiefly poetical.

MEA'DOWBOUTS, *s.* a plant with kidney-shaped leaves and yellow blossoms; called also marsh marigold. The flowers, gathered before they expand, and preserved in salted vinegar, are a good substitute for capers. The juice of the petals boiled with a little alum, stains paper yellow. The remarkable yellowness of butter in the spring is supposed to be caused by this plant; but cows will not eat it unless compelled by extreme hunger, and then, Boerhaave says, it occasions such an inflammation that they generally die.

MEA'DOWGRASS, *s.* the grass that grows in meadows; the reed meadowgrass is found in marshes, and on the banks of rivers.

MEA'DOWPINK, *s.* a name for the campion cuckoo flower.

MEA'DOWRUE, *s.* the thalictrum of Linneus; the mountain, lesser, and common meadowrue, are the species found in England.

MEA'DOW SAFFRON, *s.* [*colchicum*, Lat.] a plant.

MEA'DOWSWEET, *s.* [*ulmaria*, Lat.] the dropwort and queen of the meadows are of this species.

MEA'GER, (with the *g* hard) *a.* [*maigre*, Fr.] lean; wanting flesh. Thin, poor, or hungry, applied to ground. SYNON. *Meager, lean.* In that sense in which these two words are reputed synonymous, *meager* signifies want of flesh; *lean*, want of fat.—*Meagerness* supposes a waste of body, owing either to a bad constitution or a scarcity of food; *leanness* supposes no want of flesh, being opposed only to corpulency or fatness.

To MEA'GER, *v. a.* to make lean.

MEA'GERNESS, *s.* leanness; want of flesh; scantiness; smallness.

MEAK, *s.* a hook with a long handle.

MEAL, *s.* [*male*, Sax.] the act of eating at a certain time; a repast; a part or fragment; the flour of corn.

To MEAL, *v. a.* [*méler*, Fr.] to sprinkle, mingle, or spot.

MEA'LMAN, *s.* one that deals in flour or meal.

MEA'LTREE, *s.* in Botany, the viburnum of Linneus; the two English species are the wayfaring-tree and water-elder.

MEA'LY, *a.* having the taste or other qualities of meal; besprinkled or spotted as with meal. *Mealy-mouthed*, implies soft-mouthed; unable to speak through bashfulness; fair spoken; speaking hypocritically.

MEAN, *a.* [*mæne*, Sax.] wanting dignity; of low birth or rank; low-minded; contemptible, or despicable; middle; moderate, or without excess, from *moyen*, Fr. Intervening; intermediate; coming or happening between any two periods of time. In Astronomy, when applied to the motion of the sun, moon, or planets, signifies that which would take place if they moved in a perfect circle, and equally every day.

MEAN, *s.* [*moyen*, Fr.] mediocrity; a middle state between two extremes; a medium; an interval; any thing used to effect an end. Method or manner; used in the plural, and by the best writers, though ungrammatically, with an adjective singular. "Employed as a *means* of doing good." *Atterbury. By all means*, signifies without doubt, hesitation, or fail. *By no means*, not in any degree, or respect; not at all. *Means* are likewise used for revenue, or fortune, probably from *demesnes. Mean time*, or *mean while*, signifies in the intervening time; sometimes an adverbial mode of speech.

To MEAN, *v. n.* [preter. and participle *meant*, pron. *ment*: *meenen*, Belg.] to have in the mind. Actively, to intend; to design; to hint at.

MEA'NDER, *s.* [from *Meander*, a river in Phrygia, remarkable for its winding course] a maze; labyrinth; a winding course.

MEA'NDROUS, *s.* having many turnings or windings.

MEA'NING, *s.* purpose or intention; the sense, or thing understood by any expression.

MEA'NLY, *ad.* moderately; in a low degree; in a poor or base manner; without wealth, dignity, or respect.

MEA'NNESS, *s.* a want of perfection or excellence; defect; want of dignity, birth, or fortune; sordidness; lowness of mind.

MEANT, the perfect and part. passive of MEAN.

MEASE, *s.* probably a corruption of measure: a *mease* of herrings is five hundred.

MEA'SLED, *a.* infected with the measles.

MEA'SLES, *s.* [*messelen*, Belg.] a cutaneous disease, consisting in a general appearance of eruptions, not tending to a suppuration, of the nature of flea-bites, which come out the fourth day after a person is taken ill, and disappear the fourth day after their coming out; so that the distemper bears a near resemblance to the small-pox. A disease in swine, appearing in red spots upon their skin.

MEA'SLY, *a.* scabbed with the measles.

MEA'SURABLE, *a.* such as may be measured or computed. Figuratively, moderate, or in a small quantity.

MEA'SURABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being capable of measure.

MEA'SURABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be measured; moderately.

MEA'SURE, *s.* [*mesure*, Fr.] that by which the quantity or extent of any thing is found; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, or settled quantity; a sufficient quantity; motion regulated by musical time; the cadence or time observed in poetry, or dancing; syllables limited to certain numbers composing a verse; metre; a tune. *To have hard measure*, is to be hardly dealt by.

To MEA'SURE, *v. a.* [*mesurer*, Fr.] to compute the quantity or extent of any thing by some settled rule. To comprehend. "Great are thy works, Jehovah.————What thought can *measure* thee?" *Par. Lost.* To adjust or proportion; to allot or distribute.

MEA'SURELESS, *a.* not to be measured or comprehended.

MEA'SUREMENT, *s.* the act of finding the quantity or extent of any thing.

MEA'SURER, *s.* one that distributes things in proper quantities.

MEAT, *s.* [*mete*, Sax.] flesh to be eaten; food in general.

SYNON. By *meat* is understood any kind of food; but *flesh* signifies only the natural composition of an animal.

ME'ATED, *a.* fed; foddered; applied to cattle.

MEATH, EAST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles from N. to S. and from 25 to 35 from E. to W. bounded on the N. by Cavan and Louth, on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Kildare and Dublin, and on the W. by Longford and West Meath. It contains 147 parishes, with a population (in 1831) of 177,023, and is a fine champaign country, abounding with corn, and fattening numerous flocks and herds. The bogs are neither numerous nor extensive. Much coarse linen is made in this county. Trim is the county town.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the W. by Longford and Roscommon, on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by Meath and Kildare, and on the S. by King's County. Its greatest length is 38 miles; its greatest breadth 21. It is divided into 59 parishes, containing 135,799 inhabitants; and besides Lough Ree, formed by the Shannon on the western extremity, it is watered by a number of other agreeable lakes; as, the Loughs Leign, Derrivarah, Iron, Ennel, Drin, and Bannean Annagh, the rivers Inny, Brosna, &c. Here is a great proportion of grass land, yet more corn is raised than serves for the consumption of the inhabitants. The chief town is Mullingar, where the second great fair in the kingdom for wool is held. Each county elects 2 members.

MEATHE, *s.* [*medd*, Welsh.] drink; properly of honey.

ME'CCA, a city of Hedjas in Arabia, seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded by little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It has neither walls nor gates, but the buildings are better here than in any other town of Arabia. What chiefly supports it, is the annual resort of a great many thousand pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. The population once exceeded 100,000, but is now 17,000. The hills about the town are numerous; all consist of a blackish rock; and some of them are half a mile in circumference. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. Numbers of sheep are brought thither to be sold to the pilgrims. Mecca stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. Among its edifices, the most remarkable is the famous Kaba, or House of God, held in high veneration by the Arghars, even before the days of Mahomet, and is said to have been Abraham's house of prayer. The Kaba is a square tower, covered on the top with a piece of black, gold-embroidered, silk stuff. It has 42 doors, and resembles in its form, the Royal Exchange, but is nearly ten times as large. The ground in the middle, or area, is mostly covered with gravel. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are cells for those that live a monastic life. The arcades round the square are said to be magnificent, and are illuminated with a vast number of lamps, and candlesticks of gold and silver. In the Kaba is a singular relic, the famous black stone, said to have been brought from heaven by the angel Gabriel, which every Mussulman must kiss, or at least touch, every time he goes round the Kaba. Here is also the well of Zemzen, said to have been that where Hagar quenched the thirst of Ishmael. Lat. 21. 45. N. lon. 40. 55. E.

MECHA'NIC, or MECHA'NICAL, *a.* [*mechanicus*, Lat.] mean; servile; of mean employ; constructed by the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics.

MECHA'NIC, *s.* a manufacturer, or person engaged in handicraft employments.

MECHA'NICALLY, *ad.* according to the laws of mechanism.

MECHA'NICALNESS, *s.* agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.

MECHANI'CIAN, *s.* [*machanicien*, Fr.] a man professing or studying the construction of machines.

MECHA'NICS, *s.* [*mechanica*, Lat.] the geometry of motion, or mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrate the laws of motion. *Mechanic powers* are commonly reckoned six, viz. the *balance*, the *lever*, the *pulley*, the *screw*, the *wedge*, the *wheel*, and the *axle*.

ME'CHANISM, *s.* action according to mechanic laws; the construction of the parts depending on each other in any engine, or complicated machine.

ME'CHLENBURG, a principality of Lower Saxony, including the duchies of Schwerin and Gustro, which are divided into three circles, Mechlenburg, Wenden, and Stargard. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest. It abounds in corn, pastures, and game; and is well seated on the Baltic for foreign trade. The sovereignty of this country is divided between the house of Mechlenburg Schwerin, (which is the eldest branch, and has a revenue of 300,000 rix dollars per annum) and the house of Mechlenburg Strelitz, whose revenue amounts to about 126,000 rix dollars.

MECHO'ACAN, *s.* [from the place] a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long; the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are angular; the pulverized root is a gentle and mild purgative.

MECO'NIUM, *s.* [*μηκώνιον*, Gr.] expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.

ME'DAL, *s.* [*médaille*, Fr.] an ancient coin; a piece of metal stamped in honour of some extraordinary action or person.

MEDA'LLIC, *a.* belonging to medals.

MEDA'LLION, *s.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] a large antique stamp or medal.

ME'DALLIST, *s.* [*medailliste*, Fr.] a man skilled or curious in collecting medals.

To ME'DDLE, *v. n.* [*middelen*, Belg.] to have to do; to concern one's self about; to interpose or interfere officiously.

ME'DDLER, *s.* one who interposes, or busies himself with things that do not concern him.

ME'DDLESOME, *a.* officiously interposing in affairs that do not concern one; intermeddling.

MEDIA'STINE, *s.* [Fr.] in Anatomy, the fimbriated membrane, round which the guts are convolved.

To ME'DIATE, *v. n.* [from *medius*, Lat.] to interpose as an equal friend between two parties; to be between two. Actively, to limit by something in the middle; to effect by mediation.

ME'DIATE, *a.* [*médiat*, Fr.] interposed; coming between; placed between two extremes.

ME'DIATELY, *ad.* by a secondary or intervening cause.

MEDIA'TION, *s.* [*médiation*, Fr.] interposition or intervention; agency, or a power of acting between; intercession or entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR, *s.* [*médiateur*, Fr.] one who acts between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation; an intercessor for another. One of the characters of our blessed Saviour.

MEDIATO'RIAL, or MEDIA'TORY, *a.* belonging to a mediator.

MEDIA'TORSHIP, *s.* the office of mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, *s.* a female mediator.

ME'DICAL, *a.* [*medicus*, Lat.] physical; relating to medicine, or the art of healing.

ME'DICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of medicine; according to the art of physic.

ME'DICAMENT, *s.* [*medicamentum*, Lat.] any thing used in healing; generally applied to external remedies.

MEDICAME'NTAL, *a.* relating to medicines.

MEDICAME'NTALLY, *ad.* after the manner, or with the power, of medicine.

To ME'DICATE, *v. a.* [*medico*, Lat.] to tincture, or impregnate, by infusion of medicines.

MEDICA'TION, *s.* the act of tincturing, or impregnating, with medical ingredients.

MEDI'CINABLE, *a.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] having the power of physic.

MEDI'CINAL, *a.* [at present it is accented on the second syllable; but it is used in the best authors with the accent on the third or last syllable but one; from *medicinalis*, Lat.] having the power of healing; belonging to physic.

MEDI'CINALLY, *ad.* physically.

ME'DICINE, *s.* [*medicina*, Lat.] physic; any drug given to cure a disorder; the art of healing.

ME'DICK, *s.* a plant with yellow flowers, called by some butterjags.

MEDI'ETY, *s.* [*medieté*, Fr. *medietas*, Lat.] middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

MEDI'NA, a city of Hedjas, in Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is of moderate extent, is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates, and in the middle is the tomb of Mahomet, inclosed within iron rails, hung with curtains, and surrounded by a vast number of lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the 40 eunuchs who guard it, and light the lamps. It is placed between two other tombs, in which rest the ashes of the two first caliphs. The story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is now well known to be a fable. Provisions are brought to this place out of Nubia, across the Red Sea, in odd sort of vessels, whose sails are made of mats. It is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a sandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 176 miles N. N. W. of Mecca. Lat. 24. 20. N. lon. 39. 33. E.

MEDIO'CRITY, *s.* [*mediocrité*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.] a small degree; a middle rate or state; moderation.

To ME'DITATE, *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.] to plan, scheme, or contrive; to think on or revolve in the mind. Neuterly, to think or contemplate with intense thought.

MEDITA'TION, *s.* [*meditatio*, Lat.] deep thought; intense application of the mind.

ME'DITATIVE, *a.* addicted to intense thought; expressing any intention.

MEDITERRA'NE, MEDITERRA'NEAN, MEDITERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *medius* and *terra*, Lat.] surrounded with land; inland, remote from the sea. "If we respect the *mediterraneous* mountains." *Burnet.*

MEDITERRA'NEAN, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the ocean by the Straits of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Constantinople. Its name, signifying *Middle of the Earth*, was given to it by the ancients, who were then acquainted with little more of the surface of the globe, than the regions which encompass it. There is no tide in it, or at least so small that it is scarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themselves by endeavouring to find out the cause of its keeping to the same level; but the evident reason is its evaporation by the sun, and the particles carried off by the blowing of the winds. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it borders on Asia, and is sometimes called the Levant Sea.

ME'DIUM, *s.* [Lat.] any thing that intervenes or comes between; the middle place or degree. In Mechanical Philosophy, that space or region which a body passes in its motion towards any point. In Arithmetic, a number equally distant from each extreme. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

ME'DLAR, *s.* the fruit of the medlar-tree, which is not fit for eating till it begins to decay.

ME'DLEY, or ME'DLY, *s.* a mixture; a miscellany; a confused mass.

ME'DLEY, *a.* mixed, confused.

MEDU'LLAR, or MEDU'LLARY, *a.* [*médullaire*, Fr.] belonging to the marrow.

MEED, *s.* [*med*, Sax.] an old word for reward, recompence, present, gift.

MEEK, *a.* [*mehak*, Sclav.] not easily provoked to anger; bearing insults without resentment.

To MEE'KEN, *v. a.* to make meek; to soften.

MEE'KLY, *ad.* in a mild or gentle manner.

MEE'KNESS, *s.* a temper of mind not easily provoked to resentment; mildness.

MEER, *a.* simple; unmixed. See MERE.

MEER, *s.* a lake or boundary. See MERE.

MEET, *a.* proper; qualified; adapted to any use.

To MEET, *v. a.* [preter. *I met*, or *have met*, participle *met*; *metan*, Sax.] to light on; to close or touch; to come face to face; to encounter; to join another in the same place from different parts; to find. Neuterly, to encounter, or come face to face; to assemble; to join. SYNON. We *find* things unknown, or which we sought after; we *meet* with things that are in our way, or which present themselves to us unsought for.

MEETER, *s.* one that accosts, finds accidentally, or comes up to a person face to face.

MEE'TING, *s.* an assembly; a congress; the congregation in a place of worship belonging to the Dissenters.

MEE'TING-HOUSE, *s.* a place where Dissenters assemble to worship.

MEE'TLY, *ad.* in a fit or proper manner.

MEE'TNESS, *s.* fitness or propriety.

ME'GRIM, *s.* [*mégrain*, Fr.] a disorder of the head, with a sensation of turning round.

ME'INY, *s.* [*mesnie*, Fr.] a retinue; domestic servants.

MELANCHO'LIC, *a.* afflicted with melancholy; fanciful, gloomy, or sad.

ME'LANCHOLY, *s.* [*mélancolie*, Fr. from μέλας and χολή, Gr.] a disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile, but really arises from too heavy and viscid blood. A gloomy, pensive temper.

ME'LANCHOLY, *a.* gloomy; dismal; habitually pensive and dejected.

MELA'SSES, or MOLA'SSES, *s.* the dregs or sediments left by the refining of sugar, and is the common treacle.

ME'LCOMB-REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Friday. It is joined to Wey-

mouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and there is a handsome bridge of timber, over which they pass from one into the other. The united towns have a church, and about 1200 houses; and in Weymouth the chapel stands on a steep rock, and there are 60 steps to go up to it. They are governed by a mayor, several aldermen, and a recorder; and collectively they elect two representatives. It is 129 miles W. S. W. of London. Inhabitants 7655.

MELICERIS, me-lee-ke-ris, *s.* [*μελικηρὶς*, Gr.] a tumor inclosed in a cystis or bag, consisting of a matter like honey, whence it derives its name.

ME'LILOT, *s.* [Fr.] a species of trefoil, which grows naturally among corn in many parts of England, and is difficult to be separated from it. A plaster is made from it, which is used as an emollient and digestive.

To ME'LIORATE, *v. a.* [*méliorer*, Fr.] to make better or improve.

MELIORATION, *s.* [*mélioration*, Fr.] the act of rendering a thing better.

MELIO'RITY, *s.* [from *melior*, Lat.] the state of being better. A word not often used.

ME'LKSHAM, a town of Wilts, with a considerable manufactory of fine broad cloth, and containing 5866 inhabitants. It is situated on the Avon, between Devizes and Bath, 95 miles W. of London. Market on Saturday.

MELLI'FEROUS, *a.* productive of honey.

MELLIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *mellifico*, Lat.] the act of making honey; production of honey.

MELLI'FLUENCE, *s.* [from *mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] a honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

MELLI'FLUENT, or MELLI'FLUOUS, *a.* [from *mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.

ME'LLOW, *a.* soft with ripeness; soft in sound. Fat, applied to ground. Figuratively, drunk.

To ME'LLOW, *v. a.* to ripen; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age; to bring to maturity. Neuterly, to grow ripe; to be matured.

ME'LLOWNESS, *s.* the state of fruits made soft by ripeness or time; maturity; full age.

MELO'DIOUS, *a.* sounding grateful to the ear; harmonious; musical.

MELO'DIOUSLY, *ad.* musically; harmoniously.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, *s.* harmoniousness; sweetness of sound; musicalness.

ME'LODY, *s.* [*μελῳδία*, from *μέλος* and *ᾠδὴ*, Gr.] the agreeable effect of different musical sounds ranged or disposed in a proper succession, and caused only by one single part, voice, or instrument; whence it is distinguished from harmony; though both words are used in discourse and writing as if they were synonymous. Music; an agreeableness of sound that raises pleasure in the mind.

ME'LON, *s.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Lat.] a plant which runs along the ground, and produces a fruit resembling the cucumber, but far more bulky, and more rich in taste.

MELPO'MENE, one of the nine Muses, to whom the invention of tragedy is ascribed.

MELROSE, a town in Scotland, in Roxburghshire, where there are the ruins of a very fine abbey, founded in 1136. Melrose is seated on the south side of the river Tweed, 27 miles S. from Edinburgh. Population 4339.

To MELT, *v. a.* [*meltan*, Sax.] to dissolve and make liquid, either by fluids or heat; to dissolve or break in pieces. Figuratively, to soften to love or tenderness. Neuterly, to become liquid, or be made fluid. Figuratively, to be softened to pity; to grow tender, mild, or gentle; to be dissolved.

ME'LTER, *s.* one that dissolves metals or other solid substances by heat.

ME'LTINGLY, *ad.* in a tender or affectionate manner.

ME'LTON-MOWBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, seated on, and almost encompassed with, the little river Eye, over which are two handsome stone bridges. The houses are well built. It is a large town, with a considerable market for provisions, cattle, &c. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 106 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs on the first Tuesday after January 17th; Whitsun-Tuesday; and August 21st. Population 3520.

ME'MBER, *s.* [*membrum*, Lat.] a limb or joint of an animal body; a part of a discourse; a head; a clause; a single person belonging to a society or community.

ME'MBRANE, *s.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Lat.] a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together, serving to wrap up some parts in the fabric of an animal.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS, MEMBRA'NEOUS, or ME'MBRANOUS, *a.* [*membraneux*, Fr.] consisting of membranes.

ME'MEL, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with the finest harbour in the Baltic, and a very extensive commerce; but ill-built, with narrow and dirty streets. It is seated on the N. extremity of the Curisch Haff, 72 miles N. N. E. of Konigsberg. Lat. 55. 46. N. lon. 21. 28. E.

MEME'NTO, *s.* [Lat.] a hint or notice to recall a thing into the memory.

MEMO'IR, *s.* [*mémoire*, Fr.] an account of some transactions written in a familiar manner; a hint, notice, or account of any thing.

ME'MORABLE, *a.* [*memorabilis*, Lat.] worthy to be remembered.

ME'MORABLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of being remembered.

MEMORA'NDUM, *s.* [Lat. in the plural *memoranda* and *memorandums*] a note to assist the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, *a.* [*mémorial*, Fr. *memorialis*, Lat.] preserving the memory or remembrance of a thing; contained in the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, *s.* a monument, or something erected to preserve the memory of some great person or action; a hint to assist the memory; the representation of a transaction, by way of remonstrance or complaint from one prince, or his ambassador, to another.

MEMO'RIALIST, *s.* one who makes remonstrances, or sets forth any particular circumstance.

To MEMORI'ZE, *v. a.* to record; to commit to memory by writing; to cause to be remembered.

ME'MORY, *s.* [*memoria*, Lat. *mémoire*, Fr.] the power of reviving those ideas in our minds, which have disappeared or have been laid aside for a time; the act of recollecting things past; the time or period of a person's knowledge.

MEN, the plural of MAN.

To ME'NACE, *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] to threaten.

ME'NACE, *s.* a threat or positive assurance of mischief on certain conditions.

ME'NACER, *s.* one who threatens or denounces mischief to another.

ME'NAGE, *s.* [Fr.] a collection of animals.

MENA'GERIE, *s.* a place for keeping foreign birds, or other curious animals.

ME'NAGOGUE, *s.* [from *μῆνες* and *ἄγω*, Gr.] a medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] to repair or make good any breach or decay; to correct or alter for the better; to help or advance; to improve or increase. Neuterly: to grow better; to be changed for the better.

MENDA'CITY, *s.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] falsehood

ME'NDER, *s.* one that repairs breaches or decays; one that alters for the better.

ME'NDICANCY, *s.* beggarly.

ME'NDICANT, *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] begging.

ME'NDICANT, *s.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] a beggar; a religious that subsists by alms acquired by begging.

To ME'NDICATE, *v. a.* to beg; to ask alms.

ME'NDELSHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is 82 miles N. E. of London. Population 1233.

ME'NIAL, *a.* [from *meiny* or *many*; *meni*, Sax. or *mesnie*, old Fr.] belonging to the number of servants; of a low or base employ.

ME'NIAL, *s.* one of the train of servants.

MENI'NGES, *s.* [*μήνιγγος*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the two membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the *pia mater*, and *dura mater*; the latter being the exterior involucrum, is from its thickness so denominated.

MENO'LOGY, *s.* [*μηνολογιον*, Gr.] a register of months.

ME'NSAL, *a.* [*mensalis*, Lat.] belonging to the table, transacted at table.

ME'NSEFUL, *a.* graceful; mannerly.

ME'NSTRUAL, *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.] monthly; happening every month; lasting a month; belonging to a *menstruum*.

ME'NSTRUOUS, *a.* [*menstruus*, Lat.] having the catamenia; happening to women at certain times.

ME'NSTRUUM, *s.* a liquor used to dissolve any thing, or to extract the virtues of any ingredients by infusion or boiling.

MENSURABI'LITY, *s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE, *a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] capable of being measured.

ME'NSURAL, *a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] relating to measure.

To ME'NSURATE, *v. a.* [from *mensura*, Lat.] to measure or take the dimensions of any thing.

MENSURA'TION, *s.* the act or practice of measuring; the dimensions or quantity found out by means of a measure.

ME'NTAL, *a.* [*mentale*, Fr.] existing in the mind; belonging to the mind; internal.

ME'NTALLY, *ad.* in the mind; in thought and meditation.

ME'NTION, *s.* [*mentio*, Lat.] a hint; an expression in writing and speaking; a recital of a thing.

To ME'NTION, *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr.] to express in words or writing.

MENTZ, or *Mayence*, a city of Germany, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. This city is finely situated; built, however, in an irregular manner, with narrow streets and old-fashioned houses, and containing, besides the parish churches, 6 monasteries, 5 nunneries, and 6 hospitals. The cathedral is a gloomy fabric. Here are manufactures of stockings and stuffs. Many of the public buildings and private houses have been destroyed or greatly injured, during the late wars. Mentz is seated on the Rhine (soon after its confluence with the Maine) over which is a bridge of boats communicating with Cassel. This city was, while under the French empire, the capital of the department of Mont Tonnerre. It is 20 miles N. of Worms. Lat. 49. 59. N. lon. 8. 20. E.

MEPHITIC, or MEPHITICAL, *a.* [from *mephitis*, Lat.] ill-savoured; stinking; poisonous.

MEPHI'TIS, *s.* a noisome or pestilential exhalation.

MERA'CIOUS, *a.* [*meracus*, Lat.] strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE, *a.* [*mercor*, Lat.] to be sold or bought.

ME'RCANTANT, *s.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] a foreigner, or foreign trader.

ME'RCANTILE, *a.* belonging to trade; belonging to a merchant; commercial.

ME'RCENARINESS, *s.* a low and sordid respect to gain or lustre.

ME'RCENARY, *a.* [*mercenarius*, Lat.] acting only for hire, or from a low and sordid prospect of gain; hired; sold for money.

ME'RCENARY, *s.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] a hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

ME'RCER, *s.* [*mercier*, Fr.] one who sells silks and stuffs.

ME'RCERY, *s.* [*mercerie*, Fr.] the trade of selling silks and stuffs.

To ME'RCHAND, *v. n.* [*merchander*, Fr.] to transact by traffic

ME'RCHANDISE, (the *s* in this and the next word is usually pronounced like *z*) *s.* [*merchandise*, Fr.] traffic, commerce, or trade; wares; any thing bought or sold.

To ME'RCHANDISE, *v. n.* to trade or traffic.

ME'RCHANT, *s.* [*marchand*, Fr.] one who trades with persons in foreign countries.

ME'RCHANTABLE, *a.* fit or likely to be bought or sold.

ME'RCHANT-MAN, *s.* a trading ship.

ME'RCIFUL, *a.* willing to pity, spare, or pardon an offence, or offender; unwilling to punish.

ME'RCIFULLY, *ad.* with pity, or an inclination to spare an offender.

ME'RCIFULNESS, *s.* the quality of pitying or sparing offenders.

ME'RCILESS, *a.* without compassion; cruel; severe.

ME'RCILESSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as neither to pity nor spare an offender.

ME'RCILESSNESS, *s.* the quality of punishing without pity or pardon.

MERCU'RIAL, *a.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; volatile. In Medicine, consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of mixing or incorporating with quicksilver.

ME'RCURY, *s.* [*mercurius*, Lat.] in the Solar System, is the nearest planet to the sun. It is from its proximity to the sun that he is so seldom within the sphere of our observation, being lost in the splendour of the solar brightness; yet he emits a very bright white light. This planet is oftener seen in those parts of the world which are more southward than that which we inhabit, and oftener to us than those which live nearer the north pole; for, the more oblique the sphere is, the more parallel with the horizon is the planet's path in the zodiac. His mean distance from the sun is 387 of those parts of which the earth's distance is 1000, and therefore in English miles about 37 millions. His periodic, sidereal, and synodic revolutions are 87d. 23h. 14m. $25\frac{9}{10}$s; 87d. 23h. 15m. 37s.; and 115d. 21h. 3m. $22\frac{1}{2}$s. respectively. His hourly motion in its orbit is about 110,000 miles. His rotation round his axis, and consequently the length of his day, is at present unknown to us. His diameter is 3264 miles, and therefore his solid contents about $\frac{1}{16\,8\,8}$ of the earth's. The inclination of his orbit, or his greatest heliocentric latitude, is 7°; but his greatest geocentric latitude, on account of his much greater nearness to the sun than to the earth, is only about 5°. His eccentricity is 796 of those parts of which the earth's distance from the sun is 10,000, and the greatest equation of his orbit 23° 40′ 49″. The place of his aphelion (1800) was in Sagittarius 14° 31′ 53″, and ascending node in 15° 58′ 45″ of Taurus; the annual motion of the former being 67″, and of the latter 45″. Being an inferior planet, he is never seen in opposition to the sun, as he never recedes from him more than about 28°, and in some of his revolutions scarcely 18°; the former taking place when he is in his aphelion, and the latter when he is in his peri-

helion at the time of his greatest elongation. The number of days he is retrograde in a synodic revolution is about 22, in which time the arc of retrogradation is from 9° to 16°, according to his position with respect to his perihelion or aphelion at the time. Mercury changes his phases, like the Moon, according to his various positions with regard to the earth and sun; except only, that he never appears quite full, because his enlightened side is never turned directly towards us, unless when he is so near the sun as to be lost to our sight in his beams: and as his enlightened side is always towards the sun, it is plain that he shines not by any light of his own; for, if he did, he would constantly appear round. The best observations of this planet are those made when he is seen in the sun's disk, called his *transit*; for, in his inferior conjunction, he sometimes passes before the sun like a little black spot, eclipsing a small part of the sun's body, only observable with the telescope. Such phenomena can only happen when the planet is in or near one of his nodes at that time, which is about the beginning of May and November; for the sun's place in the ecliptic must be the same, or nearly the same, with the planet's ascending or descending node. Dr. Halley has given us several periods from which the times that these phenomena happen may be calculated; and as they are curious appearances which seldom occur, we will note down the times of 26 that happen in 201 years, as deduced from his periods, corrected by observations on the several transits that have happened since the discovery of telescopes.

A Table of the several Transits, for this and the next Century, at the Ascending Node, in November, N. S.

Year.	Time of the Middle.			Dist. of Centres.		Semidur.	
	DAY.	H.	M.	′	″	H.	M.
*1802	9 at	9	14 mor.	0	33 N.	2	45½
1815	12	2	46 mor.	8	36 N.	2	20
1822	5	2	55 mor.	14	11 S.	1	20
1835	7	8	27 aft.	6	9 S.	2	33
**1848	9	1	59 aft.	1	53 N.	2	43½
*1861	12	7	32 mor.	9	55 N.	2	11
*1868	5	7	40 mor.	12	52 S.	1	41
1881	8	1	12 mor.	4	49 S.	2	37
*1894	10	6	45 aft.	3	13 N.	2	41
**1907	14	12	17 noon.	11	15 N.	1	59
**1914	7	12	26 noon.	11	32 S.	1	57
*1927	10	5	58 mor.	3	29 S.	2	40½
1940	11	11	30 aft.	4	33 N.	2	38
*1953	14	5	3 aft.	12	36 N.	1	46
*1960	7	5	11 aft.	10	12 S.	2	8½
**1973	10	10	44 mor.	2	9 S.	2	42¾
1986	13	4	17 mor.	5	53 N.	2	33½
1999	15	9	49 aft.	13	56 N.	1	25

The following Transits may be expected to take place at the Descending Node, in May, N. S.

Year.	Time of the Middle.			Dist. of Centres.		Semidur.	
	DAY.	H.	M.	′	″	H.	M.
**1832	5 at	12	17 noon.	8	58 N.	3	19
*1845	8	7	52 aft.	7	56 S.	3	28
*1878	6	7	27 aft.	6	7 N.	3	43
*1891	10	3	0 mor.	10	47 S.	2	56
*1924	8	2	33 mor.	13	16 N.	3	56
**1937	11	10	9 mor.	13	38 S.	2	6
**1970	9	9	43 mor.	0	25 N.	4	0¼
**2003	7	9	16 mor.	14	28 N.	1	39

Those transits that may be seen from beginning to end, in London, are marked with two asterisks, but those that may be seen only in part are marked with one. The third column of the tables denotes the distance of the planet's centre from the sun's, either N. or S. at the time of the middle; and the last, the semiduration of Mercury's centre upon the sun's disk. If you subtract the semiduration of any particular transit noted in the table, from its middle time, the remainder will give the time of the planet's central ingress; and, by adding to it, you will have that of his central egress. The duration of a central transit at the ascending node is 5h. 31m. and at the other node about 8h. 1m. The duration of ingress or egress, in the former case, amounts to about 1¼ min. and in the latter to about 3 min. Mr. Cassini, from the duration of the egress of the transit of Nov. 3d, 1697, found Mercury's apparent diameter to be about 11″, from which he deduced his diameter at the other node to be almost 13½″; but later, and probably more accurate observations, have determined that the apparent diameter of this planet at the ascending node does not exceed 9″.—In Mythology, a deity held to be the messenger of the other gods, to preside over eloquence and trade, to be the inventor of music, the interpreter of the will of the other deities, and the son of Jupiter and Maïa. In Chemistry, quicksilver. In Heraldry, purple. In Botany, a genus of plants, of which two kinds are native in England; there is also a kind of blight that goes by this name. Figuratively, sprightliness; a newspaper; a carrier of newspapers.

ME'RCY, *s.* [*merci*, Fr.] the act of passing by crimes without punishing them; unwillingness to punish; the act of pitying and pardoning offenders; pardon.

ME'RCY-SEAT, *s.* in the Mosaic institution, was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim of the same metal, which, with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne for the Majesty of God, who in scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubim, and the ark was his footstool; it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest who consulted him.

MERE, *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] entire; only; exclusive of all other persons or things; simple.

MERE, or MER, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of the names of places, is derived from *mere*, Sax. a pool or lake.

MERE, *s.* [*mere*, Sax.] a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, seated in an angle, bordering upon Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, 28 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 101 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 2708.

ME'RELY, *ad.* simply; only; barely; exclusive of any other thing; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpose.

MERETRI'CIOUS, *a.* [*meretricius*, Lat.] whorish; used by, or belonging to harlots; seducing or alluring by false show. "Not by affected, *meretricious* arts." *Rose.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* after the manner of an harlot, with false allurements.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of using false allurements, like those of harlots.

To MERGE, *v. a.* in Law, to sink. Neuterly, to be swallowed up; to be lost; to be sunk.

MERI'DIAN, *s.* [*méridien*, Fr.] noon, or mid-day. In Geography, a line drawn from N. to S. which the sun crosses at noon. Figuratively, the highest point of glory or power. Applied to an artificial globe, the brazen circle in which the globe hangs and turns.

MERI'DIAN, *a.* at the point of noon; southern, or extended to the N. and S. Figuratively, raised to the highest point.

MERI'DIONAL, *a.* [*méridionel*, Fr.] southern; situated towards the south; looking towards the south.

MERIDIONA'LITY, *s.* situated in the south; position of a place, so as to look towards the south.

MERI'DIONALLY, *ad.* with a southern aspect.

MERIO'NETHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by the latter county, and that of Montgomery; on the S. by Montgomery and a small part of Cardiganshire; and on the W. by the Irish Channel. It extends 36 miles from N. to S. and is 34 wide in its broadest part. The soil is as bad as any in Wales, being very rocky and mountainous; however, large flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of horned cattle, find pretty good pasture in the valleys. The face of the country is awfully and astonishingly romantic, and it is well clothed with wood. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Merionetshire contains 5 hundreds, 5 market-towns, 37 parishes, and 34,000 inhabitants, who return one county member. Harlech is the capital

ME'RIT, *s.* [*mérite*, Fr.] desert; excellence, deserving honour or reward.

To ME'RIT, *v. a.* [*mériter*, Fr.] to deserve; to have a right to claim somewhat, on account of one's excellencies; to earn.

MERITO'RIOUS, *a.* [*méretoire*, Fr.] deserving reward; or great desert.

MERITO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of a thing, action, or person, which gives them a right to approbation and reward.

ME'RLIN, *s.* a kind of hawk.

ME'RMAID, *s.* [from *mer*, the sea, and *maid*] a sea monster, supposed to have a woman's face and shape, but a fish's tail.

ME'RMAID's TRU'MPET, *s.* a kind of fish.

ME'RRILY, *ad.* in a gay, joyous, or mirthful manner.

ME'RRIMAKE, *s.* a festival; a meeting to be joyous.

To ME'RRIMAKE, *v. a.* to feast, to be merry.

ME'RRIMENT, *s.* gaiety; sport that causes laughter.

ME'RRINESS, *s.* the quality of being cheerful, or promoting mirth among others.

ME'RRY, *a.* [*mirig*, Sax.] full of mirth, joy, and laughter; causing laughter; prosperous, or making cheerful. *To make merry*, to junket, drink, and give a loose to laughter and joy with a friend.

ME'RRY-ANDREW, *s.* a buffoon, or person who endeavours to raise laughter in others by odd gestures and comical expressions.

ME'RRY-THOUGHT, *s.* a forked bone on the upper part of the breast of fowls, so called because pulled on each side by young persons, from a traditionary opinion, that the person who has the longest side shall be married first.

MERS. See BERWICKSHIRE.

ME'RSEY, a river of England, that rises in Derbyshire, runs through Stockport, Warrington, and Runcorn, and falls into the Irish sea at Liverpool. By the inland navigation, it has communication with the Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles.

ME'RSION, *s.* [*mersio*, Lat.] the act of sinking or plunging over head.

ME'RTHYR TIDVIL, a borough of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with its dependencies containing 22,083 inhabitants. It is noted for considerable iron-works, and has a canal to Cardiff. It elects one member.

MESENTE'RIC, *a.* [*mésentérique*, Fr.] belonging to the mesentery.

MESE'NTERY, *s.* [*μεσεντέριον*, Gr. *mésentere*, Fr.] in Anatomy, a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almost of a circular figure, with a narrow production, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied. The intestines are fastened like a border on its circumference.

MESERA'IC, *a.* [*meseraïque*, Fr.] belonging to the mesentery.

MESH, *s.* [*maesche*, Belg.] the space or interstice between the threads of a net. See MASH.

To MESH, *v. a.* to catch in a net; to ensnare.

ME'SHY, *a.* made of net-work.

ME'SLIN, *s.* [from *mesler*, to mix, Fr.] mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

MESNE, mene, *s.* in Law, signifies him who is lord of a manor, and so hath tenants holding of him, yet himself holding of a superior lord.

MESOLE'UCYS, *s.* [*μεσόλευκος*, Gr.] a precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.

MESOLO'GARITHMS, *s.* [*μέσος*, *λόγος*, and *ἀριθμὸς*, Gr.] the logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler.

MESO'MELAS, *s.* [from *μέσος* and *μέλας*, Gr.] a precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the middle.

MESS, *s.* [*mes*, old Fr.] a dish; a quantity of food sent to table at once.

To MESS, *v. n.* to eat or feed.

ME'SSAGE, *s.* [*message*, Fr.] an errand; any thing told to another to be related to a third person.

ME'SSENGER, *s.* [*messager*, Fr.] one who is sent on an errand; one who is sent to a third person; a person paid by goverment to carry dispatches relating to affairs of state, and is likewise employed by the secretary's warrants to apprehend and keep in custody persons suspected of high treason; a fore-runner or harbinger.

MESSI'AH, *s.* [Heb. the Anointed] the title given by way of eminence to our Saviour, meaning the same in Hebrew as Christ in the Greek, and alludes to the authority he had to assume the characters of prophet, priest, king, and that of Saviour of the world.

ME'SSIEURS, *s.* [plu. of *monsieur*, Fr.] sirs, or gentlemen.

MESSI'NA, a city of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with four large suburbs. The public buildings and monasteries are magnificent and well endowed, and it contains about 35,0000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is five miles in circumference, extremely deep, and defended by a citadel and other works. It is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. This place, in 1783, suffered much by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thousands in their ruins. It is 104 miles E. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 10. N. lon. 15. 50. E.

ME'SSMATE, *s.* he who eats at the same table.

ME'SSUAGE, *s.* [*messuagium*, low Lat.] in Law, a dwelling-house, with lands adjoining.

MET, the pret. and part. of MEET.

METABA'SIS, *s.* [*μετάβασις*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

META'BOLA, *s.* [*μεταβολὴ*, Gr.] in Medicine, a change of time, air or disease.

METACA'RPAL, *a.* [from *μετὰ* and *καρπὸς*, Gr.] belonging to the metacarpus.

METACA'RPUS, *s.* [*μετὰ* and *καρπὸς*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the wrist, or that part behind the hand and the fingers.

METAGRA'MMATISM, *s.* [from *μετὰ* and *γράμμα*, Gr.] See ANAGRAM.

METAL, *s.* [*mettallum*, Lat.] a firm, heavy, opaque, and hard substance, fusible by fire, when cooling grows solid again, malleable under the hammer, and of a bright, glossy, glittering substance when newly cut or broken. Figuratively, courage or spirit. In the last sense more properly written *mettle*, which see.

METALE'PSIS, *s.* [*μετάληψις*, Gr.] a continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

META'LLIC, or META'LLICAL, *a.* [*métallique*, Fr.] partaking, consisting of, or containing metal; made of metal.

METALLI'FEROUS, *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Lat.] producing metals.

META'LLINE, *a.* impregnated with, or containing metal; consisting or made of metal.

METALLIST, *s.* a worker in metals; a person skilled in metals.

METALLO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*metallum*, Lat. and *γράφω*, Gr.] an account or description of metals.

METALLURGIST, *s.* [from *metallum*, Lat. and *ἔργον*, Gr.] a worker in metals.

METALLURGY, *s.* the act of working metals, and separating them from their ores.

To METAMO'RPHOSE, *v. a.* [*μεταμορφόω*, Gr.] to change the form or shape of any thing; to change into a different shape or animal.

METAMO'RPHOSIS, *s.* [*μεταμορφώσις*, Gr.] transformation; change of shape. It is applied by Harvey to the change an animal undergoes both in its formation and growth; and by others, to the various shapes some insects assume in the different stages of their existence, as the silkworm, &c.

METAPHOR, *s.* [*μετάφορα*, Gr.] the application of a word to an use, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHO'RIC, or METAPHO'RICAL, *a.* [*μεταφορικὸς*, Gr. *metaforique*, Fr.] belonging to a metaphor. Figuratively, not according to the primary and literal sense.

METAPHRA'SE, *s.* [*μετάφρασις*, Gr.] a close and verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRA'ST, *s.* [*μεταφραστὴς*, Gr.] one who translates literally, or word for word, out of one language into another.

METAPHY'SIC, or METAPHY'SICAL, *a.* versed in metaphysics; abstracted.

METAPHYSI'CIAN, *s.* one who is versed in metaphysics.

METAPHY'SICS, *s.* [from *μετὰ* and *φυσικὸς*, Gr.] ontology, or the science which treats of being in the abstract, or without being confined to any species. Some extend this word to comprehend the science of immaterial beings, which is properly *pneumatics*.

METAPLASM, *s.* [*μεταπλασμὸς*, Gr.] in Grammar, the changing or transposing a letter or syllable in a word. In Rhetoric, the placing of words, syllables, or letters, contrary to the natural order.

METASTA'SIS, *s.* [*μετάστασις*, Gr.] translation or removal.

METATA'RSUS, *s.* [*μετὰ* and *ταρσὸς*, Gr.] in Anatomy that part of a human skeleton, which consists of five bones, and reaches from the heel to the toes, containing the middle of the foot.

METATHE'SIS, *s.* [*μετάθεσις*, Gr.] in Grammar, the transposition of the letters or syllables of a word; as, *Etandre* for *Evander*.

To METE, *v. a.* [*metan*, Sax.] to measure; to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, *s.* [*μετεμψύχωσις*, Gr.] the transmigration of souls after death to other bodies.

METEOR, *s.* [*μετέωρα*, Gr.] a mixt, changeable, moveable, and imperfect body, appearing in the atmosphere, formed out of the common elements by the action of the heavenly bodies. *Igneous meteors*, consist of fat sulphureous smoke set on fire; such are lightning, thunder, falling stars, &c. *Aerial* or *airy meteors*, consist of air and spirituous exhalations; such are winds, &c. *Aqueous* or *watery meteors* are composed of vapours, or watery particles condensed by cold or heat; such are clouds, rainbows, hail, or snow, &c.

METEOROLO'GICAL, *a.* belonging to the doctrine of meteors.

METEORO'LOGIST, *s.* a person skilled in the nature and causes of meteors.

METEORO'LOGY, *s.* [*μετέωρα* and *λόγος*, Gr.] the doctrine of meteors; a discourse treating of the cause and nature of meteors.

METEOROMANCY, *s.* a species of divination by meteors, principally by lightning and thunder.

METEORO'SCOPE, *s.* an instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of the heavenly bodies.

METE'OROUS, *a.* having the nature of a meteor.

METER, *s.* a measurer.

METHE'GLIN, *s.* [*meddyglyn*, Brit.] a drink made of honey boiled in water, to which are added ginger, cloves, and mace; after which it is fermented with yeast and bottled.

METHI'NKS, [verb imperfect, composed of *me* and *thinks*] I think, imagine, or suppose.

METHOD, *s.* [*méthode*, Fr. *μέθοδος*, Gr.] the placing of several things or ideas, or performing several operations, in such an order as is most convenient and proper to attain some end; the manner in which a thing is done.

METHO'DICAL, *a.* [*methodique*, Fr. *μεθοδικὸς*, Gr.] ranged or placed in proper or just order; performing things in a regular and orderly manner.

METHO'DICALLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with regularity and order.

METHODISTS, *s.* a term formerly applied, in France and other countries, to certain polemic doctors, for their peculiar method of defending Popery against the Protestants: but what we now understand by it, is, the sect founded about the year 1729 by Messrs. John and Charles Wesley, with whom, in 1735, was associated the celebrated Mr. Whitfield. However, in 1741, a separation took place; Mr. Wesley not holding the doctrines of predestination and irresistible grace, which Mr. Whitfield and his friends strenuously supported. The principles of the Methodists approach nearer to Arminianism than those of any other sect.

To METHODIZE, *v. a.* to regulate, or dispose in just and proper order.

METHWOULD, a town in Norfolk, has a market on Tuesday, and is distant 86 miles from London. Population 1266.

METO'NYMY, *s.* [*μετωνυμία*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is used instead of another, as the effect for the cause; the thing *containing* for the thing *contained*. Thus we say, the *kettle* boils, for the water *contained* in the kettle.

METOPO'SCOPY, *s.* [*μέτωπον* and *σκέπτω*, Gr.] the study of physiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

METRE, *s.* [*metrum*, Lat. *μέτρον*, Gr.] a collection of words disposed in lines, of a certain number of syllables, so as to appear harmonious to the ear; measure; verse

METRICAL, *a.* [*metricus*, Lat. *μετρικὸς*, Gr.] confined to metre; measured or limited to a certain number of syllables.

METRO'POLIS, *s.* [*μήτηρ* and *πόλις*, Gr.] the mother city, or chief city of any country.

METROPO'LITAN, *s.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] a bishop of the mother church, or of the chief church in the chief city; an archbishop.

METROPO'LITAN, *a.* belonging to, or situated in, the metropolis.

METROPOLI'TICAL, *a.* belonging to the chief city. "*Metropolitical* city." *Raleigh.*

METTLE, *s.* [corrupted from *metal*, but not without reason written thus, when used in a metaphorical sense] spirit; sprightliness; courage.

METTLED, *a.* sprightly; courageous; full of spirits or fire.

METTLESOME, *a.* sprightly; lively; gay; courageous; full of spirits; fiery.

METTLESOMELY, *ad.* with sprightliness, vigour, ardour, or courage.

METZ, a large town, capital of the department of the Moselle. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe, and the square called Coslin, and the house of the governor, are elegant. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, besides a numerous garrison, who have noble barracks. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N. W. W. of Nanci.

MEU, *s.* a plant; another name for the common spignel.

MEW, *s.* [*mue*, Fr.] a cage; an inclosure; a place wherein any thing is confined.

To MEW, *v. a.* to inclose in a cage; to shut up; to confine or imprison. To shed the feathers; from *mue*, of *muer*, Fr. to moult. To make a noise like a cat; from *miauler*, Fr.

MEWS, *s.* a prince's or nobleman's stables.

ME'XICO, NEW, a large country of North America, bounded on the W. by the Gulf of California; its other limits are uncertain. The soil and climate are as rich, plentiful, and temperate, as any country of America, or any other part of the world. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and others dwell in towns and villages. The chief divisions are New Mexico, Proper, New Leon, New Navarre, and Californa; the principal Spanish colonies are St. Barbe, and Santa Fé, the capital town.

ME'XICO, or *New Spain*, a country of North America, including, in its largest sense, all that extensive peninsula situated between Louisiana and unknown countries on the N. and Terra Firma, in South America, and on the S. but the audience of Mexico contains only the provinces of Mexico Proper, Meducacan, Guasteca, Tlascala, Guaxaca, Tabasco, and Yucatan. It is washed on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. and W. by the South Sea, and is above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 districts or provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico Proper, and contains mines of gold and silver, of the latter of which they count above a thousand, besides mines of iron, copper, lead, alum, crystal, vitriol, precious stones, marble, &c. The soil produces Indian corn, cabbage-trees, cocoa-nuts, vanillas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, cotton, and several other fruits, gums, and drugs, proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here, thay had a sort of dogs that did not bark, but howled like wolves; gray lions, less formidable than those of Africa; and also small tigers, bears, though uncommon, elks or moose-deer, pecaries, warres, beavers, oppossums armadilloes, guanoes, flying-squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manattes or sea-cows, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and a great variety of other birds, snakes, scorpions, and other insects. The Spanish clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of convents. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the South Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat level country, full of bogs and morasses. The population of the Mexican Republic is about 7¼ millions. In 1810 the Mexicans first revolted from the sovereignty of the Spanish crown, but the insurrection was for a time suppressed. In 1821, a Mexican, named Iturbide, of mixed blood, pretending to be a descendant from Montezuma, attempted to establish an imperial sway, but fell a victim to his ambition, and made way for a republic, which has completely thrown off all allegiance to Spain, and is rising into power as an independent federal domain, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the diversity of colour and caste in that conntry.

ME'XICO, a city of North America, capital of the province of that name. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and is seated on several islands in a salt-water lake, to which there is no entrance but by five causeways, three of which are about two miles in length. Mexico was taken by Ferdinand Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. The city of Mexico now contains 155,000 inhabitants, of which about one half are Europeans and creoles, (or native whites,) while the mulattoes, negroes, mestizoes, indians and zamboes, with mixtures of all these races and of every colour, make up the rest. The government house, formerly the residence of the viceroy, is a magnificent building, and the cathedral, though irregular, is a grand and imposing edifice. The ecclesiastical revenues were formerly enormous. The streets are regular and wide, with handsome places or squares, and open upon level plains, with rich views of the surrounding mountains. The houses are built in a heavy style of architecture, though not devoid of elegance; the fronts are stuccoed and varnished, or coverd with glazed tiles. There are proofs of gradual improvement in education and intellectual attainments among the upper and middling classes now that they have thrown off the Spanish yoke, and several literary institutions have been established. The intercourse with this country and the United States has also been encouraged and tends to strengthen the prospects of the republic. Mexico enjoys an extensive commerce; and the receipt of the precious ores, with the coinage of dollars, is a source of great wealth. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October, 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. A conduit was formed to drain the lake. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct of 3 miles in length. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the others being negroes, mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 130 miles W. by N. of Vera Cruz, and 250 N. E. by N. of Acapulco. Lat. 19. 54. N. lon. 99. 36. W.

MEZE'REON, *s.* in Botany, the daphne of Linneus.

MEZZOTI'NTO, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of graving upon copper, invented by prince Rupert, which receives its name from resembling painting, and is performed by marking the plate in furrows or crosslines; after which they are rubbed down with a burnisher or scraper, according to the depth or lightness of the shades required.

MI'ASM, *s.* [*μιασμὸς*, infection, Gr.] particles or atoms, supposed to arise from distempered persons, and to affect others with the same disorders at a distance.

MICE, the plural of MOUSE.

MI'CHAELMAS, *s.* the festival of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

MICHAEL's, ST. or *Mitchel*, a borough in Cornwall, which is now disfranchised. Distant from London 249 miles. Population 210.

To MICHE, mike, *v. n.* to be secret; to lie hid.

MI'CHER, *s.* a lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, out of sight.

MI'CROCOSM, *s.* [*μικρὸς* and *κόσμος*, Gr.] the little world. Man, so called by some fanciful philosophers.

MICRO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *μικρὸς* and *γράφω*, Gr.] the description of the parts of such objects as are visible only by means of a microscope.

MICRO'METER, *s.* [*μικρὸς* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] an astronomical instrument, which, by means of a very fine screw, serves to measure extremely small distances in the heavens.

MI'CROSCOPE, *s.* [from *μικρὸς* and *σκοπέω*, Gr.] a dioptrical instrument, by which very small objects are magnified or shewn very large.

MICROSCO'PIC, or MICROSCO'PICAL, *a.* made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

MID, *a.* [contracted from *middle*, Sax.] middle; equally between two extremes.

MI'DDAY, *s.* noon.

MI'DDLE, *a.* [*middle*, Sax.] in the centre; equally distant from the two extremes. SYNON. A thing is in the *middle*, when it stands at an equal distance from the two extremes: it is in the *midst*, when it stands in the centre of a great many.

MI'DDLE, *s.* the centre, or part equally distant from two extremes; any thing between two extremes.

MI'DDLE-AGED, *a.* of a moderate age; arrived to an equal distance between childhood and old age.

MI'DDLEBURG, a large commercial town, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants, has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels, and is seated in the centre of the island, 72 miles S. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 30. N. lon. 3. 41. E.

MI'DDLEHAM, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Eure, 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 231 from London. Market on Monday.

MI'DDLEMOST, *a.* superlative of *middle*; most near to the middle or centre.

MI'DDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Hartfordshire, on the E. by Essex, on the S. by Surry and a corner of Kent, and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the least counties in England, being only about 22 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, but is much the richest and most populous, and pays more taxes than any ten beside. It contains 7 market-towns, and about 200 parishes, without including those of London and Westminster. The air is healthy; but the soil in general being a lean gravel, it is naturally a district of little fertility, though, by means of the vicinity of the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. There are still however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Besides the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, Middlesex is watered by several small streams, one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Indeed, the whole county may be considered as a demesne to the metropolis, the land being laid out in gardens, pastures, and inclosures of all sorts, for its convenience and support. Middlesex, in 1811, had a population of 953,276 souls, which increased in 1831, to 1,336,854. Elects two members.

MI'DDLETON, a village in Lancashire, on the Rochdale canal, 6 miles N. by E. of Manchester, and 192 from London. It has the cotton trade, with twist manufactures, and bleaching works. Population, including its dependencies, 14,380.

MI'DDLEWICH, a large town of Cheshire, seated near the conflux of the rivers Croke and Dan, and communicating with all the late inland navigations. Here are two rich salt-water springs, the brine of which is so strong as to produce a full fourth part of salt. Cotton manufactories have been established here. It is 24 miles E. of Chester, 167 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 4785.

MI'DDLING, *a.* [*midlen*, Sax.] of the middle rank; of moderate size, or qualities.

MIDGE, *s.* [*miege*, Sax.] a gnat; a small fly.

MI'DHURST, a town in Sussex, distant from London 49 miles, and sends one member to parliament. Its market is on Thursday. Population 1478.

MI'DLAND, *a.* remote, or at a distance from the sea-coasts; in the midst of the land.

MI'DNIGHT, *s.* the depth of night; twelve at night.

MI'DNIGHT, *a.* being in the middle of the night.

MI'DRIFF, *s.* [*midhrife*, Sax.] the diaphragm.

MID-SEA, the Mediterranean Sea.

MI'DSHIPMAN, *s.* a sort of under officer on board a ship, whose station is on the quarter deck; his business is to mind the braces, look out, give the word of command from the captain and superior officers, and assist on all occasions in sailing the ship, and rummaging the hold.

MIDST, *s.* the middle.

MIDST, *a.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*] midmost; situated in the middle, or nearest to the centre. "Him first, Him last, Him *midst*" *Milt.*

MI'DSTREAM, *s.* the middle of the stream.

MI'DSUMMER, *s.* the summer solstice, generally reckoned to fall on the 24th of June; the festival of St. John the Baptist.

MI'DWAY, *s.* the part of a way which is equally distant from the beginning and ending.

MI'DWAY, *a.* in the middle of the way.

MI'DWIFE, *s.* a woman who delivers women in child-birth.

MI'DWIFERY, *s.* assistance given in child-birth; the act of production; help in producing; the trade of a midwife.

MI'DWINTER, *s.* the winter solstice, or depth of winter, reckoned to fall on the 21st of December.

MIEN, meen, *s.* [*mine*, Fr.] air; look; manner.

MIGHT, *s.* [*might*, Sax.] power; strength; force.

MI'GHTILY, *ad.* with great power; powerfully; with efficacy; violently; vigorously; in a great degree.

MI'GHTINESS, *s.* the quality of possessing or exercising power, greatness, or dignity; a title given to princes, and formerly applied to the states of Holland.

MI'GHTY, *a.* [*mihtig*, Sax.] powerful; strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MI'GHTY, *ad.* in a great degree. "*Mighty* thoughtful." *Prior.* Not to be used but in low language.

To MI'GRATE, *v. n.* to change residence from one country to another.

MIGRA'TION, *s.* [*migratio*, Lat.] the act of changing places of abode.

MIGRA'TORY, *a.* applied to birds, accustomed to migrate from one country to another.

MI'LAN, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy

and is the largest city of Italy, except Rome. It is seated in a pleasant plain between the rivers Adda and Tesin. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and is called by the Italians, Milan the Great. Here are 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 schools, and about 150,000 inhabitants. Broad and straight streets are but few in comparison to the narrow and crooked; and the many paper windows, or glass and paper panes intermixed, even in the finest palaces, have a mean appearance. The governor's palace, or the old regency-house, is the most stately and spacious. The cathedral is a grand structure, being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. It stands in the centre of the city, and, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the largest in Italy. This vast fabric is entirely built of solid white marble, and is supported by 50 columns, said to be 84 feet high. The 4 pillars under the cupola are 28 feet in circumference. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside some thousands of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed volumes. In it is an academy of painting. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in grain (especially rice,) cattle, and cheese, which they export; and they have manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthenware in imitation of China. Here are several rivers and canals. It is 65 miles N. of Genoa, 145 N. N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 28. N. lon. 9. 16. E.

MI'LBORN-PORT, a borough of Somersetshire, surrounded in a manner by Dorsetshire. The inhabitants amount to 2072. It is no market-town, though it appears in Doomsday-book to have had a market once, and 56 burgesses. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, 2 miles from Sherborn in Dorsetshire.

MILCH, *a.* [*milch*, Teut.] giving milk.

MILD, *a.* [*mild*, Sax.] kind; tender; indulgent; compassionate; not easily provoked to anger; gentle; void of acrimony; free from sharpness or acidity.

MI'LDENHALL, a large populous town of Suffolk, seated on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouse, with a harbour for boats, 12 miles N. W. of Bury, and 70 N. N. E. of London. A well-frequented market on Friday, especially for fish and wild-fowl. Population 3267.

MI'LDEW, *s.* [*mildeawe*, Sax.] a disease that happens to plants, caused by dewy moisture falling upon them, and containing, for want of the sun's head to draw it up; spots made in linen, metals, &c. by the dampness of the air.

To MI'LDEW, *v. a.* to spot or infect with mildew.

MI'LDLY, *ad.* with tenderness and gentleness.

MI'LDNESS, *s.* gentleness, tenderness, or clemency, applied to persons. Softness or mellowness, applied to taste.

MILE, *s.* [*meil*, Sax.] a common measure of roads in England, containing 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

MI'LESTONE, *s.* a stone set up on the road, marked with the number of miles from any chief town.

MI'LFOIL, *s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] the two English species of this genus are, the spiked water and verticillated water milfoil; also the common yarrow. The common and lesser hooded milfoil are species of bladderwort.

MI'LFORD, a town of Pembrokeshire, situated on the N. coast of Milford Haven, 6 miles W. by W. of Pembroke, and 6 S. S. W. of Haverfordwest. A new quay has been lately built here, and a considerable number of new buildings erected, by a commercial company of Quakers from America. Distant from London 270 miles. Population 2984.

MI'LFORD HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, universally allowed to be the best harbour in Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. It has 16 deep and safe creeks, 5 bays, and 3 roads, all distinguished by their several names, in which 1000 sail of ships may ride in perfect security, and at sufficient distance from each other. There is no danger in sailing in or out with the tide, by day or night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ship in distress comes in, without either anchor on cable, she may run on shore on soft ooze, and there lie in safety till she is refitted. The spring tide rises in this harbour 36 feet, so that ships may at any time be laid ashore. The breadth of the entrance, between rock and rock, is but 200 yards at high water, and 112 at low water. One great advantage attending this harbour is, that a ship may be in or out of it in an hour's time, and in 8 or 10 hours may be on the coast of Ireland, or off the Land's End; they may also get out to the W. much sooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth. The parliament, on April 14th, 1759, granted 10,000l. for fortifying this harbour. A packet sails from hence for Waterford four times a week.

MI'LIARY, *a.* [from *milium*, millet, Lat.] small; resembling a millet seed. *Miliary fever*, in Medicine, is a malignant fever, receiving its name from the skin's being then sprinkled all over with little purple spots, resembling grains of millet seed.

MI'LITANT, *a.* [*militans*, Lat.] fighting, or acting in the character of a soldier. In Divinity, engaged in warfare with hell and the world, applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to that which is triumphant in heaven.

MI'LITARY, *a.* [*militaris*, Lat.] professed or engaged in the life of a soldier; belonging to the army; becoming a soldier; warlike.

MILITIA, *s.* [Lat.] the standing force of a nation; the inhabitants of a country trained to arms, and acting in their own defence.

MILK, *s.* [*meelc*, Sax.] a white juice, liquor, or humour, prepared by the Deity in the breasts of women, and dugs of beasts, for the nourishment of their young; any white fluid or liquor resembling milk; an emulsion made by almonds blanched, and bruised in a mortar.

To MILK, *v. a.* [*meolcian*, Sax.] to draw milk from the teats of a beast, or the breast of a woman, with the hand; to give suck.

MI'LKEN, *a.* consisting of milk.

MI'LKER, *s.* one that draws milk from animals.

MI'LKINESS, *s.* the quality of a thing in which it resembles milk.

MI'LKLIVERED, *a.* cowardly or timorous. "*Milkliver'd* man." *Shak.*

MI'LKMAID, *s.* a woman employed in milking cattle.

MI'LKPAIL, *s.* a vessel into which cattle are milked.

MILKPOTTAGE, *s.* a kind of food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MI'LKSOP, *s.* a soft, effeminate, or timorous person.

MI'LKTEETH, *s.* in Farriery, are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew.

MI'LKWORT, *s.* a plant; the polygala of Linneus.

MI'LKY, *a.* made of or resembling milk; yielding milk. Figuratively, soft; gentle; timorous.

MILKY-WAY, *s.* See GALAXY.

MILL, *s.* [*myln*, Sax.] an engine or machine, in which corn or any other substance is ground; any machine whose action depends on a circular motion; or a machine, which being put in motion, gives a violent impression on things.

To MILL, *v. a.* to divide into small particles; to grind or divide into small particles in a mill; to beat up or make chocolate froth, by putting its particles into a circular motion with a stick rubbed between the hands; to full, scour, and cleanse woollen stuffs in a mill. In Coinage, to stamp the rim of money, to prevent clipping it.

MILL-COG, *s.* the teeth on the edges of the wheels of a mill, by means of which they lock into each other.

MILL-DAM, *s.* the mound or bank by which water is kept to a proper height for working a mill.

MILLENA'RIAN, *s.* [from *millenarius*, Lat.] one who believes or expects the *millennium*.

MI'LLENARY, *a.* [*millénaire*, Fr.] consisting of a thousand.

MI'LLENIST, *s.* [from *mille*, Lat.] one who holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Divinity, the space of a thousand years, which the righteous, as supposed by some, shall pass with Christ upon earth at his second coming.

MILLE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] belonging to the millennium.

MI'LLEPEDES, *s.* [*millepieds*, Fr. *mille* and *pes*, Lat.] woodlice, so called from their numerous feet.

MI'LLER, *s.* one who looks after a mill. A fly.

MILLE'SIMAL, *a.* [*millesimus*, Lat.] thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

MI'LLET, *s.* [*milium*, Lat.] a plant brought originally from the East, which produces a very small grain, used in puddings. The millet cyprus grass is a kind of bulrush.

MI'LLINER, *s.* [Johnson derives this word from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker] one who sells ribbons, caps, and other coverings belonging to a woman's dress.

MI'LLINERY, *a.* belonging to or sold by a milliner. Used substantively, for goods or dress sold by a milliner.

MI'LLION, *s.* [*million*, Fr.] the number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. Proverbially, any very great number.

MI'LLIONTH, *a.* the ten hundred thousandth.

MI'LLIPES, *s.* See MILLEPEDES.

MILL-REE, *s.* a Portuguese gold coin, in value 6s. 8½d.

MI'LLSTONE, *s.* [*mylenstan*, Sax.] the stone of a mill by which corn is ground.

MILT, *s.* [*mildt*, Sax.] in Natural history, the soft roe in fish, so called, because it yields a white or milky juice when pressed.

MI'LTHORP, or rather *Milnthorpe*, a sea-port hamlet belonging to the parish of Hevesham, in Westmorland, at the mouth of the Kent, 7 miles S. of Kendal; from whence the fine Westmorland slates and other commodities are exported to Glasgow, Liverpool, &c. Population, with the parish, 1510.

MI'LTON or *Milton Abbey*, an ancient town in Dorsetshire, chiefly noted for its abbey, now in ruins, built and founded by king Athelstan. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 112 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

MI'LTON, or *Milton Royal*, a town in Kent, formerly the residence of the kings of Kent, and of king Alfred, who had a castellated palace here, which stood below the church, and it is now famous for its excellent oysters. It is seated on the E. Swale, a branch of the river Medway. It is 14 miles N. E. of Maidstone, and 40 E. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 2233.

MIME, *s.* [*μῖμος*, Gr. *mime*, Fr.] a buffoon, who by mimicking the action or manner of some other person, endeavours to create mirth.

To MIME, *v. n.* to mimic the gestures or manners of another, so as to cause laughter.

MI'MIC, *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat. *μιμικος*, Gr.] imitating or copying the actions of a person, so as to render them ridiculous, and to excite laughter.

MI'MIC, *s.* [from *mimicus*, Lat.] a person who imitates the actions or manner of another, so as to excite laughter. Figuratively, a servile imitator.

To MI'MIC, *v. a.* to imitate the actions of another so as to make them ridiculous, and to excite laughter; to imitate.

MI'MICAL, *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] copying like a mimic.

MI'MICALLY, *ad.* in imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICRY, *s.* the quality or art of assuming the air, looks, manner of expression, and action, of another.

MI'MOGRAPHER, *s.* [from *μῖμος* and *γράφω*, Gr.] a writer of farces.

MI'NATORY, *a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] containing threats.

To MINCE, *v. a.* [*mincer*, Fr.] to cut into very small bits or pieces; to mention any thing scrupulously, or by a little at a time; to palliate or extenuate. Neuterly, to walk with short steps in an affected manner; to speak with effeminacy, or so as to omit syllables.

MI'NCINGLY, *ad.* in small parts; not fully; with palliation or extenuation

MIND, *s.* [*gemind*, Sax.] the rational soul; the understanding; affection; choice; thoughts or sentiments; opinion; memory; remembrance.

To MIND, *v. a.* to take notice of, or observe; to regard; to excite in the mind; to recall to a person's mind, or revive in his memory; to admonish, from *minder*, Belg. Neuterly, to incline or be disposed to.

MI'NDED, *a.* disposed; inclined; affected.

MI'NDEN, a considerable trading town of Westphalia, with a fertile territory of the same name, about 96 miles in circumference, subject to Prussia. On a heath near this town, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French Marshal Contades, in 1759, with the loss of 7000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. It is seated on the river Weser, 37 miles S. W. of Hanover.

MI'NDFUL, *a.* attentive; heeding; retaining in the memory. "I promise to be *mindful* of your admonitions."

MI'NDFULLY, *ad.* attentively.

MI'NDFULNESS, *s.* attention; heed, or regard.

MI'NDLESS, *a.* inattentive; regardless; inanimate; not endued with a rational soul.

MINE, *pronoun possessive* [*myn*, Sax.] *Mine* was formerly used always before a vowel; at present, if a substantive precedes we use *mine;* but when it follows, *my;* as, "This is *my* book." Or, "This book is *mine*." Belonging to me.

MINE, *s.* [*mine*, Fr.] a place or cavern in the earth containing metals, stone, or coal; a hollow dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support, or that powder may be lodged in it, by means of which every thing upon it may be blown up.

To MINE, *v. n.* to dig mines; to form any hollows or cavities under ground by digging. Actively, to sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by secret means or slow degrees.

MI'NEHEAD, a town of Somersetshire, with about 300 houses, and 1481 inhabitants. Here is a safe and commodious harbour for ships of large burden, formed by a pier and quay, to which last a new head has been added, the beach cleared, &c. It carries on a considerable trade to Ireland and the West Indies, and is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

MI'NER, *s.* [*mineur*, Fr.] one that digs in caverns for metals, stones, or coals; one who is a maker of military mines.

MI'NERAL, *s.* [*minerale*, Lat.] any body dug out of the earth. Though all metals are *minerals*, yet all *minerals* are not metals. Minerals, in the restrained sense, are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated.

MI'NERAL, *a.* consisting of bodies dug out of the earth; consisting of metalline particles.

MI'NERALIST, *s.* one skilled or employed in extracting ores or minerals.

MINERA'LOGIST, *s.* [from *minéralogie*, Fr.] one who writes upon minerals.

MINERA'LOGY, *s.* [*minéralogie*, Fr.] the doctrine of minerals.

MINE'VER, *s.* a skin with specks of white.

To MI'NGLE, *v. a.* [*mingelen*, Teut.] to mix, to join; to unite with something else; to compound. Neuterly, to be mixed or united with.

MI'NGLE, *s.* a mixture; a medely or confused mass.

MI'NGLER, *s.* one who mixes different things together.

MI'NIATURE, *s.* [*miniature*, Fr.] the representation of a thing in a very small size—Gay improperly uses it as an adjective.

MI'NIKIN, *a.* [See *Manikin*] small; diminutive; used in slight contempt.

MI'NIM, *s.* [from *minimus*, Lat.] a small being or person. Applied in the northern counties to a very small fish.

MI'NIMUS, *s.* [Lat.] a being of the least size.

MI'NION, *s.* [*mignon*, Fr.] a favourite or darling. Generally applied to a person who has the chief place in a prince's or great man's favour on account of his servile compliances and flattery. With Printers, a small sort of printing letter.

MI'NIOUS, *a.* [from *minium*, Lat.] of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

To MI'NISH, *v. a.* [a contraction from *diminish*] to lessen; to lop or impair.

MI'NISTER, *s.* [Lat.] any person employed as an agent or to transact affairs for another; one employed by a sovereign in the administration of public affairs; an instrument or means applied to accomplish any end; a person who performs the public service in divine worship, an agent from a foreign power, who has not the dignity or credentials of an ambassador.

To MI'NISTER, *v. a.* [*ministro*, Lat.] to serve or attend on God, the public, or a private person.

MINISTE'RIAL, *a.* attendant; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal.

MINISTE'RIALLY, *ad.* in a ministerial manner.

MI'NISTERY, *s.* [now contracted into three syllables, as *ministry*; from *ministerium*, Lat.] office; service; the discharge of any office or performance of the orders and employment of another.

MI'NISTRAL, *a.* belonging to a delegate; one employed by another, or a clergyman.

MI'NISTRANT, *a.* [*ministrans*, Lat.] attending upon; acting as subordinate, dependent, or at command.

MINISTRA'TION, *s.* [*ministratio*, Lat.] the office of a person commissioned by, or acting at the command of, another; attendance; intervention; service; office; the employ of a clergyman.

MI'NISTRESS, *s.* a female dispenser.

MI'NISTRY, *s.* [contracted from *ministery*] office; service; agency; business; persons employed in state affairs.

MI'NIUM, *s.* [Lat.] lead calcined in a reverberatory furnace till it is of a red colour.

MI'NNOCK, *s.* [perhaps from *mignon*, Fr.] a favourite, or darling. Johnson thinks it synonymous with *minx*.

MI'NNOW, *s.* [*menue*, Fr.] a small fresh-water fish.

MI'NOR, *a.* [the comparative of *parvus*, Lat.] petty or inconsiderable; less; smaller.

MI'NOR, *s.* one not arrived at full age; one under age; one younger than another, when used comparatively. In Logic, the least term in a proposition, or the second proposition in a regular syllogism.

To MI'NORATE, *v. a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] to lessen or diminish.

MINO'RCA, a considerable island in the Mediterranean, lying 24 miles N. E. of Majorca. It is about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for the excellent harbour of Port Mahon. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Rabbits are in great plenty, and here are plantations of palm-trees which bear no fruit, vines, olives, cotton and capers. The peasants are very dexterous with their slings, and command their cattle with them. The houses on the island are computed at 5000, and the inhabitants at 31,000. It was taken by the English in 1708, and kept by them till 1756, when the French took it. It was restored to the English by the treaty of 1763, and retaken by the Spaniards in the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Citadella is the capital, besides which there are Port-Mahon, Lahor, and Mercadel.

MINO'RITY, *s.* [*minorité*, Fr.] the state of a person who is under age, or not arrived to years of discretion and maturity; the state of being less; the smaller number, opposed to *majority*.

MI'NOTAUR, *s.* [*minos* and *taurus*, Lat.] a monster supposed to be half man and half beast, as described by the ancients.

MI'NSTER, *s.* [*minstrere*, Sax.] a monastery; a cathedral church.

MI'NSTREL, *s.* [*menestril*, Span.] a musician; one that plays upon musical instruments.

MI'NSTRELSY, *s.* instrumental music; a band or number of persons playing on musical instruments.

MINT, *s.* [*minte*, Sax.] a plant; a place where money is coined, from *mint*, Dan.

To MINT, *v. a.* (see the noun) to coin or stamp money. Figuratively, to invent or forge.

MI'NTAGE, *s.* that which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

MI'NTER, *s.* a coiner or stamper of money.

MI'NTMAN, *s.* one skilled in coinage.

MI'NTMASTER, *s.* a person who has the management and care of the coinage. Figuratively, one who invents.

MI'NUET, *s.* [*minuet*, Fr.] a stately regular dance, performed generally by two persons, consisting of a sink, boree, and two straight steps; the figure resembles a capital Z.

MI'NUM, *s.* in Music, a note of slow time, two of which make a semi-bref.

MINU'TE, *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] small, either in bulk or consequence; little; slender.

MI'NUTE, *s.* [distinguished from the adjective by being accented on the first syllable, *minutum*, Lat.] in Geometry, the 60th part of a degree of a circle. Minutes are denoted by one accent, thus (′); as the second, or 60th part of a minute, is by two accents, thus (″); and the third by three (‴), &c. *Minute*, in Time, is the 60th part of an hour. In Architecture, it usually denotes the 60th, sometimes the 30th part of a module. In Writing, it is used for a short memoir, or sketch of a thing.

To MI'NUTE, *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] to set down in short hints. "But I *minuted* what he had said."

MI'NUTE-BOOK, *s.* a book of short hints or memoranda.

MI'NUTE-GLASS, *s.* a glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINU'TELY, *ad.* with great exactness; without omission of the least circumstance.

MINU'TENESS, *s.* excessive smallness; extreme accuracy or circumstantialness; inconsiderableness.

MINX, *s.* a young, pert, wanton, or affected girl.

MI'RACLE, *s.* [*miraculum*, Lat.] a sensible effect, either in itself or its circumstance supernatural; or that which is, in some respect or other, beside or contrary to the fixed laws of nature, and course of common providence, which not being to be accounted for in a natural way, must be ascribed to the occasional interposition of God himself, or of some invisible intelligent agent.

MIRA'CULOUS, *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr.] done by miracles; effected by power more than natural.

MIRA'CULOUSLY, *ad.* beyond the known powers or laws of nature.

MIRA'CULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being effected beyond the ordinary powers or laws of nature.

MIRE, *s.* [*moer*, Belg.] mud; dirt moistened with rain or water. An ant; a pismire, from *myr*, Brit.

To MIRE, *v. a.* to daub with mud; to whelm in the mud.

MI'RINESS, *s.* the quality of being muddy.

MI'RROR, *s.* [*miroir*, Fr.] a looking-glass, or any thing which represents objects by reflection; a pattern or exemplar, as being that on which the eye ought to be fixed to transcribe its perfections. In Mineralogy, a kind of transparent stone.

MIRTH, *s.* [*myrhde*, Sax.] merriment; gaiety; laughter; a jest which excites laughter.

MI'RTHFUL, *a.* full of joy and gaiety.

MI'RTHLESS, *a.* sorrowful.

MI'RY, *a.* deep in mud; consisting of mud.

MIS, [Sax. from *missa*, Goth.] is an inseparable particle, and in composition denotes defect, error, deprivation, corruption, &c.

MISACCEPTA'TION, *s.* the act of taking any thing in a wrong sense.

MISADVE'NTURE, *s.* [*mesaventure*, Fr.] ill-luck; bad fortune. In Law, manslaughter.

MISADVE'NTURED, *a.* unfortunate.

MISADVI'CE, *s.* wrong or mistaken advice; bad counsel.

MISADVI'SED, *ad.* wrongfully counselled.

MISA'IMED, *a.* not aimed rightly.

MI'SANTHROPE, or MISA'NTHROPIST, *s.* [*μισάνθρωπος*, Gr.] a hater of mankind; one that flies the society of mankind from a principle of discontent.

MISA'NTHROPY, *s.* [*μισανθρωπία*, Gr.] the act of hating or avoiding the society of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION, *s.* an improper application; the act of applying a thing to a wrong use.

To MISAPPLY', *v. a.* to apply improperly, or to wrong purposes.

To MISAPPREHE'ND, *v. n.* to mistake a person's meaning; to understand a thing in a wrong sense.

MISAPPREHE'NSION, *s.* a mistake.

To MISASCRI'BE, *v. a.* to ascribe falsely.

To MISASSI'GN, *v. a.* to assign erroneously.

To MISBECO'ME, *v. a.* [preter. *misbecame*] to be inconsistent with a person's character; to disgrace; to be unsuitable; not to suit.

MISBEGO'T, or MISBEGO'TTEN, *a.* unlawfully or irregular begotten.

To MISBEHA'VE, *v. n.* to act ill, or inconsistent, with a son's character.

MISBEHA'VED, *a.* ill-bred; uncivil.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, *s.* want of decency to others; ill-conduct; want of civility or breeding.

MISBELI'EF, *s.* an erroneous or wrong belief.

To MISBELI'EVE, *v. n.* to distrust.

MISBELI'EVER, *s.* one that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCA'LL, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

To MISCA'LCULATE, *v. a.* to be wrong in a computation or reckoning; to reckon wrong.

MISCA'RRIAGE, *s.* want of success; ill-conduct; abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time.

To MISCA'RRY, *v. n.* to fail; to fail of success in an undertaking; to be brought to bed before due time.

To MISCA'ST, *v. a.* to add up or compute wrong.

MISCELLA'NE, *s.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] mixed corn; as wheat and rye. This word is corrupted into *maslin*, or *meslin*.

MISCELLA'NEOUS, *a.* [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] mingled; consisting of different kinds.

MI'SCELLANY, *s.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable) a book containing a collection of different pieces, sometimes containing the works of different authors.

MISCHA'NCE, *s.* ill-luck; a thing happening amiss, but neither intended nor foreseen.

MI'SCHIEF, *s.* [*meschef*, old Fr.] any thing done to harm or injure another; an ill-consequence, or vexatious affair.

MI'SCHIEF-MAKER, *s.* one who promotes quarrels between others, and causes mischief.

MI'SCHIEVOUS, (sometimes accented on the second syllable) *a.* hurtful; injurious; spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIE'VOUSLY, *ad.* noxiously; maliciously; spitefully; hurtfully.

MISCHIE'VOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of delighting in doing harm and injury to others.

MI'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *misceo*, Lat.] capable of being mixed

MISCITA'TION, *s.* a wrong quotation.

To MISCI'TE, *v. a.* to quote wrong.

MISCLAI'M, *s.* an erroneous or mistaken claim.

MISCOMPUTA'TION, *s.* false reckoning.

To MISCONCE'IVE, *v. a.* to have a wrong idea of.

MISCONCE'PTION, *s.* a false notion.

MISCO'NDUCT, *s.* ill behaviour.

MISCONJE'CTURE, *s.* a wrong guess.

To MISCONJE'CTURE, *v. a.* to guess wrong.

MISCONSTRU'CTION, *s.* the act of ascribing a wrong sense to words or actions.

To MISCO'NSTRUE, *v. a.* to interpret wrong.

To MISCO'UNSEL, *v. a.* to advise wrong.

To MISCO'UNT, *v. a.* [*méconter*, Fr.] to reckon wrong.

MI'SCREANCE, or MI'SCREANCY, *s.* [*mescréance*, Fr.] adherence to a false religion; false faith.

MI'SCREANT, *s.* [*mescréant*, Fr.] in its primary sense, one that holds a false faith, or believes in false gods. Secondarily, a vile and wicked wretch.

MISCREA'TE, or MISCREA'TED, *a.* formed unnaturally, or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

MISDEE'D, *s.* a vile action.

To MISDEE'M, *v. a.* to judge ill of; to mistake.

To MISDEME'AN, *v. a.* to behave ill.

MISDEME'ANOR, *s.* a slight offence; something less than a crime.

MISDEVO'TION, *s.* mistaken piety.

To MISDO', *v. a.* [preter. *I have misdone*] to do wrong, or commit a crime. Neuterly, to commit faults.

MISDO'ER, *s.* an offender; a criminal.

MISDO'ING, *s.* offence; deviation from right.

To MISDO'UBT, *v. a.* to suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDO'UBT, *s.* suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution.

To MISEMPLO'Y, *v. a.* to apply to a wrong use.

MISEMPLO'YMENT, *s.* the act of applying to an improper use.

MI'SER, *s.* [from *miser*, Lat.] formerly used for a person in wretchedness and calamity; or for a base and mean person; but at present to one who, though possessed of riches, endures all the hardships of indigence, either to increase or avoid spending them.

MI'SERABLE, *a.* [*miserabilis*, Lat.] unhappy; calamitous, or wretched; very bad; saving to excess.

MI'SERABLENESS, *s.* the quality which denominates a person wretched, or an object of pity; excessive parsimony.

MI'SERABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to become an object of compassion; desperately; shockingly: "*Miserably* stabbed to death." *South.* Wretchedly; meanly; covetously; or like a miser.

MI'SERY, *s.* [*miseria*, Lat.] such a state of wretchedness, unhappiness, or calamity, as renders a person an object of compassion.

To MISFA'LL, *v. a.* to befall unluckily.

MISFO'RTUNE, *s.* want of success; calamity; ill luck, or poverty, not happening by a person's own fault.

To MISGI'VE, *v. a.* to suspect; to presage something ill; to suspect something amiss.

To MISGO'VERN, *v. a.* to govern ill.

MISGO'VERNED, *a.* under no restraint; rude; ill-bred; uncivilized.

MISGO'VERNMENT, *s.* ill administration of affairs; ill-management; irregularity; or immodest behaviour.

MISGUI'DANCE, *s.* a false direction.

To MISGUI'DE, *v. a.* to direct wrong; to guide the wrong way.

MISHA'P, *s.* any evil that happens unexpectedly.

MI'SHMASH, *s.* [*mischin*, Belg.] a mingle, or hotch-potch: a low word.

To MISINFE'R, *v. a.* to draw a wrong inference.

To MISINFO'RM, *v. a.* to deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMA'TION, *s.* a false intelligence or account.

To MISINTE'RPRET, *v. a.* to explain in a wrong sense.

MISINTERPRETA'TION, *s.* explanation in a wrong sense.

To MISJO'IN, *v. a.* to join in an improper manner.

To MISJU'DGE, *v. n.* to form false opinions. Actively, to mistake; to judge ill of.

To MISLA'Y, *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place; to put away so as not to be able to find again.

MISLA'YER, *s.* one who puts things in a wrong place.

To MI'SLE, *v. n.* to rain small drops. See MIZZLE.

To MISLE'AD, *v. a.* [pret. and part. passive *misled*] to guide in a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake, under a pretence of guiding.

MISLE'ADER, *s.* one who seduces or leads to ill.

MI'SLETOE. See MISTLETOE.

MISLI'KE, *s.* disapprobation; dislike.

To MISMA'NAGE, *v. a.* to conduct or manage wrongly.

MISMA'NAGEMENT, *s.* defect of conduct or behaviour.

To MISMA'RK, *v. a.* to mark or distinguish wrong.

To MISMA'TCH, *v. a.* to mistake in matching.

To MISNA'ME, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

MISNO'MER, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, the mistaking of a man's name, or the using of one name for another, which is the cause of abatements of writs.

To MISOBSE'RVE, *v. a.* to make a wrong remark.

MISO'GAMIST, *s.* [from *μισέω* and *γάμος*, Gr.] one that hates marriage.

MISO'GYNY, *s.* [from *μῖσος* and *γυνὴ*, Gr.] the act of hating woman kind.

To MISO'RDER, *v. a.* to conduct or manage ill.

To MISPE'L, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *mispelt*. This word and its derivatives should, according to its analogy, be written *mis-spel*] to spell wrong.

To MISPE'ND, *v. a.* [pret. and part. passive *mispent*. This word should, acoording to its analogy, be written *mis-spend*] to spend ill, waste to no purpose, or throw away. To waste or decay.

MISPE'NDER, *s.* one who applies to a wrong purpose.

MISPERSUA'SION, *s.* a wrong notion or false opinion.

To MISPLA'CE, *v. a.* to put in a wrong place.

To MISPOI'NT, *v. a.* to set a wrong point or spot after sentence.

To MISPRI'SE, *v. a.* sometimes it signifies to mistake, from *misprendre*, Fr. and sometimes to undervalue, slight or disdain, from *mepriser*, Fr. Obsolete.

MISPRI'SION, *s.* scorn, slight, or contempt. In Common Law, a neglect or oversight; as where a person is privy to some treason or felony committed by another, and neglects to reveal it to the king or his council, or to a magistrate; but entirely conceals it. This is called *Misprision* of those crimes. In cases of *Misprision* of treason, the offender is to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and to forfeit his goods and chattels, with the profits of his lands, &c. But in *Misprision* of felony, the offender is only to be punished with fine and imprisonment, and to remain in prison till the fine is paid.

To MISPROPO'RTION, *v. a.* to join in an unsuitable proportion.

To MISQUO'TE, *v. a.* to cite an author's words wrong.

To MISRECI'TE, *v. a.* to quote or recite wrong.

To MISRE'CKON, *v. a.* to reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

To MISREPO'RT, *v. a.* to give a false account of; to give an account which is both disadvantageous and false.

MISREPO'RT, *s.* a false account; a false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESE'NT, (the last *s* is pron. like *z*) *v. a.* to represent falsely.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, *s.* the act of wilfully representing a thing otherwise than it is.

MISRU'LE, *s.* tumult; confusion.

MISS, *s.* [contracted from *mistress*] a term of compliment used in addressing a young and unmarried lady. Figuratively, a prostitute.

To MISS, *v. a.* [preter. *missed*, particip. pass. *mist*] to mistake; to fail hitting a mark; to fail of obtaining; to discover something unexpectedly wanting; to omit; to perceive the want of. Neuterly, to fly wide from; not to hit a mark; to prove unsuccessful; to fail or mistake; to be lost or wanting.

MISS, *s.* loss; want; failure; mistake or error.

MI'SSAL, *s.* [*missale*, Lat.] the mass-book.

To MISSA'Y, *v. n.* to speak ill of; to censure: obsolete. To say wrong.

To MISSEE'M, *v. n.* to make false appearance.

To MISSE'RVE, *v. a.* to serve unfaithfully.

To MISSHA'PE, *v. a.* [part. *mishaped*, or *mishapen*] to shape or form ill; to deform.

MI'SSILE, *a.* [*missilis*, Lat.] thrown by the hand or from an engine. Striking at a distance, applied to weapons.

MI'SSION, *s.* [*missio*, Lat.] commission; the state of a person employed by another; persons sent on any account; usually applied to those sent to propagate the gospel in foreign parts. Dismission or discharge.

MI'SSIONARY, or MI'SSIONER, *s.* [*missionaire*, Fr.] one sent to propagate religion in foreign parts.

MI'SSISSIPI, and *MISSOURI*, two large rivers of N. America, which unite in lat. 38° 55′, and in one stream pursue their course to the Gulf of Mexico below New Orleans.

MI'SSISSIPI, a large district of N. America, bounded on the west by the Mississipi. It was admitted as a state in the Federal Union in 1817. The population is 136,606, of whom 65,659 are slaves.

MI'SSIVE, *a.* such as may be sent; such as are flung at a distance by the hand, or from an engine, applied to weapons.

MI'SSIVE, *s.* [Fr.] a letter sent; a messenger; obsolete.

MI'SSOURI, an extensive district, second in extent to New York. It was received into the Union in 1821. The population, which is rapidly increasing by numbers of settlers, was, in 1830, 140,074, of whom 25,000 are slaves.

To MISSPE'AK, *v. a.* [pret. *mispoke*, part. *mispoken*] to speak wrong or amiss.

MIST, *s.* [*mist*, Sax.] a meteor, consisting of a low thin cloud, or small rain, whose drops are not to be distinguished. Figuratively, any thing that darkens, or obscures, applied to the understanding.

To MIST, *v. a.* to cloud; to cover with a steam or moist vapour.

To MISTA'KE, *v. a.* to conceive a wrong idea of; to take a thing for that which it is not, or to take one thing for another. Neuterly, to err; to form a false judgment or idea.

MISTA'KE, *s.* the act of forming a wrong idea, or taking a thing for what it is not.

MISTA'KEABLE, *a.* liable to be mistaken.

To be MISTA'KEN, *v. n.* to err, or to form a wrong opinion or judgment.

MISTA'KINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to form a wrong judgment or idea.

To MISTA'TE, *v. a.* to state wrong; to represent in a false light.

To MISTE'ACH, *v. a.* to teach wrong.

To MISTE'LL, *v. a.* to relate falsely; to reckon wrong.

To MISTE'RM, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

MI'STERY, *s.* [*mestier*, Fr.] in Law, an art, trade, or occupation. This word is generally, but improperly, written *mystery*.

To MISTHI'NK, *v. a.* to think ill; to think wrong.

To MISTI'ME, *v. a.* to do unseasonably.

MI'STINESS, *s.* cloudiness; the state of being overcast, applied to the sky.

MI'STION, *s.* [*mistus*, Lat.] the state of being mixed.

MI'STLETOE, MI'SLETOE, or MI'SLELTOE, *s.* a plant of which there is only one kind in Europe, growing, not on the ground, but on other trees, as the oak, apple-tree, pear-tree, white thorn, &c. Some physicians ascribe to it great virtues in the cure of the epilepsy.

MI'STLIKE, *a.* resembling a mist; like a mist.

MISTO'LD, the part. pass. of MISTELL.

MISTOO'K, the part. pass. of MISTAKE.

MI'STRESS, *s.* [*maitresse*, Fr.] a woman who manages a house, and keeps servants; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman who is the object of a person's love, in a good sense. A prostitute; used as an address of contempt.

MISTRU'ST, *s.* suspicion; diffidence.

To MISTRU'ST, *v. a.* to suspect; to doubt.

MISTRU'STFUL, *a.* suspicious; diffident.

MISTRU'STFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as betrays a suspicion.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, *s.* the quality of suspecting the fidelity of another.

MISTRU'STLESS *a.* confident; unsuspecting.

MI'STY, *a.* cloudy; overcast, applied to the [illegible] dark.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, *v. a.* [preter. and part. *misunderstood*] to take any person's meaning wrong; to mistake.

MISUNDERSTA'NDING, *s.* a difference, or disagreement, implying that the parties do not understand each other; an error; a false judgment or conception of the meaning of words or sentences.

MISU'SAGE, *s.* abuse, or bad treatment.

To MISU'SE, *v. a.* [*mesuser*, Fr.] to treat or use in an improper manner; to abuse.

MISU'SE, *s.* bad use or treatment.

MI'SY, *s.* a very beauteous mineral, much resembling golden marcasites.

MITCHAM, a village in Surry, 8 miles S. W. of London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and calico-printing manufactures. It contains 4387 inhabitants. Population 4387,

MITCHELDE'AN, a town in Gloucestshire, 116 miles from London, whose market is on Monday.

MITE, *s.* [*mite*, Fr.] a very small insect which breeds in cheese. In Weights, the 20th part of a grain. In Money, the third part of a farthing. Proverbially, any thing very small; a very small particle or atom.

MITHRIDATE, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of electuary; one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and receiving its name from Mithridates, king of Pontus, its inventor. Also a genus of plants, of which six are British species.

MI'TIGANT, *part.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] lenient, or lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE, *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, Fr.] to abate, or lessen, applied to rigour or severity. To soften, lessen, or make less, applied to pain. To assuage or calm, applied to the heat and turbulence of factions.

MITIGA'TION, *s.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] the act of lessening any punishment, severity, or pain.

MI'TRE, *s.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat.] a round cap, pointed and cleft a-top, with two pendants hanging down on the shoulders, worn on the head by bishops and abbots on solemn occasions; and in Heraldry, borne as a crest by a bishop and archbishop.

MI'TRED, *a.* adorned with a mitre.

MI'TTAU, an extensive town, pretty well inhabited, and the capital of Courland, and the residence of the duke of the regency of the country. It is situated on the river Aa, in that part of Courland called Semigallia, 140 miles N. N. E. of Koningsberg, and 56 S. S. W. of Riga.

MI'TTENS, *s.* [*mitains*, Fr.] gloves that cover the arms, but not the fingers.

MI'TTENT, *a.* [*mittens*, Lat.] sending forth; emitting.

MI'TTIMUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ for transferring records from one court to another. Likewise, a writ under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace, directed to the gaoler or keeper of a prison, for the receiving and safe keeping an offender, till he be delivered by due course of law.

To MIX, *v. a.* [*misschen*, Belg.] to unite different bodies into one mass; to compose of different things.

MI'XEN, *s.* [*mixen*, Sax.] a dunghill; a laystall.

MIXTILI'NEAR, *a.* consisting of a line or lines, part straight, and part curved.

MI'XTION, *s.* [*mixtion*, Fr.] mixture; confusion of one body with another.

MI'XTLY, *ad.* in a mixed manner.

MI'XTURE, *s.* [*mixtura*, Lat.] the act of joining or adding several things together; the state of different things united or added together; a mass or liquor formed by uniting different ingredients; any thing added or mixed.

MI'ZMAZE, *s.* [a cant word formed by the reduplication of *maze*] a maze; a labyrinth. "Through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions." *Locke.*

MI'ZZEN, *s.* [*mezaen*, Belg.] in the Sea Language, is a particular mast or sail. The *mizzen-mast* stands in the sternmost part of a ship. The sail which belongs to the *mizzen-mast*, is called the *mizzen-sail*; and whenever the word *mizzen* is used at sea, it always means the sail.

To MI'ZZLE, *v. a.* [from *mist*] to rain small drops, like a thick mist.

MI'ZZY, *s.* a bog; a quagmire.

MNEMO'NICS, ne-mon-iks, *s.* [*μνημονικὸς*, Gr.] the art of memory.

To MOAN, *v. a.* [*mœnan*, Sax.] to lament; deplore. Neuterly, to show sorrow by the looks, a mournful tone of voice, and dismal complaints.

MOAN, *s.* lamentation; sorrow expressed by words and actions.

MOAT, *s.* [*motte*, Fr.] a canal, or collection of water, which runs in a ditch or channel round a building.

To MOAT, *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr.] to surround any building with a canal or water.

MOB, *s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Fr.] the crowd; the vulgar; a tumultuous rout or multitude. In Dress, a woman's cap.

To MOB, *v. a.* to harass or overbear by a mob or tumult.

MO'BILE, mo-beel, *s.* [Fr.] the populace or vulgar; a tumultuous assembly of the common and lower order of people.

MOBI'LITY, *s.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.] the power of being moved. Figuratively, quickness of motion. In low language, the vulgar or populace. Fickleness or inconstancy, applied to the mind.

MO'CHA-STONE, *s.* [from *Mocha*, the place whence it is brought] a stone somewhat of the agate kind, of a clear horny gray, with delineations or figures representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone.

To MOCK, *v. a.* [*moquer*, Fr.] to deride, scoff, or laugh at; to defeat; to elude; to disappoint a person's expectations; to beguile or delude with words. Neuterly, to scoff or jest at.

MOCK, *s.* ridicule; a sneer; an act of contempt; an object of ridicule; a contemptuous imitation or mimicry.

MOCK, *a.* counterfeit; false; not real.

MO'CKABLE, *a.* exposed to derision.

MO'CKER, *s.* one that ridicules another; a deceiver; an impostor.

MO'CKERY, *s.* derision; scorn; ridicule; contemptuous mimicry of a person's actions or words; sport; a vain show or counterfeit appearance; disappointment.

MO'CKING-BIRD, *s.* an American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY, *ad.* insultingly.

MO'CKING-STOCK, *s.* the subject of derision, or object of ridicule.

MO'DAL, *a.* [*modalis*, Lat.] relating to the form only, opposed to essence.

MODA'LITY, *s.* an accidental difference; the quality of an accident.

MO'DBURY, a town of Devonshire, distant from London 202 miles. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade, and there is also a manufacture of plush. It is seated between two hills, 36 miles S. S. W. of Exeter. The market is on Thursday. Population 2116.

MODE, *s.* [*modus*, Lat.] form. In Logic, that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to, and subsisting by the help of, some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. Gradation or degree. "What *modes* of sight." Manner or method. State or appearance. Fashion or custom, from *mode*, Fr.

MO'DEL, *s.* [*modele*, Fr.] a representation in miniature of some building, &c. a copy to be imitated; a mould; a standard by which any thing is measured. See MODULE. SYNON. *Model* is used for relief; *copy*, for painting. A *copy* ought to be faithful; a *model*, just.

To MO'DEL, *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] to plan; to shape; to form, mould, or delineate.

MO'DELLER, *s.* a planner or schemer.

MO'DENA, a city of Italy, capital of a principality of the same name. It is pretty large and populous, having several piazzas; but the streets are narrow, the houses without beauty or symmetry, and the walks low and dark. The churches have little or nothing worth notice, but the ducal palace is large and splendid, and is richly furnished. The picture gallery consists of six rooms, and filled with select pieces of the most famous masters. In a chamber under the cathedral is shewn the so much talked of *Secchia rapita*, or well-bucket, with iron hoops, taken in a petty war with Bologna. The population of the town is 27,000, and of the principality 350,000 souls. It is 22 miles N. W. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 34. N. lon. 11. 18. E.

MO'DERATE, *a.* [*moderatus*, Lat.] temperate, or between the two extremes. Not hot, applied to temper. Not extravagant, applied to expence. Of the middle rate.

To MO'DERATE, *v. a.* [*moderor*, Lat.] to keep within due bounds and limits; to repress, regulate, or restrain.

MO'DERATELY, *ad.* temperately; mildly; in a middle degree.

MO'DERATENESS, *s.* the quality of keeping within any two extremes; temperateness.

MODERATION, *s.* [*moderatio*, Lat.] the state of keeping a due mean between extremes; calmness, temperance, or equanimity.

MODERATOR, *s.* [*moderator*, Lat.] a person or thing which calms, or keeps from flying into excess; a person who presides at a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, confine them to the point in question, and shew the conclusiveness or inconclusiveness of their arguments and responses.

MO'DERN, *a.* [*modern*, Fr.] late; recent; not ancient; not long done or existing.

MO'DERNISM, *s.* any thing formed according to the taste of the present age, opposed to that of the ancients. A word coined by Dean Swift in the following passage; "Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*."

MO'DERNS, *s.* those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

To MO'DERNIZE, *v. a.* to form any thing according to the taste of the present age; to translate or alter any thing ancient to the present taste.

MO'DEST, *a.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.] humble in opinion of one's own excellencies; free from boasting; reserved or backward in doing any thing for fear of incurring censure; chaste; free from and avoiding every appearance of vice, without being carried to excess; moderate.

MO'DESTLY, *ad.* in an humble, chaste, and moderate manner; without excess, forwardness, boasting, or impudence.

MO'DESTY, *s.* [*modestie*, Fr.] a virtue which includes an humble opinion of one's own abilities, an utter abhorrence of the least appearance of vice, and a fear of doing any thing which either has or may incur censure; chastity.

MO'DESTY-PIECE, *s.* a narrow lace or border, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and is part of a woman's tucker.

MO'DICUM, *s.* [Lat.] a small portion or pittance.

MODIFI'ABLE, *a.* capable of receiving a difference with respect to all its modes or accidents.

MODI'FICABLE, *a.* diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICA'TION, *s.* [*modification*, Fr.] the act of giving a thing new accidental differences of form or mode; that which gives a thing any particular manner of being.

To MO'DIFY, *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.] to change the form, accidents, or qualities of a thing.

MODI'LLON, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, consisting of little inverted consoles or brackets in form of an *S*, seeming to support the projecture of the larmier.

MO'DISH, *a.* agreeable to the fashion or reigning custom.

MO'DISHLY, *ad.* fashionably.

MO'DISHNESS, *s.* a strict observance of the fashion.

To MO'DULATE, *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] in Music, to change the key, and to return to it again, without giving offence to the ear.

MODULA'TION, *s.* [*modulation*, Fr. *modulatio*, Lat.] in Music, the art of keeping in, and on occasion changing, the keh, and returning to it again, without offence to the ear; sound modulated; agreeable harmony.

MODULA'TOR, *s.* [*modulator*, Lat.] one that forms sounds to a certain key.

MO'DULE, *s.* [*modulus*, Lat.] a model; an empty representation, or mere shadow. In Architecture, a certain measure, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or distribution of the whole building.

MO'DUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, the giving money or land to a minister, instead of his tithes in kind.

MO'FFAT, a town of Scotland, near the Annan, famous for its sulphureous well, which has been in just estimation for near 160 years, as a remedy in all cutaneous and scrofulous complaints; and for its chalybeate spring, discovered about 70 years ago. It lies 24 miles N. N. E. of Dumfries, and about 50 S. W. of Edinburgh. Population 2221.

MO'HAIR, *s.* [*mohere*, Fr.] thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.

To MOI'DER, *v. a.* to puzzle; to perplex; to distract.

MOI'DERED, *part. a.* crazed; muddied.

MOI'DORE, *s.* [Port.] a Portugal gold coin, valued at 27*s.* sterling.

MOI'ETY, *s.* [*moitié*, Fr.] one of two equal parts; a part or portion.

To MOIL, *v. a.* [*mouiller*, Fr.] to daub with dirt; to fatigue or weary. Neuterly, to labour in the mire; to toil.

MOIST, *a.* [*moiste*, Fr.] wet in a small degree, so as not to be liquid; juicy; succulent.

To MOIST, or MOI'STEN, *v. a.* to make wet in a small degree; to damp.

MOI'STENER, *s.* the person or thing which moistens.

MOI'STNESS, *s.* the quality of being wet in a small degree.

MOI'STURE, *s.* [*moiteur*, Fr.] a small quantity of water or liquid; dampness.

MO'KY, *a.* dark; dusky; cloudy.

MOLA'SSES, *s.* treacle. See MELASSES.

MO'LDAVIA, a province in the S. E. of Europe, divided between Russia and Turkey, the former possessing one-third. It is bounded on the N. by Poland; on the E. by Bessarabia; on the S. by Wallachia; and on the W. by Transylvania: 180 miles in length and breadth. Principal rivers: the Pruth, Moldau, Bardalach, and Sereth. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game, and fish. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. The Turks oblige the hospodar, or waiwode, to pay an annual tribute, and to raise a large body of troops at his own expence, in time of war. Jassy is the capital. Lat. 47. 8½. N. lon. 27. 5. E.

MOLD, or *Mould*, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, five miles S. of Flint. Its market is on Wednesday, and is distant from London 201 miles. Inhabitants, 9385.

MOLE, *s.* [*mæl*, Sax.] in Physic, a shapeless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh, and is called a false conception; a natural spot on the skin, sometimes having hair in it; a little animal or beast, which casts up the earth in hillocks, formerly thought to be blind, but by modern naturalists proved to have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin about the size of a pin's head. A mound, dyke, or port, from *moles*, Lat.

MO'LEHILL, *s.* a hillock thrown up by a mole.

To MOLE'ST, *v. a.* [*molester*, Fr. *molestor*, Lat.] to disturb, trouble, or vex.

MOLESTA'TION, *s.* [*molestia*, Lat.] disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLE'STER, *s.* one who disturbs.

MO'LEWARP, *s.* a mole: properly *mould-warp.*

MO'LINISTS, a sect in the Romish church who follow the doctrines of the jesuit, Lewis Molina, relative to sufficient and efficacious grace. Their great antagonists were the Jansenists.

MO'LLIENT, *part.* [*molliens*, Lat.] softening.

MOLLIFI'ABLE, *a.* capable of being softened or appeased.

MOLLIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of making soft. Mitigation or pacification, applied to anger.

MO'LLIFIER, *s.* that which makes soft or calm.

To MO'LLIFY, *v. a.* [*mollio*, Lat.] to soften. To appease, applied to anger. To moderate, applied to any thing harsh or rigorous.

MO'LTEN, part. pass. of MELT.

MO'LY, *s.* the wild garlic.

MOLU'CCAS, or *Spice Islands*, a cluster of small but valuable islands in the Eastern Ocean, lying mostly within sight of each other. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Timor or Motyr, Bachian, Bourso, and Ceram. They are situated to the E. and S. of Celebes. Their coasts are rendered very dangerous by sands and shelves. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, coarse tobacco, and, above all, nutmegs, cloves, and other spices. Here are parrots of extraordinary beauty, and many birds of paradise. They have large snakes which are not venomous, but very dangerous lizards, or land crocodiles. The Dutch, who drove out the Spaniards and Portuguese, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their spice trade. The natives are Pagans, but there are many Mahometans. All the particular kings of these islands are subject to the king of Ternate, who is in alliance with the Dutch. They were taken by the English in the late wars, but restored at the peace. The chief settlement is at Amboyna.

MOME, *s.* a dull, stupid, dronish fellow.

MO'MENT, *s.* [*momentum*, Lat.] consequence, importance, or weight; force, or acting power; an invisible particle of time. SYNON. *Moment*, *instant*. A *moment* is not long; but an *instant* is still shorter. The word *moment* has a signification more extended. It is taken sometimes for time in general, and is used in a figurative sense. That of

instant is more contracted; it marks the shortest duration of time, and is never used but in the literal sense.

MO'MENTALLY, *ad.* for a moment.

MOMENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*momentaneus*, Lat.] lasting but a moment.

MO'MENTARY, *a.* done in, or lasting a moment.

MOME'NTOUS, *a.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] of weight, consequence, or importance.

MO'NACHAL *a.* [*monachalis*, Lat. *μοναχικὸς*, Gr.] monastic; relating to monks.

MO'NACHISM, *s.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] the state of monks; a monastic life.

MO'NAD, or MO'NADE, *s.* [*μόνας*, Gr.] an invisible thing.

MO'NAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 30 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Fermanagh; on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Armagh; and on the S. E. and S. by Louth and Cavan. It is divided into 19 parishes, and has about 195,500 inhabitants. The soil is, in general, deep and fertile; wet and damp in some places, and hilly in others. The linen manufacture flourishes in the N. and W. parts, and is averaged at 104,000l. yearly. *Monaghan*, the capital, contains 3915 souls. It had a castle and fort against the Irish, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is 62 miles N. N. W. of Dublin. Elects 2 members.

MO'NARCH, *s.* [*μόναρχος*, Gr.] a king; a governor invested with absolute authority; any thing superior to others of the same kind.

MONA'RCHAL, *a.* governed by a single person or king; suiting to a king.

MONA'RCHICAL, *a.* [*μοναρχικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to a single ruler or king.

MO'NARCHY, *s.* [*μοναρχία*, Gr.] the government of a single person; a kingdom.

MO'NASTERY, *s.* [*monasterium*, Lat.] a house for persons to retire to on a religious account; a convent.

MONA'STIC, or MONA'STICAL, *a.* [*monasticus*, Lat.] religiously recluse; belonging to a monk.

MONA'STICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a monk.

MO'NDAY, *s.* [*monandaeg*, Sax.] the second day of the week, so called because formerly dedicated to the moon.

MO'NEY, (the *o* is pron. like *u* in this word and its following compounds and derivatives; as *múnney*, *múnneyed*, &c.) *s.* [It has properly no plural, except when money is taken for a single piece; but *monies* was formerly used for sums; *mwnai*, Brit.] a piece of metal stamped with some mark or image, whose value is fixed by public authority.

MO'NEYBAG, *s.* a large purse.

MO'NEYBOX, *s.* a till; a repository of ready coin.

MO'NEYCHANGER, *s.* a broker in money; one who changes one piece of coin for more of less value, or several pieces for one of more value.

MO'NEYED, *a.* rich in coin, opposed to wealth in lands.

MO'NEYLESS, *a.* wanting money; penniless.

MO'NEYMATTER, *s.* account of debtor and creditor.

MO'NEYSCRIVENER, *s.* one who raises money for others.

MO'NEYSWORTH, *s.* something worth money; something that will bring money.

MO'NEYWORT, *s.* The bastard moneywort is a plant with pale red blossoms, found in rivulets and springs; the purple moneywort is a species of loosestrife.

MO'NGER, *s.* [*mangere*, Sax.] a dealer or seller. After the name of any commodity, it implies a person who deals in it, or sells it; thus, *fishmonger* is one who sells or deals in fish.

MO'NGREL, *a.* [from *mang*, Sax.] of a mixed breed.

MO'NGULS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They assume to be of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquests of India, Persia, and other countries, and called, in most histories, Moguls. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Russia to China. The Monguls dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They exchange their commodities for rice, sugar, tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, and several sorts of household utensils; not having the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the West, is that of the Dalay-Lama, which is full of ceremonies not unlike popery.

MONI'TION, *s.* [*monitio*, Lat.] an information or hint; instruction or advice.

MO'NITOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. In Schools, applied to a scholar commissioned by the master to take notice of the behaviour of his school-fellows.

MO'NITORY, *a.* [*monitorius*, Lat.] conveying useful instructions or admonitions.

MO'NITORY, *s.* admonition; warning. Not in use.

MONK, (the *o* pronounced like *u* in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*monec*, Sax. *monachus*, Lat.] a person who retires from the world to give himself wholly up to devotion, and to live in abstinence and solitude.

MO'NKERY, *s.* a monastic life.

MO'NKEY, *s.* [from *mon*, a man, and *kin*, a diminutive termination] an ape, or animal bearing a great resemblance to a man. Those without tails are properly called *apes*. Figuratively, a jackanapes.

MO'NKHOOD, *s.* the condition, state, or profession of a monk.

MO'NKISH, *a.* taught or professed by monks.

MO'NKSHOOD, *s.* (Aconitum) a plant of a poisonous quality.

MONKS-RHU'BARB, *s.* a species of dock. Its roots are used in medicine.

MO'NMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthshire, pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye, Mynnow, and Frothy, which almost surround it. It is a large handsome town, and carries on a considerable trade with Bristol by the Wye. In its once stately castle, the remains of which shew it to have been very strong, Henry V. from hence called Henry of Monmouth, the conqueror of France, was born. It is 21 miles W. by S. of Gloucester, and 128 W. by N. of London. A plentiful market for corn and provisions on Saturday. Fairs on Whitsun-Tuesday, September 4th, and Nov. 22d. Pop. 4,916. Elects 1 member.

MO'NMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Herefordshire and Brecknockshire; on the E. by Gloucestershire; on the S. E. by the Severn; on the W. by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N. to S. is about 28 miles, and from E. to W. 20. It is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 market-towns, 127 parishes, and, according to the census of 1831, 98,130 inhabitants. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed sheep, goats, and horned cattle, and the valleys produce plenty of grass and corn. Beside the Wye, the Mynnow, and the Rhyney or Rumney, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions, the eastern and largest part of which is a tract, fertile, on the whole, in corn and pastures, and well wooded. It abounds in lime-stone, which is burnt on the

spot, for the general manure of the country. The smaller western portion is mountainous, and in great part unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep. It has several long narrow valleys, watered by streams that fall into the Bristol Channel. All the rivers above mentioned, particularly the Wye and Usk, abound with fish, especially salmon and trout. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and, from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, as well as its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes most of the character of the latter country, though since the reign of Charles II. when it was added to the Oxford circuit, it has been considered as an English county. The people use the Welsh language, but the English tongue is coming into use. The manufacture of this county is flannels. Returns 2 members.

MO'NOCHORD, *s.* [*μόνος* and *χορδὴ*, Gr.] an instrument having but one string.

MONO'CULAR, or MONO'CULOUS, *a.* [from *μόνος*, Gr. and *oculus*, Lat.] one-eyed.

MO'NODY, *s.* [*μονῳδία*, Gr.] a poem or song sung by a single person, and expressive of grief.

MONO'GAMIST, *s.* [*μόνος* and *γάμος*, Gr.] one who disallows of second-marriages.

MONO'GAMY, *s.* [from *μόνος* and *γαμέω*, Gr.] marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM, [*μόνος* and *γράμμα*, Gr.] a cipher or character compounded of several letters; a sentence in one line; an epigram in one verse.

MO'NOLOGUE, *s.* [*μόνος* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a soliloquy.

MONO'MACHY, *s.* [*μονομαχία*, Gr.] a duel; a single combat.

MO'NOME, *s.* [Fr.] in Algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOPETALOUS, *a.* [*μόνος* and *πέταλον*, Gr.] in Botany, having but one flower-leaf.

MONO'POLIST, *s.* [from *μόνος* and *πωλέω*, Gr.] one who by engrossing, or patent, has the sole power of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE, *v. a.* [*μόνος* and *πωλέω*, Gr.] to have the sole power of making or selling any commodity.

MONO'POLY, *s.* [*monopole*, Fr. *μονοπωλία*, Gr.] the sole privilege of making or selling any thing.

MONO'PTOTE, *s.* [*μόνος* and *πτῶσις*, Gr.] in Grammar, a noun having only one case.

MONOPYRE'NEOUS, *a.* [from *μόνος* and *πυρὴν*, Gr.] such fruit as contains only one seed or kernel.

MONO'STICH, mo-nos-tik, *s.* [*μονόστιχον*, Gr.] a composition consisting of a single verse.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL, *a.* consisting of but one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, *s.* [*μόνος* and *συλλαβὴ*, Gr.] a word only of one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, *a.* [*μονοσύλλαβος*, Gr.] consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOTO'NICAL, *a.* spoken with monotony.

MONO'TONY, *s.* [*μονοτονία*, Gr.] a fault in pronunciation, wherein a long series of words are delivered with one unvaried tone, and without any cadence.

MONSOO'N, *s.* [*monson*, Fr.] a species of trade-wind, in the Indies, which for six months blows constantly the same way, and the contrary way the other six months.

MO'NSTER, *s.* [*monstrum*, Lat.] a production or birth, wherein the parts differ from the general figure or form of its species; something horrible for deformity or mischief.

To MO'NSTER, *v. a.* to represent as monstrous.

MONSTRO'SITY, or MONSTRUO'SITY, *s.* [*monstrosity* is most analogous] the state of being out of the common order of nature.

MO'NSTROUS, *a.* [*monstrosus*, Lat.] deviating from the stated order of nature; strange or wonderful, including dislike; irregular or enormous. "No *monstrous* height." *Pope.* Shocking; hateful. "The *monstrous* scorn."

MO'NSTROUSLY, *ad.* in a manner that is out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MO'NSTROUSNESS, *s.* the quality which renders any thing or action shocking, irregular, or enormous.

MO'NTANT, *s.* [Fr.] a term in fencing.

MONT BLANC, a mountain of the Alps in Savoy, so called from its white appearance. It is 15,362 feet above the level of the sea, and supposed to be the highest in Europe. The French gave the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as a new department of France.

MONTE'RO, *s.* [Span.] a horseman's cap.

MO'NTETH, *s.* [from the name of the inventor] a vessel in which glasses are washed.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, a small neat town, with a rich soil, but little trade. The reliques of its castle, which stand on a projecting ridge of a great height and steepness, and towards the end are quite precipitous, impend in a picturesque manner over the town. Population 5,532. It is pleasantly seated on a rocky hill, near the Severn, 26 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 161 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; on the N. E. and E. by Shropshire; on the S. by Radnorshire; on the S. W. by Cardiganshire, and on the W. by part of Merionethshire. It extends 33 miles from N. to S. and about 24 from E. to W. and is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 6 market towns, 47 parishes, and, according to the census of 1831, 66,485 inhabitants. The air is pleasant and salubrious; and the country in general mountainous, but fertile, (the S. S. E. and N. E. parts are extremely so, being much more level,) and agreeably interspersed with valleys, hills, meadows, and corn-fields. The hilly tracts are almost entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead, and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat. The county elects one representative, and the town, in conjunction with other places, chooses one member.

MONTH, *s.* [*mona*, Sax. the moon] a space of time measured by the revolution of the sun or moon, and reckoned the 12th part of the year. A *lunar month*, is the space between the two conjunctions of the moon with the sun, or between two moons. A *solar month*, the space of time wherein the sun revolves through one entire sign of the ecliptic. The *calendar months* consist unequally of thirty and thirty-one days, except February, which in leap years has twenty-nine, but in other years twenty-eight days.

MO'NTHLY, *a.* continuing or performing in a month; happening every month.

MO'NTHLY, *ad.* once in a month.

MONTO'IR, *s.* [Fr.] In Horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup.

MONTPELLIER, a large and beautiful city of France, in the department of Herault. Before the revolution, here was an university, with a celebrated school of medicine, founded by physicians who were expelled from Spain in the year 1180. The scarlet gown of that witty philosopher, Rabelais,

with which doctors of physic are or were invested here at taking their degrees, has long since ceased to be an original, the students having, from time to time, cut off little slips; so that the robe now, or lately used, is, at least, the third or fourth substitute. Also a botanic garden, the first established in Europe, and an academy of sciences. The town-house is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. It has many fine houses, and several stately edifices, but the streets are narrow. The number of inhabitants is computed at 50,000, who trade in verdigrise, which is the principal manufacture, wool, wine, aqua-vitæ, Hungary and cinnamon waters, capillaire, essence of bergamot, &c.; also in carpets, dimities, fustians, and silk-stockings. These commodities are sent by the canal, to Cette, which is the sea-port of Montpellier. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is pleasantly seated upon a hill, by the river Lez, 5 miles from the Mediterranean, 27 S. W. of Nismes, and 212 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 36½. N. lon. 3. 57. E.

MONTRO'SE, a town of Angus-shire, containing about 12000 inhabitants. At high water it is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is a fine semicircular bason, with a handsome stone pier: and a great number of trading vessels belong to this port. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taste. The most remarkable are the town-house, the presbyterian church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. A great quantity of malt is made here; and there are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen, coloured and white thread, brown sheeting, Osnaburgs, and cotton stockings; as also a tannery, and rope-works. The salmon fisheries on the N. and S. Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. Montrose is seated on a gentle eminence, in a peninsula, formed by the estuary of S. Esk (over which a new bridge has been lately erected) and the German Ocean, 70 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. The district elects one member.

MONTSERRA'T, a well-watered fruitful island in the West Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to a mountain of that name in Spain. It is about nine miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is divided into two parishes. The mountains are covered with cedar, cypress, the iron-tree, with other woods, and some odoriferous shrubs. By the latest accounts, the population is 330 whites, 814 free persons of colour, and 6226 slaves. It is possessed by the English, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lat. 16. 49. N. lon. 62. 27. W.

MO'NUMENT, *s.* [*monumentum*, Lat.] any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved.

MONUME'NTAL, *a.* preserving the memory or remembrance; belonging to a tomb raised in honour of the dead.

MOOD, *s.* [*modus*, Lat.] in Logic, the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity or quality, *i. e.* their universal or particular affirmation or negation. In Music, manner or style. In Grammar, the different changes a word undergoes, to signify the various intentions and affections of the mind. Temper of mind; state of the mind as affected by passion; anger; rage; from *mod*, Sax. *moed*, Belg. *mod*, Goth. An habitual temper of mind.

MOO'DY, *a.* angry, or out of humour; mental; intellectual; belonging to the mind.

MOON, *s.* [*mona*, Sax.] in the solar system, is a satellite or secondary planet of the Earth, considered as a primary one, about which she revolves in an elliptic orbit, at the distance of about 240,000 miles, at a mean rate. Next to the Sun, she is the most splendid and shining globe in the heavens: and by dissipating, in some measure, the darkness of the night, subdividing the year into months, and regulating the flux and reflux of the sea, she not only becomes a pleasing but a welcome object; affording much for speculation to the contemplative mind, and of real use to the navigator, the traveller, and the husbandman. That the moon appears so much larger than the other planets, is owing to her vicinity to us; for to a spectator in the sun she would be scarcely visible, without the assistance of a telescope. Her distance is but small from us, when compared with that of the other heavenly bodies; which is easily proved from her very great horizontal parallax, which amounts sometimes to 61′ 25″. If the moon were a body possessing native light, we should not perceive any diversity of appearance; but as she shines entirely by light received from the sun, and reflected by her surface, it follows, that, according to the situation of the beholder with respect to the illuminated part, he will see more or less of her reflected beams, for only one half of a globe can be enlightened at once. Hence, while she is making her revolution round the heavens, she undergoes great changes in her appearance. In every revolution of the moon about the earth, she turns once round upon her axis, and therefore always presents the same face to our view; and as, during her course round the earth, the sun enlightens successively every part of her globe only once, consequently she has but one day in all that time, and her day and night together are as long as our lunar month. As we see only one side of the Moon, we are therefore invisible to the inhabitants on the opposite side, unless they take a journey to that side which is next to us, for which purpose some of them must travel more than 1500 miles. And as the earth, from one half of the Moon, is never seen, so, from the middle of the other half, it is always seen overhead, turning round almost thirty times as quick as the Moon does. To her inhabitants, the earth seems to be the largest body in the universe, her apparent diameter constantly occupying from 1° 47′ 46″ to 2° 2′ 50″ of the lunar celestial regions. Her periodic, sidereal, and synodic revolutions, are respectively, 27d. 7h. 43m. 4⅔s.; 27d. 7h. 43m. 11½s.; and 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s. Her diameter is 2171 miles; her surface about $\frac{3}{50}$ of the earth's; and her solid contents $\frac{1}{49}$ of the same. The Moon's apogee is not fixed in any particular point of the ecliptic, but makes a complete revolution, according to the order of the signs, in 3231d. 8h. 34m. 57½s. as measured by the equinoxes, but from one fixed star to the same again in 3232d. 11h. 14m. 31s. Her nodes also have a revolution, contrary to the order of the signs, in 6798d. 4h. 52m. 52$\frac{3}{10}$s. according to the equinoxes, but in 6803d. 2h. 55m. 18$\frac{2}{3}$s. as measured by the stars. The inclination of her orbit to the ecliptic varies from 4° 59′ to 5° 17½′. It is greatest of all at those new or full Moons that happen at the nodes, but least of all at those that happen 90° from them. The mean inclination is 5° 8′ 46″. The Moon's apparent diameter varies according to her horizontal parallax. Her greatest diameter 33′ 34″ takes place when she is in perigee at the time of full Moon, and the least 29′ 25′ when she is in apogee at the time of the change. The Moon's horizontal parallax bears a constant proportion to her apparent diameter, and may be found at any time by multiplying it by $1\frac{8248}{10000}$. The mean eccentricity of her orbit is $\frac{5717}{10000}$ of her mean distance from the earth, and the greatest equation of her orbit 7° 39′. As the Moon is a dark body of itself, and has no light but what she receives from the sun, it is evident that when she is at full, and in the ecliptic, or nearly so, the interposition of the earth must prevent her at that time from being illuminated, causing what we usually term an eclipse of the Moon. But when the Moon, at the time of her change, is in the plane of the earth's orbit, or nearly so, her interposition between us and the sun must conse-

quently hide the sun from our view, whilst she is in that position, causing what we improperly call an eclipse of the sun, for it is the earth that is really obscured. Eclipses of the sun, at any particular place, happen much more seldom than those of the Moon; for those of the latter, on account of her real deprivation of light, are visible to every part of this globe of which she is above the horizon; but those of the former, on account of the smallness of the Moon's body compared to the earth's, are visible to those parts only between which and the sun she is interposed; so that there may be an eclipse of the sun at Edinburgh, and not the least indication of one at London. If the sun at the time of the change be within about 17° of either of the lunar nodes, there will be an eclipse of the sun to some part of the earth; and if, at the time of the full, he is within about 12°, the Moon will be eclipsed. The greatest eclipses of the Moon take place when she is in one of her nodes at the time of the opposition; but the greatest eclipses of the sun in England only happen when the Moon has considerable north latitude, and the sun at the same time above the horizon; though, when he is posited in one of the nodes at that time, the eclipse remains longest upon the earth, which is about 5h. 51m. The longest duration of an eclipse of the Moon is 3h. 58m. nearly. The face of the Moon is greatly diversified with inequalities, and parts of different colours, some brighter and some darker than the other parts of her disk. When viewed through a telescope, her face is evidently diversified with hills and valleys; and the same is also shewn by the edge or border of the Moon appearing jagged about the confines of the illuminated part of her disk, when the Moon is either horned or gibbous. That the spots in the Moon, which are taken for mountains and valleys, are really such, is evident from their shadows; for, in all situations of the Moon, the elevated parts are constantly found to cast a triangular shadow in a direction from the sun; and, on the contrary, the cavities are always dark on the side next the sun, and illuminated on the opposite one; which is exactly conformable to what we observe of hills and valleys on the earth; and, as the tops of these mountains are considerably elevated above the other parts of her surface, they are illuminated when they are at some distance from the confines of her enlightened hemisphere; from which circumstance a mean of determining their heights is afforded. The observations of Mr. Schroeter concerning the lunar mountains, are as follow: "The most lofty mountain on the surface of our globe is supposed to be Chimboraco, which is not 20,000 feet in height; but there are many in the Moon which are much higher; that which is distinguished by the name of Leibnitz, is not less than 25,000 feet. This elevation will appear more extraordinary if compared with the Moon's diameter, of which it is $\frac{1}{110}$; whereas Chimboraco is not above $\frac{1}{1070}$ of that of the earth; thus considered, the lunar mountains are near five times as high as any on our globe." As the Moon has on her surface mountains and valleys, in common with the earth, some astronomers have discovered a still greater similarity, viz. that some of these are really volcanoes, emitting fires as those of the earth do. An appearance of this kind was discovered some few years ago by Don Ulloa, in an eclipse of the sun. It was a small bright spot like a star near the margin of the Moon, and which he at that time supposed to be a hole or valley, with the sun's light shining through it. Succeeding observations, however, have induced astronomers to attribute appearances of this kind to the eruption of volcanic fire; and, on the 19th of April, 1787, Dr. Herschel discovered three volcanoes in the dark part of the Moon; two of them seemed to be almost extinct, but the third shewed an actual eruption of fire, or luminous matter, resembling a small piece of burning charcoal covered by a very thin coat of white ashes; it had a degree of brightness about as strong as that with which such a coal would be seen to glow in faint day-light. The adjacent parts of the volcanic mountain seemed faintly illuminated by the eruption. A similar eruption appeared on the 4th of May, 1783. On the 7th of March, 1794, a few minutes before eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Wilkins, of Norwich, an eminent architect, observed with the naked eye, a very bright spot upon the dark part of the Moon: the whole time he saw it, it was a fixed steady light, except the moment before it disappeared, when its brightness increased; he conjectures that he saw it above five minutes. The same phenomenon was observed by Mr. T. Stretton, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, London. *Phil. Trans.* 1794. On the 13th of April, 1793, and 5th of Feb. 1794, M. Piazzi, astronomer-royal at Palermo, observed a bright spot upon the dark part of the Moon. Several other astronomers have observed the same phenomenon See *Memoirs de Berlin*, for 1778. There is scarcely any doubt now remaining in the philosophic world, that the Moon is a *habitable globe*. The most accurate observations that have been made with the most powerful telescopes, have confirmed the opinion. The Moon seems, in almost every respect, to be a body similar to our earth; to have its surface diversified by hill and dale, mountains and valleys, rivers, lakes, and seas.——Figuratively, a month. In Fortification something resembling a crescent or half-moon: this word is generally used in composition, either in the last sense, or for something belonging to the Moon.

MOO'N-BEAM, *s.* a ray of light darting from the moon.

MOO'N-CALF, *s.* a monster; a false conception; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

MOO'NEYED, *a.* having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Figuratively, dimsighted; purblind

MOO'N-FISH, *s.* a kind of fish, so called because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon, by which, and his odd trussed shape, he is sufficiently distinguished.

MOO'NLESS, *a.* not enlightened by the moon.

MOO'NLIGHT, *s.* the light afforded by the moon.

MOO'NLIGHT, *a.* enlightened by the moon. "The *moonlight* shade." *Pope.*

MOO'NSHINE, *s.* the light or lustre of the moon. In burlesque, a month.

MOO'NSHINE, or MOO'NSHINY, *a.* [both from a corruption of *moonshining*] during the shining of the moon; by means of moonlight. "You *moonshine* revellers." *Shak.*

MOO'NSTRUCK, *a.* lunatic; affected by the moon.

MOON-TREFOIL, *s.* a plant, so called on account of the shape of its fruit.

MOO'NWORT, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fern.

MOOR, *s.* [*mor*, Belg.] a marsh, fen, or tract of low watery land. A negro or black; from *maurus*, Lat.

To MOOR, *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] to fasten a vessel by anchors or other means. Neuterly, to be fixed or stationed.

MOO'RCOCK, *s.* the male of the MOORHEN.

MOO'RGAME, *s.* red game; grouse.

MOO'RISH, *a.* fenry; marshy; watery.

MOO'RLAND, *s.* a marsh, or watery ground.

MOO'RSTONE, *s.* a species of granite.

MOO'RY, *a.* marshy; fenny; watery.

MOOSE, *s.* the large American deer.

To MOOT, *v. a.* [*motian*, Sax.] in Law, to plead a mock cause; to state a point of law, or argue a case, by way of exercise, for a degree of barrister in the inns of court, called to *argue a moot.* A *moot case*, or *point*, such as may admit dispute.

MOO'TED, *a.* plucked up by the roots.

MOO'TER, *s.* one that argues a moot.

MOP, *s.* [*moppa*, Brit.] pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, used in washing floors.

To MOP, *v. a.* to rub with a mop.

To MOPE, *v. n.* to be stupid; to be drowsy, spiritless, inactive, or dull; to be in a constant day-dream. Actively, to make one spiritless or delirious.

MOPE-EYED, *a.* blind of one eye.

MO'PPET, or MO'PSEY, *s.* a doll made of rags; a fond name for a child.

MO'PUS, *s.* [a cant word from *mope*] a drone; a dull or inactive person.

MO'RAL, *a.* [*moral*, Fr.] relating to the actions or conduct of life, or that which determines an action to be good or virtuous; reasoning, so as to promote or instruct in virtue; popular, or generally admitted in the usual occurrences or life. A *moral impossibility* is a very great or insuperable difficulty, opposed to a natural impossibility. A *moral certainty* or *assurance*, implies a very strong probability, and is used in contradistinction to mathematical probability. In Logic, a *moral universality* is, when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars contained under the universal subject.

MO'RAL, *s.* morality, or the practice of the duties of life; doctrine, or instruction, drawn as a corollary from a fable.

To MO'RAL, *v. n.* to moralize; to make moral reflections.

MO'RALIST, *s.* one who teaches the duties of life.

MORA'LITY, *s.* [*moralité*, Fr.] the doctrine of morals, or the art of living well and happily; ethics.

To MO'RALIZE, *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] to apply to the conduct or regulation of our actions; to explain in such a manner as to convey some practical truths. Neuterly, to speak or write on moral subjects.

MO'RALIZER, *s.* one who moralizes.

MO'RALLY, *ad.* in the ethical sense; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the rules of virtue.

MO'RALS, *s.* [without a singular] the practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

MORA'SS, *s.* [*morais*, Fr.] a fen; a bog or tract of land abounding in water.

MORA'VIA, a province of Austria, now incorporated with Silesia, with which it contains nearly 4½ millions of inhabitants. It is divided into six circles. It is mountainous, woody, and partly champaign, with many morasses, bogs, and lakes; and has constantly remained annexed to the crown of Bohemia. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; it is very fertile and populous; and hence the Unitas Fratrum, or Brethren, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been early promulgated here. Olmutz is the capital.

MO'RBID, *a.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] diseased, opposed to healthy.

MO'RBIDNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being diseased.

MORBI'FIC or MORBI'FICAL, *a.* [the last word is seldom used; *morbifique*, Fr.] causing diseases; injurious to health.

MORBO'SE, *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] proceeding from disease; unhealthy.

MORBO'SITY, *s.* diseased state.

MORDA'CIOUS, *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] biting; apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY, *s.* [*mordacité*, Fr. *mordacitas*, Lat.] a biting, stinging quality.

MO'RDICANT, *a.* [*mordicant*, Fr.] biting; acrid.

MORDIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of corroding or biting.

MORE, *a.* [the comparative of *some*, *many*, or *much*, superlative *most*] greater in number, quantity, or degree.

MORE, *ad.* to a greater degree. Longer, applied to time. Again, or a second time. Used as a particle to form the comparative degree before adjectives, which, for the length of their syllables, or want of harmony, would not admit the addition of *er*.

MORE'A, formerly called *Peloponnesus*, a peninsula in the southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Corinth, lying between the Gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. Its present name is said to be derived from *morus*, a mulberry-tree, from the great number of mulberry-trees it produces. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasili, Potamo, and Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into four districts. Its inhabitants do not now amount to 250,000.

MOREL, *s.* a plant; likewise a species of large cherry.

MO'RELAND, *s.* [*morland*, Sax.] a mountainous or hilly country.

MOREO'VER, *ad.* besides or beyond what has been mentioned. SYNON. *Furthermore* is properly used, when there is need only to add one more reason to those before mentioned. Its intent is to multiply, and has no relation but to number. *Moreover*, is in its right place, when used to add a reason of a different kind to those that went before. Its chief office is to add, with a particular respect to diversity. *Besides* is used with propriety, when we would strengthen, by a new reason, the force of those that were sufficient of themselves. Its principal office is to enhance by abundance.

MORE'SK-WORK, *s.* in Carving or Painting, consists of several pieces in which there is no perfect figure, but a wild representation of birds, beasts, &c.

MO'RETON, a town of Gloucestershire, which has a market on Tuesday. It is 29 miles E. S. E. of Worcester and 82 W. N. W. of London. Population 1331.

MO'RETON-HA'MSTEAD, a pretty large town of Devonshire, with a woollen manufacture. It is seated on a hill near Dartmoor, 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. A noted market for yarn on Saturday. 1864 Inhabitants.

MORI'GEROUS, *a.* [*morigerus*, Lat.] dutiful, obedient, complaisant.

MO'RION, *s.* [Fr.] a helmet; an armour for the head.

MORI'SCO, *s.* a dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

MO'RKIN, *s.* in Hunting, a wild beast that has died through sickness or mischance.

MORLA'CHIA, a mountainous country chiefly in the N. part of Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi, and subject to Austria. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the river Kerka, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. "Friendship," says the Abbé Fortes, "is lasting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tied the sacred bond at the foot of the altar." The Sclavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. He was present at the union of two young women, who were made *Posestreme*, in the church of Perussich. "The satisfaction," he continues, "that sparkled in their eyes, when the ceremony was performed, gave a convincing proof, that delicacy of sentiment can lodge in minds not formed, or rather not corrupted, by society which we call civilized. The male friends thus united are called *Probratimi*, and the females *Posestreme*, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters.

MORLA'IX, a considerable sea-port in the department of Finisterre, with a tide harbour. The Notre-Dame church is a singular structure, and the hospital is very handsome; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Brest.

MO'RMO, *s.* [*μορμὼ*, Gr.] a bugbear, or something used to frighten persons.

MORN, *s.* [*marne*, Sax.] the first part of the day from sunrise to noon. Seldom used but by poets.

MO'RNING, *s.* [*morgen*, Teut.] the first part of the day, from the appearance of light till twelve o'clock at noon. Used in composition for any thing belonging to, or used in, the morning; as,

MO'RNING-GOWN, *s.* a loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MO'RNING-STAR, *s.* the planet Venus, so named when she appears in the morning.

MORO'CCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Algiers and Biledulgerid, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Zahara. Its greatest length is about 450 miles; and, where widest, about 390. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of several small kingdoms, anciently limited to a single province, and perpetually at variance with each other, till, at last, they were all subdued, and united under one sovereign by the sharifs. The S. part of the empire contains the kingdom of Suz, Tarudant, Morocco Proper, Tasiletz, and Segilmessa; and on the N. part, Fez, of which the chief city is Mequinez, containing about 70,000 inhabitants. This is the favourite residence of the emperor and his court. The air of the country is pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of Mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry on the western coast, is exceedingly fertile; the land containing within itself salts sufficient to make it fruitful. The increase of corn is often as sixty to one. The fruits, such as vines, figs, melons, apricots, apples, pears, olives, and the prickly pear, or Barbary fig, the palm-tree, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but dates ripen with difficulty; and indeed the country, &c. is not properly cultivated, as two-thirds at least of it lie waste. Acorns, which taste like chesnuts, salt and wax, abound here. The humidity of the atmosphere is so corrosive, that it quickly covers with rust iron, steel, metals, and even the keys and scissars carried in the pocket. The Moors make food of the locusts; prodigious quantities of them are brought to market, salted and dried like red herrings. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse and wielding a lance. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Bereberies, or Brebes, who are the ancient inhabitants, and dwell in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants upon the coast, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade, especially by land with the negroes, to whom they send large caravans, who travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, silk, salt, &c. and, in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants' teeth. Out of the slaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, ostrich feathers, salt, and wax; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, grapes, almonds, lemons, oranges, melons, pomegranates, apples, pears, &c. They have also flax and hemp, but little timber. The total population of the empire may be estimated at between five and six millions. The government is an absolute despotism of the most violent character. The imperial army is composed of negroes who are slavishly obedient to the will of the sovereign, and seldom consists of less than 100,000. The pirates of Sallee formerly constituted the naval force, but they have been entirely suppressed.

MORO'CCO, the capital of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful plain, planted with palm trees, formed by a chain of mountains on the N.; having Mount Atlas, from which it is distant about 20 miles, on the S. and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire, (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez,) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is inclosed by remarkably strong walls, the extent of which proves the truth of the statement, that the city formerly contained 700,000 souls; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The streets are narrow, dirty, and irregular, and many of the houses uninhabited, and falling to ruin. M. Chenier doubts whether Morocco contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. The Jews, who are pretty numerous here, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcade appointed by the emperor. They have a market of their own; and when they enter the Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine o'clock, after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. The palace is a very extensive and solid building, with gates composed of Gothic arches, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners. Lat. 31. 12. N. lon. 6. 45. W.

MORO'CCO, or MARRO'QUIN, *s.* the skin of a goat, or some animal resembling it, dressed in sumac or galls, and coloured of any colour at pleasure, much used in bookbinding. The name is derived from the kingdom of Morocco, whence it is supposed the manner of preparing these skins was first borrowed. We have Morocco skins brought from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, Flanders, and France, in all different colours.

MORO'SE, *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] sour of temper; not easily pleased, and soon disgusted.

MORO'SELY, *ad.* sourly; peevishly.

MORO'SENESS, *a.* sourness; peevishness.

MORO'SITY, *s.* [*morositas*, Lat.] sourness or peevishness.

MO'RPETH, a town of Northumberland, seated on the river Wansbeck, 28 miles N. of Durham, and 291 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, before Whitsunday; and the Wednesday before July 22. Population 4797. Sends one member to parliament.

MO'RPHEW, *s.* [*morphée*, Fr. *morfea*, Ital.] a scurf on the face.

MO'RRIS, or MO'RRIS-DANCE, *s.* [for *Moorish*, or *Morisco dance*] a kind of dance in which the person jingles bells sewed to his clothes; practised by the Moors, and resembling the Pyrrhic dance mentioned by classic authors.

MO'RROW, *s.* [*morgen*, Sax.] the day after the present day. *To-morrow*, an adverbial expression, implying on the day after the present. It is sometimes used as a substantive. "*To-morrow* is the time." *Spect.*

MORSE, *s.* [*phoca*, Lat.] a sea-horse.

MO'RSEL, *s.* [*morsellus*, low Lat.] a small piece; a piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a meal; a small quantity.

MO'RSURE, *s.* [*morsura*, Lat.] the act of biting.

MORT, *s.* [*morte*, Fr.] in Hunting, a tune sounded at the death of game. A great quantity, from *morgt*, Isl. great; a low word. A salmon in its third year.

MO'RTAL, *a.* [*mortalis*, Lat.] subject to death; destructive, or causing death; human, or belonging to man. "*Mortal taste.*" *Par. Lost.* Excessive; violent. "A *mortal* fright." *Dryd.* The last sense is low.

MO'RTAL, *s.* a man or human being.

MORTA'LITY, *s.* subjection to death; the state of being subject to death. Figuratively, death. "Gladly would I meet *mortality* my sentence." *Par. Lost.* Human nature. "*Mortality* cannot bear it." *Dryd.*

MO'RTALLY, *ad.* irrecoverably; so as to be doomed to death; extremely; excessively.

MO'RTAR, *s.* [*mortier*, Fr.] a strong vessel, in which things are pounded with a pestle. In Gunnery, a short piece of ordnance, out of which bombs or carcasses are thrown. In Architecture, a preparation of lime and sand with water, used as a cement in building walls, &c. from *morter*, Belg.

MO'RTGAGE, (the *t* is usually not pron. in this word and its derivatives, and the last *g* is soft) *s.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.] a pledge or pawn of lands, &c. for money borrowed.

To MO'RTGAGE, *v. a.* to pledge, pawn, or make over to a creditor, as a security.

MORTGAGEE', *s.* the person who receives lands, &c. as a pawn for money lent.

MO'RTGAGER, *s.* a person who mortgages or pawns his lands.

MORTI'FEROUS, *a.* [*mortifer*, Fr.] destructive.

MORTIFICA'TION, *s.* [*mortification*, Fr.] in Surgery, a disease wherein the natural juices lose their proper motion, ferment, and destroy the texture of the parts; a gangrene; a destruction of active qualities. The act of keeping in a state of subjection, applied to the passions. The act of subduing the body by abstinence or hardships, in a religious view, in order to lessen the strength of lusts. Any thing or occurrence that fills the mind with vexation or uneasiness.

To MO'RTIFY, *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr.] to rob of the vital qualities. In Pharmacy, to destroy the active and essential qualities, applied to the killing of quicksilver, so as to unite it with turpentine or spittle. To destroy active powers. To subdue inordinate passions; to keep the body low by labour and abstinence, in order to render its affections more compliant to reason, and to the dictates of religion; to humble, deject, or vex. Neuterly, to corrupt or turn to gangrene; to be subdued; to die away.

MO'RTISE, *s.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] in Carpentry, a hole cut in wood for another piece to be let into it, and form a joint.

To MO'RTISE, *v. a.* to cut or join with a mortise.

MO'RTLAKE, a pleasant village in Surry, seated on the river Thames, 6 miles W. of London. Population 2700.

MO'RTMAIN, *s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] in Law, such a state of possession as makes it unalienable, and therefore said to be in dead hand, because it cannot be restored to the donor, or to any common or temporal use: the word is generally applied to such lands as are given to any religious house, corporation, &c.

MO'RTPAY, *s.* dead pay; payment not made.

MO'RTRESS, *s.* a dish composed of meats of various kinds pounded together.

MO'RTUARY, *s.* [*mortuaire*, Fr.] in Law, a gift left by a person at his death to his parish church, in lieu of personal tithes and offerings neglected to be paid in his lifetime; in some places a beast, or other moveable chattels, as are, by custom, due on the death of a person, and styled by his name.

MOSA'IC, or MOSA'IC WORK, *s.* [*mosaique*, Fr.] an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, shells, and precious stones of various colours, cemented on a ground of stucco, and imitating pictures in form, natural colours, and the shades used in paintings.

MOSA'MBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, having Quiloa on the N, the ocean on the E. the river Zambeze on the S. and Monoemugi on the W. In 1497, Vasques de Gama landed on the coast of Mosambique; after a short stay he seized the town of Mosambique, and the Portuguese have kept possession of it ever since. The air is unwholesome, and its trade has latterly very much decayed. Mosambique, the capital, contains a population of about 6000 souls, consisting of Portuguese merchants, and the descendants of Europeans, with several Indian settlers, besides many free people of colour and slaves. The Portuguese territory extends about ten miles from the town. Its trade consists of gold, elephant's teeth, and slaves. Lat. 15. 5. S. lon. 40. 10. E.

MOSCHATEL, *s.* [*moschatellina*, Lat.] a plant with green blossoms, and reddish berries, found in woods and shady places, flowering in April and May.

MOSCHETTO, *s.* a kind of gnat very troublesome in the West Indies.

MO'SCOW, a large city of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into five divisions, viz. 1. Kremlin; 2. the Khitaigorod, or the Chinese Town; 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town; 4. Semlainogorod; 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs; which form a vast exterior circle round all the other parts, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt, or painted green, and many roofed with wood. Moscow is certainly the largest town in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart that incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in such a straggling manner, that its population corresponds in no degree with its extent. It has, however, been pretty well ascertained; it contains, within the ramparts, 300,000 souls. It is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburgh. The places of public worship in Moscow, including chapels, amount to above 1000; of these, 484 are public churches, 199 of which are of brick, stuccoed or white-washed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of the bells are of a stupendous size; they hang in belfreys detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and are rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed here a meritorious act of religion to

present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Anne, who presented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. Among the public institutions in Moscow, is the Foundling Hospital, endowed in 1764, by Catharine, and supported by voluntary contributions; to encourage which, she granted to all benefactors some valuable privileges, in proportion to the extent of their liberality; and, it is remarkable, that a private merchant, named Dimidof, has expended on this charity 200,000l. The gardens hereabouts yield the famous transparent apple, called by the Russians Naliwi, with variety of other fruits. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which rises near Ruza, and falling into the Occa, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. This city is 460 miles S. E. of Petersburg, and 1200 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 55. 45½. N. lon. 37. 51. E.—Moscow, in Sept. 1812, was, after a bloody battle, entered by the French grand army, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, with the hopes of finding winter-quarters. But the Russians, intent on the ruin of their opponents, and submitting to a sacrifice unexampled in history, set the city on fire in a thousand places, and the greatest part of it was consumed, with their sick and wounded, to the number, according to the French account, of 20 or 30,000. The invaders preserved the Kremlin; but this afterwards shared the same fate; for when necessity compelled the French to retreat, they blew it up. A great part of this city has been since rebuilt in an improved style.

MOSQUE, *s.* [*moschit*, Turk.] a temple, wherein the Mahometans perform their devotion.

MOSS, *s.* [*meos*, Sax.] though formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seed by any art. The tree-moss is a kind of lichen.

To MOSS, *v. a.* to cover with moss.

MO'SSBERRIES, *s.* the fruit of the craneberry whortle; called by some moor-berries.

MO'SSINESS, *s.* the state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MO'SSY, *a.* overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

MOST, *a.* [the superlative of *some*, *many*, *much*. Such words as consist of many syllables, or would sound harsh with the addition of *est*, receive this word before them in the superlative; as *pitiful*, *more pitiful*, *most pitiful*,] consisting of the greatest number, quantity, or degree.

MOST, *ad.* [*mæst*, Sax.] in the greatest degree. Sometimes used as a substantive, and is either singular or plural. Followed by *of*, and used partitively, signifies the greater number, and is plural. "*Most of* the churches." *Addis.* Used with *make*, it signifies the greatest value, or advantage, and is singular. "*Makes* the *most* of what he has." *L'Estrange.* When preceded by *at*, it signifies the greatest degree or quantity. "Some months *at the most*." *Bac.*

MO'STICK, *s.* [*mohlen*, Teut.] a painter's stick, on which he leans his hand when he paints.

MO'STLY, *ad.* for the greatest part; generally.

MOTA'TION, *s.* act of moving.

MOTE, *s.* [*mot*. Sax.] a small particle of matter; in atom; any thing very small. In Law-books, it signifies a court or convention, as a ward-*mote*, burgh-*mote*, swan-*mote*, &c.

MOTH, *s.* [*moth*, Sax.] a small winged insect, which eats clothes or hangings; a winged insect of divers colours, distinguished from a butterfly by its horns, which run tapering from their root.

MO'THER, (the *o* is pronounced like *u* in this word and its derivatives and compounds) *s.* [*mothor*, Sax.] a term of relation denoting a woman who has borne a child. Used figuratively, it denotes whatever gives origin to other things of the same kind; thus we say a *Mother*-church, a *Mother*-tongue or language, &c. In Medicine, it signifies hysteric fits or passions. A familiar term of address to an old woman. Also, a thick substance concreting in liquors, or the scum, from *modder*, Belg. mud.

MO'THER, *a.* native; that which a person receives at his birth.

To MO'THER, *v. n.* to gather concretion.

MO'THER-IN-LAW, *s.* the mother of a husband or wife.

MO'THER OF PEARL, *s.* a kind of coarse pearl made of the shell of such fishes as generate pearls.

MO'THER OF THYME, *s.* a plant with trailing branches, which are not so woody and hard as those of thyme, but in every other respect the same.

MO'THERHOOD, *s.* the office, condition, state, or quality of a mother.

MO'THERLESS, *a.* having no mother, orphan of a mother.

MO'THERLY, *a.* belonging to, or becoming a mother.

MO'THERLY, *ad.* after the manner of a mother.

MO'THERWORT, *s.* a plant with purplish blossoms, and stem-leaves spear-shaped, found amongst rubbish. A plant called also mugwort.

MO'THERY, *a.* full of dregs; having white concretions: applied to liquors.

MO'THY, *a.* full of moths.

MO'TION, *s.* [*motio*, Lat.] the act of changing place; the manner of moving the body; gait; change of posture, or actions; thought or tendency of mind; a proposal; an impulse communicated. *Natural motion* is that which has its moving force or principle within the moving body. *Violent motion* is that whose principle acts from without. *Absolute motion* is the change or absolute space in any moving body, whose celerity is measured by the quantity of absolute space which the moveable body runs through. *Relative motion* is the change of a relative or vulgar space of the human body, whose celerity is measured by the quantity of relative space run through.

MO'TIONLESS, *a.* without motion.

MO'TIVE, *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.] causing motion; having the power to move or change place.

MO'TIVE, *s.* [from *motif*, Fr.] that which fixes the choice, or incites to action; a mover.

MO'TLEY, *a.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*] of various colours.

MO'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a mover.

MO'TORY, *a.* [*motorius*, Lat.] causing motion.

MO'TTO, *s.* [Ital.] a sentence or word added to a device, or to any writing.

To MOVE, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives and compounds is pronounced like *oo*; as *moover*, &c.) *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.] to put out of one place into another; to put in motion. To give an impulse to. To propose; to recommend. To persuade, or prevail on, applied to the mind. To affect; to excite tenderness, or any passion. To make angry. To put into commotion. "All the city

was *moved.*" *Ruth* i. 9. Neuterly, to go from one place to another; to walk; to forward; to march as an army; to change the posture of the body in ceremony.

MO'VEABLE, *a.* capable of being moved, or carried from one place to another. Changing, or not always happening on the same day of the month or year, applied to the feasts observed by the church.

MO'VEABLES, *s.* [it has no singular: *meubles*, Fr.] goods or furniture; distinguished from lands, or other hereditary possessions.

MO'VEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be moved.

MO'VEABLY, *ad.* so as it may be moved.

MO'VELESS, *a.* unmoved; not to be put out of its place.

MO'VEMENT, *s.* [*mouvement*, Fr.] the manner of moving; motion; any thing which moves; generally applied to the parts of a watch, or other machine.

MO'VENT, *part.* [*movens*, Lat.] in motion.

MO'VENT, *s.* that which puts any thing in motion.

MO'VER, *s.* the person or thing that gives motion; something in motion; a proposer.

MO'VING, *part.* in motion. Figuratively, pathetic, or causing pity and compassion.

MO'VINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause pity and compassion.

MOULD, (the *ou* in this word and its following derivatives is usually pronounced like *o* in *cold*, &c.) *s.* [*moeyel*, Swed.] a kind of concretion on the top of such things as are damp, and without motion, at present discovered by microscopes to be a perfect plant. Earth in which any thing grows, from *mold*, Sax. Matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast or shaped, from *molde*, Span. *moule*, Fr. Cast, form, or disposition. The suture of the scull, wherein the several bones meet.

To MOULD, *v. n.* to contract concreted matter; to gather mould. Actively, to cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

To MOULD, *v. a.* to form; to shape; to model.

MO'ULDABLE, *a.* capable of being formed or shaped; liable to be mouldy.

MO'ULDER, *s.* one that shapes or fashions.

To MO'ULDER, *v. n.* [*molde*, Sax.] to be turned to dust; to waste away. Actively, to turn to dust, or crumble.

MO'ULDINESS, *s.* the state of being mouldy, or contracting a whitish concretion on account of being in a damp place.

MO'ULDINGS, *s.* ornamental cavities cut in wood or stone. In Architecture, the jettings or projectures beyond the level of a wall, &c. the assemblage of which forms cornices, door-cases, and other decorations.

MO'ULDWARP, *s.* a mole; a small animal that throws up the earth.

MO'ULDY, *a.* covered with a kind of white down by standing in a moist place.

To MOULT, *v. n.* [*muyten*, Belg.] to shed or change feathers, applied to birds.

To MOUNCH, *v. a.* to chew; to eat.

MOUND, *s.* [*mundian*, to defend, Sax.] a bank, rampart, or other fence of earth. In Heraldry, a globe with a cross upon it; from *monde*, Fr.

To MOUND, *v. a.* to fortify or defend with a rampart or bank of earth.

MOUNT, *s.* [*mont*, Fr.] a mountain, or small hill; an artificial hill in a garden; the painted paper or leather glued to the sticks of a fan.

To MOUNT, *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] to ascend, to rise upwards; to tower, or be built to a great height; to get on horseback. To come to, when added together, from *amount.* "See to what they *mount.*" *Pope.* Actively, to raise in the air; to lift or force upwards; to ascend or climb: to place on horseback; to ornament. *To mount guard*, to do duty, to watch any particular place. *To mount cannon*, to set a piece on its wooden frame.

MO'UNTAIN, *s.* [*montagne*, Fr.] a part of the earth, rising to a considerable height above its surface.

MO'UNTAIN, *a.* built on a mountain; growing or situated on mountains; belonging to a mountain.

MOUNTAINEER, *s.* one who lives on a mountain; a savage rustic or freebooter.

MO'UNTAINET, *s.* a hillock, or small mountain. Johnson recommends this word as elegant, though not in use.

MO'UNTAINOUS, *a.* hilly, or full of mountains. Figuratively, large; huge; in bulk as big as a mountain.

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being full of mountains.

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY, *s.* [*orcosolinum*, Lat.] a kind of spignel; an umbelliferous plant.

MO'UNTANT, *a.* [*montant*, Fr.] rising or swelling upwards.

MO'UNTEBANK, *s.* [*montare in banco*, Ital.] a person who vends medicines in public places, and harangues the mob from a stage. Figuratively, any vain pretender.

MO'UNTER, *s.* one that mounts.

MO'UNTING, *s.* in Mechanics, is something that serves to raise or set off a work;—thus the frame and its dependences make the *mounting* of a looking-glass; the hilt, the *mounting* of a sword; the fust, or butt, the *mounting* of a carbine, musquet, &c.

MOUNT-SORREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town, of a sorrel-coloured stone. It has a market on Monday, and is 105 miles N. W. by N. of London. Population 1602.

MO'UNTY, *s.* [*montée*, Fr.] the ascent of a hawk.

To MOURN, (the *ou* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like the *o* in *hold*) *v. n.* [*murnan*, Sax.] to grieve or be sorrowful; to wear the dress of sorrow; to preserve an appearance of grief. Actively, to grieve for or lament.

MOURNE, *s.* [*morne*, Fr.] the round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken of.

MO'URNER, *s.* one that shews grief or sorrow; one that follows a funeral in black.

MO'URNFUL, *a.* causing sorrow; feeling sorrow; having the appearance of sorrow; dismal or expressive of grief.

MO'URNFULLY, *ad.* in sorrowful manner.

MO'URNFULNESS, *s.* sorrow; shew of grief; the appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING, *s.* sorrow; grief; a dress worn by persons when they have lost a relation, &c. by death. *Mourning*, among the ancients, was expressed by very different signs, as by tearing their clothes, wearing sackcloth, laying aside crowns, and the ensigns of honour, &c. The colours or the mourning dress are different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is black; in China, it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Ethiopia, brown; in Egypt, it is yellow; and kings and cardinals mourn in purple.

MO'URNINGLY, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner.

MOUSE, *s.* [plural *mice*; *mus*, Sax. and Lat.] a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.

To MOUSE, mouze, *v. n.* to catch mice; to be sly, insidious, or upon the catch.

MOUSE-EAR, *s.* a genus of plants distinguished from the spurrey by its cloven petals; the English species are seven.

MO'USER, mou-zer, *s.* one that catches mice.

MO'USETAIL, *s.* a plant with a simple stem, narrow strap-shaped root-leaves, and greenish blossoms; found in gravelly meadows.

MO'USETRAP, *s.* a snare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, *s.* [*muth*, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of the face which consists of the lips, gums, and the inside of the cheek, at which the food is received; an opening, or that part of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied; that part of a river by which it is entered from the sea. In Botany, the upper part of the tube of blossoms, consisting of a single petal, as borrage, houndstongue, deadnettle, &c. Figuratively, a speaker or orator.—*To make mouths*, is a distortion of the features; a wry face made in contempt. *Down in the mouth*, implies dejected.

To MOUTH, (the *th* is pron. harder in this and the next word than in the substantive) *v. a.* to utter with a voice affectedly big, applied to speech. To chew or grind in the mouth, applied to eating. To seize in or with the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MO'UTHED, *a.* having a mouth; delivered with an affected bigness of voice. In Composition, *foul-mouthed*, implies using abusive language; *mealy mouthed*, bashful.

MO'UTHFUL, *s.* as much as the mouth can contain; any small quantity.

MO'UTHLESS, *a.* without a mouth.

MOW (the *ow* in this and the next word is pron. as in *now*) *s.* a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. Hay in *mow*, properly signifies hay laid in a house. Hay in *rack*, that which is heaped together in a field.

To MOW, *v. a.* to heap together, or put in a mow. Neuterly, to gather the harvest.

To MOW, *v. a.* [preter. *mowed*, participle passive *mown*; *mawan*, Sax.] to cut with a scythe. Figuratively, to cut down with speed or violence.

To MO'WBURN, *v. n.* to ferment and heat in the mow, for want of being dry.

MO'WER, *s.* one who cuts with a scythe.

MO'XA, *s.* an Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, *s.* a mule.

MUCH, *a.* [*mucho*, Span.] large, applied to quantity; long, applied to time; many, applied to number.

MUCH, *ad.* in a great degree; by far; to a certain degree. Often or long, applied to time.

MUCH, *s.* a great deal. Multitude, applied to number; abundance, applied to quantity. Something strange, uncommon, or deserving notice. "It is *much* that one," &c. *Bac.* *To make much use of*, signifies to treat with great respect, fondness, or tenderness. *Much at one*, means of equal value; of equal influence.

MU'CID, *a.* [*mucidus*, Lat.] slimy, musty.

MU'CIDNESS, *s.* sliminess or mustiness.

MU'CILAGE, *s.* [Fr.] a slimy or viscous matter.

MUCILA'GINOUS, *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr.] slimy; viscous. *Mucilaginous glands*, are of two sorts; some are small, and, in a manner, miliary glands; the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another.

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being slimy or viscous.

MUCK, *s.* [*meox*, Sax.] dung used for improving lands; any thing mean or base. *As wet as muck*, or to be *muck wet*, implies being wet with water or rain. *To run a muck*, to attack all in the way.

To MUCK, *v. n.* to dung; to manure with muck.

MU'CKENDER, *s.* [*mockadero*, Span.] a handkerchief.

To MU'CKER, *v. a.* to scramble for money; to hoard up; to get or save meanly.

MU'CKINESS, *s.* nastiness, filth.

MU'CKSWEAT, *s.* a profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM, *s.* a worm that lives in dung; a miser; a curmudgeon. "Misers are *muckworms*."

MU'CKY, *a.* nasty or filthy.

MU'COUS, *a.* [*mucosus*, Lat.] slimy or viscous.

MU'COUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being slimy or viscous.

MU'CRO, *s.* [Lat.] a point.

MU'CRONATED, *a.* [*mucronatus*, Lat.] pointed.

MU'CULENT, *a.* viscous; slimy.

MU'CUS, *s.* [Lat.] a mucilaginous liquor separated by the mucous glands and the nostrils; it is likewise used for any other slimy liquor or moisture.

MUD, *s.* [*mud*, Brit.] the slime, or moist earth at the bottom of water; the dust or dirt of roads made wet with rain or water.

To MUD, *v. a.* to bury in slime or mud; to make the water foul by disturbing the mud; to dash or daub with mud.

MU'DDILY, *ad.* turbidly; with foulness, or disturbed mud and sediment.

MU'DDINESS, *s.* foulness caused by mud; dregs or sediment.

To MU'DDLE, *v. a.* to make muddy or foul; to make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

MU'DDY, *a.* soiled or daubed with mud, dark; cloudy in mind; dull.

To MU'DDY, *v. a.* to make muddy; to cloud; to disturb. "The people *muddied*." *Shak.*

MU'DSUCKER, *s.* a sea-fowl with two toes joined; so called from its manner of life.

MU'DWALL, *s.* a wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud, and suffering it to dry.

MU'DWEED, *s.* a plant common in places liable to be flooded; called also bastard plantain.

To MUE, *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] to moult or change the feathers; to change.

MUFF, *s.* [*muff*, Swed.] a covering of hair or feathers, to keep the hands warm in winter.

MUFFETEE', *s.* [diminutive of *muff*] a kind of short muff, worn upon the wrist to keep that part of the shirt clean.

MU'FFIN, *s.* a kind of light cake, made of the best flour, mixed with milk, &c.

To MU'FFLE, *v. a.* [*muffler*, Fr.] to cover from the weather; to blindfold; to fasten up the mouth of a dog with leathern thongs, to prevent his biting; to hide, conceal, or involve.

To MU'FFLE, *v. n.* [*muffelen*, Belg.] to speak inwardly; to speak inarticulately.

MU'FFLER, *s.* a cover for the face; a cover made of thongs, put over a dog's mouth to prevent his biting.

MU'FTI, *s.* [Turk.] the high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, *s.* a vessel to drink in.

MUGGLETO'NIAN, *s.* a professor of the principles of Ludowic Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who lived about 1657, and, with his associate Reeves, set up for great prophets, pretending to an absolute power of saving and damning whom they pleased; asserting that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world.

MU'GGY, *a.* moist; dampish; mouldy; gloomy.

MU'GIENT, *part.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] bellowing.

MU'GWORT, *s.* [*artemisia*, Lat.] a plant which grows naturally on banks and the sides of foot-paths, in most parts of England. The dried herb is used in medicine in certain nervous

cases. The country people in Sweden drink a decoction of it for the ague. The common wormwood.

MULA'TTO, *s.* [Span.] a name given in the Indies, to those who are begotten by a negro man on an Indian woman; or an Indian man on a negro woman.

MU'LBERRY-TREE, *s.* [*morberig*, Sax.] a tree bearing a fruit formed somewhat like a pine-apple, and affording a delicious juice.

MULCT, *s.* [*mulcta*, Lat.] a fine, or sum of money, which a person is sentenced to pay.

To MULCT, *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Lat.] to sentence a person to pay or forfeit a sum of money.

MULE, *s.* [*mula*, Lat.] an animal generated by an ass and a mare, or by a horse and a she-ass.

MULETEE'R, *s.* [*muletier*, Fr.] one that drives mules.

MULIE'BRITY, *s.* [*muliebritas*, Lat.] womanhood; the condition of a woman.

MU'LIER, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a person begotton before, but born after marriage, and reckoned lawful or legitimate.

MULL, one of the western islands in Scotland, about 20 miles in length, and as many in breadth. There are many good natural harbours. It is separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a narrow passage called the Sound of Mull.

To MULL, *v. a.* [from *mollitus*, Lat.] to soften or dispirit, as wine is when heated or sweetened. To warm any liquor, but especially wine, &c.

MU'LLAR, *s.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] a stone flat at the bottom, and roundish at the top, with which any powder is ground on a marble; at present, improperly called a *mullet*. An instrument used by glass-grinders.

MU'LLEIN, *s.* there are four species of this plant native in England; the great, hoary, black, and yellow moth mullein.

MU'LLET, *s.* [*mulet*, Fr.] a sea-fish. In Heraldry, a bearing in form of a flat rowel spur, having five points.

MU'LLION, *s.* [*moulure*, Fr.] a division in a window frame; a bar; a munnion.

MU'LLYGRUBS, or MU'LLGRUBS, *s.* a twisting of the guts; a low word.

MULSE, *s.* [*mulsum*, Lat.] a liquor made of wine, or water and honey boiled together.

MULT, a syllable used in composition, contracted from *multus*, Lat. much.

MULTA'NGULAR, *a.* [*multus* and *angularis*, Lat.] having many angles or corners.

MULTA'NGULARLY, *ad.* with many corners or angles.

MULTA'NGULARNESS, *s.* the quality of having many angles or corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR, *a.* [from *multus* and *capsula*, Lat.] having many capsules or cells.

MULTICA'VOUS, *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] full of holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] various; complicate; having great diversity in itself.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a complicate manner.

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* multiplied diversity.

MULTI'FID, or MULTI'FIDOUS, *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] having many partitions; divided into many branches.

MU'LTIFORM, *a.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] having various shapes, forms, or appearances.

MULTIFO'RMITY, *s.* diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILA'TERAL, *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Lat.] having many sides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS, *a.* [*multiloquus*, Lat.] very talkative.

MULTINO'MIAL, or MULTINO'MINAL, *a.* [from *multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] having many names.

MULTI'PAROUS, *a.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPA'RTITE, *a.* [*multipartitus*, Lat.] divided into many parts.

MULTIPEDE, *s.* [*multus* and *pes*, Lat.[an insect with many feet; a sow or woodlouse.

MU'LTIPLE, or MU'LTIPLEX, *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] manifold. In Arithmetic, applied to a number which contains another several times; thus, six is the multiple of two, containing it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, *a.* [*multipliable*, Fr.] capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being capable of being multiplied.

MULTI'PLICABLE, *a.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CAND, *s.* [from *multiplicandus*, Lat.] the number given to be multiplied.

MULTI'PLICATE, *a.* [*multiplicatus*, Lat.] multiplied; consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICA'TION, *s.* [*multiplicatio*, Lat.] the act of increasing any number by adding more of the same kind. In Arithmetic, the increasing any one number by another, as often as there are units in the number by which it is increased.

MULTIPLICA'TOR, *s.* [*multiplicator*, Lat.] the number given to multiply another by.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS, *a.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] manifold. "*Multiplicious*, or many." *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'CITY, *s.* [*multiplicité*, Fr.] more than one of the same kind; state of being many.

MU'LTIPLIER, *s.* one who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplicator in Arithmetic.

To MU'LTIPLY, *v. a.* [*multiplier*, Fr.] to increase in number by the addition or production of more of the same kind; to work a sum in Multiplication. Neuterly, to propagate, or increase in number.

MULTIPO'TENT, *a.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] having a manifold power, or power to perform many different things.

MULTIPRE'SENCE, *s.* [*multus* and *præsentia*, Lat. the power or act of being in several places at one and the same time.

MULTI'SCIOUS, *a.* [*multiscius*, Lat.] having a variety of knowledge.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS, *a.* [from *multus* and *siliqua*, Lat.[having many pods. In Botany, applied to such plants as have, after each flower, many distinct pods, or seed vessels.

MULTI'SONOUS, *a.* [*multisonus*, Lat.] having many sounds.

MU'LTITUDE, *s.* [*multitudo*, Lat.] a great number; a crowd or throng of several persons assembled together; the vulgar.

MULTITU'DINOUS, *a.* having the appearance of a great number or multitude; manifold.

MULTIVA'GANT, or MULTIVA'GOUS, *a.* [*multivagus*, Lat.] that wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTI'VIOUS, *a.* [from *multus* and *via*, Lat.] having many ways.

MULTO'CULAR, *a.* [from *multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] having many eyes.

MUM, *interj.* (when pronounced, it leaves the lips closed, and may, on account of that circumstance, be used to command silence) silence! hush!

MUM, *s.* [*mumme*, Teut.] a strong pleasant liquor, brewed at Brunswick, from wheat, oats, and ground beans.

To MU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Belg.] to speak inwardly; to mutter; to chew in an awkward manner for want of teeth; to bite softly; to eat with the lips closed. Actively, to mutter with a low indistinct voice.

MU'MBLER, *s.* one that chews awkwardly for want of teeth; one that grumbles or mutters.

MU'MBLINGLY, *ad.* in an inarticulate or muttering manner.

To MUMM, *v. a.* [from *mumme*, Dan.] to mask; to frolic or play tricks in masquerade.

MU'MMER, *s.* a masker; one who performs tricks in masquerade.

MU'MMERY, *s.* [*momerie*, Fr.] masquerade; frolic at a masquerade; foolery; mimicry.

MU'MMY, *s.* [*mumie*, Fr.] a dead body embalmed, and preserved after the Egyptian manner. In Medicine, the flesh of a body that has been embalmed, or the liquor running from embalmed bodies when newly prepared. Among Gardeners, a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *To beat to mummy*, is to beat so as the flesh shall appear much bruised.

To MUMP, *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Belg.] to nibble, bite quick, or to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick. To go a begging, in cant language.

MU'MPER, *s.* [a cant word] a beggar.

MUMPS, *s.* [*mompelen*, Belg.] sullenness; silent anger or discontent. In Medicine, the squinancy.

To MUNCH, *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] to chew by great mouthfuls. Neuterly, to chew ravenously.

MU'NCHER, *s.* one that eats greedily.

MUND, in proper names, is derived from *mundt*, Sax. peace; thus *mundbrech*, is what lawyers make use of for a breach of the peace. Eadmund, now written Edmund, signifies happy peace; from *ead*, Sax. happy, and *mundt*, Sax. peace.

MU'NDANE, *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] belonging to the world.

MUNDA'TION, *s.* [*mundus*, Lat.] the act of cleansing.

MU'NDATORY, *a.* [from *mundus*, Lat.] having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDIC, *s.* a kind of marcasite found in tin mines, and so named in Cornwall.

MUNDIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of cleansing any body from dross.

MUNDI'FICATIVE, *a.* having the power to cleanse.

To MU'NDIFY, *v. a.* to cleanse, purify, or make clean.

MUNDI'VAGANT, *a.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] wandering through the world.

MUNDU'NGUS, *s.* stinking tobacco. A cant word.

MU'NERARY, *a.* having the nature of a gift.

To MU'NERATE, *v. a.* [from *munus*, Lat.] to reward.

MUNERA'TION, *s.* a reward.

MU'NGREL, *a.* generated between animals of different species; base-born; degenerate. See MONGREL.

MU'NICH, one of the most pleasant and handsome cities in Germany, capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, and containing nearly 70,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets large and spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, in which are 200 marble statues and busts of Roman emperors, and some other antiques, mostly brought from Italy, the museum, the library, and the ducal gardens, attract the attention of travellers. The cathedral contains 25 chapels, and 30 altars; but the two steeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze, are the most remarkable things belonging to it. There are many other fine buildings, both ecclesiastical and civil, in this city, and the streets are straight and broad. The market-place, in which is the town-house, is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. It is seated on the river Iser, 62 miles S. S. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48. 7½. N. lon. 11. 37. E.

MUNI'CIPAL, *a.* [*municipalis*, Lat.] in the Roman civil Law, is an epithet which signifies invested with the rights and privileges of Roman citizens. Thus the *municipal* cities were those whose inhabitants were capable of enjoying civil offices in the city of Rome. Among us, it is applied to the laws that obtain in any city or province. And those are called *municipal* officers, who are elected to defend the interests of cities, to maintain their rights and privileges, and to preserve order and harmony among the citizens.

MUNICIPA'LITY, *s.* the people of a district in republican France.

MUNI'FICENCE, *s.* [*munificentia*, Lat.] the act of giving money and presents, or doing acts of liberality.

MUNI'FICENT, *a.* [*munificus*, Lat.] liberal; generous.

MUNI'FICENTLY, *ad.* liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT, *s.* [*munimentum*, Lat.] a fortification or strong hold; support or defence.

To MUNITE, *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] to fortify; to strengthen; to defend.

MUNITION, *s.* [*munitio*, Lat.] a fortification, or strong hold; ammunition, or stores for carrying on war.

MU'NNION, *s.* the upright post that divides the several lights in a window frame.

MU'NSTER, a sovereign bishopric in Westphalia, 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth; subject to Prussia. It is level and fruitful, with fine woods, &c. The principal river are the Ems, the Lippe, the Vecht, and the Berkel. It lies E. of the Dutch States, and the county of Bentheim, and S. of East Friesland and Oldenburgh. The capital is of the same name, and is a fortified place.

MU'NSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N. and N. E. by Leinster and Connaught, and on all other sides by the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Suir, Audliffe, Lee, Bande, Leane, and the Cashon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys are embellished with corn-fields. The commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. Population in 1831, 2,165,193.

MU'RAGE, *s.* [from *murus*, Lat.] money paid for keeping walls in repair.

MU'RAL, *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] belonging to a wall. *Mural crown*, was an honorary reward given by the ancient Romans to the soldiers who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city.

MU'RDER, *s.* [*morthor*, or *morther*, Sax.] the act of wilfully and feloniously killing a person upon malice or forethought.

To MU'RDER, *v. a.* to kill a man wilfully, feloniously, and of malice forethought; to destroy or put an end to.

MU'RDER, *interj.* an outcry when life is in danger.

MU'RDERER, *s.* one who murders.

MU'RDERESS, *s.* a woman who commits murder.

MU'RDEROUS, *a.* guilty of murder; cruel; bloody; addicted to shedding blood.

To MURE, *v. a.* [from *mur*, Fr. or *murus*, Lat.] to build a wall; to inclose or confine within or by walls.

MURIA'TIC, *a.* partaking of the taste or nature of brine, from *muria*, Lat. brine or pickle.

MURK, *s.* [*morck*, Dan.] darkness; want of light. Also, husks of fruit.

MU'RKY, *a.* darkish; obscure; cloudy.

MU'RMUR, *s.* [*murmur*, Lat.] a low rough noise; a complaint not openly expressed.

To MU'RMUR, *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat.] to make a low, rough sound; to grumble, or to utter discontent.

MU'RMURER, *s.* one who repines, grumbles, or expresses discontent by muttering, or by some indirect manner.

MU'RRAIN, *s.* the plague in cattle.

MU'RRAYSHIRE, or *Elginshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Murray, on the E. by Banffshire, on the S. by a point of Aberdeenshire, and by Inverness-shire, and on the W. by that county and Nairnshire. It extends from S. W. to N. E. about 50 miles, and along the coast about 20. Some parts of it are hilly; but its soil, for the greatest part, is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, Lossie, and Nairn, all which abound in salmon. The county town is Elgin. Inhabitants in 1831, amounted to 34,231. Elects one member.

MU'SCADEL, or MU'SCADINE, *s.* [*muscadel*, Fr.] a kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MU'SKAT, *s.* a delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

MU'SCLE, *s.* [*musculus*, Lat.] a fleshy, fibrous part of the body of an animal, the organ or instrument of motion. A bivalve shell-fish.

MUSCO'SITY, *s.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] mossiness.

MU'SCULAR, *a.* [from *musculus*, Lat.] belonging to the muscles; performed by the muscles.

MUSCULA'RITY, *s.* the quality which shews that a thing is of the nature of a muscle.

MU'SCULOUS, *a.* [*musculosus*, Lat.] full of muscles; having large and swelling muscles; brawny, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a muscle.

MUSE, *s.* deep thought or study; a close and intense application of the mind to any object. "With admiration and deep *muse*."—*Milt.* A deity, supposed by the heathens to preside over works of genius, and to aid the writer in any particular branch of science, when addressed to; from *musa*, Lat. μοῦσα, Gr. The *Muses* were certain fabulous divinities among the Pagans, supposed to preside over the arts and sciences. Some reckon no more than three of them, viz. Mnemo, Aæde, and Melete, *i. e.* memory, singing, and meditation: but Homer and Hesiod reckon nine, viz. Clio, which means *glory*; Euterpe, *pleasing*; Thalia, *flourishing*; Melpomene, *attracting*; Terpsichore, *rejoicing the heart*; Erato, *the amiable*; Polyhymnia, a *multitude of songs*; Urania, *the heavenly*; and Calliope, sweetness of voice. To Clio they attribute the invention of history; to Melpomene, tragedy; to Thalia, comedy; to Euterpe, the use of the lute; to Tepsichore, the harp; to Erato, the lyre and lute; to Calliope, heroic verse; to Urania, astrology; and to Polyhymnia, rhetoric.

To MUSE, *v. n.* [*muso*, Lat.] to apply the mind with intenseness to any subject; to study; or revolve in the mind; to be absent of mind; to wonder.

MU'SEFUL, *a.* full of thought.

MU'SER, *s.* a plodding person, or one that thinks intensely; one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSE'TTE, *s.* [Ital. a diminutive, from *musa*, Lat. a song] a short air or song.

MUSE'UM, *s.* [μουσεῖον, Gr.] a name which originally signified a part of the palace of Alexandria, which took up at least one-fourth of that city. This quarter was called the *Museum*, from its being set apart for the Muses and the study of the sciences. Here were lodged and entertained the men of learning, who were divided into many companies or colleges, according to the sciences of which they were professors; and to each of these houses or colleges was allowed a handsome revenue. The foundation of this establishment is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library. Hence the word *Museum* is now applied to any place set apart as a repository for things that have an immediate relation to the arts. The *Museum* at Oxford, called Ashmolean *Museum*, is a noble pile of building erected for that purpose. And the *Museum* of the late Sir Hans Sloane contains a noble and valuable collection of the productions of nature and art, and has been purchased by parliament for the benefit of the nation.

MU'SHROOM, *s.* [*muscheron*, Fr.] in Botany, the champignon. Botanists have enumerated 58 British species. Figuratively, an upstart; a person that rises to grandeur from a mean and poor birth.

MU'SHROOMSTONE, *s.* a kind of fossil.

MU'SIC, *s.* [μουσική, Gr.] one of the liberal sciences, belonging to the mathematics, which considers the number, time, and tune of sounds, in order to make delightful harmony: the art of singing, and playing upon all sorts of musical instruments.

MU'SICAL, *a.* [*musical*, Fr. μουσικὸς, Gr.] harmonious; belonging to music.

MU'SICALLY, *ad.* harmoniously; with sweet sound.

MU'SICALNESS, *s.* the quality of sounding sweetly, harmoniously, or melodiously.

MU'SICIAN, *s.* [*musicien*, Fr.] one skilled in harmony, or who plays on musical instruments.

MUSK, *s.* [*musc*, Fr.] a dry, light, and friable substance, of a dark, blackish colour, tinged with purple; it is a perfume of a very strong scent, and only agreeable when in a very small quantity, or moderated by the mixture of some other perfume. It is found in a kind of bag or tumor, which grows under the belly of a wild beast called Moschus. Also, the grape hyacinth, or grape flower, [illegible] *muscata*, Lat.

MU'SKCAT, *s.* the animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKET, *s.* [*mousquet*, Fr.] a fire-arm borne on the shoulder, used in war, and, before the invention of *firelocks*, fired by the application of a lighted match: at present the word is promiscuously used for a firelock or fusee. A male hawk of a small kind, from *mosq etto*, Ital. small hawk.

MUSKETEE'R, *s.* a soldier who carries a musket.

MUSKETOO'N, *s.* [*mosqueton*, Fr.] a fire-arm shorter and thicker than a *firelock*; a *blunderbuss*.

MU'SKINESS, *s.* the quality or scent of musk.

MUSKME'LON, *s.* a fragrant melon.

MU'SKY, *a.* fragrant; sweet-scented.

MU'SLIN, *s.* [*mousseline*, Fr.] a fine cloth made of cotton, and imported from India, &c.

MU'SLIN, *a.* made of muslin.

MU'SROL, *s.* [*muserole*, Fr.] the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

MU'SSEL, *s.* in Natural History, a fish with two shells, of a dirty bluish colour.

MUSSITA'TION, *s.* [*mussito*, Lat.] murmur; grumble.

MU'SSULMAN, *s.* [Arab.] a word used by the Mahometans to signify a true believer.

MUST, *verb imperf.* [*mussen*, Belg.] obliged. It is of all persons and tenses, used of persons and things, and placed before a verb.

MUST, *s.* [*mustum*, Lat.] new wine; new wort.

To MUST, *v. a.* [*mws*, stinking, Brit.] to give an ill scent or stink to a thing, generally applied to casks. To make mouldy. Neuterly, to contract an ill scent, applied to vessels that are not in use; to grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES, *s.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] whiskers or hair growing on the upper lip.

MU'STARD, *s.* [*mwstard*, Brit.] a plant producing a small and warm seed; sauce made of the flower of mustard-seed mixed with water, &c.

To MU'STER, *v. a* [*mousteren*, Belg.] to review an army; to collect or bring together. Neuterly, to assemble, in order to form an army.

MU'STER, *s.* a review of an army; a register of forces mustered; a collection. "A *muster* of peacocks." *To pass muster*, signifies to be allowed. This word is used in composition.

MU'STERBOOK, *s.* a book in which the names of the soldiers are registered.

MU'STERMASTER, *s.* one who superintends the muster, to prevent frauds.

MU'STERROLL, *s.* a register of forces.

MU'STILY, *ad.* with an ill scent.

MU'STINESS, *s.* a damp foulness; a bad scent.

MU'STY, *a.* mouldy; spoiled with dampness; ill scented; stale, spoiled with age. Figuratively, dull; heavy; wanting activity or experience.

MUTABI'LITY, *s.* [*mutabilitas*, Lat.] the quality of not continuing long in the same state. Inconstancy or fickleness.

MU'TABLE, *a.* [*mutabilis*, Lat.] changeable; inconstant, fickle, or unsettled.

MU'TABLENESS, *s.* the quality of changing soon or often; uncertainty; instability.

MUTA'TION, *s.* [*mutatio*, Lat.] the act of changing or altering.

MU'TCHKIN, *s.* a liquid measure used in Scotland, containing four gills, and is the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

MUTE, *a.* [*mutus*, Lat.] silent; dumb; unable to say any thing. SYNON. By *mute*, is understood incapability of speech: by *silent*, a voluntary forbearance.

MUTE, *s.* one that cannot speak. In Grammar, a letter which cannot be pronounced when by itself, when before a liquid, or without a vowel. B, C, D, F, G, J, K, P, Q, T, V, are mutes in the English alphabet.

To MUTE, *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] to dung as birds.

MU'TELY, *ad.* in a silent manner; without speech.

To MU'TILATE, *v. a.* [*mutilo*, Lat.] to deprive of some essential part or limb.

MUTILA'TION, *s.* [*mutilation*, Fr. *mutilatio*, Lat.] the loss of an essential part or limb.

MU'TINEER, *s.* a person who causes or joins in sedition; an opposer of lawful authority.

MU'TINOUS, *a.* [*mutiné*, Fr.] seditious; turbulent; resisting lawful authority.

MU'TINOUSLY, *ad.* in a seditious manner.

MU'TINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of causing sedition, or disobeying lawful authority.

To MU'TINY, *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] to rise against or resist persons in authority; to move sedition.

MU'TINY, *s.* the act of resisting lawful authority; insurrection; sedition.

To MU'TTER, *v. n.* [*mutio*, Lat.] to grumble; to murmur. Actively, to utter discontent in an imperfect manner.

MU'TTER, *s.* a murmur; or the act of expressing discontent in a low and almost inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERER, *s.* one that mutters discontent in a low and almost inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERINGLY, *ad.* expressing discontent with a low and inarticulate voice.

MU'TTON, *s.* [*mouton*, Fr.] the flesh of sheep. In ludicrous language, a sheep.

MU'TUAL, *a.* [*mutuus*, Lat.] reciprocal; acting so as to perform the same action by turns.

MU'TUALLY, *ad.* in return; reciprocally.

MUTUA'LITY, *s.* reciprocation; return.

MU'ZZLE, *s.* [*museau*, Fr.] the mouth of any thing; a fastening of thongs, to hinder a dog or other animal from biting.

To MU'ZZLE, *v. n.* to bring the mouth near; to mouth. "The bear *muzzles* and smells to him." *L'Estrange.* Actively, to bind the mouth; to restrain from hurt.

MY, *pron. possessive.* When the substantive follows, we use *my*, and when it goes before, *mine*, as likewise in answering a question; as, "This is *my* book." "This book is *mine*." Whose book is this? Answ. *Mine.*

MY'NCHEN, [Sax.] a nun.

MYO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from μῦς and γράφω, Gr.] a description of the muscles.

MYO'LOGY, *s.* [μῦς and λόγος, Gr.] the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MY'OPS, *s.* [from μύω, Gr. which is compounded of μῦω to shut, and ὤψ, the sight] a person who is short-sighted.

MY'OPY, *s.* [μυωπία, Gr.] shortness of sight.

MY'RIAD, *s.* [μυριάς, Gr.] the number of ten thousand. Figuratively, a great number.

MYRMI'DON, *s.* [μυρμιδών, Gr.] a ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYRO'BALAN, *s.* [*myrobalanus*, Lat.] a dried fruit, from the East Indies, having a stone, kernel, and pulp, of an austere and acrid taste.

MYRO'POLIST, *s.* [from μύρον and πωλέω, Gr.] one who sells ointments.

MYRRH, *s.* [*myrrha*, Lat. *myrrhe*, Fr.] a vegetable product of the gum-resin kind, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of a mixture of yellow; its taste is bitter and acrid, its smell strong; it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is unknown.

MY'RRHINE, *a.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] made of myrrhine stones, in great repute among the ancient Romans, but at present unknown to us.

MYRTIFORM, *a.* [from *myrtus* and *forma*, Lat.] having the shape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE, [*s. myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.] a low fragrant shrub with small leaves.

MYSE'LF, a *reciprocal pronoun*, [*minsulfe*, Sax.] used by a person to shew that a thing relates to him only, exclusive of any other.

MYSO'RE, a province in the peninsula of Hindoostan, once subject to Tippoo Sultan. It includes generally, besides Mysore Proper, the counties of Bednore, Coimbettore, Canara, Dindigul, Meritz, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Happonelly, Sanore, Baucapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapah. Its extent from N. to S. is near 500 miles; its breadth in the widest place (the N. part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the S. it diminishes, till it ends in a point. The country in general is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren, insomuch that sustenance for men and animals cannot be raised upon it, but by the most persevering industry. See SERINGAPATAM.

MY'STAGOGUE, mys-ta-gog, *s.* [μυσταγωγὸς, Gr.] one who interprets divine mysteries; one who keeps relics, and shews them to strangers.

MYSTE'RIARCH, mys-te-ri-ark, *s.* [μυστήριον and ἀρχὴ, Gr.] one who presides over mysteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS, *a.* [*mysterieux*, Fr.] not to be comprehended or discovered by the human understanding; artfully perplexed.

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be discovered by reason, or to be comprehended by the understanding; in an obscure or perplexed manner.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders any

truth or doctrine above the discovery of reason, or comprehension of the understanding.

To MY'STERIZE, *v. a.* to explain as enigmas.

MY'STERY, *s.* [*μυςήριον*, Gr.] in its primary sense, originally used for some sacred rite or doctrine communicated only to a few chosen persons by the ancient priests. A truth revealed by God, which is above the power of our natural reason, either to find out, or to comprehend when it is revealed. Any thing artfully made difficult. A trade or calling: in the last sense it should be written *mistery*.

MY'STIC, or MY'STICAL, *a.* [*mysticus*, Lat.] obscure, emblematical, or including some second or secret meaning under the form of a picture.

MY'STICALLY, *ad* in a manner which conveys some secret meaning.

MY'STICALNESS, s. the state of conveying some secret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL, *a.* [*μυθολογικὸς*, Gr.] relating to the application or explanation of fabulous history.

MYTHOLO'GICALLY, *ad.* in a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST, *s.* [*μυθολόγος*, Gr.] one who explains the fables of the ancient heathens.

To MYTHO'LOGIZE, *v. n.* [*μυθολογέω*, Gr.] to relate or explain the fabulous histories of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY, *s.* [*μυθολογία*, Gr.] a system of fables; an explanation of the fables or fabulous history of the ancient heathens.

N.

N is a liquid consonant, and semi-vowel; the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, having an invariable sound; after *m* it is almost lost, as in *condemn*. In the beginning of words or syllables, it suffers no consonant immediately after it; nor any before it, except *g*, *k*, and *s*, as in *gnaw*, *know*, *snail*, &c. In Composition, before an *l*, *b*, *p*, and *m*, the *n* is frequently changed into an *m*, and before an *l* and *r*, into an *l* and *r*, according to the custom of the Romans, as *illicit*, for *inlicit*; *impress*, for *inpress*; *irreverent*, for *inreverent*. When used for a numeral, N stands for 600, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{N}$, for 600,000. In abbreviations it is likewise used for *numero*, or number, as No. V. *i. e.* number 5.

N. B. [a contraction from *nota bene*] mark well; take notice; observe.

To NAB, *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swed.] to catch or seize unexpectedly. A low word.

NA'BOB, the name of a viceroy or governor of one of the provinces of the Mogul's empire in India. Vulgarly, any person who has made a great fortune in India.

NA'DIR, *s.* [Arab.] in Astronomy, is that point of the heavens which is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point directly over our heads. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon.

NAFF, *s.* a tufted sea-bird.

NAG, *s.* [*nagge*, Belg.] a small or young horse. In familiar language, a horse.

NA'HUM, the seventh of the twelve lesser prophets, a native of Elkoshai, a little village of Galilee, the ruins of which were still to be seen in the time of St. Jerome. The particular circumstances of this prophet's life are altogether unknown.

NA'IADS, *s.* [*ναΐάδες*, Gr.] in Mythology, nymphs of the fountains.

NAIL, *s.* [*nægl*, Sax. *nagel*, Teut.] in Anatomy, a kind of horny substance upon the ends of the fingers and toes; talons, or a horny substance at the extremity of the toes of birds and beasts; a spike of metal with a sharp point, and sometimes a flat head, used to fasten things together; a stud or boss; a measure containing two inches and a half. *On the nail*, implies immediately or without delay. "We want our money *on the nail*." *Swift.*

To NAIL, *v. a.* to fasten any thing with small spikes of iron called nails; to stud with nails.

NA'ILER, *s.* a nail-maker.

NAIRN, a shire of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament, and contained in 1831, 9354 inhabitants. It is 15 miles long and 10 broad; bounded on the N. by the Murray Frith, and inclosed on every side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. The capital is of the same name, 18 miles E. of Inverness. Population 3266.

NA'IVETE, *s.* [Fr.] simplicity; ingenuousness.

NA'KED, *a.* [*nacod*, Sax.] without clothes or covering. Figuratively, unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. Plain, or evident, applied to truth. Mere; bare; simple; without any additional circumstances.

NA'KEDLY, *ad.* without clothes, covering, or disguise.

NA'KEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person without clothes or covering; plainness; evidence; freedom from disguise.

NALL, *s.* [*naal*, Isl.] an awl made use of by collar-makers.

NAME, *s.* [*nama*, Sax. *naem*, Belg.] denotes a word whereby men have agreed to express some idea; or which serves to signify a thing or subject spoken of. This the grammarians usually call a noun, though their noun is not of quite so great an extent as our *name*. *Names* are either proper or appellative. Proper names are those which represent some individual thing or person, so as to distinguish it from all other things of the same species; as Cicero, which represents a certain orator. Appellative names are either called christian, as those given in baptism, or surnames; the first imposed for the distinction of persons, answering the Roman *Prænomen*; the second for the distinction of families, answering to the *Nomen* of the Romans, and the *Patronymicum* of the Greeks. Figuratively, reputation or character. Renown; honour or glory; memory or remembrance. Power given to a person to act for another. Appearance, or an assumed character. "In the *name* of Brook."

To NAME, *v. a.* [*naman*, Sax.] to apply a word constantly to distinguish a person or thing from others; to mention the word applied to any being; to specify or distinguish by mentioning the word applied to express any person or idea; to utter or mention. SYNON. We *name*, to distinguish in conversation; we *call*, as for help, when wanted.

NA'MELESS, *a.* [*namleas*, Sax.] having no word by which it may be expressed; one whose name is not known or expressed.

NA'MELY, *ad.* [*naemlick*, *nahmlich*, Belg.] particularly; especially; to mention by name.

NA'MER, *s.* one that calls or knows any person or thing by name.

NA'MESAKE, *s.* one that has the same name with another.

NA'MPTWICH, a large well-built town of Cheshire, with very regular streets, and manufactures of cotton (lately established) and of shoes. It is seated on the river Weever, near the Chester canal, which is finished here with a handsome broad basin, forming a kind of harbour. Here are salt-springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh-water stream, from which they make great quantities of fine white salt. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town. It is a great thoroughfare to Ireland, and is 26 miles S. E. of Chester, and 164 (by Stafford) N. W. of London. A large market on Saturday, for corn, cattle, &c. Population 5857.

NA'MUR, a city of the Netherlands, said to take its name from an ancient idol called *Nam*, supposed to be Neptune. It has, or had, a very strong castle, built on the opposite side of the Sambre, on a sharp rock, and defended by Fort William, and many other considerable forts, so as to be supposed almost impregnable. It is seated at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre, 25 miles S. W. of Liege. Lat. 50. 28. N. lon. 4. 53. E.

NA'NCI, a large and handsome city of France, capital of the department of Meurte. It contains about 34,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the Old and New Town, which are separated by a canal. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorrain. The New Town, whose streets are as straight as a line, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I. titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, enriched it. Before the revolution, it had an university, an academy of sciences, and a medical college. It is situated near the river Muerte, 10 miles E. of Toul, and 20 S. of Metz. Lat. 48. 42. N. lon. 6. 17. E.

NANKING, or *Kiangnin*, a city of China, capital of the province of the Kiangnan, and formerly the imperial city It is the largest city in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about 3 miles distant from the great river Yan-tise Chiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace, not a vestige of which is now to be seen, as well as temples, tombs of the emperors, and other ancient monuments. A third part of the city is desolate, but the rest is extremely populous, well inhabited, and full of business. The streets are narrow but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and the famous tower of porcelain, 200 feet high, and divided into 9 stories, by projections, &c. covered with green varnished tiles. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men. Here the physicians have their principal academy. It is 500 miles S. S. E. of Peking. Lat. 32. 4¾. N. lon. 118. 53. E.

NANTES, an ancient and pretty large city in the department of Lower Loire. It is one of the most considerable places in France, and contains the richest merchants. The bridges over the river Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 75,000. Before the revolution, here was an university, a society of agriculture and arts, and a school of anatomy and surgery; and merchants also had commonly, on their own account, more than 120 ships for Guinea, the French West India islands, Spain, and the Spanish colonies; indeed this port, in respect of the slave trade, might, before that time, be considered as the Liverpool of France. Vessels were fitted out here for the cod fishery in North America; and Nantes had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the Bay of Bourgneuf and in the salt marshes of Guerande and Croisie. Large vessels can come no higher than Painbœuf, which is some miles below Nantes. It is 37 miles S. W. of Angers, and 217 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 14. N. lon. 1. 28. W.

NAP, *s.* [*hnæppan*, Sax.] a slumber; short sleep; the soft or downy part of woollen cloth above the surface. In Botany, the catmint.

To NAP, *v. n.* to sleep; to be drowsy; to be in a state of seeming security.

NAPE, *s.* the joint of the neck behind.

NA'PHTHA, *s.* [νάφθα, Gr. *naptha*, Lat.] a very pure, clear and thin mineral fluid, of the bituminous kind, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown; it is found floating on the waters of springs, and is mostly used externally in paralytic cases.

NA'PKIN, *s.* linen used at table to lay in the lap, and wipe the hand.

NA'PLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the N. W. by the Ecclesiastical State; on the S. W. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Adriatic. Its greatest length, from N. W. to S. E. is upwards of 300 miles, and from N. E. to S. W. from 96 to 100; its breadth is variously estimated at from 90 to 30. It is divided into 12 provinces, namely, Terra-di-lavora, which was the ancient Campania Felix, and of which the city of Naples is the capital; Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore (hither and farther;) Molise; Basilicata; Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore; Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore; Capitanta; Terra di Bari; and Terra di Otranta; the last three forming the ancient Apulia (now called Puglio) on the E. side of the kingdom.—The population is estimated at 5,750,00. The most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or S. E. wind which is very common in spring, and is still more relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. On account of its fertility, the country has been termed a terrestrial paradise; it abounds with all sorts of grain, the finest fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, with rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; poultry, game, and fish, are also plentiful and cheap. It affords also alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble, and several sorts of minerals, together with fine wool and silk. Besides these products, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves, are also made of the hair or the filaments of a shell-fish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Apennines, which traverse it from N. to S. and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed, is earthquakes, which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute, in some measure to prevent. The established religion is the Romish; and the clergy and convents possess two-thirds of the whole kingdom; but the Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are said to be comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and chastity is not accounted the characteristic virtue of the country. In 1734, the Spaniards made themselves masters of Naples and Sicily, for the Infant Don Carlos; and in 1736, the emperor, by a formal instrument, ceded both these kingdoms to his heirs male and female. But in the beginning of the year 1806, this family was expelled by the French, who invaded the kingdom with a powerful army, with the avowed intention of transferring the Neapolitan throne to a French prince. Accordingly, after the subjugation of the country, Joseph Bonaparte was created king of Naples—but resigned the kingdom to Murat, the brother-in-law of the French emperor, in June 1808; who was expelled by the Austrians in May, 1815, and the ancient dynasty restored by the allied powers.

NA'PLES, the capital of the above kingdom, is one of the finest cities in the world, is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an university, and is defended by thick walls

which surround it, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and fortified castles. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and has seven large suburbs, containing together 400,000 inhabitants. The palace-royal is a spacious and convenient building; but the most magnificent are the cathedral, and the chapel of St. Januarius, where they pretend the blood of that saint is preserved. The air of Naples is serene and healthy, and the winter mild. The harbour is capable of containing 500 vessels, which may ride with safety. It is 108 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 40. 50½. N. lon. 14. 24. E.

NA'PLESS, *a.* wanting nap; worn threadbare.

NA'PPINESS, *s.* the quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY, *a.* frothy; spumy; from *nap;* whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

NA'PTAKING, *s.* a surprise, or unexpected seizure and attack.

NA'RBARTH, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 222 W. by N. of London. Population 2590.

NARCI'SSUS, *s.* [Lat.] a daffodil.

NARCO'SIS, *s.* [*νάρκωσις*, Gr.] a privation of sense, as in a palsy, or by taking opium.

NARCO'TIC, *s.* [*ναρκωτικὸς*, Gr.] producing sleep; stupifying; or causing stupefaction.

NARCO'TICS, *s.* [from *ναρκωτικὸς*, Gr.] medicines which take away the senses, or stupefy.

NARD, *s.* [*νάρδος*, Gr. *nardus*, Lat.] a fragrant ointment called spikenard; a sweet-scented shrub.

NA'RRABLE, *a.* [*narrabilis*, Lat.] capable of being told or related.

To NARRA'TE, *v. a.* [*narro*, Lat.] to tell or relate.

NARRA'TION, *s.* [*narratio*, Lat.] an account, relation, history, or description of any action, or series of actions.

NA'RRATIVE, *a.* [*narratif*, Fr.] relating; giving an account of facts as they happened; fond of telling stories, or relating things past. "*Narrative* old age." *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE, *s.* a relation; an account or recital of a fact as it happened.

NA'RRATIVELY, *ad.* by way of narrative.

NARRA'TOR, *s.* [*narrator*, Lat. *narrateur*, Fr.] one that relates any fact.

NA'RROW, *a.* [*nearu*, Sax.] of small breadth; containing a small distance from one extreme to another. Short applied to time. Niggardly, or covetous, applied to the mind. Contracted; of confined sentiment; ungenerous. Near, or within a small distance. "Miss'd so *narrow*." *Dryd.* Close; vigilant; attentive. "With *narrow* search."

To NA'RROW, *v. a.* [*nearwian*, Sax.] to lessen the breadth or width of a thing; to shorten the space between any two things.

NA'RROWLY, *ad.* with small space between the sides; of little breadth; contracted; without extent or generosity of sentiment; closely or attentively; scarcely; in an avaricious or niggardly manner.

NA'RROWNESS, *s.* having its extremities at a small distance from each other. Want of extent or generosity, applied to the mind. Meanness, poverty, or a state of uneasiness, applied to condition. Want of capacity, applied to the understanding.

NA'RWHALE, *s.* a species of whale.

NA'RVA, a town of Ingria, in Russia, in the government of Revel. The houses are built of brick, stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's Town, the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, impend, in a picturesque manner, over the steep banks of the river. The principal exports from it are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. Near it is the celebrated spot where Charles XII. of Sweden, in his 19th year, gained a complete victory over the Russian army in 1703. It is situated on the river Narova, 8 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Finland, 68 miles S. W. of Petersburgh. Lat. 59. 23½. N. lon. 28. 27. E.

NA'SAL, *a.* [from *nasus*, Lat.] belonging to the nose. In Grammar, pronounced through the nose.

NASICO'RNOUS, *a.* [from *nasus* and *cornu*, Lat.] having a horn on the nose. "*Nasicornous* beetles." *Brown.*

NA'SSAU, a very fertile country in the Wetterau, circle of Upper Rhine, containing mines of iron, copper, and lead. The princes among whom this country was divided, were Nassau Wielburg, Nassau Saarbruck Usingen, and Nassau Saarbruck Saarbruck. The town of Nassau is seated on the river Lahn, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz. Near it, on a high mountain facing the town, formerly stood *Nassauberyra*, a place of very great antiquity, and the original house of the Nassau family, but now a fief of Treves.

NA'STILY, *ad.* in such a dirty, filthy, or polluted manner, as to raise nauseousness.

NA'STINESS, *s.* the quality of being so dirty and filthy as to raise nauseousness. Obscenity, grossness, applied to words and ideas.

NA'STY, *a.* [*nast*, wet, Teut.] raising disgust from dirt; nauseous; filthy. Figuratively, obscene, or lewd, applied to language.

NA'TAL, *a.* [*natalis*, Lat.] native; relating to the time when, or place where, a person was born.

NATA'TION, *s.* [*natatio*, Lat.] the act of swimming.

NA'THLESS, *ad.* [*natheless*, Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; not the less. "*Nathless*, he so endur'd." *Par. Lost.*

NA'TION, *s.* [*natio*, Lat.] a considerable number of people inhabiting a certain extent of ground, and under the same government; a government or kingdom.

NA'TIONAL, *a.* [*national*, Fr.] public, general, opposed to particular; bigoted to one's country; confined to a particular country.

NA'TIONALLY, *ad.* as a nation; generally.

NA'TIONALNESS, *s.* reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE, *a.* [*nativus*, Lat.] produced by nature; natural, opposed to artificial; agreeable to nature; belonging to the time or place of a person's birth; original, or that from which a thing is made originally.

NA'TIVE, *s.* one born in any place; an original inhabitant; offspring.

NA'TIVENESS, *s* the quality of being produced by nature, opposed to artificial.

NATI'VITY, *s.* [*nativité* Fr.] birth; time, place, or manner of birth; the state or place of being produced.

NA'TURAL, *a.* [*naturel*, Fr. *naturalis*, Lat.] produced or effected by nature. In Law, illegitimate, begotten by parents not joined in wedlock. Bestowed by nature, applied to the faculties of the mind. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. Proceeding from natural causes, opposed to violent; as, "A *natural* death." *Natural Functions* are those actions whereby the aliments are changed and assimilated so as to become a part of the body. *Natural History* is a description of the productions of the earth. *Natural Inclinations* are the tendencies of our minds towards things seemingly good. *Natural Philosophy* is that which considers the powers and properties of natural bodies, and their mutual actions on one another.

NA'TURAL, *s.* a person who has not the use of reason,

NATURALISM, *s.* the doctrine which accounts for the phenomena and creation of the world from the operation of nature, exclusive of a supreme intelligent Creator, separate from, and the author of, matter.

NATURALIST, *s.* a person who studies and is versed in the works of nature.

NATURALIZATION, *s.* the act of giving foreigners the privileges of natives.

To NATURALIZE, *v. a.* to adopt into a community, or invest with the privileges of native subjects; to familiarize; to make easy, as if taught by nature.

NATURALLY, *ad.* without instruction, or being taught; by the impulses of unassisted nature; according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, *s.* the state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth, reality, or the nature of things.

NATURE, *s.* [*natura*, Lat.] the system of the world; the machine of the universe; the assemblage of all created beings. "Most beautiful thing in *nature*." *Glanv.* A distinct species or kind of being. "Human *nature*." The essential properties of a thing, or that by which it is distinguished from all others. "Man participating of both *natures*." *Hale.* The established order and course of material things; the series of second causes, or the laws which God has impressed on matter. "My end was wrought by *nature*." *Shak.* The constitution, or an aggregate of the powers of an animal body. "*Nature* being oppressed. *Shak.* The action of Providence, or that spiritual power diffused throughout the creation, which moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties. Figuratively, disposition of mind, or temper. "Whose *nature* is so far from doing harm." *Shak.* Natural affection and reverence, or the principles implanted in us by the Deity. "Have we not seen the sun—thro' violated *nature* force his way." *Pope.* Sort, kind, or species. "A dispute of this *nature*." *Dryd.*

NATURITY, *s.* the state or quality of being produced by nature. Not used.

NAVAL, *a.* [*navalis*, Lat.] consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVARRE, a country of Europe, and formerly a kingdom, lying partly in France and partly in Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper, which belongs to Spain, extends about 54 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and, though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in good corn, excellent wine, venison, and wild-fowl, good pastures, exceedingly well stocked with sheep and goats; and also in iron-mines. Lower Navarre is subject to France, and now forms the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from the Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous barren country, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. From this country the king of France took his title of King of Navarre.

NAVE, *s.* [*naf*, Sax.] the middle part of a wheel, in which the axle moves, and the spokes are fixed; the middle or body of a church, from *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.

NAVEL, *s.* [*nafela*, or *navela*, Sax.] a point in the middle of the belly, by which infants communicate with, and before their birth are nourished by, their mothers. Figuratively, the inward part or middle.

NAVELGALL, *s.* in Farriery, a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the naval, occasioned either by the saddle being slipt behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NAVELWORT, *s.* a plant, called also wall pennywort, and kidneywort.

NAVEW, *s.* a kind of cabbage, found on ditch-banks, and among corn.

NAUFRAGE, *s.* [*naufragium*, Lat.] shipwreck.

NAUGHT, *a.* [*naht*, Sax.] bad; worthless. "Thy sister's *naught*." *Shak.*

NAUGHT, *s.* nothing. Improperly written *nought*.

NAUGHTILY, *ad.* badly; viciously, wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, *s.* [*nahtinesse*, Sax.] depravity; a slight degree of wickedness, as of children.

NAUGHTY, *a.* bad; vicious; wicked; corrupt.

NAVICULAR, *a.* [*navicularis*, Lat. *naviculaire*, Fr.] formed like a ship, applied to the third bone in each foot, situated between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia.

NAVIGABLE, *a.* [*navigabilis*, Lat.] capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being capable to be passed by ships or boats.

To NAVIGATE, *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat.] to sail; to pass in a vessel. Actively, to pass over in a ship or boat.

NAVIGATION, *s.* [*navigation*, Fr.] the act of passing by water; the art or act of conducting any vessel by water from one place to another, the most commodious way.

NAVIGATOR, *s.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] a sailor or person who passes from one place to another by water; one that works a ship.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are very stout, and accounted a handsome race of men, scarcely one to be seen among them less than 6 feet high, and the women delicately beautiful; their canoes, houses, &c. well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy and order than any of the islands in this ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef; but boats may land with great safety. Lat. 14. 19. S. lon. 169. 0. W.

NAULAGE, *s.* [*naulum*, Lat.] the freight of passengers in a ship.

NAUMACHY, *s.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] a mock sea fight.

To NAUSEATE, *v. a.* [*nauseo*, Lat.] to loathe; to reject with disgust; to affect with loathing. Neuterly, to grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

NAUSEOUS, *a.* disgustful; loathsome.

NAUSEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause loathing or disgust.

NAUSEOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which causes loathing or disgust.

NAUTIC, or NAUTICAL, *a.* [*nauticus*, Lat.] belonging to sailing, or sailors.

NAUTILUS, *s.* [Lat.] a shell fish in the Mediterranean, which moves with something resembling oars and a sail.

NAVY, *s.* [from *navis*, Lat.] a fleet or collection of ships, generally applied to men of war.

NAY, *ad.* [*na*, Sax.] a word used to imply denial or refusal. What is still more—used in amplification. "Yea, when absent; *nay*, when dead." *B. Jonson.*

NAYWORD, *s.* a refusal. A by-word. A watch word.

To NEAL, *v. a.* [*onælan*, Sax.] to temper by heating and cooling gradually. Neuterly, to be tempered by fire.

NEAP, *a.* [*nepflod*, Sax.] low; decreasing, applied only to the tide, and sometimes used as a substantive. *Neaptides* are those which happen when the moon is about 9 or 24 days old.

NEAR, *prep.* [*ner*, Sax. *naer*, Belg. and Scot.] at a small distance from; close to.

NEAR, *ad.* almost at hand; not far off. After *go*, not to want much, or not far off. "It will *go near* to ruin him" *Spec.*

NEAR, *a.* not far off; advanced towards the end of a design or undertaking; affecting; dear. "Of so great and *near* concernment." *Locke.* Inclining to covetousness. "A *near* man."

NE'ARLY, *ad.* at no great distance: affectingly; pressingly; closely, used with *concern.* In a niggardly manner.

NE'ARNESS, *s.* the quality of being at a small distance, or almost close to, applied to situation. Alliance of blood or affection, applied to relations or friends. Too great care of money, applied to expence.

NEAT, *s.* [Sax. *naut*, Isl. and Scot.] black cattle and oxen, used collectively; a cow or ox.

NEAT, *s.* [*net*, Fr.] made with skill and elegance, but void either of splendour or dignity; cleanly. In Trade, pure; unadulterated; not spoiled by foreign mixtures. *Neat* or *net product*, is that which is gained after all expences are paid.

NE'ATH, a town in Glamorganshire. Market on Saturday. It is 197 miles W. by N. of London. Population 4034.

NE'ATHERD, *s.* [*neathyrd*. Sax.] a cowkeeper; one that keeps black cattle.

NE'ATLY, *ad.* in a cleanly manner; in such a manner as discovers skill and elegance, free from pomp, and without dignity.

NE'ATNESS, *s.* spruceness; elegance, without pomp, affectation, or dignity; the quality of being free from adulteration.

NEB, *s.* [*nebbe*, Sax.] nose; beak; mouth.

NE'BULA, *s.* [Lat.] an appearance like a cloud in a human body; a film on the eye.

NE'BULOUS, *a.* [*nebulosus*, Lat.] misty; cloudy.

NECESSA'RIANS, *s.* those who are advocates for the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NE'CESSARIES, *s.* such things as a person cannot live without; things necessary for the support of life.

NE'CESSARILY, *ad.* indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NE'CESSARINESS, *s.* that quality of a thing which renders it such that it cannot be without it.

NE'CESSARY, *a.* [*necessarius*, Lat.] that which must be indispensably done or granted; that without which a thing cannot exist; impelled by an irresistible principle; conclusive; followed by inevitable consequence.

To NECE'SSITATE, *v. a.* [from *necessitas*, Lat.] to make necessary; to deprive of choice; to compel by irresistible force.

NECESSITA'TION, *s.* the act of making necessary, or compelling in such a manner as cannot be resisted.

NECE'SSITOUS, *a.* oppressed with want or poverty.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, *s.* poverty; want of things essential to the support of life.

NECE'SSITUDE, *s.* [*necessitudo*, Lat.] want; need.

NECE'SSITY, *s.* [*necessitas*, Lat.] irresistible power; the state of being free from dispensation or choice; a state of poverty, or want of those things without which life cannot be supported; irresistible force of arguments, or inevitable consequence.

NECK, *s.* [*neck*, Belg. *hneca*, Sax.] that part of the body which supports the head, and is between it and the body. A long, narrow part. "A *neck* of land." *Bacon. On the neck*, means immediately after, from one following another closely.

NE'CKCLOTH, *s.* that which is worn round the neck.

NE'CKERCHIEF, *s.* a gorget; handkerchief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE, *s.* a string of beads or jewels, worn by way of ornament round a woman's neck.

NE'CROMANCER, *s.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις, Gr.] one that converses with ghosts, or reveals secret things by means of the dead; a conjurer.

NE'CROMANCY, *s.* [νεκρὸς and μαντεία, Gr.] the art of revealing future events by conversing with the dead; enchantment; conjuration.

NECROMA'NTICAL, *a.* skilled in necromancy.

NE'CTAR, *s.* [νέκταρ, Gr.] a liquor said to be drunk by the gods, and that whoever drank of it should be immortal.

NE'CTARED, *a.* tinged, mingled, or abounding with nectar.

NECTA'REOUS, *a.* [νεκτάρεος, Gr. *nectareus*, Lat.] resembling nectar; as sweet as nectar.

NE'CTARINE, *a.* sweet as nectar.

NE'CTARINE, *s.* [*nectarine*, Fr.] a delicious fruit of the plum or peach kind.

NEED, *s.* [*need*, Sax. *nood*, Belg.] a pressing difficulty; want; distressful poverty; want of any thing useful or serviceable.

To NEED, *v. a.* to want; to require; to be in want of. Neuterly, to be wanted, or necessary.

NEE'DER, *s.* one that wants, or cannot do without a thing.

NEE'DFUL, *a.* necessary; not to be done without; indispensably requisite.

NEE'DFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be necessary.

NEE'DFULNESS, *s.* the quality of being necessary to an effect or end.

NEE'DHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Orwell, 10 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 73 E. of London. Population 1466.

NEE'DILY, *ad.* in poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS, *s.* the quality of being in want of things essential to the support of life.

NEE'DLE, *s.* [*nadl*, Sax.] a small slender piece of steel, used in sewing; the small steel bar, which points towards the north in the sea compass.

NEE'DLES, two sharp-pointed rocks at the N. W. end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities. Lat. 50. 40. N. lon. 1. 29. W.

NEE'DLEFISH, *s.* a kind of sea-fish.

NEE'DLEFUL, *s.* as much thread as generally is used with a needle.

NEE'DLER, or NEE'DLEMAKER, *s.* a person that makes needles.

NEE'DLEWORK, *s.* any work performed with a needle; embroidery.

NEE'DLESS, *a.* unnecessary; not requisite; not wanted.

NEE'DLESSLY, *ad.* without obligation or necessity.

NEE'DLESSNESS, *s.* the quality of being unnecessary.

NEEDS, *ad.* [*nedes*, Sax.] necessarily; by irresistible force or compulsion; indispensably.

NEE'DY, *a.* distressed by poverty; wanting the necessaries of life.

NE'ER, a contraction of NEVER.

To NEESE, *v. n.* [*nyse*, Dan.] to discharge breath violently, and by a convulsive motion, through the nose.

NEFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*nefarius*, Lat.] excessively wicked. In Law, unlawful.

NEGA'TION, *s.* [*negatio*, Lat.] denial, opposed to affirmation or assent. Refusal, opposed to consent. The absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity, to be present with it.

NE'GATIVE, *a.* [*negativus*, Lat.] denying, opposed to affirming. Implying the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NE'GATIVE, *s.* a proposition by which something is

denied. In Grammar, a particle made use of to imply denial; as, *not*.

NE'GATIVELY, *ad.* with denial; in the form of a denial; not affirmatively.

To NEGLE'CT, *v. a.* [*negligo*, Lat.] to omit by carelessness; to refuse; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone something that should be done.

NEGLE'CT, *s.* [*neglectus*, Lat.] inattention; careless treatment, or scornful heedlessness; omission of something which ought to be done.

NEGLE'CTER, *s.* one who wilfully, scornfully, or heedlessly omits doing something which he ought to do.

NEGLE'CTFUL, *a.* heedless; omitting through scorn, heedlessness, or inattention.

NEGLE'CTFULLY, *ad.* so as to omit some duty for want of attention or caution; treating in a cold and indifferent manner.

NEGLE'CTION, *s.* the state of being negligent.

NEGLE'CTIVE, *a.* inattentive to; regardless of.

NE'GLIGENCE, *s.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Lat.] the habit of omitting some duty by heedlessness, or want of attention; want of care or caution.

NEGLIGENT, *a.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Lat.] careless; heedless; inattentive; scornfully regardless.

NE'GLIGENTLY, *ad.* in a careless, heedless, or unexact manner.

To NEGO'TIATE, *v. n.* [*négocier*, Fr.] to carry on the trade of a merchant; to traffic; to enter into treaty with a foreign state; to pass a bill or draught for money.

NEGOTIATION, *s.* a treaty of business; a treaty with a foreign state.

NEGOTIATOR, *s.* [*negotiateur*, Fr.] one employed to treat with others; one that transmits or pays away bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGOTIATING, *part.* employed in treating with others; passing bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGRO, *s.* [Span.] a blackmoor.

NE'GROLAND, or *Nigritia*, a country of Africa, which lies between 18 deg. W. and 15 deg. E. longitude, and between 10 deg. and 20 deg. of N. latitude, the great river Niger running through it. It is bounded by Zaara, or the Desert, on the N. by unknown countries on the E. by Guinea on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. The Europeans have settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold dust, and elephants' teeth.

NE'GROPONT, an island of Greece, the ancient Eubœa, 100 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad. It abounds exceedingly in corn, wine, oil, fruits, flesh, fish, and fowls, and provisions are very cheap It has a Greek archbishop's see. The island now forms a part of the kingdom of Greece. The bridge reaches from the city to the continent, across the Strait of Negropont, the irregularities of which has baffled the researches of both ancients and moderns, to account for it satisfactorily. In the first eight days of the month, viz. from the 14th to the 20th, and also in the three last days, the tide is regular both in its ebb and its flood; but on the other days, the ebb and flood return 10, 11, 12. 13, and even 14 times within 24 or 25 hours. Lat. 38. 30. N. lon. 24. 8. E.

To NEIGH, *v. n.* [*hnægan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a horse or mare.

NEIGH, *s.* the noise made by a horse.

NEI'GHBOUR, *s.* [*nehgebur*, Sax.] one who lives near to another; one familiar to another; any thing situated near or next to another; intimate; confidant. In Divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEI'GHBOUR, *v. a.* to adjoin to; confine on; to acquaint with; to make near to.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD, *s.* [*nehgeburhad*, Sax.] a place situated near to another; the state of being near to each other; those that live near one another.

NEI'GHBOURLY, *ad.* in the manner of a neighbour; in a social and civil manner.

NEITHER, *conj.* (sometimes pronounced *nither*, and by others *nēther*; *nawther*, Sax.) not either. When used in the first branch of a negative sentence, it is answered by *nor*. "Fight *neither* with small *nor* great." 1 *Kings* xxii. 31. Sometimes it is used as the second branch of a negative sentence; as, "Ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." *Gen.* iii. 3. Sometimes it follows a negative at the end of a sentence, and often, though not grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative. "Men come not to the knowledge, till they come to the use of reason, *nor* then *neither*." *Locke*.

NEITHER, *pron.* not either; not one nor the other; not this nor that.

NE'LSON, an English settlement in North America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, seated on the mouth of the river Nelson, 600 miles N. W. of Rupert-fort, and 250 S. E. of Churchill-fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. Lat. 57. 25. N. lon. 91. 5. W.

NEOPHYTE, *s.* [*neophyte*, Fr. from *νέος* and *φύω*, Gr.] one regenerated; a convert.

NEOTERIC, *a.* [*neotericus*, Lat. *νεωτερικὸς*, Gr.] modern; novel; late.

NE'OT'S, ST. a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Ouse, 17 miles W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 51 N. N. W. of London. Popul. 2617.

NEPENTHE, *s.* [*νὴ* and *πένθος*, Gr.] in Antiquity, a magic potion or opiate, which rendered persons insensible to, or made them forget, all their pains and grief.

NEPHEW, *s.* [*neveu*, Fr.] a brother or sister's son.

NEPHRITIC, *a.* [*νεφριτικὸς*, Gr. *nephriticus*, Lat.] belonging to the kidneys, reins, or vessels that convey the urine; troubled with the stone; good against the gravel and stone.

NEPOTISM, *s.* [*népotisme*, Fr.] fondness for nephews. This word is chiefly used to express the extravagant power given by the ruling popes to their nephews, or other relations, in ecclesiastical affairs.

NERVE, *s.* [*nervus*, Lat. *nerf*, Fr.] in Anatomy, a round, white, long body, like a cord, composed of several threads or fibres, deriving its origin from the brain or spinal marrow, and distributed through all parts of the body, serving as the organ of sensation or motion, and supposed by some anatomists to contain a juice called the animal spirits, or some electrical fluid, by means of which the impression of objects is conveyed instantaneously to the brain, or the soul resident therein. A sinew or tendon. In Poetry, any thing which gives strength, or is essential.

NERVELESS, *a.* faint; without strength; weak.

NERVOUS, *a.* [*nervosus*, Lat.] well strung; strong; vigorous; relating to the nerves; having its seat in the nerves. Having weak and disordered nerves, in medical cant.

NESCIENCE, *s.* [from *nescio*, Lat.] ignorance; the state of not knowing. "Sat down in a professed *nescience*." *Glanville*.

NESS, a termination, added to an adjective, by means of which it is changed to a substantive, signifying state or quality in the abstract. Thus *good* is changed into *goodness*. [When used at the ends of the names of places, it is derived from *nese*, Sax.] a nose, promontory, or headland; as, *Inverness*.

NEST, *s.* [Sax.] a bed or repository formed by a bird or fowl, for laying, hatching, and feeding her young in; any place where animals are produced; the young of a nest. A receptacle, or place of residence. "A *nest* of rogues." A collection of drawers, boxes, or pockets, that communicate with each other, or belong to the same frame.

To NEST, *v. n.* to build nests.

NE'STEGG, *s.* an egg, left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

To NE'STLE, *v. n.* to settle, harbour, or lie close and snug like birds in a nest. Actively, to house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird does her young in a nest. "She like his mother *nestles* him." *Chapman.*

NE'STLING, *s.* a bird just taken out of the nest.

NET, *s.* [*net*, Sax.] a texture woven or knit with large interstices, or meshes, used as a snare for birds, fishes, &c. Any thing made with interstitial vacuities.

NET, or NEAT, *a.* in Commerce, something pure, and unadulterated with any foreign mixture. *Net Produce*, a term used to express what any commodity has yielded, all tare and charges deducted.

NE'THER, *a.* [*neother*, Sax.] lower, opposed to upper; situated in a lower place, or in the infernal regions.

NE'THERLANDS, provinces on the N. W. coast of Europe, between 2° and 7° E. lon. and 46° and 53½ N. lat., now the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium. From 1794 to the fall of Buonaparte, they belonged to the French government. At the peace the prince of Orange possessed them as king of the Netherlands. In 1830, the Nassau family were driven from the Belgic provinces, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg was elected king of the Belgians in May, 1831. Belgium contains about 3½ millions of souls. The prince of Orange retains the northern provinces, with a population of 2 millions.

NE'THERMOST, *a.* [the superlative of *nether*] lowest; below any thing that it is compared with.

NE'TTING, *s.* a piece of net-work.

NE'TTLE, *s.* [*netel*, Sax.] a stinging herb.

To NE'TTLE, *v. a.* to sting, irritate, or provoke.

NE'TWORK, *s* the work with which a net is made; any thing made with interstices resembling the meshes of a net.

NE'VER, *ad.* [*næfre*, Sax.] at no time, either past, present, or to come; in no degree. "*Never* the worse." None, or not a single one. "He answered him to *never* a word." *Matt.* xxvii. 14. Johnson observes, that this word is used in a form of speech, which, though handed down by the best writers, and but lately censured, is justly reckoned a solecism; as in, "He is mistaken, though *never* so wise."—which should properly be expressed: "He is mistaken, though *ever* so wise." Or else by supplying the ellipsis, thus; "He is mistaken, though there *never* was a person so wise." In this sense, it should be remarked, it always includes a comparison, and is followed by *so*.

NE'VERTHELESS, *ad.* notwith tanding.

NEUFCHA'TTEL, a country of Swisserland, having Franche Comte on the W. Basle on the N. and Bern and Friburg on the E. and S. It is about 40 miles long, and 20 broad. The air is healthy and temperate, but the soil is not every where alike fertile; it produces however a good deal of wine, both white and red. The religion is Protestantism, except two small villages, where that of the church of Rome is observed. *Neufchattel*, the capital of the above country, is situated at the end of the lake of the same name. It is 25 miles W. of Bern. Lat. 47. 5. N. lon. 7. 0. E.

NE'VIN, or *Newin*, a town of North Wales, in Carnarvonshire. It has a small market on Saturday, and is 249 miles N. W. of London. It is seated on the Irish sea, 20 miles S. by W. of Carnarvon. Here Edward I. in 1284 held his triumph on the conquest of Wales.

NE'VIS, one of the Carribee islands belonging to England, manifestly the truncated cone of a maritime volcanic mountain with its exhausted crater, in which are sulphur, lava, and hot mineral springs. The soil is favourable to the growth of sugar, cotton, &c. Population 700 whites, 2000 free persons of colour, and 9260 slaves. Lon. 62 deg. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

NEURO'LOGY, *s.* [*νεῦρον* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a description of, or discourse concerning, the nerves.

NEURO'TOMY, *s.* [from *νεῦρον* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] the anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER, *a.* [Lat.] indifferent; not engaged in or taking part with either side. In Grammar, applied to a noun which implies no sex; applied to a verb, that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *I sit.*

NEU'TER, *s.* one indifferent, or not engaged.

NEU'TRAL, *a.* [*neutral*, Fr.] indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad. In Medicine, neither acid nor alkaline.

NEU'TRAL, *s.* one who does not act or engage on either side.

NEUTRA'LITY, *s.* a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

NEU'TRALLY, *ad.* indifferently; on neither side.

NEW, *a.* [*neow*, Sax.] lately made or had; fresh; not used; modern; having the effect of novelty; not accustomed or familiar; renewed or repaired, so as to recover its first state; fresh after any cessation or impediment; of no ancient extraction. Generally applied to things in the same sense as *young* is to persons. In composition, it signifies newly, or lately.—"The *new*-heal'd wound." *Shak.*

NE'WARK upon Trent, a town of Nottinghamshire, with above 9550 inhabitants. Market on Wednesday. It is 120 miles N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament.

NE'WBOROUGH, a town of North Wales, in the Isle of Anglesea, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Brant, and is 257 miles N. W. of London.

NE'WBURY, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Thursday. It was built out of a Roman town called Spinæ, now a village adjacent. It is 56 miles W. of London. Inhabitants, 5977.

NE'WCASTLE, a town of Carmarthenshire, in South Wales, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Tyvy, 219 miles W. N. W. of London.

NE'WCASTLE upon Tyne, over which river, yielding excellent salmon, was a bridge of seven wide arches, with houses on it, till ruined by a flood in 1771. This town is the capital of Northumberland, and has an immense trade in coals sent to London, and other parts; as also in making of glass bottles, salt, and excellent ale, with hardware and wrought iron; besides no contemptible foreign traffic.—The river, all the way from Shields to Newcastle, (distant 7 miles) has a wide and safe channel, and the tide flows strongly up far beyond the town. This borough sends two members to parliament. It lies 63 miles from Berwick, and 276 from London. Its markets are on Tuesday and Saturday. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 42,760.

NE'WCASTLE under Line, a mayor borough of Staffordshire, 12 miles from Stafford, and 149 from London. It returns two members to parliament, and has a market on Monday. Inhabitants, in 1831, 8192.

NE'WEL, *s.* the compass round which the staircase is carried.

NE'WENT, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is 111 miles W. N. W. of London.

NEWFA'NGLED, *a.* formed with a vain love of novelty.

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS, or NEWFA'NGLENESS, *s.* a vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEW FO'REST, a part of Hampshire, lying on the English Channel, opposite to the Isle of Wight; now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy.

NE'WFOUNDLAND, an island of N. America, separated from Labrador by the straits of Belle-isle, 6 leagues wide. The cod-fisheries extend along the shores and sub-marine banks, of which the Great Bank, 330 miles in length and 75 broad, is the principal. The exports of fish and oil amount annually to £1¼ millions. Population 64,000. St. John's, the capital, has 12,000 inhabitants. The air is foggy, with snow-storms. The soil is barren, though oats are cultivated. The chief articles of subsistence are imported. The French have leave to fish on the N. W. coasts; and the Americans retain their ancient privileges. It is 380 miles in length, and lies between lat. 47° and 50° N. and lon. 54° and 60° W.

NEWHA'VEN, a town of Sussex, whose market is disused. It is 56 miles S. of London.

NE'WING, *s.* yeast or barm.

NE'WLY, *ad.* lately; not long ago.

NE'WMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is chiefly noted for its horse-races. It is 13 miles W. of Bury, and 60 N. by E. of London. Population 714.

NE'WNESS, *s.* freshness; the quality of being lately made, discovered, or possessed.

NE'WNHAM, a town in Gloucestershire. Market on Friday. 114 miles W. N. W. of London. Population 1074.

NE'WPORT, in the Isle of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is 91 miles S. W. of London. Population 4081. Sends two members to parliament.

NE'WPORT, a town of Shropshire. Market on Saturday. 140 miles N. W. of London. Population 2745.

NE'WPORT, a town of Monmouthshire. Market on Saturday. 147 miles W. by N. of London. Population 7062.

NE'WPORT, a town of Pembrokeshire. Market on Saturday. 210 miles W. N. W. of London. Population 1798.

NE'WPORT, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused. It was disfranchised by the reform bill: the population is under 30. It is 214 miles W. by S. of London.

NE'WPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 51 miles N. N. W. of London. Population 3358.

NE'WRY, a considerable town of Down, in Ulster, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the Newry Water, having over it two stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, open for vessels of 70 tons burden, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford Bay. Newry is much improved in its shipping trade, buildings, and the linen manufacture. The population is 13,370, and it elects one representative. It is 60 miles N. of Dublin.

NEWS, *s.* [without a singular] fresh account of something; something not heard before; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times, both at home and abroad.

NEWSMONGER, *s.* one who deals in newspapers; one who makes it his business to hear and tell news.

NEWT, *s.* [Sax. supposed to be contracted from *an evet*] an evet; a small lizard. They are supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to the water.

NE'WTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, 5 miles N. of Warrington. The canal from St. Helen's to the Mersey passes near this place. It is 190 miles N. W. of London. Population 2139.

NE'WTOWN, (alias *Newn*,) a town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is 177 miles W. N. W. of London. Population 4550.

NE'WTON-ABBOT, a town of Devonshire. Market on Wednesday. 186 miles S. W. of London. Population 1311.

NE'YLAND, or *Nayland*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is 57 miles N. E. of London. Popul. 1047.

NEXT, *a.* [the superlative of *near*, *next*, Sax.] nearest, applied to place. Immediately succeeding, applied to order. Nearest in degree.

NEXT, *ad.* at the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NI'AS, *a.* [*niais*, Fr.] simple, silly, foolish.

NIB, *s.* [*neb*, the face, Sax. *nebbe*, the bill, Belg.] the bill or beak of a bird; the point of any thing, as that of a pen.

To NIB, *v. a.* to cut the point of a pen.

NI'BBED, *a.* having a point; having its point cut.

To NI'BBLE, *v. a.* to bite by little at a time; to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait. Neuterly, to bite at. Figuratively, to carp at or find fault with.

NI'BBLER, *s.* one that bites by little at a time.

NICARA'GUA, a maritime province of Mexico, having Honduras on the N. the North Sea on the E. Costa Rica on the S. E. and the South Sea on the S. W. It is about 400 miles long, and 120 broad. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the soil fertile, producing vast quantities of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate.

NICE, an ancient, and considerable sea-port, on the confines of France and Italy, capital of a country of the same name, under the protection of the king of Sardinia. It was conquered by the French, but restored in 1815. It is very agreeably situated on a sharp rock, with a strong citadel, at the mouth of the river Pagliou, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 42. N. lon. 7. 23. E.

NICE, *a.* [*nese*, soft, Sax.] accurate in judgment to minute exactness and culpable delicacy; delicate; scrupulously captious; squeamish; refined.

NI'CELY, *ad.* in such a manner as discovers the greatest accuracy, delicateness, and the most scrupulous exactness.

NI'CENESS, *s.* the quality of being minutely exact, superfluously delicate, and excessively scrupulous.

NI'CETY, *s.* minute accuracy of thought or performance; squeamishness; minute observance, or critical exactness; delicate and cautious treatment; effeminacy. In the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, *s.* [Fr.] a hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, *s.* [*nicke*, the twinkling of the eye, Teut.] that exact point of time in which a thing is most proper or convenient to be done; a notch cut in any thing; a lucky cast; a score or reckoning.

To NICK, *v. a.* to hit; to touch luckily; to perform at that point of time which is most proper and convenient; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit like tallies cut in notches; to defeat or cozen; to disappoint by some trick.

NI'CKNAME, *s.* a name given to a person or body of men in scoff and contempt.

To NI'CKNAME, *v. a.* to call by some reproachful name.

To NI'CTATE, *v. n.* [*nicto*, Lat.] to wink.

NIDE, *s.* [*nidus*, Lat.] a brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants.

NI'DGET, *s.* [*niding*, Sax.] a term with which a person was formerly branded, who did not repair to the royal standard in times of danger; a coward.

NIDIFICA'TION, *s.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] the act of building nests.

NIDOROSITY, *s.* belching, attended with the taste of undigested roast-meat.

NIDOROUS, *a.* [from *nidor*, Lat.] resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.

NIDULATION, *s.* [from *nidulor*, Lat.] the time of remaining in the nest.

NIECE, *s.* [Fr.] the daughter of a brother or sister.

NIGER, a river, one of the largest in Africa; rises with an eastern course, between lat. 10. and 11. N. lon. 5. and 9. W. Mungo Park traced the Niger to Silla, about 420 miles from its source, and the enterprizing Lander discovered that it afterwards took a S. E. direction, and entered the ocean by a *delta* of many streams, at the gulf of Benin.

NIGGARD, *s.* [*niuggr*, Isl.] a person who gives or spends little, or with unwillingness.

NIGGARD, *a.* sordid; avaricious; parsimonious; sparing; wary.

NIGGARDISH, *a.* somewhat inclined to avarice or parsimony.

NIGGARDLINESS, *s.* avarice; sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDLY, *a.* avaricious; sparing; wary.

NIGGARDLY, *ad.* in a sparing or grudging manner.

NIGH, (the *gh* in this word and its following derivatives is mute in pronunciation; as *nī*, *nīly*, &c.) *prep.* [*nyh*, Sax.] not far from. SYNON. I will leave it to the decision of the curious, whether or no the word *near* is not a corruption of *nigher*, the comparative of *nigh*. Be this as it may, *near*, in my opinion, implies a less distance than *nigh*. Thus I should say, When we come *nigh* to such a place, we shall be *near* home: The *nigher* the enemy, the *nearer* the danger. As a farther proof of this, speaking of the close ties of kindred, we use the word *near* in preference to that of *nigh*, as implying a less distance or greater degree of consanguinity between the two persons. Thus, my brother's child is my *near* relation, or is nearly related to me.

NIGH, *ad.* at no great distance; a place not far off.

NIGH, *a.* near, at no great distance. Allied closely by blood, applied to kindred.

NIGHLY, *ad.* nearly; within a little.

NIGHNESS, *s.* nearness; proximity.

NIGHT, (this word, and its following compounds and derivatives, is pronounced with the *gh* mute; as, *nit*, *nītly*, *nitingale*, &c.) *s.* [*niht*, Sax.] the time when the sun is below our horizon. Much used in composition.

TO-NIGHT, *ad.* this night.

NIGHTCAP, *s.* a cap worn in bed, or in undress.

NIGHTCROW, *s.* a bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDOG, *s.* a dog that hunts in the night. Used by deer-stealers.

NIGHTDRESS, *s.* a dress worn at night.

NIGHTED, *a.* blind. "His *nighted* life." *Shak.* Black. "Cast thy *nighted* colour off." *Shak.*

NIGHTFARING, *s.* travelling in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, *a.* distressed for want of knowing the way in the night.

NIGHTHAG, *s.* a witch, supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, *s.* [from *night* and *galan*, to sing, Sax.] a small bird that sings in the night, and remarkable for its melody; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, *ad.* in the night; by night; every night.

NIGHTLY, *a.* done or acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, *s.* one who cleanses jakes, or carries away their ordure by night.

NIGHTMARE, *s.* See MARE and INCUBUS.

NIGHTPIECE, *s.* a picture, so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candle-light, not by day-light; a description of some scene in the night.

NIGHTRAIL, *s.* [*regl*, Sax. and *night*] a cover thrown over the dress by night to keep it clean.

NIGHTRULE, *s.* a tumult in the night. "What *nightrule* now." *Shak.*

NIGHTSHADE, *s.* [*niht*, *seada*, Sax.] a plant of two kinds, one called the common, and the other deadly.

NIGHTSHINING, *a.* glittering or shining by night.

NIGHTWALKER, *s.* one who roves in the night upon ill designs; a prostitute.

NIGHTWARD, *a.* approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, *s.* a part or time of night distinguished by a change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, *a.* [*nigrescens*, Lat.] growing black; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICATION, *s.* [*niger* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making black.

NIHILS, or NICHILS, in Law, issues which the sheriff says are nothing worth and illeviable, from the insufficiency of the parties that should pay them.

NIHILITY, *s.* [*nihilité*, Fr. from *nihilum*, Lat.] nothingness; the state or quality of being nothing.

NILE, a great river of Africa, with rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, called the *Mountains of the Moon*, near the village of Geesh, in lat. 10. 59. N. lon. 36. 55. E. In some parts of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18; but that 16 is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia.—Off the mouth of this river, August 2, 1798, Sir Horatio (afterwards Lord) Nelson, took, or destroyed, a French fleet of 13 sail of the line and 2 frigates. The British fleet consisted of thirteen 74 gun ships and one of 50 guns; in the French line of battle were one of 120 guns, L'Orient, Adm. Brueys, burnt and blown up; 3 of 80 guns, 9 of 74, and 4 frigates. The French armament was directed against Egypt, where Bonaparte had previously landed with a considerable military force.

To NILL, *v. a.* [*nillan*, Sax.] to reject; to refuse.

NILL, *s.* the shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM, *v. a.* [*nemen*, Belg.] to take; to take up hastily. In Cant Language, to steal.

NIMBLE, *a.* [*numan*, tractable, Sax.] moving or acting with quickness or swiftness.

NIMBLENESS, *s.* the quality of acting or moving with swiftness or quickness.

NIMBLEWITTED, *a.* too quick in displaying one's own wit and eloquence.

NIMBLY, *ad.* in a quick, swift, or active manner.

NIMMER, *s.* [See NIM] a thief; a pilferer.

NINCOMPOOP, *s.* [a corruption of the Lat. *non compos*] a fool or silly person.

NINE, *a.* [*niun*, Goth.] a number consisting of one more than eight, or one less than ten.

NINEFOLD, *a.* nine times.

NINEPINS, *s.* a play wherein nine pieces of wood are set in a square in three rows, and knocked down with a bowl.

NINETEEN, *a.* a number consisting of nine and ten added together.

NINETEENTH, *a.* next to the eighteenth, or eighteen beyond the first.

NI'NETIETH, *a.* the ordinal of ninety, or the tenth nine times told.

NI'NETY, *a.* nine times ten.

NI'NNY, *s.* [*nino*, a child, Span.] a fool or simpleton.

NI'NNYHAMMER, *s.* a simpleton or fool.

NINTH, *a.* [*negotha*, Sax.] an ordinal, implying that a thing is the next in rank, order, or number, beyond the eighth.

To NIP, *v. n.* [*nijpen*, Belg.] to pinch off with the nails; to bite off with the teeth; to cut off by slight means; to blast; to pinch.

NIP, *s.* a pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut, a blast.

NI'PPERS, *s.* an instrument to cut the nails with, somewhat resembling pincers.

NI'PPINGLY, *ad.* with bitter sarcasm.

NI'PPLE, *s.* [*nypele*, Sax.] the teat, which infants, &c. take into their mouths when sucking.

NI'PPLEWORT, *s.* a plant with yellow terminating blossoms, and slender fruit-stalks, very much branched, called also dock-cresses.

NISI PRI'US, *s.* [Lat.] a judicial writ, so called from the first words in it, *Nisi apud talem locum prius venerint;*" i. e. " unless the justice, to take the assizes, come to such a place before that day;" by means of which all easy pleas may be tried in the country, before justices of assize; it is directed to the sheriff to cause men to be impannelled to determine the cause there, in order to ease the county, by saving the parties, jurors, and witnesses, the charge and trouble of attending at Westminster.

NIT, *s.* [*knitu*, Sax.] the egg of a louse or small animal.

NI'TENCY, *s.* [*nitentia*, Lat.] lustre; clear brightness; endeavour; spring to expand itself: " *Nitency* to fly wider open." *Boyle.*

NI'TID, *a.* [*nitidus*, Lat.] bright; shining. " A clean and *nitid* yellow." *Boyle.*

NI'TRE, *s.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.] a crystalline, pellucid, and somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid bitterish taste, impressing the sensation of a remarkable coldness upon the tongue, and properly called saltpetre. Though, by means of fire, it affords an acid spirit, yet in its crude state it contains no acidity at all. The earth from which it is made, in Persia, and the East Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl, found in the bare cliffs on the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds.

NI'TROUS, *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr.] impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

NI'TRY, *a.* impregnated with or consisting of nitre.

NI'TTY, *a.* abounding in nits, or the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL, *a.* [*nivalis*, Lat.] abounding with snow.

NI'VEOUS, *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] snowy; resembling snow.

NI'ZY, *s.* a simpleton; a dunce, A low word. " True critics laugh, and bid the trifling *nizy* go read Quintilian." *Anon.*

NO, *ad.* [*na*, Sax.] a word used to signify denial, refusal, and resolution not to do or consent. Sometimes it is used to confirm a former negative. " *Never* more this hand shall combat—*No*, let the Grecian powers." *Dryd.* Sometimes it strengthens a negative that follows it. " *No*, not the bow which so adorns the skies." *Waller.* In a period which consists of several negative sentences, it is placed in the first, and is answered by *nor* in the following ones; as, " *No*, I will not; *nor* am I able, if I would."

NO, *a.* not any; none. It generally is placed in the first sentence of a negative period, and answered by *nor* in the subsequent sentences. *No* man, *nor* woman, *nor* child, *nor* beast."

To NOBI'LITATE, *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Lat.] to make noble; to ennoble.

NOBI'LITY, *s.* [*nobilitas*, Lat.] antiquity and dignity of family; the chief persons of a kingdom, or those who, by their honours and titles, are exalted above the commons; dignity; grandeur; greatness.

NO'BLE, *a.* [*nobilis*, Lat.] of an ancient and splendid family; belonging to the peerage; great; worthy; illustrious; exalted; elevated; sublime; magnificent; stately; pompous, or becoming a nobleman. " A *noble* parade." Figuratively, free; generous; liberal.

NO'BLE, *s.* a peer, or one of high rank. In Coinage, a piece of money, valued at 6s. 8d.

NO'BLEMAN, *s.* one who, by birth, office, or patent, is above a commoner.

NO'BLENESS, *s.* the quality which denominates any thing or person great, worthy, generous, magnanimous, or above the vulgar; splendour of descent or pedigree.

NOBLE'SS, *s.* [*noblesse*, Fr.] nobility; the collective body of nobles or noblemen.

NO'BLY, *ad.* of an ancient family, applied to descent; in a manner worthy of a person of ancient birth, high office, and lofty sentiments; in a magnificent and splendid manner.

NO'BODY, *s.* not any one; no one.

NO'CENT, *a.* [*nocens*, Lat.] guilty; criminal; hurtful; mischievous.

NOCTA'MBULO, *s.* [from *nox* and *ambulo*, Lat.] one who walks in the night in his sleep.

NOCTI'DIAL, *a.* [from *nox* and *dies*, Lat.] containing or consisting of a night and a day.

NOCTI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *nox* and *fero*, Lat.] bringing night.

NOCTI'VAGANT, *a.* [*noctivagus*, Lat.] wandering in the night.

NO'CTUARY, *s.* [from *nox*, Lat.] an account of what passes by night.

NO'CTURN, *s.* [from *nocturnus*, Lat.] an office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTU'RNAL, *a.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] nightly; in the night.

NOCTU'RNAL *s.* an instrument by which observations are made in the night.

To NOD, *v. n.* [*nod*, Brit.] to decline or bend down the head with a quick motion; to make a short or slight bow; to bend downwards by a quick motion; to give a sign by bending the head downwards; to be drowsy.

NOD, *s.* a quick motion of the head downwards. A motion made with the head as a sign, or to shew assent; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight bow.

NODA'TION, *s.* [from *nodo*, Lat.] the state of being knotted, or act of making knots.

NO'DDER, *s.* one who makes nods.

NO'DDLE, *s.* [*knol*, Sax.] the head, used in contempt.

NO'DDY, *s.* [*naudin*, Fr.] a fool, an idiot.

NODE, *s.* [*nodus*, Lat.] a knot; a knob; a swelling on a bone. In Astronomy, applied to the two points wherein the orbits of the moon or planets intersect the ecliptic.

NODO'SITY, *s.* [from *nodosus*, Lat.] a complication, or something in the nature of a knot.

NO'DUS, *a.* [*nodosus*, Lat.] knotty, or full of knots.

NO'DULE, *s.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] a small knot.

NO'GGEN, *a.* hard; rough; harsh. " He put on a hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt of Pendrel's." *Escape of King Charles.*

NO'GGIN, *s.* [*nossel*, Teut.] a small wooden vessel.

NO'GGING, *s.* in Building, a partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks.

NOISE, *s.* [*noise*, Fr.] any kind of sound, generally applied to that made by brutes or inanimate bodies, and implying excessive loudness; an outcry, clamour, or boasting.

To NOISE, *v. n.* to sound loud, or so as to be heard at a great distance. Actively, to spread by rumour or report; generally followed by *abroad.*

NOI'SEFUL, *a.* loud, clamorous.

NOI'SELESS, *a.* silent, or without sound.

NOI'SINESS, *s.* loudness of sound; loud clamour by importunity.

NOI'SOME, *a.* [*noioso,* Ital.] noxious; unwholesome; offensive; disgusting.

NOI'SOMELY, *ad.* with such a stench or steam as is offensive and unwholesome.

NOI'SOMENESS, *s.* the quality of occasioning disgust.

NOI'SY, *a.* sounding loud; clamorous.

NO'LI ME TA'NGERE, *s.* [Lat. do not touch me] a cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications; a plant of the sensitive kind.

NOLI'TION, *s.* [*nolitio,* Lat.] the act of refusing or rejecting, opposed to volition.

NOLL, *s.* [*hnol,* Sax.] a head; a noddle.

NO'MANCY, *s.* [*nomance,* Fr. from *nomen,* Lat. and *μαντεία,* Gr.] the art of foretelling the fate or fortune of a person from the letters which compose his name.

NO'MBLES, *s.* the entrails of deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat. *nomenclateur,* Fr.] one who calls persons or things by their proper names.

NOMENCLA'TURE, *s.* [*nomenclateur,* Fr. *nomenclatura,* Lat.] the act of telling the names of persons or things; a vocabulary or dictionary.

NO'MINAL, *a* [*nominalis,* Lat.] referring to names rather than things; not real; merely titular.

NO'MINALLY, *ad.* by name; with respect to its name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE, *v. n.* [*nomino,* Lat.] to name; to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, or appoint by name.

NO'MINATELY, *ad.* particularly.

NO'MINATION, [*nomination,* Fr.] the act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing by name.

NO'MINATIVE, *s.* [*nominatif,* Fr. *nominativus,* Lat.] in Grammar, the first case of all declinable nouns, whence all the other cases are derived; it is placed before a verb personal, and is called by grammarians the right case, in contradistinction to the others, which are termed *oblique* ones.

NON, *ad.* [Lat.] an inseparable particle, which signifies, when joined to words, the absence or denial of what they would imply, if it were not joined to them.

NO'NAGE, *s.* in Law, generally signifies all the time a person continues under the age of 21; but, in a special sense, it is all the time a person is under the age of 14.

NONATTE'NDANCE, *s.* the not giving personal attendance.

NONCE, *s.* [from *once*] purpose; design. Not in use.

NONCOMPLIANCE, *s.* refusal to comply with any request.

NON COMPOS MENTIS, *s.* in Law, is used to denote a person's not being of a sound memory and understanding. Of these persons there are four different kinds; an idiot, a mad man, a lunatic who has lucid intervals, and a drunkard, who deprives himself of reason by his own act and deed. In all these cases, except the last, one that is *non compos mentis* shall not lose his life for felony or murder: but the drunkard can have no indulgence on account of the loss of his reason; for, in the eye of the Law, his drunkenness does not extenuate, but aggravate his offence.

NONCONFO'RMIST, *s.* one who refuses to join the established worship. Principally applied to protestant dissenters.

NONCONFO'RMITY, *s.* the act of refusing compliance; refusal to conform to the forms used in the established worship.

NO'NDESCRIPT, *s.* any natural production that has not been described.

NONE, *s.* [*ne ane,* Sax.] not one, or any; no. "'Tis *none* other." Nothing.

NONE'NTITY, *s.* nonexistence; a thing that does not exist.

NONEXI'STENCE, *s.* the state of not existing; a thing without existence.

NONJU'RING, *a.* [from *non* and *juro,* Lat.] belonging to those English who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJU'ROR, *s.* one who imagines that James II. was unjustly deposed, and therefore refuses to swear allegiance to any of the family who have succeeded him in the English throne.

NONNA'TURALS, *s.* [without a singular] such things as being neither naturally constitutive nor destructive, do, notwithstanding, both preserve and destroy in certain circumstances: these, physicians call the *air, meat,* and *drink, sleep* and *watching, motion* and *rest, retention* and *excretion,* and the *passions of the mind.*

NONPAREIL, *s.* [Fr.] matchless excellence. A kind of apple. A small kind of printing type, with which small Bibles and Common Prayers are usually printed.

NO'NPLUS, *s.* [*non* and *plus,* Lat.] a state of perplexity, in which a person cannot either do or say more.

To NO'NPLUS, *v. a.* to confound or perplex, so that the mind is at a stand, and cannot proceed, and the person cannot either speak or do any more.

NONRE'SIDENCE, *s.* the act of not residing on an ecclesiastical benifice.

NONRE'SIDENT, *s.* one who neglects to live in his parish, applied to clergymen.

NONRESI'STANCE, *s.* the principle of not opposing the king in any case; ready obedience to a superior.

NO'NSENSE, *s.* unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, or things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, *a.* without meaning.

NONSE'NSICALNESS, *s.* the quality of having no meaning.

NONSO'LVENT, *s.* one who cannot pay his debts.

NONSO'LVENT, *a.* who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION, *s.* failure of explaining.

To NO'NSUIT, *v. a.* to set aside an action at law, on account of some error in the plaintiff's proceedings.

NO'NSUIT, *s.* the dropping or renouncing of a suit or action, upon the discovery of some error in the plaintiff's management, or his being absent from court when called upon to hear the verdict, or being not ready for trial on the swearing of the jury.

NOO'DLE, *s.* a fool; a simpleton.

NOOK, *s.* [*een hoeck,* Teut.] a corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

NOON, *s.* [*non,* Sax.] the middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun's centre is in the meridian.

NOO'NDAY, *s.* mid-day.

NOO'NDAY, *a.* about noon; meridional.

NOO'NTIDE, *s.* [*non-tide,* Sax.] mid-day

NOO'NTIDE, *a.* about noon.

NOOSE, *s.* a running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the faster; a snare.

To NOOSE, *v. a.* to tie or catch in a noose; to entrap.

NOO'TKA SOUND. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

NOPE, *s.* a bird called a bulfinch or redtail.

NOR, *conj.* [*næ* and *or,* Sax.] a particle used in the second branch of a negative proposition. In Poetry, it is sometimes

used in the first branch for *neither*. "I *nor* love mvself *nor* thee." *Ben Jonson.*

NO'RFOLK, a county of England, in the bishopric of Norwich, bounded on the north and east by the German ocean; by Suffolk on the south; and by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire on the west. It is divided into 30 hundreds, has 33 market-towns, the city of Norwich its capital, and 660 parishes, and sends 4 members to parliament. The number of its inhabitants is 189,305 males, and 200,749 females. No county has a greater share of river and sea navigation. The manufactures of Norfolk are chiefly worsted, woollens, and silks. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure.

NO'RREY, or NORRO'Y, *s.* the title of the third king at arms. His jurisdiction lies on the N. side of the river Trent.

NORTH, *s.* [*north*, Sax.] one of the four cardinal points. The point opposite to the sun when he is in the meridian.

NORTH, *a.* situated to the north; northern.

NORTHA'LLERTON, a town in Yorkshire, which sends one member to parliament, and has a market on Wednesday. Distant 224 miles from London. Population 5118.

NORTHA'MPTON, the county-town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It has several churches, and the great one, called Allhallows, stands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handsome portico. It was in a great measure destroyed by a fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt, with a handsome spacious market place; and, in general, is a well-built handsome town, where the assizes are kept, as well as the quarter-sessions, and sends two members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, a good free-school, two alms-houses, an infirmary, and a gaol. It had, in 1831, 15351 inhabitants: and is 66 miles N. W. by N. of London.

NORTHA'MPTONSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the E. by Huntingdonshire, with a part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the N. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire; on the W. by Warwickshire, and on the S. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It contains 136 parishes, 13 market towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, the Welland, the Cherwell, and the Learn. It is a healthful sporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's seats; and the soil is fertile in corn and grass. Its inhabitants in 1831, 179,276.

NORTHEAST, *s.* [*nordest*, Teut.] the point between the north and the east.

NO'RTHERLY, *a.* being towards the north.

NO'RTHERN, *a.* in the north.

NO'RTHING, *s.* in Navigation, the difference of latitude which a ship makes in sailing towards the north.

NO'RTH STAR, *s.* the polestar, or the last star in the constellation named the Little Bear.

NORTHU'MBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean; on the W. by Cumberland and part of Scotland; on the S. by the county of Durham, and on the N. by the river Tweed, which separates it from Scotland. It contains 460 parishes, 12 maket-towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The air is sharp, and very cold in the winter, from the snow lying on the tops of the hills, which are at a distance from the sea. But the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this county produces is generally known. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, Coquet, and Alne. Alnwick is the county town. This county contained in 1831, 222,912 inhabitants.

NO'RTHWARD, *a.* towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD, or NO'RTHWARDS, *ad.* towards the north.

NO'RTHWEST, *s.* the point, or rhumb, in the middle between the north and west.

NORTHWICH, a town in Cheshire, having a market on Friday. It is seated at the conflux of the rivers Dane and Weaver, and is chiefly celebrated for its brine pits and lucrative salt pits. The stratum of salt lies about 40 yards deep, and some of them are hollowed into the form of a temple. The descent is through a dome, the roof supported by rows of pillars about two yards thick, and several in height; and when illuminated by a sufficient number of candles, they make a most magnificent appearance. The fossil salt is generally yellow, and semipellucid, sometimes debased with a dull greenish earth; and is often found, but in small quantities, quite clear and colourless. It is 174 miles N. W. of London. Population 1481.

NO'RTHWIND, *s.* the wind that blows from the north.

NO'RTON, or *Chipping-Norton*, a town of Oxfordshire, with manufactures for horse clothing and harrateens. It is situated on the great post road between Worcester and Oxford, 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, and 73 N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Population 2637.

NO'RWAY, a country of Europe, situated between 4 and 30 degrees E. lon. and between 58 and 72 deg. N. lat. bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the N. and W.; by Sweden, Lapland, and other provinces of Sweden, on the E.; and by the sea called Categate and Schagdrae on the S. It is a cold barren country, formerly subject to Denmark; but in 1814 was ceded to Sweden. The population is only one million.

NO'RWICH, an ancient, large, and populous city of Norfolk, seated on the river Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable hence to Yarmouth without locks. It has a stately ancient castle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city: this castle is the shire-house of the county, and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Norwich has a good public library, a city and county hospital, a lofty market-house of free-stone, and a bridewell built of flints, remarkable for being beautifully cut into regular little squares, without any visible cement. It had formerly 58 parochial churches, besides monasteries; and has now 36 churches, besides the cathedral, chapels, and dissenting meeting-houses. It is computed that stuffs, such as damasks, camlets, black and white crapes, to the amount of a million, are annually manufactured here. Norwich has 12 gates, and 6 bridges over the Yare. Population 61,110; and elects two representatives. It is well supplied with provisions, and is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

NOSE, *s.* [*nasa*, or *nosa*, Sax.] that part of a human body which is prominent in the middle of the face, and is the organ of smelling, and the emunctory of the brain. The end of any thing which is perforated or hollow. "The *nose* of a bellows." Scent, or the power of distinguishing or discovering by the smell. "We are not offended with a dog for having a better *nose* than his master." *Collier.* *To lead by the nose*, signifies to drag by force, alluding to the manner of leading a bear, by means of a ring fixed to his nose; to have so much influence over a person as to make him do what you please. *To thrust one's nose into the affairs of another*, is to concern ourselves with the affairs of others without being invited, or to be officious, or a busy body. *To put one's nose out of joint*, is to deprive us of the affections of another.

NO'SEGAY, *s.* a bunch of flowers.

NO'SELESS, *a.* without a nose; having no smell.

NO'SLE, noz-zle, *s.* [a diminutive of *nose*] the extremity

of a thing which is hollow; as, "the *nosle* of a pair of bellows.

NOSO'LOGY, *s.* [*νόσος* and *λόγος*, Gr.] the doctrine of diseases; otherwise called PATHOLOGY.

NOSOPOE'TIC, *a.* [*νόσος, ποιέω*, Gr.] producing diseases.

NO'STRIL, *s.* [*nos*, Isl. and *thryl*, a hole, Sax.] the hollow or cavity of the nose.

NO'STRUM, *s.* [Lat. it is our own] a medicine not made public with respect to its ingredients.

NOT, *ad.* [*ne aught*, Sax. *niet*, Belg.] a particle used in denoting denial and refusal; in a negative proposition it is placed in the first branch, and is answered by *nor*. SYNON. *Not* barely expresses the negation; *no* strengthens, and seems to affirm it. The first often denies the thing in part only, or with limitation; the second denies it always absolutely, wholly, and without reserve. Thus we say, he has *not* money, he has *not* patience; meaning he is not overburdened with either: but when we say he has *no* money, he has *no* patience, we would be understood to say he has none at all. It is on account of this limitation that the word *not* is generally used in company with those words that mark either the degree, or quality, or quantity; such as MUCH, VERY, ONE, and the like. There is *not*, commonly, *much* money to be found in the possession of men of letters. The major part of those who frequent divine service are *not very* devout. It often happens that he, who has *not one* single penny in his pocket, is *much* happier than many rich men.

NO'TABLE, *a.* [*notabilis*, Lat.] remarkable; worthy of notice; careful; bustling.

NO'TABLENESS, *s.* the quality of deserving notice.

NO'TABLY, *ad.* in a remarkable manner; in a manner that deserves notice.

NOTA'RIAL, *a.* taken by a notary.

NO'TARY, *a.* [*notarius*, Lat.] a person or scrivener who takes notice of any particulars which concern the public, and frames short drafts of contracts, obligations, charter-parties, &c. A *notary public* is one who publicly attests deeds, in order to make them authentic in other nations, and is principally employed by merchants in noting or making a mark on such bills as are refused to be paid, and in making protests on that account.

NOTA'TION, *s.* [*notatio*, Lat.] the act of describing any thing by figures and letters. In Arithmetic and Algebra, the method how to write down numbers by figures and letters, and to declare their value when so described.

NOTCH, *s.* [*nocchia*, Ital.] a nick or hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, *v. a.* to cut into small hollows.

NO'TCHWEED, *s.* the herb orache.

NOTE, *s.* [*nota*, Lat.] a mark or token; a notice; heed; reputation, fame, or character. Tune, applied to the voice, or instrumental music. A single sound, applied to music. A state of being observed; a short hint, or minute; an abbreviation; a short letter; an explanation at the bottom or in the margin of a book. A *promissory note*, is a writing under a person's hand, by which he engages to pay to another, or order, a sum of money. SYNON. *Notes* imply a shortness and precision; *remarks*, a choice and distinction; *observations*, something farfetched and critical.

To NOTE, *v. a.* [*noto*, Lat.] to observe; to remark; to take notice of; to set down; to mention; to charge with a crime publicly. In Traffic, to have a bill witnessed by a notary public, that the person on whom it is drawn refuses to accept or pay it. In Music, to set down the characters used to express any tune.

NO'TEBOOK, *s.* a memorandum book.

NO'TED, *a.* remarkable; celebrated.

NO'TER, *s.* one who takes notice of any thing.

NO'THING, *s.* [*nathing*, Scot.] nonentity; negation of being; that which has no existence; no other thing; no quantity or degree.

NO'THINGNESS, *s.* non-existence; thing of no value.

NO'TICE, *s.* [*notice*, Fr. *notitia*, Lat.] a remark made by attention and observation; heed; regard; information or intelligence.

NOTIFICA'TION, *s.* [*notification*, Fr.] the act of making known; any thing represented by marks or symbolical characters.

To NO'TIFY, *v. a.* [*notifico*, Lat.] to declare; to make known; to publish.

NO'TION, *s.* [*notion*, Fr. *notio*, Lat.] a thought; an idea or representation of any thing in the mind.

NO'TIONAL, *a.* imaginary; existing only in the mind or idea; visionary; fantastical.

NO'TIONALLY, *ad.* in idea; mentally.

NOTIONA'LITY, *s.* an empty or groundless opinion.

NOTORI'ETY, *s.* [*notoriété*, Fr.] the quality of being universally known, used in a bad sense.

NOTO'RIOUS, *a.* [*notorius*, Lat.] publicly known; evident; generally in a bad sense.

NOTO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a public, evident, or open manner.

NOTO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being universally or generally known.

NO'TTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, takes its name from the Saxon, Snottengaham, or house of Dens, so called from the spacious vaults dug in the rock, in which the ancient Britons are supposed to have resided. It is pleasantly seated on a rocky eminence, above the meadows bordering the Trent; on the highest part of which stands the castle, a large, elegant, and noble palace, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, with a most extensive prospect. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, with a spacious market-place, and considered as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture; particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton. It has also a manufactory of glass and coarse earthenware, and a considerable trade in malt. It contained in 1831, 50,680 inhabitants, and is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 123 N. by W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on Friday after January 13th, May 7th, Thursday before Easter, and October 2d.

NO'TTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; on the E. by the latter county; on the S. by Leicestershire; and on the W. by Derbyshire. Its greatest length is 43 miles; its greatest breadth about 20. It is divided into 8 hundreds, with 13 towns, 168 parishes, and 225,320 inhabitants, with 4 county members. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Sherwood, which is the only royal forest N. of the Trent; but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted. The chief products of this county are corn, malt, pit-coal, of which there is great plenty, and a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaster the floors of their upper rooms instead of boarding them. Their other commodities are malt, wool, liquorice, wood, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly consist in frame-work knitting, glass, and earthenware. The principal town is Nottingham.

NO'TWHEAT, *s.* a kind of unbearded wheat.

NO'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] the south wind.

NOTWITHSTA'NDING, *conj.* without any hinderance or obstruction. "Their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders." *Decay of Piety.* Although. "*Notwithstanding* it will weaken him." *Addison.* Nevertheless, however. "They that honour the law, are *notwithstanding* to know." *Hooker.*

NO'VA SCO'TIA. See ACADIA.

NOVA'TION, *s.* [*novatio*, Lat.] the introduction of something new.

NOVA'TOR, *s.* the introducer of something new.

NO'VEL, *a.* [*novellus*, Lat. *nouvelle*, Fr.] new; lately made or done; unusual. In the Civil Law, appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

NO'VEL, *s.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.] relation of an adventure or intrigue; a romance. In Jurisprudence, it is a term used for the constitutions of several emperors, viz. Justin, Tiberius II. Leo, and particularly Justinian; they were so called, either for their making a great alteration in the face of the ancient law, or because made on new cases not yet considered.

NO'VELIST, *s.* an innovator; an assertor of something new; one who writes tales called *novels.*

NO'VELTY, *s.* [*nouveauté*, Fr.] newness; the state of a thing unknown before.

NOVE'MBER, *s.* [Lat.] the eleventh month of the year, reckoning January the first. *November* is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black on his head.

NO'VENARY, *s.* [*novenarius*, Lat.] a number or collection consisting of nine.

NOVE'RCAL, *a.* [*novercalis*, Lat.] like a step-mother. Figuratively, cruel, or wanting the tenderness of a natural mother.

NOUGHT, nawt, *s.* [*ne auht*, Sax. See *Naught*] not any thing; nothing. *To set at naught*, signifies to slight, disregard, scorn.

NO'VICE, *s.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Lat.] one not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any thing; one who is entered into a religious house, but has not taken the vow.

NOVI'CIATE, *s.* [*noviciat*, Fr.] the state of a novice; the time in which the first rudiments of any science are taught; the time spent in a religious house by way of trial, before taking the vow.

NO'VITY, *s.* [*novitas*, Lat.] newness; novelty.

NOUN, *s.* [*noun*, old Fr. *nomen*, Lat.] a word by which any thing, quality, or accident, is expressed.

To NOU'RISH, (the *o* is mute in pron. this word and its derivatives; as *nŭrrish*, *nŭrrisher*, *nŭrriture*, &c.) *v. a.* [*nourrier*, Fr.] to increase or support by food; to maintain; to encourage or foment; to train up or educate. Neuterly, to gain nourishment. Seldom used in this last sense.

NOU'RISHABLE, *a.* capable of affording nourishment; capable of increasing the growth, or supporting strength; capable of having its growth or strength supported by food.

NOU'RISHER, *s.* the person who supports or maintains; the thing which increases growth or strength.

NOU'RISHMENT, *s.* [*nourissement*, Fr.] that which is given or received in order to promote the growth, or support the strength of a person or thing; nutrition; supply of necessaries.

NOU'RITURE, *s.* [*nourriture*, Fr.] education; institution.

NOW, *ad.* [*nu*, Sax.] at this time; a little while ago; but. When beginning several branches of a sentence, it implies the present time in the first, and another time in the subsequent branches. In familiar speech, it implies the present state of a thing. *Now and then*, implies at different times. SYNON. The doing of a thing *now* expresses the taking it in hand at the very instant: *instantly*, *immediately*, and *presently*, expresses a time farther and farther off. *Instantly*, implies without any perceptible intervention of time; *immediately* means without delay; and by *presently* is understood soon after.

NOW, *s.* the present moment.

NO'WADAYS, *ad.* in the present age.

NO'WED, *a.* [*noué*, Fr.] knotted; inwreathed. "Dan a serpent *nowed*." *Brown.*

NO'WHERE, *ad.* [*nowhær*, Sax.] not in any place.

NO'WISE, *ad.* [*no* and *wise*, Belg.] not in any manner or degree. Sometimes written *noways.*

NO'XIOUS, *a.* [*noxius*, Lat.] hurtful; destructive; unwholesome. In Law, guilty, or liable to punishment.

NO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* hurtfully; in such a manner as to be pernicious.

NO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being hurtful, mischievous, destructive, or unwholesome.

NO'ZLE, *s.* [a diminutive of *nose*] the nose, snout, or end of any hollow thing. See NOSLE.

NŬ'BIA, or *Sennaar*, a kingdom of Africa, having Egypt on the N.; the Red Sea and part of Abyssinia on the E.; and Tagua, Gaoga, and the desert of Gerham, on the W. The soil and produce of this country are said to be nearly the same with those of Abyssinia, which is contiguous to it. But we have very little knowledge either of the country or inhabitants. The principal towns known to Europeans are Sennaar and Dangola.

To NU'BBLE, *v. a.* [properly *knobble*] to bruise with the fist.

NU'BILE, *a.* [*nubilis*, Lat.] fit for marriage.

NUBI'FEROUS, *a.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] bringing clouds.

To NU'BILATE, *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Lat.] to cloud.

NU'CLEUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Botany, the kernel or edible part of a nut, or stone-fruit; any fruit contained within a husk or shell. In Astronomy, the body of a comet, by some called its head, in contradistinction to its tail. In Surgery, any thing about which matter is gathered, and closely adheres.

NUCI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *nuces* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing nuts.

NUDA'TION, *s.* [*nudation*, Fr. from *nudo*, Lat.] the act of making bare or naked.

NUDE, *a.* naked; not covered by compensation.

NU'DITY, *s.* [*nudité*, Fr. *nuditas*, Lat.] naked parts.

NUGA'CITY, *s.* [*nugax*, Lat.] futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGA'TION, *s.* [from *nugor*, Lat.] the act or practice of trifling.

NU'GATORY, *a.* [*nugatorius*, Lat.] trifling; insignificant.

NUI'SANCE, *s.* [Fr.] something pernicious and offensive. Any thing which annoys the neighbourhood.

To NULL, *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] to annul; to deprive of efficacy or existence. To set aside, applied to laws.

NULL, *a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] void; of no force or efficacy.

NULL, *s.* that has no power or meaning. The marks in ciphered writings which stand for nothing are *nulls.*

NULLIBI'ETY, *s.* [from *nullibi*, Lat.] the state of being nowhere.

To NU'LLIFY, *v. a.* to make void; to annihilate.

NU'LLITY, *s.* [*nullité*, Fr.] want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, *a.* [*benumed*, Sax.] deprived of feeling in a great measure, and the power of motion; producing such a chilness as almost deprives of the power of motion and feeling; torpid.

To NUMB, *v. a.* to make dull of motion and feeling; to deaden; to stupify.

NU'MBEDNESS, *s.* torpor; interruption of sensation.

To NU'MBER, *v. a.* [*numero*, Lat.] to count, reckon, or tell how many are contained in any collection or sum.

NU'MBER, *s.* [*nombre*, Fr. *numerus*, Lat.] that species of quantity which answers to the question, *How many*. Any particular collection of units. Many; more than one. Harmony, or proportion calculated by numbers. In Poetry, a verse. In Grammar, the variation or termination of a noun, by which it signifies a single one, or more than one.

NU'MBERER, *s.* one who counts how many single ones are in any collection.

NU'MBERLESS, *a.* not to be counted; not to be expressed by numbers.

NU'MBERS, a canonical book of the Old Testament, which receives its denomination from the numbering of the families of Israel by Moses and Aaron.

NU'MBLES, *s.* [*nombles*, Fr.] the entrails of a deer.

NU'MBNESS, *s.* the state of being, in a great measure, deprived of the sense of feeling, and the power of motion.

NU'MERABLE, *a.* [*numerabilis*, Lat.] capable of being counted, or expressed by figures.

NU'MERAL, *a.* [*numeral*, Fr. from *numerus*, Lat.] belonging to, or consisting of numbers.

NU'MERALLY, *ad.* according to number.

NU'MERARY, *a.* [from *numerus*, Lat.] any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERA'TION, *s.* [*numeratio*, Lat.] the art of numbering. In Arithmetic, the rule which teaches to express any number in figures, and to read any number written in figures.

NUMERA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that numbers; the upper figure in a vulgar fraction, which shews how many parts the integer is supposed to be divided into, as expressed by the fraction; thus in the fraction $\frac{7}{8}$, the figure 7 is the numerator.

NUMERICAL, *a.* [from *numerus*, Lat.] denoting number; belonging to number; the same in kind or species, and likewise in number.

NUMERICALLY, *ad.* with respect to sameness in number.

NU'MERIST, *s.* one that deals in numbers.

NUMERO'SITY, *s.* [from *numerosus*, Lat.] number; multitude; the state of being numerous. Harmony, or agreeable flow.

NU'MEROUS, *a.* [*numerosus*, Lat.] containing or consisting of many.

NU'MEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of consisting of many. The quality of exciting a sensation of harmony or melody.

NUMISMATO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*numismatographia*, Lat. from *numisma*, and γραφω, Gr.] the science which teaches the knowledge and description of ancient coins and medals.

NU'MMARY, *a.* [from *nummus*, Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MMULAR, *a.* [*nummularius*, Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MSCULL, *s.* [probably from *numb*, insensible, and *skull*] a dunce, blockhead, dullard.

NU'MSKULLED, *a.* dull; stupid; doltish.

NUN, *s.* [Sax.] a female belonging to a religious house, by her vow debarred from any converse with the male sex. In Natural History, a kind of bird.

NU'NCIATURE, *s.* [from *nuncia*, Lat.] the office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO, *s.* [Ital.] a messenger; an envoy or ambassador from the pope.

NUNCUPA'TIVE, or NUNCUPA'TORY, *a.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat.] publicly or solemnly declared; pronounced by words.

NU'NEATON, a town in Warwickshire, distant from London 105 miles, whose market is on Saturday. Inhabitants, 7790. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth; and was formerly noted for its nunnery. It is 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry.

NU'NNERY, *s.* a house for religious females, who by vow are obliged to have no commerce with men.

NUPTIAL, *a.* [*nuptialis*, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

NU'PTIALS, (it has no singular) *s.* [*nuptiæ*, Lat.] marriage.

NU'REMBURG, or *Nurenburg*, one of the most handsome, strong, and flourishing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free imperial city. It is a large place, and is two miles and 468 paces in length, and one mile and 36 paces in breadth, with a population of 27,000 souls. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. It is 62 miles N. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

NURSE, *s.* [*nourrice*, Fr.] a woman who brings up a child, or has the care of a sick person; one that breeds, educates, or protects. "Rome, the *nurse* of judgment." *Shak.* The state of being nursed. In Composition, applied to any thing that supplies food.

To NURSE, *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr. or by contraction from *nourish*] to bring up a child; to feed, keep, or maintain; to take care of a sick person; to cherish.

NU'RSER, *s.* one that nurses or takes care of an infant or sick person; one that encourages or foments.

NU'RSERY, *s.* the act or office of bringing up a child, or attending a sick person; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted; the place where young people are taken care of; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NU'RSLING, *s.* [a diminutive of *nurse*] one brought up by a nurse; a fondling.

NU'RTURE, *s.* [contracted from *nouriture*] food; diet; education; institution; any thing which supports life, or promotes growth.

To NU'RTURE, *v. a.* to educate or bring up.

NU'SANCE, *s.* so spelt in law writings. See NUISANCE.

To NU'STLE, *v. a.* to fondle or cherish.

NUT, *s.* [*hnut*, Sax.] the fruit of a tree, consisting of a kernel covered by a hard shell; the worm of a screw.

NU'TBROWN, *a.* brown like a nut kept long.

NU'TGALL, *s.* the excrescence of an oak.

NU'THOOK, *s.* a stick with a hook at the end, used in pulling down the boughs of a tree to gather nuts.

NU'TMEG, *s.* [*nut*, and *muguét*, Fr.] the kernel of a large fruit not unlike a peach, separated from the mace which surrounds it. It is of a roundish oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, furrowed on its surface, of an agreeable smell, and aromatic taste. The male is long and cylindrical, but less aromatic than the female, which is shaped like an olive. The tree resembles our pear-tree, its leaves have a fragrant smell whether green or dry, and the trunk or branches, when cut, produce a red liquor like blood.

NUTRICA'TION, *s.* [*nutricatio*, Lat.] manner of feeding, or being fed.

NU'TRIMENT, *s.* [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] that which feeds or nourishes.

NUTRIME'NTAL, *a.* having the qualities of food; affording nourishment.

NUTRI'TION, *s.* [*nutritio*, Lat.] the act of supporting strength, and increasing growth.

NUTRI'TIOUS, *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] having the quality of supporting strength, or increasing growth.

NU'TRITIVE, *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] having the power to nourish.

NU'TRITURE, *s.* the power of nourishing. Not used.

NU'TSHELL, *s.* the hard shell or substance which incloses the kernel of a nut.

NU'T-TREE, *s.* a tree that bears nuts.

To NU'ZZLE, *v. a.* to nurse or foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYL-GHAU, *s.* a species of antelope, of a middle nature between the cow and the deer.

NYMPH, *s.* [*νύμφη* or *νύμφα*, Gr. *nympha*, Lat.] in ancient Mythology, a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. In Poetry, a young lady, generally applied to one that is a virgin.

NY'MPHISH, *a.* relating to nymphs; ladylike.

NYMPHAL, *a.* belonging to nymphs.

O.

O Is the fourteenth letter, and fourth vowel of our alphabet. Its sound is formed by the breath flowing out of the mouth through the cylindrical concavity of the tongue, and round configuration of the lips. It has its proper sound in the words *those, nose,* &c. It sounds long in *drone, stone, alone*; and short in *got, not, pot, shot.* It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined, as in *moan, groan,* or by *e* at the end of a syllable, as *bone.* The sound of *o* is often so soft as to require it double, as *goose, reproof, soon,* &c. and in some words *oo* is pronounced like *u* short, as in *flood, blood,* &c. The single *o* has the sound of *oo* in some words, as in *Rome, womb, tomb, move, reprove,* &c. and in some words its sound is dropt, as in *people*; and sounds like *u* obscure in *iron, citron, saffron,* &c. As a numeral, O stands sometimes for 11, and with a dash over it, thus $\bar{O}$, for 11,000.

O! *interj.* [*o*, Goth.] of wishing, or exclamation, or a sensasation of pain. Used substantively, for a circle. "Within this wooden *O*." *Shak.*

OAF, *s.* [written likewise *auf, ofe, oph,* Belg.] a changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies; an idiot.

O'AFISH, *a.* stupid; silly; doltish.

O'AFISHNESS, *s.* stupidity; dulness.

OAK, *s.* [*ac,* or *æc,* Sax.] a well-known tree, whose timber is much used in buildings, and for other purposes. The sea oak is a species of oarweed, found on rocks and stones in the sea.

OA'KAPPLE, *s.* a kind of spungy excrescence on the oak.

OA'KEN, *a.* [*æcen,* Sax.] made of oak.

OA'KENPIN, *s.* a sort of apple.

OA'KHAMPTON, a town of Devonshire, distant from London (by Yeovil) 190 miles, and sends two members to parliament. It has a market on Saturday. Population 2055.

OA'KUM, *s.* ropes untwisted, and reduced to hemp, which are used to caulk, or stop the leak of ships.

OAR, *s.* [*are,* Sax.] a long pole with a broad thin end, by which boats, &c. are rowed.

To OAR, *v. n.* to row. Actively, to move by rowing, or by means of oars.

O'ARWEED, *s.* a genus of plants classed by botanists among the thongs. The British species are not fewer than forty-four. The several species are serviceable in manuring land, and an impure fossil alkali, named kelp, may be made by burning them.

OA'RY, *a.* having the form or use of oars.

OA'TCAKE, *s.* cake made of the meal of oats.

OA'TEN, *a.* made of oats, or of the stalk of oats.

OATH, *s.* [*ath,* Sax.] a solemn affirmation, wherein we apply to God as a witness of the truth of what we say. In judicial appeals of this nature, an oath contains likewise a clause, which becomes a curse, in case of wilful falsity, as we beg to be saved only in proportion to the truth of our evidence.

OA'THBREAKING, *s.* perjury, or the violation of an oath.

OA'TMEAL, *s.* flour made by grinding oats.

OATS, *s.* [*aten,* Sax.] a kind of bearded grain, of which bread is made in some countries, and used likewise for food for horses.

OBA'DIAH, a canonical book of the Old Testament, contained in one single chapter. When this prophet lived or prophesied is wholly uncertain.

OBAMBULA'TION, *s.* [*obambulatio,* from *obambulo,* Lat.] the act of walking about.

To OBDU'CE, *v. a.* [*obduco,* Lat.] to draw over as a covering.

OBDU'CTION, *s.* [from *obductio, obduco,* Lat.] the act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDU'RACY, *s.* inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

OBDU'RATE, *a.* [*obduratus,* Lat.] impenitently wicked; immoveably cruel. Harsh; rugged.

OBDU'RATELY, *ad.* in a stubborn, inflexible, or impenitent manner.

OBDU'RATENESS, *s.* stubbornness; impenitence; obstinacy.

OBDURA'TION, *s.* hardness of heart; stubbornness.

OBDU'RED, *a.* [*obduratus,* Lat.] hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

OBE'DIENCE, *s.* [*obedience,* Fr. *obedientia,* Lat.] the performance of the commands of a superior.

OBE'DIENT, *a.* [*obediens,* Lat.] obsequious; submissive to authority.

OBEDIE'NTIAL, *a.* [*obédientiel,* Fr.] according to the rules of obedience.

OBE'DIENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to perform the commands of a superior.

OBEISANCE, *s.* [Fr.] a bow, applied to a man; a courtesy, applied to a woman.

O'BELISC, or O'BELISK, *s.* [*obeliscus,* Lat.] a pyramid very slender and high, having four faces; lessening gradually upwards, till it terminates in a point, generally raised as an ornament in some public place. In Printing, a mark, thus †.

OBEQUITA'TION, *s.* [from *obequito,* Lat.] the act of riding about.

OBERRA'TION, *s.* [from *oberro,* Lat.] the act of wandering about.

OBE'SE, *a.* [*obesus,* Lat.] fat; corpulent.

OBE'SENESS, or OBE'SITY, *s.* morbid fatness, or excessive corpulency.

To OBEY, *v. a.* [*obeir,* Fr. *obedio,* Lat.] to perform the commands of a superior.

OBFU'SCATED, *part. ad.* darkened in colour.

O'BJECT, *s.* [*objectum,* Lat.] that about which any of the senses or mind is employed; something apprehended and presented to the mind by the senses or imagination; the matter of an art or science, or that about which it is employed.

O'BJECT-GLASS, *s.* the glass of a telescope which is nearest the thing to be viewed, and farthest from the eye.

To OBJE'CT, *v. a.* [*objicio,* Lat.] to oppose. To propose scruples against any thing as not consistent with reason or law, used with *to* or *against.*

OBJE'CTION, *s.* [*objectio,* Lat.] the act of placing any thing in opposition; the act of opposing any argument, or charging with a crime; an argument produced in opposition to something already asserted.

OBJE'CTIVE, *a.* [*objectif*, Fr.] belonging to, or contained in the object.

OBJE'CTIVELY, *ad.* in the manner of an object; in the state of opposition.

OBJE'CTIVENESS, *s.* the state of being an object.

OBJE'CTOR, *s.* one who raises difficulties against an opinion or assertion.

O'BIT, *s.* [a corruption of *obiit*, Lat.] funeral obsequies, or an office performed at the interment of a corpse.

OBI'TUARY, *s.* [from *obitarium*, Lat.] a funeral register, sometimes called *mortuaries*, but more frequently *necrologies*.

To OBJU'RGATE, *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Lat.] to chide; to reprove.

OBJURGA'TION, *s.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] reproof; reprehension.

OBLATE, *a.* [*oblatus*, Lat.] flatted at the poles, applied to a spheroid. "*Oblate* spheroidical figure of the earth." *Cheyne.*

OBLA'TION, *s.* [*oblation*, Fr.] any thing offered to God as a sacrifice, or an act of worship.

OBLECTA'TION, *s.* [*oblectatio*, Lat.] recreation, pleasure, delight.

To O'BLIGATE, *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] to bind by contract, kindness, or duty.

OBLIGA'TION, *s.* [*obligatio*, Lat.] the necessity of doing or omitting any action in order to be happy; the binding power of an oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds to some performance; a favour which binds a man to gratitude. In Law, a bond wherein is contained a penalty conditioned for the payment of money.

O'BLIGATORY, *a.* [*obligatoire*, Fr.] binding, or having the power to enforce the performance or omission of something; coercive.

To OBLIGE, (pronounced, with its derivatives, *oblīge*, or *oblēge*, the *g* soft) *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] to bind, or compel to something; to indebt, or lay obligations of gratitude; to please or gratify.

OBLIGEE', *s.* the person bound by a legal and written contract.

OBLI'GER, *s.* he who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING, *part.* and *a.* [*obligans*, Lat.] civil; complaisant; engaging; respectful.

OBLI'GINGLY, *ad.* in a kind, civil, and engaging manner.

OBLI'GINGNESS, *s.* the quality of being civil, complaisant; obligation, force.

OBLIQUA'TION, *s.* [*obliquatio*, Lat.] declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity. "The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes." *Newton.*

OBLI'QUE, ob-leek, *a.* [*obliquus*, Lat.] aslant; not straight, or perpendicular; indirect. *Oblique Ascension*, is an arc of the equinoctical contained between the first degree of Aries, and that point of it which rises with the centre of the sun or a star. *Oblique Sphere* is that position of the globe in which either of the poles are elevated less than 90 degrees. In Grammar, applied to all cases of nouns, excepting the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY, ob-leek-ly, *ad.* not directly; not perpendicularly, nor in a straight line; not in the direct meaning.

OBLI'QUENESS, or OBLI'QUITY, *s.* [*obliquité*, Fr.] deviation from natural rectitude, from perpendicularity, and from moral rectitude.

To OBLI'TERATE, *v. a.* [from *ob* and *litera*, Lat.] to efface any thing written; to wear out, destroy, or efface from the memory.

OBLITERA'TION, *s.* [*obliteratio*, Lat.] the act of effacing any thing written, or rendering any thing forgotten.

OBLI'VION, *s.* [*oblivio*, Lat.] forgetfulness. **Amnesty**, or *An act of oblivion*, wherein a general pardon is proclaimed for offences against a state.

OBLI'VIOUS, *a.* [*obliviosus*, Lat.] causing forgetfulness.

O'BLONG, *a.* [*oblongus*, Lat.] longer than broad.

O'BLONGLY, *ad.* in an oblong form.

O'BLONGNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being longer than broad.

O'BLOQUY, *s.* [from *obloquor*, Lat.] censorious speech; language by which any person or thing is represented to its disadvantage; slander; the cause of reproach.

OBMUTE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *obmutesco*, L.] loss of speech.

OBNO'XIOUS, *a.* [*obnoxius*, Lat.] subject or liable to be punished; liable, exposed.

OBNO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* in a state of subjection, or of being liable to punishment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being subject or liable to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE, *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] to cloud; to make obscure.

OBO'E, the same as HAUTBOY, which see.

OBO'LE, *s.* [*obolus*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBRE'PTION, *s.* [*obreptio*, Lat.] the act of creeping in with secrecy or by surprise.

To O'BROGATE, *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Lat.] to proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE, *a.* [*obscœnus*, Lat.] immodest; smutty; raising unchaste ideas. Offensive, or disgusting; inauspicious.

OBSCE'NELY, *ad.* in an immodest, impure, unchaste, or smutty manner,

OBSCE'NENESS, or OBSCE'NITY, *s.* [*obscénité*, Fr.] impurity or immodesty in thought, word, or deed.

OBSCURA'TION, *s.* [*obscuratio*, Lat.] the act of darkening or being deprived of light.

OBSCU'RE, *a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.] dark; gloomy; living in the dark; abstruse or difficult, applied to writings. Not noted or famous. "He is an *obscure* person." *Atterb.*

To OBSCU'RE, *v. a* [*obscuro*, Lat.] to darken; to make less visible. Figuratively, to render less easy to be understood, applied to the mind; to eclipse the beauty or dignity, applied to rank.

OBSCU'RELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew want or privation of light; in a dark or gloomy manner; out of sight; in a mean, private manner; in a station neither conspicuous nor famous.

OBSCU'RENESS, or OBSCU'RITY, *s.* [*obscuritas*, Lat.] a state of darkness, or that wherein is a privation of light; privacy; a state wherein a person lives unobserved, or unknown. Darkness of meaning, applied to words.

OBSECRA'TION, *s.* [*obsecratio*, Lat.] intreaty or supplication.

O'BSEQUIES, *s.* [probably from *obsequium*, Lat.] the funeral rites, or solemnities. Milton and Crawshaw use it in the singular, which Johnson supposes more proper. "With silent *obsequy*, and funeral train." *Milt. Agonist.*

OBSE'QUIOUS, *a.* [from *obsequium*, Lat.] obedient; complaisant. Funeral. "*Obsequious* sorrow." *Shak.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY, *ad.* obediently; with compliance.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, *s.* passive obedience; compliance.

OBSE'RVABLE, (the *s* in this and the following words derived from *observo*, Lat. is usually pron. like *z*; as *obzérvable*, *obzérvant*, *obzérving*, &c. &c.) *a.* remarkable; deserving notice; eminent.

OBSE'RVABLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of notice.

OBSE'RVANCE, *s.* [*observance*, Fr.] respect; ceremonial reverence; attentive practice; a law or rule for practice; careful obedience; attention; regard; religious rite.

OBSE'RVANT, *part.* attentive; diligent; watchful; obedient; respectfully attentive; submissive; respectful.

OBSERVA'TION, *s.* [*observatio*, Lat.] the act of taking notice of things and persons; a remark; an animadversion; a notion gained by observing. In Sea Language, the act of taking the sun or any star's meridian altitude, to find the latitude of a place.

OBSE'RVATOR, *s.* one who observes; a remarker.

OBSE'RVATORY, *s.* a place built for making astronomical observations.

To OBSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*observo*, Lat.] to watch; to look at; to regard with attention; to obey; to follow; to perceive by attention; to regard or keep religiously. Neuterly, to apply with attention; to remark.

OBSE'RVER, *s.* one who looks vigilantly or attentively at persons or things; one who remarks, looks on, or beholds; one who practises any rite, custom, or law.

OBSE'RVINGLY, *ad.* with attention, heed, or care.

OBSE'SSION, *s.* [*obsessio*, Lat.] the act of besieging. In Divinity, the first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSI'DIONAL, *a.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] belonging to a siege.

O'BSOLETE, *a.* [*obsoletus*, Lat.] not in use; worn out of use: unfashionable.

O'BSOLETENESS, *s.* the quality of being no longer used, or of being out of fashion.

O'BSTACLE, *s.* [*obstacle*, Fr. *obstaculum*, Lat.] something which opposes the exertion of any power, either of body or mind.

OBSTE'TRIC, *a.* [from *obstetrix*, Lat.] belonging to a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

OBSTE'TRICATION, *s.* [from *obstetricor*, Lat.] the office of a midwife.

O'BSTINACY, *s.* [*obstinatio*, Lat. *obstination*, Fr.] stubbornness; pertinacy, contumacy, persistency.

O'BSTINATE, *a.* [*obstinatus*, Lat.] refusing to act or assent; immoveably resolved.

O'BSTINATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to remain culpably fixed or resolute; in such a manner as to be inflexibly resolute.

O'BSTINATENESS, *s.* stubbornness, wilfulness, contumacy.

OBSTIPATION, *s.* [from *obstipo*, Lat.] the act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS, *a.* [*obstreperus*, Lat.] loud; noisy; turbulent; clamorous; vociferous.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, *ad.* in a noisy or clamorous manner.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS, *s.* loudness, clamour, turbulence, noise.

OBSTRI'CTION, *s.* [from *obstrictus*, Lat.] obligation; bond. "National *obstriction.*" *Milt.*

To OBSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Lat.] to block up, to hinder, bar, or be in the way of; to oppose or retard.

OBSTRU'CTER, *s.* one who hinders or opposes.

OBSTRU'CTION, *s.* [*obstructio*, Lat.] any hinderance, difficulty, obstacle, or impediment. In Medicine, the stoppage or blocking up of any canal or passage in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. A heap. "To lie in cold *obstruction.*" *Shak.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* [*obstructif*, Fr.] causing hinderance or impediment.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, *s.* impediment; obstacle; any thing which hinders or impedes.

O'BSTRUENT, *part.* [*obstruens*, Lat.] hindering or blocking up any passage.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *obstupefacio*, Lat.] the act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE, *s.* [from *obstupefacio*, Lat.] stupefying, or obstructing the vigour of the mind.

To OBTA'IN, *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Lat.] to gain, acquire, or procure; to impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited friendship of another. Neuterly, to continue in use; to be established; to prevail or succeed.

OBTA'INABLE, *a.* capable of being procured.

OBTA'INER, *s.* one who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE, *v. a.* [*obtempero*, Lat.] to obey or be at command.

To OBTE'ND, *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Lat.] to oppose; to hold out in opposition; to pretend; to make use of as the reason of any thing. Seldom used.

OBTENEBRATION, *s.* [from *ob.* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

To OBTE'ST, *v. a.* [*obtestor*, Lat.] to beseech or implore.

OBTESTA'TION, *s.* [*obtestatio*, Lat.] the act of beseeching or supplicating.

OBTRECTATION, *s.* [*obtrectatio*, Lat.] slander; calumny; detraction.

To OBTRU'DE, *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] to force into any place or state by violence or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

OBTRU'DER, *s.* one who obtrudes.

OBTRU'SION, *s.* [*obtrusio*, Lat.] the act of obtruding.

OBTRU'SIVE, *a.* inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon another.

To OBTU'ND, *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Lat.] to blunt, dull, quell, or deaden.

OBTURA'TION, *s.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] the act of stopping up any thing by smearing something over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR, *a.* [*obtusus* and *angularis*, Lat.] having angles larger than right ones.

OBTU'SE, *a.* [*obtusus*, Lat.] not pointed or sharp; blunt. Figuratively, dull, stupified; not quick; obscure, not shrill. "An *obtuse* sound."

OBTU'SELY, *ad.* without an edge or point; in a dull, stupid manner.

OBTU'SENESS, *s.* bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION, *s.* the act of dulling or blunting; the state of being made dull.

OBVE'NTION, *s.* [*obvenio*, Lat.] something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

To OBVERT, *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] to turn toward.

To O'BVIATE, *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat.] to meet in the way; to prevent.

O'BVIOUS, *a.* [*obvius*, Lat.] meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. Figuratively, open; exposed. "*Obvious* to dispute." *Par. Lost.* Easily discovered, or plain, applied to sentiment.

O'BVIOUSLY, *ad.* evidently; plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being evident, apparent, or easily discovered.

To OBU'MBRATE, *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] to shade, cloud, or make any thing less visible.

OBUMBRA'TION, *s.* the act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION, *s.* [*occasio*, Lat.] an incident; opportunity; convenience; occurrence casual; an unforeseen opportunity; an accidental cause; casual need or exigence.

To OCCA'SION, *v. a.* to cause without design; to cause or produce; to influence.

OCCA'SIONAL, *a.* casual; incidental; producing without design; produced by occasion, or incidental exigence.

OCCA'SIONALLY, *ad.* casually, or on account of some unforeseen emergency.

OCCECA'TION, *s.* [*occæcatio*, Lat.] the act of blinding, or making blind.

O'CCIDENT, *s.* [*occidens*, Lat.] the west. Not in use.

OCCIDE'NTAL, *a.* [*occidentalis*, Lat.] western.

OCCI'DUOUS, *a.* [*occiduus*, Lat.] western.

OCCI'PITAL, *a.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT, *s.* [Lat.] the hinder part of the head.

OCCI'SION, *s.* [*occisio*, Lat.] the act of killing or slaying.

To OCCLU'DE, *v. a.* [*occludo*, Lat.] to shut up.

OCCLU'SE, *a.* [*occlusus*, Lat.] shut up; closed.

OCCLU'SION, *s.* the act of shutting up.

OCCU'LT, *a.* [*occultus*, Lat.] secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

OCCULTA'TION, *s.* [*occultatio*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by the interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet, between it and us.

OCCU'LTED, *a.* secret. *Shak.* Not in use.

OCCU'LTNESS, *s.* the state of being secret, hid, or not discoverable.

O'CCUPANCY, *s.* [from *occupans*, Lat.] the act of taking possession.

O'CCUPANT, *s.* [from *occupans*, Lat.] one that takes possession of any thing.

To O'CCUPATE, *v. a* [*occupo*, Lat.] to possess, hold, or take up.

OCCUPA'TION, [*occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.] the act of taking possession. An employment, business, trade, or calling.

O'CCUPIER, *s.* a possessor; one that takes possession; one who follows any employment.

To O'CCUPY, *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.] to possess, keep, or take up; to employ and busy; to follow as a trade or business; to use or expend. "All the gold that was *occupied* for the work." *Exod.* xxxviii. Neuterly, to practise or follow any business. "*Occupy* till I come." *Luke* xix. 13.

To OCCU'R, *v. n.* [*occurro*, Lat.] to present to the memory or attention; to appear in different places; to meet, clash, or strike against. To obviate, or oppose.

OCCU'RRENCE, *s.* [*occurrence*, Fr.] an incident; accidental event; occasional presentation.

OCCU'RRENT, *s.* [from *occurrens*, Lat.] any event or thing that happens.

OCCU'RSION, *s.* [*occursio*, Lat.] a clash, hurt, or blow, by the meeting of two bodies together.

O'CEAN, *s.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Lat.] in Geography, is that vast collection of salt and navigable waters, in which the two continents, the first including Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the last America, are inclosed like islands. The ocean is distinguished into three grand divisions. 1. The Atlantic Ocean, which divides Europe and Africa from America, and is generally about 3000 miles wide. 2. The Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which divides America from Asia, and is generally about 10,000 miles over; and, 3. The Indian Ocean, which separates the Indies from Africa, and is 3000 miles over. The other seas, which are called oceans, are only parts or branches of these, and usually receive their names from the countries they border upon.—Any immense expanse. "The boundless *ocean* of eternity." *Locke.*

O'CEAN, *a.* belonging to the main sea.

OCEA'NIC, *a.* pertaining to the ocean.

OCE'LLATED, *a.* [*ocellatus*, Lat.] resembling the eye.

O'CHIMY, o-ki-my, *s.* [formed by corruption from *alchemy*] a mixed base metal.

O'CHRE, o-ker, *s.* [Fr. *ὤχρα*, Gr.] earth that has a rough dusty surface, slightly cohering, composed of fine soft clayey particles, readily diffused in water, and of different colours.

O'CHREOUS, o-kre-ous, *a.* consisting of ochre.

O'CHREY, *a.* partaking of ochre.

O'CTAGON, *s.* [*ὀκτὼ* and *γωνία*, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure of eight sides and angles.

OCTA'GONAL, *a.* having eight sides and angles.

OCTA'NGULAR, *a*, [*octo* and *angularis*. Lat.] having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS, *s.* the quality of having eight angles.

O'CTANT, or O'CTILE, *a.* [from *octo*, Lat.] in Astrology, applied to a planet in such a position with respect to another, that their places are only one-eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees, distant from each other.

O'CTAVE, *s.* [*octave*, Fr. *octavus*, Lat.] the eighth day after some particular festival. In Music, an eighth, or interval of eight sounds.

OCTA'VO, *s.* [Lat.] applied to a book, whose leaves are one-eighth of a sheet of paper.

OCTE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *octennium*, Lat.] happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

OCTO'BER, *s.* [Lat.] the tenth month in order from January. October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves; in his right hand the sign Scorpio, in his left a basket of services.

OCTOE'DRICAL, *a.* having eight sides.

O'CTONARY, *a.* [*octonarius*, Lat.] belonging to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR, *a.* [from *octo* and *oculus*, Lat.] having eight eyes. "Spiders are *octonocular*." *Derb.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS, *a.* [from *ὀκτὼ* and *πέταλον*, Gr.] having eight flower leaves.

O'CTOSTYLE, *s.* [*ὀκτὼ* and *στύλος*, Gr.] the face of a building having eight columns.

O'CTUPLE, *a.* [*octuplus*, Lat.] eight-fold.

O'CULAR, *a.* [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] depending on the eye; known by the eye.

O'CULARLY, *ad.* so as to be visible to the eye.

O'CULATE, *a.* [*oculatus*, Lat.] having eyes; knowing or perceiving by the eye.

O'CULIST, *s.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] one who professes to cure the disorders of the eye.

O'CZAKOW, or *Ochzakoff*, a town lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in New Russia, or the government of Catharinenslaf. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 190 miles N. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 46. 50. N. lon. 33. 16. E.

ODD, *a.* [*od*, Brit.] not even; not to be divided into even numbers; more than a round number, or the number mentioned. Particular; strange; uncouth; whimsical; fantastical; uncommon; unlucky; unlikely; singular.

O'DDLY, *ad.* in a strange, singular, or unaccountable manner; so as not to be divided into an even number.

O'DDNESS, *s.* the state of being uneven; singularity peculiarity, strangeness, uncouthness.

ODDS, *s.* the excess of two compared with each other; advantage or superiority for or against a thing; a quarrel, debate, dispute, or difference.

ODE, *s.* [*ᾠδή*, Gr.] a song, or poetical composition, to be sung or set to music. An *Ode* may be either sublime or of the lowest strain, jocose or serious, mournful or exulting, even sometimes satirical, but never epigrammatical; and, in short, it may consist of wit, but not of that turn which is

the peculiar characteristic of an epigram. At first, indeed, the verse of the ode was but of one kind; but for the sake of pleasure, and to adapt it to music, the poets so varied the numbers and feet, that their kinds are now almost innumerable. One of the most considerable is the Pindaric, distinguished by its boldness, and the rapidity of its flight.

O'DER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of that name in Silesia. It flows by Breslau, Glogau, Frankfort, Custrin, and Stettin, and enters the Baltic by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow.

O'DIHAM, a town of Hants, where David, king of Scotland, was kept prisoner. Market on Saturday. It is 41 miles W. by S. of London. Population 3310.

O'DIBLE, *a.* hateful.

O'DIOUS, *a.* [*odiousus*, Lat. *odieux*, Fr.] exposed to hate; causing hate; hateful, abominable, detestable.

O'DIOUSLY, *ad.* hatefully, abominably, invidiously.

O'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred; the state of being hated.

O'DIUM, *s.* [Lat.] invidiousness; hatred; the quality of provoking hatred.

ODONTA'LGIC, *a.* [from ὀδὼν and ἄλγος, Lat.] pertaining to the toothache.

O'DORATE, *a.* [*odoratus*, Lat.] scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

ODORI'FEROUS, *a.* [*odorifer*, Lat.] giving scent; fragrant; perfumed. Usually, sweet of scent.

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, *s.* sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS, *a.* [*odorus*, Lat.] sweet-scented; fragrant; perfumed.

O'DOUR, *s.* [*odor*, Lat.] a scent or smell, whether good or bad; but most properly applied to a sweet one.

Œ, a diphthong borrowed from the Greeks, (pron. like an *E* in the following words) but not properly belonging to our language.

OECONO'MICS, *s.* [οἰκονομικὸς, Gr.] the management of household affairs.

OECO'NOMIST, *s.* [from οἰκονομία, Gr.] one who manages a family; one who conducts his affairs with prudence and discretion.

OECO'NOMY, *s.* [οἰκονομία, Gr.] the act of prudently managing affairs; thriftiness; good husbandry. Also, the particular dispensation or order of things established among the Jews and Christians by divine authority.

OECUME'NICAL, *a.* [οἰκουμενικὸς, Gr.] general; respecting the whole habitable world.

OEDE'MA, *s.* [οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell, Gr.] a swelling, confined by surgeons to a white, soft, insensible tumor, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as hydropic constitutions.

OEDE'MATIC, or OEDE'MATOUS, *a.* [from οἴδημα, Gr.] appertaining to an oedema.

OEI'LIAD, *s.* [from *oeil*, Fr.] a glance; wink; token given by the eye.

O'ER, contracted in poetry for *over*.

OESO'PHAGUS, *s.* [from οἶσος, or οἷσος, and φάγω, Gr.] in Anatomy, the gullet, or membranous pipe or passage, whereby our food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

OF, *prep.* [*of*, Sax.] a particle used to express the genitive in English, and expresses property. From. "Called Corcyra *of* Corcyra." *Shak.* Relating to; concerning. "All have this sense *of* war." *Smallridge.* Among. "Any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance." *Swift.* According to. "They do *of* right belong to you." *Tillots.* Used with the reciprocal pronoun, it implies power, ability, choice, or willingness. "*Of* himself is none,—but that eternal infinite and one." *Dryd.* Applied to families, being born of; extraction. "A man *of* an ancient family." *Clar.* Sometimes it signifies the matter of which any thing is made. "The chariot was all *of* cedar. When put before an indefinite expression of time, it gives an adverbial signification "*Of* late," *i. e.* lately. In almost all these senses it seems to have been borrowed from, or used in imitation of, the Latin prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *ex*, and *de*.

OFF, *ad.* [*af*, Belg.] the chief use of this word is to conjoin it with the verbs *come*, *fly*, *look*, and *take*, and is generally opposed to *on*, and then signifies separation, disunion, breach of continuity. When applied to measure, it signifies distance. "Scarcely *off* a mile." *Shak.* In Painting or Statuary, projection or relief. After *go*, it implies vanishing, absence, or departure. Absolutely, it implies disappointment, defeat, or interruption, as, "The affair is *off*." When opposed to *on*, it implies in behalf or favour. When applied to any action, it implies change, alteration, or diversion. *Off hand*, signifies without study or premeditation.

OFF, *interj.* an expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

OFF, *prep.* is opposed to *on* or *upon*. At a distance, applied to place. "Two miles *off* this town." *Addison.*

O'FFAL, *s.* [perhaps from *offa*, Lat. Skinner derives it from *off* and *fall*] waste meat, or that which is not eaten at table; carrion, or coarse flesh; refuse, or that which is thrown away as of no value; any thing of no esteem; the entrails.

OFFE'NCE, *s.* [from *offendo*, Lat.] any thing which may cause disgust on account of being contrary to law, or the inclination of another; any thing that may injure or displease.

OFFE'NCEFUL, *a.* causing displeasure; injurious; contrary to law.

OFFE'NCELESS, *a.* without doing injury, or any thing that may cause displeasure; innocent, harmless, inoffensive.

To OFFE'ND, *v. a.* [*offendo*, Lat.] to irritate, or make angry; to attack; to assail; to transgress; to injure; to violate. Neuterly, to be criminal; to provoke to anger; to be guilty of a transgression of any rule.

OFFE'NDER, *s.* a criminal; a transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFE'NDRESS, *s.* a female offender.

OFFE'NSIVE, *a.* [from *offensus*, Lat.] causing anger, displeasure, pain; assailant; disgustful; injurious.

OFFE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to displease, or cause uneasiness or hatred.

OFFE'NSIVENESS, *s.* mischief; uneasiness; injury, or cause of disgust.

To O'FFER, *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.] to present to a person; to hold so as a person may receive. To sacrifice, or immolate. To bid, applied to price. To attempt; to commence. To propose. Neuterly, to be present, or to present itself; to make an attempt.

O'FFER, *s.* [*offre*, Fr.] proposal of an advantage to another; a proposal made; the price bid at a sale or market; attempt or endeavour; first advance.

O'FFERER, *s.* one who makes a proposal; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

O'FFERING, *s.* a sacrifice; any thing sacrificed on a religious account.

O'FFERTORY, *s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] the thing offered; the act of offering; the place where alms are offered in a church.

O'FFICE, *s.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.] any public charge or employment; agency; peculiar use; act of good or ill, voluntarily proffered; private employment; act of worship; formulary of devotions; place appropriated to particular business; a place where business is transacted.

O'FFICER, *s.* [*officier*, Fr.] a man employed by the pub-

lic; a commander in an army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals, or arresting debtors. *Commission-Officers*, are those appointed by the king's commission; such are all from the general to the cornet inclusive: thus denominated in contradistinction to *Warrant-Officers*, who are appointed by the colonel's or captain's warrant, as quarter-masters, serjeants, corporals, and even chaplains and surgeons. *Field-Officers*, are such as command a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major. *Flag-Officers*, are admirals, commodores, and commanders of squadrons. *General-Officers*, are those whose command extends to a body of forces, composed of several regiments; such are the general, lieutenant-general, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff-Officers*, are such as, in the king's presence, bear a white staff, or wand; and at other times, at their going abroad, have it carried before them by a footman bareheaded; such are the lord-steward, lord-chamberlain, lord-treasurer, &c. The white staff is taken for a commission; and, at the king's death, each of these officers breaks his staff over the hearse made for the king's body, and by this means lays down his commission, and discharges his inferior officers. *Subaltern Officers*, are all who administer justice in the name of subjects; as those who act under the earl-marshal, admiral, &c. In the Army, the subaltern officers are the lieutenants, cornets, ensigns, serjeants, and corporals.

O'FFICERED, *a.* supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, *a.* [Fr.] conducive; appropriate with regard to use; pertaining to a public charge.

OFFICIAL, *s.* a person commissioned to judge causes in an ecclesiastical court.

OFFICIALLY, *ad.* in a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, *s.* [*officialité*, Fr.] the charge or post of an official.

To OFFICIATE, *v. n.* to discharge any office, generally applied to acts of worship; to perform an office for another. Actively, to give in consequence of office. "Merely to *officiate* light." *Milt.*

OFFICINAL, *a.* [from *officina*, Lat.] among Apothecaries used in shops.

OFFICIOUS, *a.* [*officiosus*, Lat.] doing good offices, or acts of kindness, in a good sense. Assisting or intermeddling with the affairs of another, without being invited or welcome; forward;—in a bad sense.

OFFICIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be too fond of assisting a person, or intermeddling in his affairs, without being asked or welcome. Kindly, or with unasked kindness, in a good sense.

OFFICIOUSNESS, *s.* too great a readiness to assist or oblige another, commonly used in a bad sense. Service, in a good sense.

O'FFING, *s.* in Sailor's Language, is the open sea, or far from land. When a ship is sailing to sea, they say, she stands for the *Offing*.

O'FFSET, *s.* a sprout, a shoot of a plant.

O'FFSCOURING, *s.* a part rubbed off in clearing or scouring; refuse.

O'FFSPRING, *s.* the thing propagated or generated; children, descendants; a production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, *v. a.* [*offusco*, Lat. *offusquer*, Fr.] to dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION, *s.* the act of darkening.

OFT, *ad.* [*oft*, Sax.] frequently; several times; often; not rarely; not seldom.

O'FTEN, (usually pronounced as if spelt *ŏfn*) *a.* [in the comparative, *oftener*; in the superlative, *oftenest*] many times; frequently.

O'FTENTIMES, *ad.* many times; more than once or twice; frequently.

O'FTTIMES, *ad.* many times; frequently.

OGEE' or OGI'VE, *s.* in Architecture, a moulding, consisting of a round and a hollow, almost in the form of an S.

To O'GLE, *v. n.* [*oogh*, Belg.] to view with stolen glances, in order to escape notice.

O'GLER, *s.* [*oogheler*, Belg.] one that views another by side or stolen glances.

OGRE'SSES, *s.* in Heraldry, cannon balls of a black colour

OH, *interj.* an exclamation made use of to express sorrow, pain, or surprise.

OHIO, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by the territory of Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. It is 226 miles long, and 200 broad; and had, in 1830, 937,639 inhabitants.

OIL, *s.* [*oel*, Sax.] a fat, unctuous, thin, and inflammable juice, drawn from several bodies, either by expression or distillation.

To OIL, *v. a.* to smear or lubricate with oil.

O'ILCOLOUR, *s.* colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

O'ILINESS, *s.* greasiness; unctuosity; the quality approaching to, or like that of, oil.

O'ILMAN, *s.* one who trades in oils, pickles, &c.

O'ILSHOP, *s.* a shop where oil, pickles, &c. are vended.

O'ILY, *a.* fat; greasy; resembling oil.

To OINT, *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] to anoint; to smear with something greasy. Obsolete.

O'INTMENT, *s.* a medicine made of unctuous, oily, or greasy substances.

O'KEHAM, the county-town of Rutlandshire. Market on Saturday. 96 miles N. by W. of London. Population 2400.

O'KEINGHAM, or *Wokingham*, a town of Berkshire, with a good market on Tuesday: it is a large, frequented place, containing several streets, with a handsome market-house in the middle. It is 32 miles W. of London. Population 3139.

O'KER. See OCHRE.

OLD, *a.* [*eald*, Sax. *alt*, Teut.] advanced in years, or beyond the middle age of life. Of long continuance; begun long ago; not new; ancient; not modern; subsisting before something else, opposed to last; long practised, or veteran. In familiar or burlesque language, more than enough; a frequent repetition of the same thing. *Of old*, signifies long ago, or in times long past.

OLDFA'SHIONED, *a.* made in a form at present laid aside, or not used.

O'LDHAM, a town of Lancashire, 6 miles E. S. E. of Manchester. The parish of Oldham contains about 4000 acres, and has a population of 32,381 inhabitants. The chief manufacture is that of hats, and strong fustians for the Manchester market. Elects two members.

O'LDNESS, *s.* old age; antiquity; the quality of being old, impaired by age or time.

OLEA'GINOUS, *a.* [*oleaginus*, Lat.] oily; unctuous.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, *s.* oiliness.

OLEA'NDER, *a.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] the plant rosebay.

OLEO'SE, *a.* [*oleosus*, Lat.] oily.

To OLFA'CT, *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Lat.] to smell. A burlesque word.

OLFA'CTORY, *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr.] having the sense of smelling.

O'LID, or O'LIDOUS, *a.* [*olidus*, Lat.] stinking.

OLIGA'RCHICAL, *a.* [*oligarchicus*, Lat. ὀλιγαρχικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY, *s.* [ὀλιγαρχία, Gr.] a form of government,

which places the supreme power in a small number, generally nobles; aristocracy.

O'LIO, *s.* [*olla*, Span.] a rich dish made of different sorts of meat; a medley.

O'LITORY, *a.* [from *olitor*, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen-garden. "Gather your *olitory* seeds."

OLIVA'STER, *a.* [*olivastre*, Fr.] darkly-brown; tawny. "*Olivaster* and pale." *Bac.*

OLI'VE, *s.* [*olea*, Lat.] a tree producing an oblong fruit, about the size of a damascene, which is pickled; it is famous for its oil, and was formerly used as an emblem of peace.

O'LLERTON, a small town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Friday. Distant from London 137 miles.

O'LNEY, a town of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Population 2344.

OLY'MPIAD, *s.* [ὀλυμπιὰς, Gr.] in Chronology, the space or period of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time.

OLY'MPUS, a mountain of Asia Minor. It is one of the highest and most considerable mountains of Asia; and its summit is always covered with snow.

O'MBRE, *s.* [*hombre*, Span.] a game of cards played by three persons.

OME'GA, *s.* [ωμέγα, Gr.] the last letter of the Greek alphabet. In Scripture, it is an appellation given to GOD, who calls himself *the Alpha* and *the Omega*, the beginning and the end.

O'MELET, *s.* [*omelette*, Fr.] a pancake of eggs.

O'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] any sign or token by which a future event may be foretold.

O'MENED, *a.* containing prognostics, or signs by which future events may be foretold.

OME'NTUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the cawl that covers the guts, called also *reticulum*, from its structure resembling that of a net.

O'MER, *s.* [עמר, Heb.] a Hebrew measure containing about three pints and a half, English.

To O'MINATE, *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] to foreshew; to prognosticate; to foretoken.

OMINA'TION, *s.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] a prognostic.

O'MINOUS, *a.* foreshewing something future, mostly used in a bad sense. Containing signs of something good or ill.

O'MINOUSLY, *ad.* with good or bad omen.

O'MINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of betokening some future ill or good.

OMI'SSION, *s.* [*omissio*, Lat.] the act of forbearing to do something that ought to be done; a neglect of duty, opposed to a commission of evil.

To OMIT, *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.] to leave out; not to mention; to neglect doing what ought to be done.

OMI'TTANCE, *s.* forbearance. Not in use. "*Omittance* is not quittance." *Shak.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*omnifarius*, Lat.] of all kinds of varieties.

OMNI'FEROUS, *a.* [*omnis* and *ferens*, Lat.] all-bearing.

OMNI'FIC, *a.* [from *omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] all-creating.

O'MNIFORM, *a.* [from *omnis* and *forma*, Lat.] having every shape.

OMNI'GENOUS, *a.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPA'RITY, *s.* [from *omnis* and *par*, Lat.] general equality.

OMNI'POTENCE, or OMNI'POTENCY, *s.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] almighty power.

OMNI'POTENT, *a.* [*omnipotens*, Lat.] all-powerful, almighty.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, *s.* [from *omnis*, Lat. and *presence*] ubiquity; unbounded presence.

OMNIPRE'SENT, *a.* present every where; ubiquitary.

OMNI'SCIENCE, or OMNI'SCIENCY, *s.* [*omnis* and *scientia*, Lat.] the knowledge of all things; infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIENT, *a.* [*omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] knowing every thing; of infinite knowledge, and all knowing.

OMNI'SCIOUS, *a.* [from *omnis* and *scio*, Lat.] knowing all things. Not in use.

OMNI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] all-devouring.

O'MNIUM, *s.* [from *omnis*, all, Lat.] a term of finance, denoting all the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan, such as stock at 3 or 4 *per cent.* lottery tickets at a stipulated price, annuities for a certain term, &c.

OMO'PLATE, *s.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς, Gr.] the shoulder blade.

OMPHALO'PTIC, *s.* [from ὀμφαλός, and ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] an optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

O'MRAHS, the title of the great lords at the Mogul's court.

ON, *prep.* [*aen*, Belg. *an*, Teut.] upon; supported by; or covered with. The subject of action. Dependence or reliance. "*On* God's providence." *Smallridge.* The motive or occasion of any thing. As soon as any thing is done. "*On* the receipt of a letter." *Dryd.* The period at which any thing happens. In threats, it is put before the thing threatened, and implies it will be in danger for want of compliance. "*On* thy life." *Dryd.* The state of any thing. "The heav'ns *on* fire." *Shak.* A condition of a bargain or sale. "*On* more easy terms." *Dryd.* Sometimes it is used to imply distinction or opposition. "The Rhodians *on* the other side." *Knolles.* When used, by corruption, before *it*, it signifies *of*. "A gamester has but a poor trade *on't*." *Locke.* SYNON. *On*, *Upon*. These two words are indiscriminately used one for another, on all occasions; but with great impropriety. *On* rather signifies *by*; as, *on* my word, *on* my honour, &c. whereas *upon* means *up*, on the top of, and is applied to matter; as, *upon* the table, *upon* the chair, *upon* the house, &c.

ON, *ad.* forward; in succession or progress; without ceasing; upon the body. "Her patches and jewels *on*." *Prior.* Resolution to advance, used elliptically for *go on*.

ON, *interj.* a word of incitement or encouragement to proceed, or attack, used elliptically instead of *go on*.

ONCE, wonce, *ad.* only one time; a single time. Used with *at*, the same time. In an indivisible point of time. Formerly. "My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee." *Addis.* It is to be remarked that this word seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, or when it is joined with an adjective; as, *At once*, or *this once*.

ONE, won, *a.* [*æne*, Sax.] single; any thing expressed by an unit; any. Used with *another*, belonging to both. Opposed to *another*, different. Opposed to *other*, one of the two certain, or particular. Used with *day*, in a past sense; otherwise it signifies some time to come, when used with a future tense. "Shall *one* day faint." *Davies.*

ONE, won, *s.* followed with *by one*, it implies singly, or a single person. "Passing *one* by *one* the suppliant crew." *Dryd.* A single thing. A person. Concord; agreement. A person of a particular character. "*One* that loved not wisely." *Shak.* This word is used in the plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, "The great *ones* of the

world;" or when it relates to something going before, or is used instead of a noun plural; as, "These successes are more glorious—than such ruinous *ones*." *Glanv.* Sometimes it is used before an impersonal verb, to signify any person, or man; this was by the Saxons expressed by *man*; but, as Dr. Hicks judiciously observes, our use of this word is either borrowed from the Italian *uno*, or *un*, Fr. "*One* would imagine." *Atterb.*

O'NEBERRY, *s.* the herb paris, called also true-love.

O'NE-EYED, *a.* having one eye; monocular.

ONEIROCRITIC, *s.* [*ὀνειροκρίτης*, Gr.] an interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICAL, *a.* [*ὀνειροκριτικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to the interpretation of dreams.

O'NENESS, won-ness, *s.* unity; the quality of being one.

O'NERARY, *a.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraire*, Fr.] fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.

To O'NERATE, *v. a.* to load; to burden.

O'NERATION, *s.* [from *onus*, Lat.] the act of loading.

O'NEROUS, *a.* [*onerosus*, Lat.] burdensome. Figuratively, oppressive.

O'NGAR, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is 21 miles E. N. E. of London.

O'NION, *s.* [*oignon*, Fr.] an aromatic strong-scented plant, with a bulbous, coated, and orbicular root.

O'NLY, *a.* [from *one*, or *onelike*, whence by contraction *onely*; *onlic*, Sax.] single; without any other of the same kind or species; this above all others; this without any more. Synon. When speaking of a thing we use the word *only*, we mean there is no other of the same kind; when that of *alone*, that it is not accompanied with any other.

O'NLY, *ad.* simply; singly; barely; thus and no otherwise; without any more.

O'NOMANCY, *s.* [*ὄνομα* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] divination by names.

ONOMA'NTICAL, *a.* [from *ὄνομα* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] belonging to divination by names.

O'NSET, *s.* the first attack or assault; aggression; ornamental appendage.

O'NSLAUGHT, *s.* attack; assault. Not in use.

ONTO'LOGIST, *s.* [*ὄντα* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a metaphysician; or one who considers the properties of being in general.

ONTO'LOGY, *s.* [*ὄντα* and *λόγος*, Gr.] the science of the affections of being generally; metaphysics.

O'NWARD, *ad.* [*ondweard*, Sax.] forward; progressively; somewhat farther.

O'NYCHA, *s.* in Scripture, the odoriferous snail or shell, or the onyx stone. Most of the commentators are for the onyx, or odoriferous shell, which is like that of the fish called purpura. The onyx is fished for in the East in watery places where the spikenard grows, which is its food, and makes its shell so aromatic.

O'NYX, *s.* [*ὄνυξ*, Gr.] a semi-pellucid gem of a dark horny colour, with a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of a red: when a plate of a reddish or flesh colour lies on one or both sides of the white, it is called a sardonyx.

OOZE, *s.* [*waes*, wetness, Sax.] soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime; a soft flow or spring. "From his first fountain and beginning *ooze*." *Prior.* The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, *v. n.* to flow by stealth; to run gently; to slip away.

OO'ZY, *a.* miry; muddy; slimy.

To OPA'CATE, *v. a.* [*opaco*, Lat.] to darken, cloud, shade, or obscure.

OPA'CITY, *s.* [*opacitas*, Lat.] cloudiness; want of transparency.

OPA'COUS, *a.* [*opacus*, Lat.] dark; void of light; not to be seen through.

O'PAL, *s.* [*opalus*, Lat.] an elegant and singular stone, which on account of its opacity and softness, is scarcely to be reckoned among the pellucid gems. It is naturally bright, smooth, and glossy, and displays its beauties without the art of a lapidary; in colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl, consisting of a bluish or grayish white; but when turned differently to the light, reflects all the colours of the rainbow, amongst which the green, blue, and red, are particularly beautiful. The best stones come from the East Indies.

OPA'QUE, o-pake, *a.* [*opacus*, Lat.] dark; having no light in itself; not to be seen through.

To OPE, or O'PEN, *v. a.* [*open*, Sax.] to unlock; to unclose; to lay open; to discover; to divide or cause a breach, by which a thing may be seen. "The cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake." *Addis.* To explain; to disclose by degrees. In Law, to begin. "The *opening* of your cause." In Anatomy, to make an incision. Neuterly, to separate or unclose; to cease to be shut. In Hunting, to bark.

OPE, or O'PEN, (the *e* is mute in pronouncing this word and its following derivatives and compounds; as, *ōpn*, *ōpner*, *opning*, &c.) *a.* [*ope*, is used only by old authors, and by them only in its primitive sense] unclosed; not locked or shut. Figuratively, plain; apparent; public; without art, disguise, or reserve. Applied to the season, not cloudy or gloomy. Free, unconfined, or without cover, applied to the air. Exposed, or without defence, applied to danger or injuries. Attentive, applied either to the eyes or ears, and followed by *unto* or *upon*.

O'PENER, *s.* one that unlocks or makes open. Figuratively, one that explains or interprets; any thing that separates or divides.

OPENEYED, *a.* watchful; vigilant.

OPENHA'NDED, *a.* generous, liberal, munificent.

OPENHEA'RTED, *a.* generous; candid; void of base reserve or subtlety.

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS, *s.* generosity, liberality, munificence, frankness.

O'PENING, *s.* a breach, hole, or aperture. Figuratively, the sight of a thing at a distance; a faint, imperfect, or confused knowledge.

O'PENLY, *ad.* in sight; plainly; without subterfuge, reserve, or disguise.

O'PENMOUTHED, *a.* greedy; clamorous; unable to keep a secret.

O'PENNESS, *s.* freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; clearness; plainness; freedom from disguise, or subterfuge.

O'PERA, *s.* [Ital.] a poetical tale, or fiction, performed with vocal and instrumental music, and adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.

O'PERABLE, *a.* [from *operor*, Lat.] capable of being done.

O'PERANT, *a.* [*operant*, Fr.] active; having power to produce any effect.

To O'PERATE, *v. n.* [*operor*, Lat.] to act; to produce an effect, with *on* before the subject of operation.

OPERATION, *s.* [*operatio*, Lat. *operation*, Fr.] agency; influence; action; an effect. Figuratively, an effect. In Surgery, that part of medicine, or the art of healing, which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE, *a.* having the power of acting; efficacious; active; vigorous.

OPERA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that performs any act by the hand; one that produces any effect.

OPERO'SE, *a.* [*operosus*, Lat.] laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

OPHIOPHAGOUS, *a.* [from ὀφίς and φάγω, Gr.] serpent eating.

OPHITES, o-fi-tez, *s.* [ὀφίτης, Gr.] marble of a dusky, greenish ground, with oblong, and usually square spots of lighter green.

OPHTHA'LMIC, *a.* [ὀφθαλμικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY, *s.* [ὀφθαλμια, Gr.] a disease in the eye, being an inflammation in its coats.

O'PIATE, *s.* [from *opium*, Lat. a medicinal drug] a medicine that causes sleep.

O'PIATE, *a.* soporiferous; causing sleep.

O'PIFICE, *s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] workmanship; handiwork.

OPI'FICER, *s.* [*opifex*, Lat.] one that performs any work; an artist. This word is not received.

OPINA'TOR, *s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] one who holds an opinion.

To OPI'NE, *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] to think; judge; to be of opinion; to guess.

OPI'NIATIVE, *a.* obstinate in opinions already received; imagined; not proved.

OPINIA'TOR, *s.* [from *opiniatre*, Fr.] one fond of his own notions; inflexible from his own opinion.

OPINIA'TRE, *a.* [Fr.] obstinate; stubborn.

OPI'NION, *s.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Lat.] a persuasion of the mind without proof or certain knowledge; sentiment; judgment; notion; a favourable judgment.

OPI'NIONATIVE, *a.* fond of notions we have already espoused or assented to; stubborn.

OPI'NIONATIVELY, *ad.* stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of adhering inflexibly to preconceived notions.

OPI'NIONIST, *s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr.] a person fond or conceited of his own notions.

O'PIUM, *s.* [Lat.] a juice produced from the white garden poppy, partly of a resinous, partly of a gummy kind, its colour is a dark, brownish yellow; its smell, dead, faint, unpleasant; and its taste very bitter and acrid. A moderate dose makes the patient cheerful, as if he had drunk wine, removes melancholy, and dissipates all sense of danger; but an immoderate dose brings on a kind of drunkenness, which occasions sleep, and often death.

OPODE'LDOC, *s.* the name of a plaister said to be invented by Mindererus, though often mentioned by Paracelsus. There is a popular medicine of this name, used in bruises, numbness, and weakness of the joints.

OPO'PONAX, *s.* [Lat,] a gum resin, of a tolerably firm texture, strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste.

OPO'RTO, or *Porto*, a handsome city and sea-port of Douro, in Portugal, with an excellent harbour. It is noted for its strong wines, upwards of 80,000 pipes of which are exported annually; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal to England, are called Port wines. Next to Lisbon, it is the most commercial town in the kingdom. Population 75,000. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 147 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 10. N. lon. 8. 17. W.

O'PPIDAN, *s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] a townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPI'GNERATE, *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Lat.] to pledge, pawn, or give as a security.

To O'PPILATE, *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] to heap up obstruction.

OPPILA'TION, *s.* [*oppilatio*, Lat.] obstruction; matter heaped together.

O'PPILATIVE, *a.* [from *oppilo*, Lat.] obstructive.

O'PPLETED, *a.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT, *s.* [from *opponens*, Lat.] an adversary; antagonist. In the schools, one who raises objections to the opinions or doctrines of another.

OPPO'NENT, *a.* opposite; adverse.

OPPORTU'NE, *a.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] seasonable; fit; well-timed.

OPPORTU'NELY, *ad.* seasonably; timely.

OPPORTU'NITY, *s.* [*opportunité*, Fr.] the proper season for doing a thing, or rendering it successful.

To OPPO'SE, *v. a.* [*oppono*, Lat.] to act against; to hinder or resist; to put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front; to raise objections in disputations.

OPPO'SER, *s.* one who opposes; an antagonist; enemy; rival; one who raises objections in a dispute.

O'PPOSITE, *a.* [*opposite*, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.] placed in front; facing each other; contrary; repugnant; adverse.

O'PPOSITE, *s.* an adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

O'PPOSITELY, *ad.* in such a position as to front each other; adversely.

O'PPOSITENESS, *s.* the quality of facing or fronting; the quality of being contrary.

OPPOSI'TION, *s.* [*oppositio*, Lat.] situation of facing or fronting another; resistance; contrariety of interest, measure, or meaning. In Astronomy, applied to the moon when she is at the full; to the planets when they are six signs distant from the sun, or from one another.

To OPPRE'SS, *v. a.* [*opprimo*, Lat.] to crush by hardship, or unreasonable severity; to overpower, subdue.

OPPRE'SSION, *s.* [*oppressio*, Lat.] the act of oppressing; cruelty; severity; hardship; calamity; dulness of spirits, or fatigue of body.

OPPRE'SSIVE, *a.* cruel; inhuman; rigorous in exacting; heavy; overwhelming.

OPPRE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who harasses or afflicts another with unreasonable severity.

OPPRO'BRIOUS, *a.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] reproachful; scurrilous; disgraceful; causing infamy.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, *ad.* in a reproachful or scurrilous manner.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, *s.* scurrility, or reproachfulness; that which causes infamy or disgrace.

To OPPU'GN, *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] to oppose, resist, or attack.

OPPU'GNANCY, *s.* opposition.

OPPU'GNER, *s.* one that opposes or attacks.

OPSI'MATHY, *s.* [ὀψιμάθεια, Gr.] late education; late erudition.

OPSONA'TION, *a.* [*opsonatio*, Lat.] catering, or buying provisions.

O'PTABLE, *a.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] desirable; to be wished.

O'PTATIVE, *a.* [*optativus*, Lat.] wishing. In Grammar, that mood which expresses desire.

O'PTIC, *a.* [ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] used in seeing; producing sight; relating to the science of optics.

O'PTIC, *s.* [ὀπτικὴ, Gr.] an instrument or organ of sight. In the plural applied to the science which explains the laws of vision.

O'PTICAL, *a.* [ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] relating to the science of optics.

OPTI'CIAN, *s.* one who is skilled in the nature and laws of vision, or one who makes instruments to assist the sight, or to explain the doctrine of vision.

O'PTIMACY, *s.* [*optimates*, Lat.] nobility; the body of nobles; men of the highest rank.

O'PTIMISM, *s.* [from *optimus* Lat.] the doctrine that the

present system of things, or created beings, is the best that God could make.

O'PTIMIST, *s.* [*optimiste*, Fr.] a person who asserts that the present system is absolutely best, and that a better could not possibly be.

OPTI'MITY, *s.* [from *optimus*, Lat.] the state of being best.

O'PTION, *s.* [*optio*, Lat.] choice; election.

O'PULENCE, or O'PULENCY, *s.* [*opulentia*, Lat.] wealth; riches; affluence.

O'PULENT, *a.* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] rich; wealthy; affluent.

O'PULENTLY, *ad.* richly, splendidly.

OR, *conj.* [*other*, Sax.] a particle used to signify distribution or opposition. Sometimes it answers to *either*. "He must *either* fight *or* die." Before *else*, it is redundant, or has no meaning. Before: *or ever*, is *before ever*.

OR, *s.* [Fr.] in Heraldry, gold, or gold colour. It is represented, in Engraving, by small points or dots, scattered all over the field or bearing.

O'RACH, *s.* a sort of plant.

O'RACLE, *s.* [*oraculum*, Lat.] an answer supposed to be given by the ancient deities, about the success of a future event; something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom, any determinations of Heaven were given; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. Figuratively, one so famed for wisdom, that his decisions are held without dispute.

To O'RACLE, *v. n.* to utter oracles. Not used.

ORA'CULAR, or ORA'CULOUS, *a.* uttering oracles; like an oracle; authoritative; magisterial.

ORA'CULOUSLY, *ad.* in the manner of an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSNESS, *s.* the state or quality of resembling an oracle.

O'RAISON, *s.* [*oraison*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat. frequently, but not so properly, written *orison*] prayer.

O'RAL, *a.* [*oral*, Fr. from *os*, Lat.] delivered by the mouth; not written.

O'RALLY, *ad.* by mouth; without writing.

O'RANGE, *s.* [*orange*, Fr.] the fruit of a tree; a colour made of a yellow and red mixed together.

O'RANGERY, *s.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] a plantation of orange-trees.

O'RANGEMUSK, a species of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE, a woman who sells oranges.

ORA'TION, *s.* [*oratio*, Lat.] a speech according to the laws of rhetoric; harangue.

O'RATOR, *s.* [*orator*, Lat.] a public speaker; a man of eloquence. A petitioner in Chancery.

ORATO'RICAL, *a.* rhetorical; becoming or belonging to an orator.

ORATO'RIO, *s.* in the Italian Music, is a sort of sacred drama of dialogues; the subjects of which are usually taken from the Scriptures, or from the life of some saint. They are much used at Rome in the time of Lent, and, of late years, in England.

O'RATORY, *s.* [*oratoria ars*, Lat.] eloquence; rhetorical skill; the exercise of eloquence. In the Romish church, a place set apart purely for praying.

ORB, *s.* [*orbis*, Lat.] a round or spherical body; a celestial body, or planet. Figuratively, a wheel, or rolling body. A circle; a circular path described by any of the celestial bodies. A period, or revolution. A sphere of action. The eye, so called on account of its form, and its furnishing the body with light. "A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*." *Par. Lost.*

O'RBED, *a.* round; circular; rounded.

ORBI'CULAR, *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. from *orbiculatus*, Lat.] spherical; round; circular.

ORBI'CULARLY, *ad.* spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS, *s.* the quality of being circular.

ORBI'CULATED, *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] moulded into an orb.

O'RBIT, *s.* [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.] the line or path described by a planet in its revolution.

O'RBITY, *s.* [*orbus*, Lat.] loss, or want of parents or children.

ORC, *s.* [*orca*, Lat.] a sort of sea-fish.

O'RCHAL, *s.* a stone, of which a blue colour is made.

O'RCHARD, *s.* [*ortgeard*, Sax.] a garden of fruit-trees.

OR'CHESTRA, or O'RCHESTRE, *s.* [ὀρχήστρα, Gr.] in the ancient theatres, was a place in the form of a semicircle, where the dancing was performed; and, among us, the place where the musicians sit.

ORD, *s.* in old English signifies *beginning*: whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ords*] and *ends*, for scraps and remnants.

To ORDAI'N, *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] to appoint, decree; to establish; institute; to commission to act as a clergyman.

ORDAI'NER, *s.* one who ordains, decrees, or commissions another to assume an office.

O'RDEAL, *s.* [*ordal*, Sax.] a method of trying a person suspected of any crime, wherein the person accused was obliged to pass blindfold through a path crossed by red-hot bars of iron, or else swallow a certain quantity of water, or plunge his arm or leg into scalding water, or be thrown into cold water. The innocence of the person was judged by his escaping unhurt from the hot iron or water, and by his body being borne up by the cold water.

O'RDER, *s.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.] a method or regular disposition; the established manner of performing a thing; the proper state, applied to the mind or body; a precept or command; a rule; regular government; a class or division of the members of a state; a religious society; the office of a clergyman. In Astronomy, direct progress, opposed to retrograde motion. In War, an arrangement of the parts of any force, either by sea or land; or the distance of one rank or file from another. In Architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of a column, so as to form one beautiful whole.

To O'RDER, *v. a.* to regulate or conduct; to manage or procure; to direct or command; to commission; to ordain to sacerdotal functions. Neuterly, to give command; to give direction.

O'RDERER, *s.* one who regulates, reduces to method, or disposes in a regular manner.

O'RDERLESS, *a.* without order; in a confused manner.

O'RDERLINESS, *s.* regularity, methodicalness.

O'RDERLY, *a.* methodical, regular.

O'RDINABLE, *a.* [from *ordino*, Lat.] such as may be appointed. "*Ordinable* to eternal bliss."

O'RDINAL, *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr.] noting order.

O'RDINAL, *s.* [*ordinale*, Lat.] a ritual; a book containing orders.

O'RDINANCE, *s.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.] a law, rule, or prescript; the observance of a command; an appointment. A cannon, but now generally written for distinction *ordnance*: its derivation is not certain.

O'RDINARILY, *ad.* according to established or settled rules; commonly.

O'RDINARY, *a.* [*ordinarius*, Lat.] established; usual; common; mean; of low rank or value. Ugly, or not handsome. This term is variously applied; thus, an ambassador

or envoy *in ordinary*, is one sent to reside statedly, and for a number of years, in the court of some foreign prince or state, to watch over the interests of his own nation. It is also applied to several officers of the king's household, who attend on common occasions. Thus we say, physician *in ordinary*, chaplain *in ordinary*, &c. SYNON. Though *ordinary* and *common* have been reputed synonymous in two senses, as implying frequent use, and meaning of little or no value, yet they are different in both. In the first sense, *ordinary* seems best applied when the repetition of actions is in question; *common*, when a multitude of objects. In the second sense, that which is *ordinary* has nothing to distinguish it; that which is *common*, has nothing to make it sought after.

O'RDINARY, *s.* an established judge in ecclesiastical causes; an appellation generally given to the bishop of a diocese; a regular price of a meal; an actual and constant office; a settled establishment; a place of eating, where a person pays a settled price for eating. One who officiates as chaplain at a prison; as, the *ordinary* of Newgate.

To O'RDINATE, *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat.] to appoint.

O'RDINATE, *a.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] regular; methodical, "*Ordinate figures*, are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal." *Ray.*

ORDINA'TION, *s.* [*ordinatio*, Lat.] an established order or tendency; used with *to*. "An *ordination* to happiness." *Norris.* The giving a person authority to act as a clergyman.

O'RDNANCE, *s.* cannon, or great guns.

ORDO'NNANCE, *s.* [Fr.] the disposition of figures in a picture. "The *ordonnance* or disposition of it."

O'RDURE, *s.* [Fr.] dung; excrements; filth.

ORE, *s.* [Sax.] metal unrefined. Figuratively, metal.

O'READ, *s.* a mountain nymph. *Milt.*

O'RFGILD, *s.* the restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time.

O'RFORD, a sea-port of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It has the title of an earldom; and is 89 miles N. E. of London. Disfranchised in 1832. Population 1302.

O'RGAL, *s.* lees of wine.

O'RGAN, *s.* [ὄργανον, Gr.] such a part of the animal body as is capable of performing some perfect act or operation; thus, the eye is the organ of seeing; the ear, of hearing; the nose, of smelling; the tongue, of speaking, &c. In Music, an instrument, consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand; from *orgue*, Fr.

ORGA'NIC, or ORGA'NICAL, *a.* [*organicus*, Lat. ὀργανικὸς, Gr.] consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental; made or designed for some certain end.

ORGA'NICALLY, *ad.* by means of organs or instruments; by an organical disposition of parts.

O'RGANISM, *s.* the structure of the several parts of any animal, &c. so as to operate to a certain end.

O'RGANIST, *s.* [*organiste*, Fr.] one who plays on the organ.

O'RGANIZA'TION, *s.* [*organization*, Fr.] construction, in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other

To O'RGANIZE, *v. a.* [*organizer*, Fr.] to construct so that the parts shall be mutually subservient to each other.

O'RGANLOFT, *s.* the loft where an organ stands and is played upon.

O'RGANPIPE, *s.* the pipe of a musical organ.

ORGA'SM, *s.* [ὀργασμὸς, Gr.] a sudden violence, impulse, or appetite.

O'RGIES, *s.* [it has no singular; *orgia*, Lat.] the mad rites performed to Bacchus. Figuratively, any frantic revels.

O'RICHALCH, *s.* [*orichalchum*, Lat.] brass. "Costly *orichalch.*" *Spenser.*

O'RIENT, *a.* [*oriens*, Lat.] rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.

O'RIENT, *s.* [Fr.] the east, or part where the sun first appears.

ORIE'NTAL, *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

ORIE'NTAL, *s.* an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIE'NTALISM, *s.* manner of speaking peculiar to those who live in the east.

ORIENTA'LITY, *s.* the state of rising or being in the east.

O'RIFICE, *s.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] any opening, hole, or perforation.

O'RIFLAMB, *s.* [probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat.] a golden standard.

O'RIGAN, *s.* [*origanum*, Lat.] wild marjoram.

O'RIGIN, or ORI'GINAL, *s.* [from *origo*, Lat.] the beginning or first existence; a fountain, or source, of existence; a copy, or that from which any thing is transcribed, translated, or imitated; in this sense *original* only is used. Derivation or descent.

ORI'GINAL, *a.* [*originalis*, Lat.] primitive, or primary; first; pristine.

ORI'GINALLY, *ad.* in its first state; primarily; at first.

ORI'GINALNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being the first or original.

ORI'GINARY, *a.* [*originaire*, Fr.] productive, or causing existence; primitive. Seldom used.

To ORI'GINATE, *v. a.* to produce as a cause; to bring into existence.

ORIGINA'TION, *s.* [*originatio*, Lat.] the act of producing as a first cause, or of bringing into existence.

O'RION, *s.* [Gr.] a southern constellation in the heavens.

O'RISONS, *s.* [not used in the singular; *oraison*, Fr. This word is accented by Milton and Crashaw on the first syllable; by Shakspear both on the first and second; and by others on the second] prayers.

O'RKNEYS, or *Orcades*, a cluster of islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel, 20 miles in length, and 6 in its nearest breadth. Their number has generally been reckoned 30, of which 26 are inhabited; the rest are called holms, and are used only for pasturage. The principal one called the Main Land, or Pomona, greatly exceeds the others in extent. Beyond this island, to the N. E. are seen, among others, Rowsay and Westra, Shappinsha and Edda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N. Ronalsha. To the S. appear the isles of Hoy and S. Ronalsha, with others of inferior note. The principal trade of these islands is with Leith, Hamburgh, and Bergen. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, oils, feathers, with skins of various kinds, and kelp. The Orkneys, including Shetland, contained in 1831, 58,239 inhabitants.

O'RLEANS, an ancient city of France, containing, about 40,000 inhabitants, who trade largely in corn, brandy, and wine. It is 68 miles S. S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 54. N. lon. 2. 0. E.

O'PLOP, *s.* [*overloop*, Belg.] the deck of a ship.

O'RMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. It contained in 1831, 4261 inhabitants, and is 13 miles N. of Liverpool, and 211 N. N. W. of London. The church is an old gothic structure, remarkable for having a square tower, and a short spire, placed contiguous to each

other. Among the various stories accounting for this singularity, it is said that the church was built at the expence of two sisters, of the name of Orme, and that one of the ladies was for a tower, the other for a steeple with a spire.

O'RNAMENT, *s.* [*ornamentum*, Lat.] embellishment, decoration, honour.

ORNAME'NTAL, *a.* serving to decorate or embellish.

ORNAME'NTALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to embellish or set off.

ORNAME'NTED, *a.* embellished, adorned, or set off.

O'RNATE, *a.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] fine; adorned.

O'RNATENESS, *s.* finery; state of being embellished.

O'RNATURE, *s.* decoration.

ORNI'SCOPIST, *s.* [from ὄρνις and σκοπέω, Gr.] one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretell futurity.

ORNITHO'LOGIST, *s.* a describer of birds.

ORNITHO'LOGY, *s.* [ὄρνις and λόγος, Gr.] a discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN, *s.* [from ὀρφανὸς, Gr.] a child who has lost either one or both its parents.

O'RPHAN, *a.* [ὀρφανὸς, Gr.] deprived either of one or both parents by death.

O'RPHANAGE, or O'RPHANISM, *s.* the state of a child who has lost either one or both its parents.

O'RPHANOTROPHY, *s.* [ὀρφανὸς and τροφὴ, Gr.] an hospital for orphans.

O'RPIMENT, *s.* [Fr.] a foliaceous fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and of a bright and beautiful yellow, like gold, very tough, bending easily without breaking, melting readily, and soon burning away: it is used by painters for a gold colour.

O'RRERY, *s.* an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies; invented by Mr. G. Graham, and named from the earl of Orrery, the patron of a Mr. Rowley, of Litchfield, who copied Mr. Graham's invention.

O'RRIS, *s.* [*orris*, Lat.] a plant or flower. A kind of gold or silver lace; from *orris*, old Fr.

O'RTHODOX, or ORTHODOX'AL, *a.* [from ὀρθὸς δοκέω, Gr.] sound in opinion, or doctrine, applied to religious principles.

O'RTHODOXLY, *ad.* with soundness of opinion or doctrine.

O'RTHODOXY, *s.* [ὀρθοδοξία, Gr.] soundness of doctrine or opinion in matters of religion.

O'RTHODRO'MICS, *s.* [ὀρθὸς and δρόμος. Gr.] the art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

O'RTHODROMY, *s.* [ὀρθὸς and δρόμος, Gr.] the act of sailing in a straight course.

O'RTHOEPY, *s.* the right pronunciation of words.

O'RTHOGON, *s.* [ὀρθὸς and γωνία, Gr.] a rectangular figure.

ORTHO'GONAL, *a.* [*orthogonel*, Fr.] rectangular.

ORTHO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from ὀρθὸς and γράφω, Gr.] one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRA'PHIC, or ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* rightly spelled; relating to the spelling; delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plot. In Geography, the *orthographic projection* of the sphere, is a representation of the several points of its surface on a plain, which cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, vertical to one of its hemispheres.

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of spelling; according to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from ὀρθὸς and γράφω, Gr.] that part of Grammar which teaches how words should be spelt; the art of spelling. In Architecture, the elevation of a building delineated. In Geometry, the art of expressing or drawing the fore-sight plan, or side, of any object. In Fortification, the profile or plan of any work.

ORTHOPNO'EA, *s.* [ὀρθόπνοια, Gr.] in Medicine, a dis order in which a person cannot breathe, unless he be in an up right posture.

O'RTIVE, *a.* [*ortivus*, Lat.] relating to the rising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN, *s.* [Fr.] a small bird, very delicious.

O'RTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated in a healthy country, quite destitute of wood, and 275 miles N. N. W. of London. Population 1501.

ORTS, *s.* [*orda*, Ir.] refuse; scraps of meat; mammocks.

O'RVAL, *s.* [*orvala*, Lat.] the herb clary.

ORVIE'TAN, *s.* [*orvietano*, Ital. so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy] an antidote or medicine used to prevent the effects of poison.

OSCHEO'CELE, *s.* [ὀσχέα, ὀσχεὸς, or ὄσχεον, and κήλη, Gr.] a kind of hernia or rupture, when the intestines break into the scrotum.

OSCILLA'TION, *s.* [from *oscillum*, Lat.] the act of moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, *a.* [from *oscillum*, Lat.] moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

O'SCITANCY, *s.* [*oscitantia*, Lat.] the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

O'SCITANT, *a.* [*oscitans*, Lat] yawning; unusually sleepy; sluggish; careless.

OSCITA'TION, *s.* [*oscitatio*, Lat.] the act of yawning. Figuratively, carelessness.

OSCULA'TION, *s.* [*osculatio*, Lat.] kissing.

O'SIER, *s.* [Gr.] a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, the twigs of which are used in making baskets.

O'SNABURG, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. and W. by Munster, and on S. by the county of Ravensburg, about 40 miles in length, and from 16 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 7 bailiwicks, and abounds in cattle and hogs, almost half of the province consisting of heath lands. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is spinning of yarn, and manufacturing a coarse kind of linen, which is conveyed by the English, Dutch, and Spaniards, to Guinea and America, and annually brings into the country about a million of rix dollars. Osnaburg is the capital. Lat. 52. 16. N. lon. 7. 53. E. This principality was given in 1815, to the king of Hanover.

O'SNABURGS, *s.* a kind of coarse linen imported from Germany, of which there are two kinds, the white and brown. The manufacture of the white is well understood in this country, but that of the brown is still a secret.

O'SPRAY, *s.* the sea-eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie for him to choose which he pleases. *Hun.*

O'SSEOUS, *a.* bony; resembling a bone.

O'SSICLE, *s.* [*ossiculum*, Lat.] a small bone.

OSSI'FIC, *a.* [from *os* and *facio*, Lat.] having the power of turning into bone.

OSSIFICATION, *s.* change of fleshy parts into bones.

O'SSIFRAGE, *s.* [*ossifraga*, Lat.] a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of animals, in order to come at the marrow.

To O'SSIFY, *v. a.* [*os* and *facio*, Lat.] to change to bone.

OSSI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *ossa* and *voro*, Lat.] devouring bones.

O'SSUARY, *s.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] a charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are kept.

OST or OUST *s* a kiln where hops or malt are dried.

OSTE'NSIBLE, *a.* such as is proper or intended to be shewn; colourable; plausible.

OSTE'NSIVE, *a.* [from *ostendo*, Lat.] showing, betokening.

O'STEND, a large and populous sea-port of Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 5th, 1601, to September 22d, 1604, when it surrendered by an honourable capitulation, the Spaniards having lost nearly 80,000 men before it. It is 22 miles N. E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 15. N. lon. 3. 2. E.

O'STENT, *s.* [*ostentum*, Lat.] an appearance, air, or mien, show or token. These senses are peculiar to Shakspear. A portent or prodigy; accented on the last syllable.

OSTENTA'TION, *s.* [*ostentatio*, Lat.] boast; outward show; a display of any thing, including vanity or ambition.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, *a.* boasting; fond of shewing any thing which may give the public an advantageous opinion of one's wealth and abilities.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, *ad.* shewing or displaying in such a manner as declares ambition or vanity.

OTENTA'TIOUSNESS, *s.* the act of displaying with vanity or ambition.

OSTENTA'TOR, *s.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. from *ostento*, Lat.] one that displays through ambition or vanity.

OSTEOCO'LLA, *s.* [*osteocolle*, Fr. from *ὀστέον*, or *ὀστοῦν*, and *κολλάω*, Gr.] a spar generally coarse, concreted with earthy and stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrusted upon sticks, stones, &c. famous for bringing on callus in bones, but seldom used in modern practice.

O'STEOCOPE, *s.* [from *ὀστέον*, or *ὀστοῦν*, and *κόπτω*, Gr.] pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

OSTEO'LOGY, *s.* [*ὀστέον*, or *ὀστοῦν*, and *λόγος*, Gr.] a discourse or description of bones.

O'STIARY, *s.* [*ostium*, Lat.] the opening at which a river discharges itself into the sea.

O'STLER, *s.* one who takes care of horses at an inn. See HOSTLER.

O'STRACISM, *s.* [*ὀστρακισμὸς*, Gr.] a manner of sentence, from *ὄστρακον*, a shell, on which a person's name was written who was acquitted or condemned; a method taken by the Athenians to banish such persons in their state. whose great power, abilities, or merit, rendered them capable of attempting any thing which might endanger the constitution. Figuratively, banishment, or public censure.

OSTRACITES, *s.* the common oyster in its fossil state; a petrified oyster.

O'STRICH, *s.* [*austruche*, Fr.] a very large bird; its wings are short, and its neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem as ornaments. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly, but use their wings to assist them in running. They swallow bits of iron in the same manner as other birds do gravel or stones, to assist in digesting their food. They lay their eggs on the ground, hide them under the sand, and leave them to be hatched by the sun.

O'SWESTRY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has some trade from Wales in flannels; and is 179 miles N. W. of London. Population 4478.

OTACOU'STIC, *s.* [from *ὦτα* plur. of *οὖς*, and *ἀκούω*, Gr.] a medicine to cure deafness; an instrument used by the deaf to make them hear better.

O'TAHEITE, one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles in circumference, first discovered to the English by Capt. Wallis, in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus, and visited it twice afterwards. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, and others peculiar to that climate. The people have mild features, and are gentle, good-natured, and hospitable. The houses of the natives consisted only of a roof, thatched with the leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry-tree. Some of these pieces are 2 or 3 yards wide, and 50 yards long. Otaheite lies in about 18 deg. S. lat. and 150 deg. W. lon. The real name of the island is Tahiti. In 1832, this island and Eimeo were governed by queen Pomare Valimi, and a kind of representative council. The population of Tahiti and Eimeo are about 10,000. The imports are hardware, cotton, and cloth: the exports, rope made from the fibres of the cocoa-nut, sugar, cocoa-nut oil, arrow-root, tortoise-shell, pigs, bullocks, &c. There are fine breeds of cattle and horses on the islands. The native cloth is disappearing, and European cottons are becoming the general wear. The religion is under the guidance of the London Missionary Society, and there are numerous churches and schools, conducted by missionary and native preachers and teachers with very great success.

O'THER, *pron.* [Sax.] applied to things, different, opposed to *this*. Applied to persons, not one's self, but somebody else. Used with *side*, the contrary. Used with *each*, it implies reciprocation. Sometimes besides, or more. The next. After *next*, it implies the third, joined with *day*. Sometimes it is used elliptically for *other thing*, or something different.

O'THERGUISE, *a.* [*other* and *guise*. This is often mistaken, and sometimes written *otherguess*] of another kind.

O'THERWISE, *ad.* differently; by other means or causes; in other respects.

O'TLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles N. W. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Population 3161.

O'TTER, *s.* [*oter*, Sax.] an amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OTTERY, St. Mary, a town in Devonshire. Market on Saturday; 161 miles from London. Population 3849.

O'TTOMAN, *s.* an appellation given to the Turkish empire from Othomannus, or Osmannus, the first emperor of the present family, who died in A. D. 1328.

O'VAL, *a.* [*ovale*, Fr.] oblong; resembling an egg when cut in two the long ways.

O'VAL, *s.* a roundish figure, whose length is greater than its breadth.

OVA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *ovum*, Lat.] consisting of eggs.

O'VARY, *s.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.] the part of the body of an animal wherein the eggs are lodged, and impregnation is performed.

OVATION, *s.* [*ovatio*, Lat.] a lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those that defeated an enemy without much bloodshed, or conquered one less formidable.

OU'BAT, or OU'BUST, *s.* a sort of caterpillar.

OUCH, *s.* a spangle or glittering ornament made of small plates of gold and silver, or of jewels. Obsolete.

O'VEN, *s.* [*ofen*, Sax.] an arched cavity heated with faggots; and used in baking.

O'VER, *prep.* [*ofre*, Sax.] superior to, or above, applied to excellence, dignity, authority, or place. Upon. Across, or from one side to the other. "He leaped *over* the brook." Through. "All the world *over*." *Hammond.*

O'VER, *ad.* above the top; more than a quantity assigned;

from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past. *To read over*, is to read throughout. *O'er and o'er*, denotes repetition; to excess. *Over and above*, implies besides, or more than what was at first supposed, or immediately intended. *Over against*, opposite; or facing in front. In Composition, its significations are various; but it generally implies excess, more than enough, or too much.

To OVERABO'UND, *v. a.* to abound more than enough.

To OVERA'CT, *v. a.* to carry any character too far; to act more than enough.

To OVERA'RCH, *v. a.* to cover with an arch.

To OVERA'WE, *v. a.* to keep in awe.

To OVERBA'LANCE, *v. a.* to weigh down or preponderate.

OVERBA'LANCE, *s.* something more than equivalent.

To OVERBE'AR, *v. a.* to bear down; to subdue; to repress, or whelm.

To OVERBI'D, *v. a.* to offer more than equivalent.

To OVERBLO'W, *v. a.* to drive away the clouds before the wind. Neuterly, to be past its violence.

O'VERBOARD, *ad.* off, or out of a ship.

To OVERBU'LK, *v. a.* to oppress by bulk. "To *overbulk* us all." *Shak.*

To OVERBU'RDEN, *v. a.* to load with too great weight.

To OVERCA'ST, *v. a.* to cloud, or darken; to cover; to rate too high.

To OVERCHA'RGE, *v. a.* to oppress, cloy, or surcharge with too much food; to load or crowd to excess; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

To OVERCLO'UD, *v. a.* to cover with clouds.

To OVERCO'ME, *v. a.* [preter. *I overcame*, part. pass. *overcome*, *overcomen*, Belg.] to subdue, conquer, or vanquish in battle or by calamity; to overflow.

OVERCO'MER, *s.* one that conquers.

To OVERCOU'NT, *v. a.* to rate above the true value.

OVERDI'GHT, *part. a.* covered over.

To OVERDO', *v. a.* to do to excess.

To OVERDRE'SS, *v. a.* to adorn too much.

To OVERE'YE, *v. a.* to superintend, to observe; to remark.

To OVERFLO'W, *v. n.* to be too full to be contained within the brim; to abound to excess. Actively, to fill beyond the brim; to deluge, drown, or cover with water. Figuratively, to overpower.

O'VERFLOW, *s.* inundation; such a quantity as flows over; too great an abundance.

OVERFLO'WING, *s.* the act of exceeding limits, applied to water. Too great a plenty or abundance.

OVERFLO'WINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to exceed any limits.

OVERFO'RWARDNESS, *s.* too great a quickness or forwardness.

To OVERFRE'IGHT, *v. a.* [preter. *overfreighted*, part. *overfraught*] to load too heavily.

To OVERGO', *v. a.* to surpass; to excel.

To OVERGO'RGE, *v. a.* to eat or swallow too much.

To OVERGRO'W, *v. a.* [preter. *overgrew*, part. pass. *overgrown*] to cover by growth; to rise above. Neuterly, to grow beyond the usual standard, or natural size.

OVERGRO'WTH, *s.* excessive growth.

To OVERHA'LE, over-haul, *v. a.* to spread over; to examine a second time.

To OVERHA'NG, *v. a.* to jut or hang over.

To OVERHA'RDEN, *v. a.* to make too hard.

O'VERHEAD, *ad.* aloft; above; in the ceiling; over a person's head; in the zenith.

To OVERHE'AR, *v. a.* to hear those who do not intend to be heard.

To OVERHE'AT, *v. a.* to heat to excess.

To OVERJO'Y, *v. a.* to transport; to ravish.

OVERJO'Y, *s.* excess of joy; transport.

To OVERLA'DE, *v. a.* to oppress with too heavy a burden.

OVERLA'RGE, *a.* larger than enough.

To OVERLA'Y, *v. a.* to oppress with too much weight or power; to smother with too much covering; to cloud; to cover the surface; to join by something laid over.

To OVERLE'AP, *v. a.* to leap over, or across.

O'VERLEATHER, *s.* the upper leather, or that part of a shoe which covers the foot.

To OVERLI'VE, *v. a.* to live longer than another.

To OVERLO'AD, *v. a.* to burden with too great a load.

To OVERLOO'K, *v. a.* to view from a higher place; to peruse; to superintend; to review; to neglect; to slight.

OVERLOO'KER, *s.* one that sees over any thing below; one that passes by a thing without observing it.

O'VERLY, *a.* careless; negligent; inattentive; slight.

OVERMA'STED, *a.* too much masted.

To OVERMA'TCH, *v. a.* to be too powerful; to conquer.

OVERMA'TCH, *s.* one of superior power.

OVERME'ASURE, *s.* more than measure.

O'VERMOST, *a.* highest, or superior to others in authority.

OVERMU'CH, *a.* more than enough.

OVERMU'CH, *ad.* in two great a degree.

OVERNIGHT, s. [this word is used only as a compound noun by Shakspear; but by Addison as a noun, with a preposition] night before bedtime.

To OVERNA'ME, *v. a.* to name in a list.

OVER OFFI'CIOUS, *a.* too busy; too fond of assisting too importunate.

To OVERPA'SS, *v. a.* to pass over or across; to overlook or slight; to omit in a reckoning; to omit without receiving.

OVERPA'ST, *part. a.* gone; past.

To OVERPA'Y, *v. a.* to pay too much.

O'VERPLUS, *s.* surplus; that which remains above what is sufficient.

To OVERPOI'SE, *v. a.* any weight which is heavier than, or outbalances, another.

To OVERPO'WER, (*ow* pron. as in *how*) *v. a.* to conquer, or oppress by greater power.

To OVERPRE'SS, *v. a.* to crush or bear upon with irresistible force.

To OVERPRI'ZE, *v. a.* to value at too high a rate.

OVERRA'NK, *a.* too rank.

To OVERRA'TE, *v. a.* to rate or value too high.

To OVERRE'ACH, *v. a.* to rise above; to stretch one's self too much in reaching; to deceive or impose upon by superior cunning. Neuterly, to bring the hinder feet too far forwards, or strike the toes against the fore shoes, applied to a horse.

OVERREA'CHER, *s.* a cheat, a deceiver.

OVERRI'PEN, *v. a.* to make too ripe.

To OVERRO'AST, *v. a.* to roast too much.

To OVERRU'LE, *v. a.* to influence by superior authority; to govern with excess of authority. In Law, to supersede or reject as incompetent.

To OVERRU'N, *v. a.* to wander through a country by force of arms; to exceed in running; to overspread or cover all over; to pester or harass by numbers. Neuterly, to flow over; to be more than full.

To OVERSEE', *v. a.* to superintend; to pass by without taking notice; to omit.

OVERSEE'N, *part.* mistaken or deceived.

OVERSEE'R, *s.* one who is employed to see that others perform their duty; an officer employed to collect and take care of the money collected for the poor of the parish.

To OVERSE'T, *v. a.* to turn the bottom of a vessel upwards. Figuratively, to be hurried away by an impetuous passion. Neuterly, to fall off its basis.

To OVERSHA'DE, *v. a.* to cover with any thing that causes darkness.

To OVERSHA'DOW, *v. a.* to cast a shadow over any thing; to shelter or protect.

To OVERSHOO'T, *v. n.* to fly beyond the mark. Actively, to shoot beyond the mark; to venture too far; to go beyond one's abilities.

O'VERSIGHT, *s.* superintendence; a mistake or error owing to inadvertence.

To OVERSKI'P, *v. a.* to pass by leaping; to pass over. Figuratively, to escape.

To OVERSLEE'P, *v. a.* [preterite and part. pass. *overslept*] to sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P, *v. a.* to pass without doing, or taking notice of; to neglect.

OVERSO'LD, *part.* sold at too high a price.

OVERSOO'N, *ad.* too soon.

OVERSPE'NT, *a.* wearied; fatigued.

To OVERSPRE'AD, *v. a.* to cover, spread, or scatter over.

To OVERSTA'ND, *v. a.* to stand too obstinately on conditions.

To OVERSTO'CK, *v. a.* to crowd or fill too full.

To OVERSTO'RE, *v. a.* to store with too much.

To OVERSTRA'IN, *v. n.* to stretch any part by making too violent efforts. Actively, to stretch too far.

To OVERSWA'Y, *v. a.* to over-rule; to bear down.

To OVERSWE'LL, *v. a.* to swell over, or rise above.

O'VERT, *a.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] open; public; apparent.

To OVERTA'KE, *v. a.* to catch in pursuit; to come up to something going before. To take by surprise, followed by *in* or *by*. "*Overtaken in* a fault."

To OVERTA'SK, *v. a.* to exact too great labour or duties.

To OVERTA'X, *v. a.* to tax too highly.

To OVERTHRO'W, (the *w* is mute in this and the two following words) *v. a.* [pret. *overthrew*, part. *overthrown*] to turn upside down; to throw down, or demolish; to destroy. To conquer or defeat, applied to an army.

O'VERTHROW, *s.* the state of being thrown down, or tumbled upside down; ruin; destruction; degradation; a defeat; to subvert; to bring to nothing.

OVERTHRO'WER, *s.* one that beats down, ruins, or defeats.

OVERTHWA'RT, *a.* opposite, or over-against. Crossing any thing. Perverse, applied to humour.

OVERTHWA'RT, *prep.* across. "He laid a plank *overthwart* the brook."

OVERTHWA'RTLY, *ad.* across; transversely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS, *s.* posture across; perverseness.

O'VERTLY, *ad.* openly.

OVERTOO'K, preter. and part. of OVERTAKE.

To OVERTO'P, *v. a.* to raise above the top. Figuratively, to excel or surpass; to obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

To OVERTRA'DE, *v. a.* to deal for more than one's stock will carry on.

To OVERTRI'P, *v. a.* to trip or walk lightly over.

To OVERTRO'W, *v. n.* [Sax.] to be over confident.

O'VERTURE, *s.* [*ouverture*, Fr.] an opening or disclosure; a proposal; a piece of music, usually ending with a fugue.

To OVERTU'RN, *v. a.* to throw down; to ruin; to subvert. Figuratively, to overpower, surmount, or conquer.

OVERTU'RNER, *s.* a subverter.

To OVERVA'LUE, *v. a.* to rate too high.

To OVERWA'TCH, *v. n.* to watch too long.

To OVERWEE'N, *v. n.* to think too highly or arrogantly.

OVERWEE'NINGLY, *ad.* with too much arrogance.

To OVERWEI'GH, *v. a.* to weigh down; to weigh more; to preponderate.

O'VERWEIGHT, *s.* preponderance; the quantity given above the neat weight.

To OVERWHE'LM, *v. a.* to crush under something violent or heavy; to overlook gloomily; to beat down by force of water.

OVERWHE'LMINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to beat down and overcome; applied primarily to water, and figuratively to calamity or the passions.

OVERWI'SE, *a.* affectedly wise; conceited; wise to affectation.

OVERWRO'UGHT, *a.* laboured too much; wrought all over.

OVERY'SSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Trente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants in comparison of the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turfs, which are dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland. Deventer is the capital.

OVERZE'ALOUS, *a.* zealous too much.

OUGHT, aut, *s.* [Sax. *awhit*. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*] any thing.

OUGHT, *verb imperf.* owed; was bound to pay, or indebted; to be obliged by duty; to be fit or necessary.

O'VIFORM, *a.* [from *ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] having the shape of an egg.

OVI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *ovum* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

OU'LNEY, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday. It has a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is 56 miles N. N. W. of London. See Olney.

OUNCE, *s.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] a weight, the twelfth part of a pound, containing twenty penny-weights in Troy-weight. In Avoirdupoise weight, the sixteenth part of a pound. In Natural History, a lynx, or panther; from *once*, Fr. *onza*, Spanish.

OU'NDLE, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, has a handsome church, a free-school, and an alms-house. It contains 2450 inhabitants, and is 78 miles N. by W. of London.

OUPHE, *s.* [*auff*, Teut.] a fairy; an imaginary being called a goblin.

OU'PHEN, *a.* elfish. "You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny, attend your office." *Shak.*

OUR, *pron. possessive*, [*ure*, Sax.] pertaining or belonging to us; of the same country with us. When the substantive goes before, we write *ours*. "Edmund, you shall be *ours*." *Shak.*

OURSE'LVES, *reciprocal pron.* [the plural of *myself*] we, exclusive of others. *Ourself* is used in the singular by kings.

OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, the parents of which are the Ure and Swale, in Richmondshire. These unite near Aldborough, and thence take the name of Ouse, which now forms a large river. It flows through York; and afterwards receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united waters form the Humber.

OUSE, ooze, *s.* [*oost*, Teut.] tanner's bark.

OU'SEL, oo-zel, *s.* [*osle*, Sax.] the blackbird.

To OUST, *v. a.* [*ouster, oter*, Fr.] in Law, to put out, or deprive of.

OUT, *ad.* [*ut*, Sax. *uyt*, Belg.] not in a place, generally opposed to *in*. In a state of disclosure, "The leaves are *out*." *Bac.* Absent from a place or home From an inner to a more public part. Exhausted, applied to liquors. Discarded by the court. Loudly, or so as to be heard, after the verbs *speak, read, laugh*, &c. Let to another, applied to lands. In an error, applied to the judgment. At a loss, applied to the understanding. *Out at elbows*, signifies torn or worn in holes, applied to dress; or in a state of poverty, applied to condition. This word is used emphatically before *alas*, and after verbs signifying discovery.

OUT, *interj.* an expression of abhorrence, and signifying, be gone immediately.

OUT OF. *prep.* [Johnson observes, that *of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*] from, applied to produce. Not in, or excluded from, applied to place. Beyond, applied to power. Not in, applied to season. From, applied to the things or materials of which any thing is made. From, or discharge, applied to duty. Inconsistent with, applied to character. Past, without, applied to hope. By means of, applied to cause. In consequence of. *Out of hand*, implies immediately, or without delay.

To OUT, *v. a.* [See OUST] to expel; to deprive.

OUT, in Composition, generally implies comparison, and signifies something beyond another, or more than usual.

To OUTA'CT, *v. a.* to act to excess.

To OUTBA'LANCE, *v. a.* to overweigh; to preponderate.

To OUTBI'D, *v. a.* to bid more than another person.

OUTBI'DDER, *s.* one that bids more than another.

OUTBO'UND, *a.* bound to sail to some foreign country.

To OUTBRA'VE, *v. a.* to bear down and disgrace by superior courage, insolence, or show.

To OUTBRA'ZEN, *v. a.* to get the better of by impudence.

OU'TBREAK, *s.* an eruption.

To OUTBRE'ATHE, *v. a.* to weary by having better breath; to expire; to breathe out.

OU'TCAST, *part.* thrown away as refuse; banished, expelled, exiled.

OU'TCAST, *s.* one rejected or expelled

To OUTCRA'FT, *v. a.* to excel in cunning.

OU'TCRY, *s.* noise, a cry of distress, or a clamour of detestation; public sale, auction.

To OUTDA'TE, *v. a.* to antiquate.

To OUTDO', *v. a.* to excel; to perform beyond another.

OU'TER, *a.* without, opposed to *inner*.

OU'TERLY, *ad.* towards the outside.

OU'TERMOST, *a.* [superlative of *outer*] farthest from the middle.

To OUTFA'CE, *v. a.* to brave, or bear down by a show of magnanimity or impudence; to stare out of countenance.

To OUTFLY', *v. a.* to leave behind; to go beyond in flight.

O'UTFORM, *s.* external appearance.

To OUTFRO'WN, *v. a.* to overbear by frowns; to frown down.

To OUTGI'VE, *v. a.* to exceed another in giving.

To OUTGO', *v. a.* [preter. *outwent*, participle *outgone*] to surpass or excel; to go beyond, or leave behind; to overreach, to circumvent.

To OUTGRO'W, *v. a.* to surpass in growth, or to grow too great or too old for any thing.

O'UTGUARD, *s.* one posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

To OUTJE'ST, *v. a.* to overpower by jesting.

To OUTKNA'VE, *v. a.* to surpass in knavery.

OUTLA'NDISH, *a.* not native; foreign; alien.

To OUTLA'ST, *v. a.* to exceed in duration.

OU'TLAW, *s.* [*utlaga*, Sax.] one excluded from the benefit of the law.

To O'UTLAW, *v. a.* to deprive of the benefits of the law.

OU'TLAWRY, *s.* a decree by which any person is deprived of the protection of the laws, and cut off from the community.

To OUTLE'AP, *v. a.* to pass in leaping; to start beyond.

OU'TLEAP, *s.* a sally; flight; escape.

OU'TLET, *s.* a passage outwards; a passage by which any thing may go out.

OU'TLINE, *s.* the contour or line with which any figure is bounded; an extremity.

To OUTLI'VE, *v. a.* to live longer; to survive.

OUTLI'VER, *s.* a survivor, or one that lives longer than another.

To OUTLOO'K, *v. a.* to face down; to browbeat.

To OUTLU'STRE, *v. a.* to surpass in brightness.

OU'TLYING, *part.* and *a.* not in the common course; removed from something else.

To OUTMA'RCH, *v. a.* to leave behind in a march.

OU'TMOST, *a.* at the greatest distance from the middle.

To OUTNU'MBER, *v. a.* to exceed in number.

To OUTPA'CE, *v. a.* to leave behind in walking or riding.

OU'TPARISH, *s.* a parish lying without the walls.

OUTPART, *s.* a part remote from the centre or main body.

To OUTPOU'R, *v. a.* to emit; to send forth in a stream.

To OUTPRI'ZE, *v. a.* to exceed in the value set upon it.

To OU'TRAGE, *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] to injure in a violent, contumelious, rough, or inhuman manner. Neuterly, to be guilty of excesses of turbulence and inhumanity.

OU'TRAGE, *s.* an open violence or mischief committed in a tumult; a commotion.

OUTRA'GIOUS, *a.* [*outragueux*, Fr.] violent; furious; turbulent; tumultuous; exceeding reason or decency; enormous; atrocious. Johnson thinks this word should be written *outrageous*, but says the custom is otherwise.

OUTRA'GIOUSLY, *ad.* in a violent, furious, or boisterous manner.

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS, *s.* fury; violence; raging disorder and inhumanity.

OUTRE', *a.* [Fr.] extravagant; overstrained.

To OUTRE'ACH, *v. a.* to reach beyond.

To OUTRI'DE, *v. a.* to leave behind in riding.

OUTRI'GHT, *ad.* immediately, or without delay; entirely; completely.

OU'TRODE, *s.* excursion. "That—they might make *outrodes* upon the ways of Judea." 1 *Maccabees*

To OUTROO'T, *v. a.* to root out.

To OUTRU'N, *v. a.* to leave behind in running. Figuratively, to exceed.

To OUTSA'IL, *v. a.* to sail faster.

OU'TSCAPE, *s.* power of escaping. "It past our powers to lift aside a log so vast, as barr'd all *outscape*." *Chapman.*

To OUTSCO'RN, *v. a.* to bear down with scorn; to despise or slight.

To OUTSE'LL, *v. a.* to sell for more than another; to get a higher price.

To OUTSHI'NE, *v. a.* to excel in lustre; to emit lustre.

To OUTSHOO'T, *v. a.* to exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, *s.* the surface, or that part which is exposed to sight: the extreme part, or that which is furthest from the middle; external appearance. The part not within or inclosed, opposed to *inside*. SYNON. *Outside*, is the external part of a thing; *appearance*, the effect produced by, or the idea we form of, the view of that thing.

To OUTSI'T, *v. a.* to sit beyond time.

To OUTSLEE'P, *v. a.* to sleep beyond.

To OUTSPE'AK, *v. n.* to speak somewhat beyond; to exceed.

To OUTSPO'RT, *v. a.* to sport beyond.

To OUTSPRE'AD, *v. a.* to extend, or spread out.

To OUTSTA'ND, *v. a.* to support or resist; to stand beyond the proper time. Neuterly, to protuberate; to be prominent.

To OUTSTA'RE, *v. a.* to vanquish or exceed in staring.

OUTSTREET, *s.* a street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRETCH, *v. a.* to extend or spread out.

To OUTSTRI'P, *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *out*, and *spritzen*, to spout, Teut. but Johnson suggests that it might have been originally *out trip*, the *s* being afterwards inserted] to go faster or beyond another.

To OUTSWEE'TEN, *v. a.* to spoil by excess of sweetness.

To OUTSWE'AR, *v. a.* to overpower by swearing.

To OUT-TO'NGUE, *v. a.* to bear down by noise.

To OUT-TA'LK, *v. a.* to exceed in talking.

To OUTVA'LUE, *v. a.* to surpass in value.

To OUTVI'E, *v. a.* to exceed or surpass.

To OUTVI'LLAIN, *v. a.* to exceed in villany.

To OUTVO'ICE, *v. a.* to exceed in strength of voice or clamour.

To OUTVO'TE, *v. a.* to exceed in number of voters.

To OUTWA'LK, *v. a.* to walk faster.

O'UTWALL, *s.* the outward part or wall of a building; external appearance.

OU'TWARD, *a.* [*utweard*, Sax.] on the surface; exposed to the sight, opposed to inward. Foreign, opposed to intestine. Tending to the out-parts.

OU'TWARD, *s.* external form.

OU'TWARD, or OU'TWARDS, *ad.* to foreign parts. "*Outward* bound." To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY, *ad.* externally, evidently. In appearance only.

To OUTWE'AR, *v. a.* to pass tediously. To last longer than something else.

To OUTWE'IGH, *v. a.* to exceed in weight, value, or importance.

To OUTWI'T, *v. a.* to cheat or deceive with superior cunning.

OU'TWORK, *s.* that part of a fortification which is nearest the enemy.

OUTWO'RN, *part.* consumed or destroyed by use.

OUTWRO'UGHT, *part.* exceeding in efficacy or art.

To OWE, *v. a.* [*eg*, *aa*, I owe, or I ought, Isl.] to be indebted, or obliged to pay; to be obliged to as a cause or benefactor; to derive from a cause.

OWHYHEE' or *HAWAII*, the largest of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length is 97 miles, and its breadth 78. The appearance of the island is rude and sublime. The mountain, Mouna Roa, exceeds in height the Peak of Teneriffe. The land capable of cultivation lies between the mountains and the shore, and is generally very fertile. The inhabitants were estimated by Mr. Ellis in 1822 at 85,000, but they have greatly increased. Christianity is established among the people, with numerous churches and schools. They trade in European articles for sandal-wood, salt provisions, &c. Their money is sandal-wood and Spanish dollars. Capt. Cooke was killed here, Feb. 14, 1779. Lat. of the eastern extremity, 19. 28. N. lon. 156. 0. W.

O'WING, *part.* following as a consequence: due as a debt or duty; imputable to as an agent.

OWL, or O'WLET, (the *ow* pron. as in *how*) *s.* [*ule*, Sax.] a bird, remarkable for hiding itself all day, appearing at night, and catching mice.

O'WLER, *s.* a smuggler. Also a provincial name for the common alder.

OWN, *s.* [*agen*, Sax. *eggen*, Belg.] this word is generally added to the pronouns possessive, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*, and implies property. Sometimes it implies action, to distinguish it from that of any other, and sometimes is used by way of opposition, for something peculiar to a person; as, it is his *own*, not yours.

To OWN, *v. a.* to acknowledge; to confess to be one's property or performance; to possess, claim, or hold by right. To confess, opposed to deny. To avow.

O'WNER, *s.* one to whom any things belongs; rightful possessor; master.

O'WNERSHIP, *s.* lawful possession.

OWRE, *s.* [*urus*, Lat.] a buffalo.

OX, *s.* [plural *oxen*; *oxa*, Sax. *oxe*, Dan.] the general name for black cattle; properly a castrated bull.

O'XEYE, *s.* in Botany, a species of the chrysanthemum of Linneus; the greater daisy. The common oxeye is a species of chamomile.

O'XFLY, *s.* a fly troublesome to oxen.

O'XFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a city, a bishop's see, and an university; and, besides the cathedral, has 13 parish churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded with meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, three miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university contains 20 colleges and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. In the halls the students live, either wholly or in part, at their own expence. The colleges are, University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished are, the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New College, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are, the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-house, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a fine Observatory. Oxford has lately been embellished with a noble market-place and a magnificent stone bridge. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends four members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the city. The town contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and the university 1634, and is 54 miles W. by N. of London.

O'XFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain one city, 12 market towns, 280 parishes, 451 villages, and in 1831, 151,726 inhabitants, and elects 3 county members. The air is mild and healthy, and it contains several gentlemen's seats, and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the [illegible]

are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

O'XGANG, *s.* twenty acres of land.

O'XLIP, *s.* the same with cowslip, a vernal flower.

O'XSTALL, *s.* a stand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE, *s.* in Botany, a genus of plants, of which two are British species, viz. the yellow succory and common oxtongue.

O'XYCRATE, *s.* [*ὀξύκρατον*, from *ὄξος* and *κεράω*, Gr.] a mixture of water and vinegar.

O'XYMEL, *s.* [*ὀξύμελι*, from *ὄξος* and *μέλι*, Gr.] a mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMO'RON, *s.* [*ὀξύμωρον*, from *ὀξὺς* and *μωρὸς*, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which an epithet of a contrary signification is added; as, "*Painful* pleasure!"

OXYRRHO'DINE, *s.* [*ὀξυρόδινον*, or *ὀξυῤῥόδινον*, from *ὀξὺς*, and *ῥόδινος*, Gr.] a mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

O'YER, *s.* [old Fr. to hear] in Law, heard; thus a court of *oyer* and *terminer*, is a place where causes are heard and determined.

O'YES, *s.* [*oyez*, Fr. hear ye] a word used and repeated three times by a public crier in a court of justice, and in delivering a proclamation, to demand silence.

O'YSTER, *s.* [*oester*, Belg.] a shell fish having two shells.

O'YSTERWENCH, or O'STERWOMAN, *s.* a woman who sells oysters. Figuratively, a low, mean, and vulgar woman.

OZ'ENA, *s.* [*ὀζαίνα*, from *ὄζω*, to stink, Gr.] in Surgery, is a foul and malignant ulcer of the nose, distinguished by its stench, and often accompanied with a caries of the bones of the nose.

O'ZIER, *s.* See OSIER.

P.

P Is the fifteenth letter, and eleventh consonant, of our alphabet; and is formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips, as *pull*, *put*, *pot*, and has nearly the sound of *b*. When *p* stands before *s* or *t*, its sound is lost; as in *psalms*, *pseudo-prophets*, *Ptolemy*, *ptisan*, &c. When it stands before *h*, it has the sound of *f*; as in *physic*, *philosopher*, *phosphorus*, and in most other words; but in *phthisic*, and some Greek words, the *ph* is not pronounced. Used as a numeral letter, it stood for 400, but with a dash on the top, thus, $\bar{P}$. for 400,000. Among medical writers it stands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful. In Italian music it stands for *piano*, or soft, and shews that the force of the voice or instrument is to be lessened. PP implies *piu piana*, more soft, and PPP *pianissimo*, the softest possible. P. M. in Astronomy, stands for *post meridiem*, or afternoon.

PA'BULAR, *a.* [from *pabulum*, Lat.] affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION, *s.* [from *pabulum*, Lat.] the act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS, *a.* [from *pabulum*, Lat.] affording aliment or provender.

PA'BULUM, *s.* [Lat.] among Physicians, such parts of our common food as are necessary to recruit the animal fluids; as also any matter that constitutes the cause of a disease.

PACA'TION, *s.* [*pacatio*, Lat.] appeasing, pacifying, or assuaging.

PACE, *s.* [*pas*, Fr.] a step or single motion of the foot in walking. The gait or manner of walking. Degree of quickness; hence, to *keep pace with*, is to equal a person either in walking or riding. A measure of five feet. In the Manage, it is of three kinds, viz. walk, trot, and gallop; to which may be added an amble.

To PACE, *v. n.* to move slowly. To move. Applied to horses, to move by raising the feet on the same side together. Actively, to measure by steps.

PA'CED, *a.* having a particular gait or manner of walking.

PA'CER, *s.* a horse that raises the two legs on the same side together.

PACI'FIC, *a.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] mild; making peace; gentle; appeasing.

PACIFICA'TION, *s.* [*pacification*, Fr.] the act of making peace. The act of appeasing.

PACIFICA'TOR, *s.* [*pacificateur*, Fr.] a peace-maker.

PACIFICA'TORY, *a.* tending to make peace.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the South Sea, lies between Asia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from the moderate weather the first mariners, under Magellan, who sailed in it, met with between the tropics. On one side of the equator it is called the N Pacific ocean; on the other, the S. Pacific ocean.

PA'CIFIER, *s.* one who appeases.

To PA'CIFY, *v. a.* [*pacifico*, Lat.] to reconcile, appease, or quiet an angry person.

PACK, *s.* [Belg. and Teut.] a large bundle of any thing prepared for carriage. A burden or load. A certain number of cards, generally 52. A number of hounds hunting together. A number of persons united in some bad design. Any great number or quantity.

To PACK, *v. a.* [*packen*, Belg.] to bind up for carriage; to dispatch in haste, used with *off*; to sort cards iniquitously. Neuterly, to tie up goods; to remove in haste; to associate in bad designs.

PA'CKCLOTH, *s.* [*packleed*, Belg.] a cloth in which goods are bundled or tied up.

PA'CKER, *s.* one who packs goods.

PA'CKET, *s.* [*pacquet*, Fr.] a small pack; a mail of letters. A vessel that carries a mail. A small bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines.

To PA'CKET, *v. a.* to bind up in parcels.

PA'CKHORSE, *s.* a horse employed in carrying burdens of goods.

PA'CKSADDLE, *s.* a saddle on which burdens are laid.

PA'CKTHREAD, *s.* strong thread used in packing or tying up parcels.

PA'CKWAX, *s.* the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck in brutes.

PACT, *s.* [*pactum*, Lat.] a contract, bargain, or covenant.

PA'CTION, *s.* [Fr. *pactio*, Lat.] a bargain, a covenant.

PACTITIOUS, *a.* [from *pactio*, Lat.] settled upon condition, or by covenant.

PAD, *s.* [*paad*, Sax.] the road; a foot-path. An easy-paced horse. A robber on foot. A soft saddle; properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw. A kind of bolster used by crooked people to conceal their deformity.

To PAD, *v. n.* to travel gently. To rob on foot. To make a way smooth and level. To conceal any deformity with a kind of bolster.

PA'DAR, *s.* grouts; coarse flour.

PA'DDER, *s.* one who robs on foot.

To PA'DDLE, *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.] to row; to beat the water as with oars; to play with, or in the water. To finger.

PA'DDLE, *s.* [*pattle*, Brit.] a short oar used by a single rower in a boat. Any thing broad like an oar.

PA'DDLER, *s.* one that paddles.

PA'DDLE-STAFF, *s.* a staff headed with broad iron.

PA'DDOCK, *s.* [*padde*, Belg. *pada*, Sax.] a great frog or toad. A small inclosure, corrupted from *park*, *parrack*, *paddock*.

PADE'LION, *s.* [*pas-de lion*, lion's foot, Fr.] an herb.

PA'DLOCK, *s.* [*padde*, Belg.] a lock hung on a staple to fasten a door, box, &c.

PA'DSTOW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of the Camel, 242 miles W. by S. of London. Population 1700.

PA'DUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an university and a bishop's see. It now ranks as the fourth city of Austrian Italy, with a population of 47,000 souls, and is seated at the confluence of the Brenta and Bachiglione: the territory of the Paduans, of which it is the capital, contains 300,000 inhabitants. 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 11. 53. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

PÆAN, *s.* [from the songs sung to Pæan or Apollo, beginning with *Iö Pæan*] a song of triumph.

PÆDO-BAPTISM, *s.* [παῖς and βαπτισμὸς, Gr.] infant baptism. Pædo-baptists are those who maintain that baptism should be administered to infants.

PA'GAN, *a.* [from *pagus*, Lat. a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were Christian] idolatrous; heathenish.

PA'GAN, *s.* a heathen.

PA'GANISM, *s.* [*paganisme*, Fr.] heathenism.

PAGE, *s.* [*page*, Fr.] one side of the leaf of a book. A youth attending on a great person.

To PAGE *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book with figures. To attend as a page.

PA'GEANT, *s.* a statue in a public show. Any show or spectacle of entertainment.

PA'GEANT, *a.* showy; pompous; gaudy.

To PA'GEANT, *v. a.* to exhibit in show; to represent.

PA'GEANTRY, *s.* pomp; show.

PA'GINAL, *a.* [from *pagina*, Lat.] consisting of pages.

PA'GOD, *s.* an Indian idol, or temple.

PAID, preter. and part. pass. of PAY.

PAI'GLE, *s.* a name for the cowslip.

PAIL, *s.* [*palia*, Span.] a vessel in which milk or water is carried.

PAI'LFUL, *s.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIN, *s.* [*pœna*, Lat.] punishment threatened. A sensation of uneasiness. Uneasiness, applied to the mind. In the plural, labour; task. The throes of child-birth.

To PAIN, *v. a.* to make uneasy. Used with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour hard, or to hurt in making an effort.

PAI'NFUL, *a.* miserable; afflictive; causing an uneasy sensation; difficult; laborious; industrious.

PAI'NFULLY, *ad.* with great pain, affliction, labour, or diligence.

PAI'NFULNESS, *s.* affliction, sorrow, grief; industry.

PAI'NIM, *s.* [*payen*, Fr.] an infidel; a pagan.

PAI'NIM, *a.* pagan; heathenish.

PAI'NLESS, *a.* without pain.

PAI'NSTAKER, *s.* a laborious person.

PAI'NSTAKING, *a.* labouring hard and diligently.

PAI'NSWICK, a town in Gloucestershire, distant from London 100 miles. Market on Tuesday. Population 4088.

To PAINT, *v. a.* [*peindre*, Fr.] to represent in colours. To cover with colours. Figuratively, to describe; to colour, or diversify. Neuterly, to lay colours on the face.

PAINT, *s.* colours used in representing likenesses.

PAI'NTER, *s.* [*peintre*, Fr.] one who professes the art of representing things in colours.

PAI'NTING, *s.* the art of representing things in colours. A picture. Colours laid on.

PAI'NTURE, *s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] the art of painting. A French word.

PAIR, *s.* [*paire*, Fr.] two things suiting one another. A man and wife. Two of a sort. Two similar parts joined together, and composing one thing. "A *pair* of bellows."

To PAIR *v. n.* to be joined in parts. To suit or resemble. Actively, to join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PAI'SLEY, a large manufacturing town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, which had formerly a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the river White Cart, three miles from Renfrew, and 7 W. from Glasgow. The manufactures are silk, muslin, and thread gauze. Population (including the Abbey district) 57,466. It returns one representative

PA'LACE, *s.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] a house in which a great person resides. A splendid house.

PALA'CIOUS, *a.* royal; noble; magnificent.

PALA'NQUIN, *s.* a kind of covered carriage, used by persons of distinction, and supported on the shoulders of slaves, in the East.

PA'LATABLE, *a.* agreeable to the taste.

PA'LATE, *s.* [*palatum*, Lat.] the upper part or roof of the mouth. The organ of taste. In Botany, the inner part of the mouth of a gaping blossom.

PA'LATIC, *a.* belonging to the palate.

PALATINATE, *s.* [*palatinatus*, Lat.] the country wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor, or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE, *s.* [*palatin*, Fr.] one invested with royal rights and privileges.

PA'LATINE, *a.* possessing royal privileges.

PALE, *a.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.] of a white colour; not high coloured; of a faint lustre; dim.

To PALE, *v. a.* to make whitish or pale.

PALE, *s.* [*palus*, Lat.] a narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a cross beam, to inclose grounds. Any inclosure, or district. In Heraldry, a stake placed upright from the top of the chief to the point

To PALE IN, *v. a.* to inclose with pales. To encompass.

PA'LED, *a.* in Botany, applied to such flowers as have leaves surrounding a head or thrum; as a marigold.

PALE-EY'ED, *a.* having dim eyes.

PALE-FA'CED, *a.* having the face whitish, or without any ruddy colour.

PA'LELY, *ad.* wanly, not ruddily.

PA'LENESS, *s.* want of colour; want of lustre.

PA'LENDAR, *s.* a coasting vessel. Not in use.

PA'LEOUS, *a.* [from *palea*, Lat.] husky, chaffy.

PALE'RMO, a city of Sicily, with an archbishop's see, and a large harbour. It is the capital of Sicily, and is of great antiquity. The inhabitants are estimated at 120,000. Palermo, in 1799, became the residence of the court, when the French made themselves masters of Naples. It is 110 miles W. of Messina, and 180 S. by W. of Naples. Lon. 13. 23. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

PALE'STRICAL, [*palæstricus*, Lat.] of or belonging to wrestling.

PA'LESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria. It was anciently called the country of the Philistines; and before that, the land of Canaan; and lies along the Mediterranean Sea. At present they bestow the name of this territory likewise on Judea; and therefore, taking in the whole extent, it is bounded on the N. by Mount Libanus, on the E. by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta; on the S. by Arabia Petrea; and on the W. by

the Mediterranean Sea. It was called Palestine from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea-coast; and Judea from Judah; as also the Holy Land, because it was the scene of the birth and sufferings of Jesus Christ. At present it is a poor barren country, which, perhaps, may be owing to the indolence of the inhabitants; for it was formerly called a land flowing with milk and honey. About Jerusalem the country is mountainous and rocky, serving however to feed sheep and cattle.

PA'LETTE, *s.* [Fr.] a light board, with a hole thro' which the thumb passes, used by a limner to place his colours on.

PA'LFREY, *s.* [*palffrai*, Brit.] a small horse used by ladies; a state horse with trappings.

PALINDROME, *s.* [παλινδρομία, Gr.] a word or sentence that reads the same backwards or forwards: as, *madam; or* this sentence, *subi, dura a rudibus.*

PALINGENE'SIA, *s.* [πάλιν and γένεσις, Gr.] among Divines, signifies the same as regeneration. Also, the migration of the soul of a defunct into another body.

PA'LINODE, PA'LINODY, *s.* [παλινῳδία, from πάλιν and ᾠδή, Gr.] a recantation.

PALISA'DE, PALISA'DO, *s.* [*palisade*, Fr. *palisado*, Span.] pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

PA'LISH, *a.* somewhat pale or wan.

PALL, paull, *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] a cloak or mantle of state. An episcopal vestment, of white woollen cloth, about the breadth of a border, made round, and thrown over the shoulders, shorn from two lambs offered by the nuns of St. Agnes on the day of her feast. A covering of black velvet, sometimes edged with white silk, thrown over a coffin when carried to interment.

To PALL, *v. a.* to cloak or invest.

To PALL, *v. n.* [*pallu*, Brit. or from *pale*,] to grow vapid or tasteless. Actively, to make insipid or vapid; to damp or dispirit. To impair or weaken. To cloy.

PALLA'DIUM, *s.* a security or safeguard. In Antiquity, a statue of the goddess Pallas, preserved in Troy, whereon the fate of the city is said to have depended.

PA'LLET, *s.* [from *paille*, straw, Fr.] a small or mean bed. A small measure, formerly used by chirurgeons, from *palette*, Fr. In Heraldry, a little post.

PA'LLIAMENT, *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] a dress, a robe.

To PA'LLIATE, *v. a.* [from *pallium*, a cloak, Lat.] to cloak, cover, or extenuate any crime by excuses or favourable representations; to ease without radical cure.

PALLIATION, *s.* [*palliation*, Fr.] the act of covering or extenuating a crime. An imperfect and temporary cure.

PA'LLIATIVE, *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr.] extenuating by excuses and favourable representations.

PA'LLIATIVE, *s.* something that extenuates a crime or alleviates pain.

PA'LLID, *a.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] pale; wan; not high coloured. This adjective is seldom used of the face.

PALLI'LOGY, *s.* [πάλιν and λόγος, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated.

PALL-MALL, pell-mell, *s.* [from *pila*, a ball, Lat. and *malleus*, a mallet, Lat. *paille maille*, Fr. See MALL, and MELL] a play in which a ball is struck through an iron ring with a mallet.

PALM, *s.* [*palma*, Lat.] a tree whose branches are worn in token of victory. The hand spread out, or the inside of the hand. In Measure, three inches.

To PALM, *v. a.* to conceal in the palm. To impose on, used with *upon*. To handle. To stroke with the hand.

PA'LMER, *s.* a pilgrim, so called from the custom of bearing branches of palm by those who had visited the holy land. A crown encircling a deer's head.

PA'LMERWORM, *s.* a worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

PALMETTO, *s.* a palm tree with the leaves of which women's hats are made.

PALMI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *palma* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing palms.

PA'LMIPEDE, *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane.

PA'LMISTER, *s.* [See PALMISTRY] one who professes palmistry.

PA'LMISTRY, *s.* [from *palma*, Lat.] the cheat of telling fortunes by the lines of the palms.

PALM-SU'NDAY, *s.* the Sunday next before Easter; so called from palm-branches being strewed on the road by the multitude when our Saviour made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

PA'LMY, *a.* bearing palms.

PALPABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PA'LPABLE, *a.* [*palpable*, Fr.] to be perceived by the touch. Gross; coarse; easily detected. Plain, or easily perceived.

PA'LPABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being perceived by the touch. Grossness, plainness.

PA'LPABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. Grossly, plainly.

PALPATION, *s.* [*palpatio*, Lat.] the act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE, *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat.] to beat like the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION, *s.* [*palpitation*, Fr.] the increased motion of the heart, occasioned by fright or disorder.

PA'LSGRAVE, *s.* [*paltsgraff*, Teut.] a count or earl who has the superintendence of a prince's palace.

PA'LSIED, *a.* afflicted with the palsy.

PA'LSY, *s.* [*paralysis*, Lat. whence *paralysy*, *palasy*, and *palsy*,] a disease, wherein the body or some of its parts lose their motion, and sometimes their sensation.

To PA'LTER, *v. n.* [from *paltron*, Fr.] to prevaricate; to shift or dodge. Actively, to squander; to trifle.

PA'LTERER, *s.* an insincere dealer; a shifter.

PA'LTRINESS, *s.* meanness.

PA'LTRY, *a.* [from *poltron*, Fr. a cheat] sorry; worthless; contemptible; mean.

PA'LY, *a.* pale. Used only in Poetry.

PAM, *s.* [perhaps from *palma*, Lat. victory, as *trump* is from *triumph*] the knave of clubs.

To PA'MPER, *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Ital.] to fill with food, or feed luxuriously; to glut.

PA'MPHLET, *s.* [written by Caxton *paunflet*, from *par un filet*, Fr. by a thread] a small book not bound, only stitched.

To PA'MPHLET, *v. a.* to write small books or pamphlets.

PA'MPHLETEER, *s.* a scribbler of small books.

PAN, *s.* [*pfan*, Teut.] an earthen vessel, broad and hollow. The part of a gun lock that holds the powder. Any hollow or cavity. "The brain *pan*." In the Heathen Mythology, the god of shepherds.

PANA'CEA, *s.* [πανάκεια, Gr.] an universal medicine.

PANA'DA, or PANA'DO, *s.* [*panade*, Fr.] food made by boiling bread till it is in a manner dissolved in water.

PA'NCAKE, *s.* a kind of cake or pudding made in a frying-pan.

PANCHRE'STA, *s.* [πᾶν and χρηστὰ, Gr,] medicines that are supposed efficacious in all diseases.

PANCRA'TICAL, *a.* [from πᾶν and κράτος, Gr.] very strong, or excelling in all gymnastic exercises.

PA'NCREAS, *s.* [πᾶν and κρέας, Gr.] the part called the

sweetbread; a conglomerate gland, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, and affording a juice of great service in assisting digestion.

PANCRE'ATIC, *a.* belonging to the pancreas.

PA'NDECT, *s.* [*pandecta*, Lat.] a treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. A digest of civil law.

PANDE'MIC, *a.* [from *πᾶν* and *δῆμος*, Gr.] incident to a whole people.

PA'NDER, *s.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*, and should be written *Pandar*] a pimp, a male bawd, or man that procures prostitutes for another.

To PA'NDER, *v. a.* to pimp. To be subservient to lust or passion.

PA'NDERLY, *ad.* pimping; pimplike.

PANDICULA'TION, *s.* [*pandiculatio*, Lat.] the restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness, usually accompanying the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, *s.* [*paneau*, Fr.] a square piece of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGY'RIC, *s.* [*panégyrique*, Fr.] a piece written in praise of a person or thing.

PANEGY'RIC, or PANEGY'RICAL, *a.* praising; in the nature of a panegyric.

PANEGY'RIST, *s.* [*panégyriste*, Fr.] one that writes praise; an encomiast.

To PANEGYRI'ZE, *v. a.* to bestow praise on.

PA'NEL, *s.* [*panellum*, Lat. *paneau*, Fr.] a square or piece of any matter inserted among others. A square piece in a wainscot. In Law, a schedule, or small roll of parchment, containing the names of the jurors returned by the sheriff, to pass upon a trial; so that the impannelling a jury is no more than the sheriff's entering them upon his pannel or roll.

PANG, *s.* [*paine*, Fr.] excessive pain; a sudden pain or torture; throes in child-bearing.

To PANG, *v. a.* to torment cruelly.

PA'NIC, *a.* [from *Pan*, who is supposed to occasion groundless fear] violent without reason, applied to fear.

PA'NIC, *s.* [*πανικος*, Gr.] a sudden fright without cause.

PA'NICGRASS, *s.* in Botany, the panicum of Linneus; the great loose cocksfoot, and creeping panicgrass, are the British species.

PA'NICLE, *s.* [*panicula*, Lat.] in Botany, an assemblage of flowers growing without any very regular order, upon fruitstalks that are variously subdivided; as in the oats. It is said to be *spreading*, when the partial fruitstalks diverge and stand wide asunder, as in the common and reed meadow-grass; *compact*, when they stand near together, as in the sheep's fescue and purple hairgrass. A *panicled bunch*, is an assemblage of flowers partaking of the properties of a panicle and a bunch, as in the golden rod. A *panicled spike*, is an assemblage of flowers partaking of the properties of a panicle and a spike; in the wall fescue and the manured canary-grass, in which the collection of florets resemble a spike in their general appearance, but the florets are furnished with fruitstalks shorter than themselves.

PA'NNADE, *s.* the prancing of a high-bred horse.

PA'NNEL, *s.* [*panneel*, Belg. *paneau*, Fr.] a kind of clumsy saddle. In Falconry, the stomach of a hawk.

PA'NNIER, *s.* [*panier*, Fr.] a basket or wicker vessel hung on the side of a horse.

PA'NOPLY, *s.* [*πανοπλία*, Gr.] complete armour.

PANORA'MA, *s.* [from *παν*, all, and *οραμα*, view, Gr.] a word recently introduced, to express a painting in oil or water colours, which represents an entire view of any country, city, or other natural objects, as they appear to a person standing in any situation, and turning quite round.

PA'NSY, or PA'NCY, *s.* a flower, heart's ease.

To PANT, *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.] to fetch the breath short, when frightened or out of breath. To play with intermission, applied to the wind. To wish or long for.

PANT, *s.* the palpitation of the heart.

PANTALOO'N, *s.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] a man's garment, in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece.

PANTHEO'LOGY, *s.* [*πᾶς* and *θεολογία*, Gr.] the whole sum or body of divinity.

PANTHE'ON, *s.* [*πάνθειον* or *πάνθειον*, Gr.] a temple at Rome dedicated to all the gods.

PA'NTHER, *s.* [*πάνθηρ*, Gr. *panthere*, Fr.] a large spotted wild beast, scarce ever tamed.

PA'NTILE, *s.* a gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY, *ad.* with a palpitation; breathing short.

PA'NTLER, *s.* [*panitier*, Fr.] a person who keeps the bread in a great family.

PA'NTOFLE, *s.* [*pantoufle*, Fr.] a slipper.

PA'NTOMIME, *s.* [Fr. *πᾶς* and *μῖμος*, Gr.] one who can express his meaning by mute actions. A farce consisting in gesture and dumb show. A mimic.

PA'NTON, *s.* a shoe made to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PA'NTRY, *s.* [*panterie*, Fr.] the room in which victuals are kept.

PAP, *s.* [*pappe*, Belg. *papa*, Ital. *papilla*, Lat.] the nipple of a breast. Food made for infants of bread boiled in milk and water. The pulp of fruit.

PAPA', [*πάππας*, Gr. *papa*, Lat.] a name of fondness used by a child to its father.

PA'PACY, *s.* [from *papa*, the pope, Lat.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PA'PAL, *a.* [*papal*, Fr.] belonging to the pope.

PAPA'VEROUS, *a.* [*papavareus*, Lat.] belonging to, or resembling poppies.

PA'PER, *s.* [*papyrus*, Lat. *papier*, Fr.] the reed of the Nile, on which they wrote before the invention of paper; a substance on which we write or print, made of rags ground, macerated in water, and formed into thin sheets by means of a wire sieve mould. A piece of paper. A single sheet printed or written, usually applied to journals, or essays published in single sheets.

PA'PER, *a.* any thing slight or thin; made of paper.

To PA'PER, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in paper. To register.

PA'PERMAKER, *s.* one who makes paper.

PAPE'SCENT, *a.* tending towards or resembling pap.

PAPI'LIO, *s.* [Lat.] a moth of various colours, by some called a butterfly.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *papilio*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to such flowers as represent a butterfly, with its wings expanded, as in the pea, broom, gorze, &c.

PA'PILLARY, PA'PILLOUS, *a.* [from *papilla*, Lat.] having emulgent vessels resembling paps.

PA'PIST, *s.* [*papiste*, Fr.] one that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPI'STICAL, *a.* popish; adhering to the pope.

PA'PISTRY, *s.* popery; the doctrine of the church of Rome.

PA'PPOUS, *a.* [*papposus*, low Lat.] in Botany, applied to seeds covered with a light thin down, as in the dandelion, thistle, &c.

PA'PPY, *a.* soft; juicy. Easily divided.

PAPULO'SITY, *s.* [*papulositas*, Lat.] fulness of blisters or pimples.

PAR, *s.* [Lat.] the state of equality; equivalence, or equal value; a term used in traffic.

PA'RABLE, [*παραβολή*, Gr.] a similitude; a fable or

story made use of to convey some important truth, and originally borrowed from the hieroglyphic characters.

PARA'BOLA, *s.* [Lat.] in Geometry, a conic section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PARABO'LIC, or PARABO'LICAL, *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.] expressed in parables, or by a similitude. In Geometry, having the form or properties of a parabola.

PARABO'LICALLY, *ad.* by way of parable, or similitude. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM, *s.* in Algebra, is the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARA'BOLOID, *s.* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος, Gr.] A paraboliform curve in Geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ: there is another species; for if you suppose the parameter, multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate, then the curve is called a semicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris*.

PARACENTE'SIS, *s.* [παρακέντησις, Gr.] in Surgery, an operation for the dropsy, called tapping.

PARACE'NTRIC, PARACE'NTRICAL, *a.* [from παρὰ and κέντρον, Gr.] deviating from the centre.

PARACLE'TE, *s.* [παράκλητος, Gr.] an Advocate, or Comforter; generally applied to the third Person in the Holy Trinity.

PARA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] an ostentatious show or display. Military order. A place where troops are drawn up for duty. A guard, or a posture of defence.

PA'RADIGM, *s.* [παράδειγμα, Gr.] an example.

PA'RADISE, *s.* the garden of bliss in which our first parents were placed. Any place which affords exquisite happiness.

PARADISI'ACAL, *a.* suiting, resembling, or forming paradise.

PA'RADOX, *s.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. παράδωξος, Gr.] a tenet contrary to a received opinion, and which at first appears absurd, but is actually true.

PARADO'XICAL, *a.* of the nature of a paradox.

PARADO'XICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a paradox.

PARADOXO'LOGY, *s.* [from παραδοξος, and λέγω, Gr.] speaking in paradoxes.

PARAGO'GE, *s.* [παραγωγὴ, Gr.] a figure whereby a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word; as, *vast, vastly*.

PA'RAGON, *s.* [*paragone*, Ital.] a model; pattern; something superlatively excellent; fellow, equal.

To PA'RAGON, *v. a.* to compare; to equal.

PA'RAGRAPH, *s.* [παραγραφὴ, Gr.] a distinct part of a discourse. In Printing, a mark used to signify the beginning of some other subject, and formed thus, ¶.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* with distinct breaks or sentences.

PA'RAGUAY, a large republic or dictatorship in the province of La Plata, South America, having Brazil on the E.; and Peru and Chili on the W. Its chief river is the Rio de la Plata, which is very considerable, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean below Buenos Ayres, the capital of La Plata.

PARALI'PSIS, *s.* [παράλειψις, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein that thing is let pass, which nevertheless is intended to be insisted on at large.

PARALLA'CTIC, PARALLA'CTICAL, *a.* belonging to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX, *s.* [παράλλαξις, Gr.] with Astronomers, is of several kinds. *Diurnal Parallax*, is the difference between the true place of a celestial body as seen from the earth's centre, and its apparent one as seen from her surface. It is greatest of all in the horizon, and then called the *horizontal parallax*; but it decreases gradually as the body ascends above the horizon, called its *parallax in altitude*, till it vanishes in the zenith. The parallax of a star in a vertical circle changes its place with regard to the other circles of the sphere, and makes its visible longitude, latitude, and right ascension, different from the true ones; and hence arise what is termed *parallax in latitude, longitude*, or *right ascension*. The diurnal parallax always makes the object to appear lower than its true place; and according to the number of times the planet or star's distance from the earth is increased, so many times less will be the parallactic angle. The *parallax of the grand orb*, or *the annual parallax*, called by Ptolemy *prostaphæresis orbis*, and by Copernicus, *commutation*, is the angle under which the semidiameter of the earth's orbit appears, when viewed from a superior planet or star.

PA'RALLEL, *a.* [παράλληλος, Gr.] extended in the same direction; preserving always the same distance. Having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through several particulars; like.

PA'RALLELS, *s.* lines continuing their course, and equally distant from each other. Lines on the globe, which distinguish the latitude. Direction conformable to that of another line. Resemblance; likeness. A comparison. Any thing resembling another.

To PA'RALLEL, *v. a.* to place so as to keep the same direction with, or be at the same distance from, another line. To correspond to. To compare. To bear resemblance to.

PARALLE'LISM, *s.* the state of being parallel.

PARALLE'LOGRAM, *s.* [παράλληλος and γράμμα, Gr.] in Geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL, *s.* having the properties of a parallelogram.

PA'RALLELOPIPED, or PA'RALLELOPIPEDON, *s.* [*parallelopipede*, Fr.] a solid figure contained under six parallelograms, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

PARA'LOGISM, *s.* [παραλογισμὸς, Gr.] a false argument.

To PARA'LOGIZE, *v. n.* to reason sophistically.

PARA'LOGY, *s.* [from παράλογος, Gr.] a false reasoning.

PARA'LYSIS, *s.* [παράλυσις, Gr.] the palsy.

PARALY'TIC, or PARALY'TICAL, *a.* [παραλυτικὸς, Gr. affected with the palsy.

PARA'METER, *s.* a constant right line in each of the three conic sections, called likewise the *latus rectum*.

PA'RAMOUNT, *a.* [*paramont*, old Fr.] having the chief or highest authority. Eminent, or of the highest order.

PA'RAMOUNT, *s.* the chief, supreme lord.

PA'RAMOUR, *s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.] a lover; a mistress.

PA'RANYMPH, *s.* [παρὰ and νύμφη, Gr.] a brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. One that countenances another.

PA'RAPEGM, *s.* [παραπηγμα, Gr.] a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations, the rising and setting of stars, and other astronomical observations, were formerly engraven.

PA'RAPET, *s.* [Fr.] a wall breast high.

PARAPHERNA'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, *s.* [παραφέμωσις, Gr.] a disease wherein the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHRASE, *s.* [παράφρασις, Gr.] a loose interpretation, wherein more regard is had to an author's meaning than his words.

To PA'RAPHRASE, *v. a.* [παραφράζω, Gr.] to interpret freely, so as to give the sense of a passage, but not the meaning of every word.

PA'RAPHRAST, *s.* [*παραφραστὴς*, Gr.] a lax interpreter; one who expounds in many words.

PARAPHRA'STIC, PARAPHRA'STICAL, *a.* explained in a free or loose manner; not literal.

PARAPHRENI'TIS, *s.* [*παρὰ* and *φρενῖτις*, or *φρενίτις*, Gr.] an inflammation of the diaphragm, accompanied with a violent fever and great pain in expiration.

PARAPLE'GIA, *s.* [*παραπληγία*, Gr.] a palsy which seizes all parts of the body, except the head.

PA'RASANG, *s.* a Persian measure of length.

PARASIOPE'SIS, *s.* [*παρασιώπησις*, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, which signifies keeping silence.

PA'RASITE, *s.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.] a term of reproach used for a flatterer, or mean dependant.

PARASI'TIC, PARASI'TICAL, *a.* [*parasiticus*, Lat.] flattering or wheedling. In Botany, applied to those vegetables that do not take root in the earth, but grow upon other plants or trees; thus the misletoe is found to grow upon the apple-tree, the pear, the lime, the elm, the poplar, the hawthorn, and the buckthorn, but never upon the ground.

PA'RASOL, *s.* [Fr. from *παρὰ*, from, Gr. and *sol*, the sun, Lat.] a small canopy or umbrella used to defend the head from the heat of the sun.

PARASYNE'XIS, *s.* [*παρασύναξις*, Gr.] in the Civil Law, a conventicle, or unlawful meeting.

PARATHE'SIS, *s.* [*παράθεσις*, Gr.] a figure in Grammar, where two or more substantives are put in the same case. In Rhetoric, a small hint of a thing. In Printing, the matter contained within two crotchets, marked thus [ ].

To PA'RBOIL, *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, Fr. or from *part boil*] to half boil.

To PA'RBREAK, *v. n.* [*brecker*, Belg.] to vomit.

PA'RCÆ, *s.* [Lat.] the poetical fates and destinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox; they are three in number, viz. Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; whereof the first holds the distaff, the second draws the thread of human life, and the last cuts it off.

PA'RCEL, *s.* [*parcelle*, Fr.] a small bundle. A part taken separately. A quantity or mass. A number of persons or things, used in contempt.

To PA'RCEL, *v. a.* to divide into separate portions. To make up into a mass.

PA'RCENER, *s.* in Law, applied to a man's sisters or daughters who become possessed as joint tenants or coheirs of a man's estate, by his dying without issue male.

PA'RCENERY, *s.* holding or occupying of lands by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners.

To PARCH, *v. a.* to scorch or burn slightly. To dry up. Neuterly, to be scorched or dried.

PA'RCHMENT, *s.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat. because invented at Pergamus] sheep-skins dressed for writing.

PA'RCITY, *s.* [*parcitas*, Lat.] frugality; sparingness.

PARD, PA'RDALE, *s.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.] the leopard; in Poetry, any spotted beast.

To PA'RDON, *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.] to excuse an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty. *Pardon me*, is a phrase of civil denial, or slight apology.

PA'RDON, *s.* [*pardon*, Fr.] the act of forgiving an offender a crime, or of remitting a penalty. Forgiveness received; exemption from forgiveness.

PA'RDONABLE, *a.* excusable, venial.

PA'RDONABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be forgiven, venialness.

PA'RDONABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be forgiven; venially.

PA'RDONER, *s.* one who forgives. One of the fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom Luther incensed the people of Germany.

To PARE, *v. a.* to cut off the outward coat or surface; to cut off extremities by little and little.

PARE'CBASIS, *s.* [*παρέκβασις*, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, where the principal subject is departed from.

PAREGO'RIC, *a.* [*παρηγορικὸς*, Gr.] having the power, in Medicine, to comfort, mollify, or assuage.

PARE'NCHYMA, *s.* [*παρέγχυμα*, Gr.] a spongy or porous substance; a part through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection.

PARENCHY'MATOUS, or PARENCHY'MOUS, *a.* relating to the parenchyma; spongy.

PARENE'SIS, *s.* [*παραίνεσις*, Gr.] persuasion.

PA'RENT, *s.* [*parens*, Lat.] a father or mother.

PA'RENTAGE, *s.* [*parentage*, Fr.] extraction; birth; condition with respect to rank of parents.

PARE'NTAL, *a.* becoming or belonging to parents.

PARENTA'TION, *s.* [*parentatio*, Lat.] something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS, *s.* [*παρένθεσις*, from *παρὰ ἐν*, and *τίθημι*, Gr.] in Grammar, a sentence which may be left out without spoiling the sense of the period; in Printing, marked thus ( ).

PARENTHETICAL, *a.* pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARE'NTICIDE, *s.* [*parens* and *cædes*, Lat.] the killing a father or mother.

PA'RER, *s.* an instrument used to cut way the surface.

PA'RERGY, *s.* [*παρὰ* and *ἔργον*, Gr.] something unimportant, or done by the bye.

PA'RGET, *s.* plaster laid on the roof or ceiling of a room.

To PA'RGET, *v. a.* to cover with plaster.

PARHE'LION, *s.* [*παρὰ* and *ἥλιος*, Gr.] a mock sun.

PARI'ETAL, *a.* [from *paries*, Lat.] constituting the sides or walls.

PA'RING, *s.* the rind, or that which is pared off any thing.

PA'RIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms three small islands, called the Island of Louviers, the Notre Dame, and the Palace, which last is the ancient city of Paris. The inhabitants are computed to be 750,000. It is two leagues in diameter, and six in circumference, including the suburbs. It is supposed to contain 87.5 streets, and 24,000 houses, among which are many of five, six, and even seven stories. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, the Pont Neuf, and the Pont Royal. The public fountains are very numerous, and on some of them is displayed very elegant sculpture. The public places, squares, &c. are also numerous and elegant, among which may be noticed the Place-de-Lewis XV. of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, lately called the Place-de-la-Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. and afterwards of his unhappy consort, Marie Antionette; the former on the 21st of January, and the latter on the 16th of October, 1793. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains 45 chapels. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxemburgh. The garden of the Thuilleries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. The Palais-Royal, in the interior, has been embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair,

and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The gardens of the palace of Luxemburgh also form a fine promenade. The Botanical garden includes the productions of every climate. In the Louvre is the central museum of arts, in which were deposited the finest collection of paintings and statues in the world; but the principal of them were returned, at the peace of 1815, to the places from whence they had been taken. The hospitals and charitable institutions of Paris are numerous, and supported by the government. Outside the Barriere d'Enfer are the Catacombs, the entrance to which is 50 feet deep; they consist of many excavations, that extend several miles in every direction. The principal cavern contains upwards of 2,800,000 skulls, with other bones in proportion. Before the Revolution, Paris was the see of an archbishop, and contained 51 parish-churches, 21 parochial, 17 collegiate churches; among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, 3 abbeys, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men, ecclesiastical and secular; 7 abbeys, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 seminaries and 16 hospitals, 6 of which were appropriated to deserted children. Paris is 245 miles S. E. of London, 625 N. W. of Vienna, and 630 N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 48. 50½. N. Difference of longitude of the observatories of Greenwich and Paris, from many astronomical observations, is 2. 20. the latter being to the east. This city was taken by the allied armies on the 31st of March, 1814, and again in July, 1815.

PA'RISH, *s.* [*paroisse*, Fr.] a district belonging to the same church, and under the care of the same priest.

PA'RISH, *a.* belonging to, or having the care of, the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARI'SHIONER, *s.* [*paroissien*, Fr.] one that belongs to a parish.

PA'RITOR, *s.* a beadle or summoner of the courts of civil law.

PA'RITY, *s.* [*parité* Fr.] equality; likeness.

PARK, *s.* [*pearruc*, Sax. *parc*, Fr.] a piece of ground inclosed and stored with beasts of chace.

To PARK, *v. a.* to inclose as in a park.

PARKGA'TE, a sea-port of Cheshire, from whence packet-boats regularly sail to Ireland. It is seated on the N. E. coast of the river Dee, 12 miles N. W. of Chester, and 193 N. W. of London.

PARLE, *s.* [from *parler*, Fr.] conversation. The act of treating by word of mouth.

To PA'RLEY, *v. n.* [from *parler*, Fr.] to treat by word of mouth; generally used in war of the treaties carried on by enemies during a suspension of arms for that purpose.

PA'RLEY, *s.* a treaty carried on by word of mouth. To *beat* or *sound a parley*, signifies to give the signal for a conference, by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet.

PA'RLIAMENT, *s.* [*parlement*, Fr.] the assembly of the king, lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, for debating of matters touching the commonwealth, and the making or correction of laws.

PARLIAME'NTARY, *a.* enacted by, suiting, belonging to, or performed by, the parliament.

PA'RLOUR, *s.* [*parloir*, Fr.] in monasteries, a room where the religious meet and converse. In houses, a room furnished for reception and entertainment.

PA'RLOUS, *a.* [perhaps from *parler*, to speak; but Junius derives it from *perilous*, used in the same sense as the Latin *improbus*] keen; sprightly; waggish. "A *parlous* wit." *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUS, *a.* [from *peerless*] incomparable; matchless.

PA'RLOUSNESS, *s.* quickness; keenness of temper.

PA'RMA, a duchy of Italy, which was bounded on the N. by the Po; on the N. E. by the Mantuan; on the E. by the duchy of Modena; and on the S. by Tuscany. It now comprises the duchy of Piacenza and Guastalla, and was, by the congress of Vienna, settled on the ex-empress of France for her life. The inhabitants of the duchy are 450,000, and the capital 36,000. Piacenza or Placentia, is a neat town, with 28,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed numbers of cattle, and the cheeses are highly esteemed. Here are small copper and silver mines. Parma is the capital town. Lat. 44. 45. N. lon. 10. 26½ E.

PA'RMESAN, *a.* is a name given to a kind of cheese much esteemed among the Italians, and made at Parmesan, from whence it is sent to various parts of Europe. It is said to be made of skimmed milk.

PARNA'SSUS, now called *Parnasso*, a famous mountain of Turkey in Asia, and in Livadia, near the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura.

PARNA'SSUS, *s.* See GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

PARO'CHIAL, pa-ro-ki-al, *a.* [*parochialis*, Lat.] belonging to a parish.

PA'RODY, *s.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρῳδία*, Gr.] a kind of writing, wherein the words of an author are applied to another subject; generally applied to the turning something serious into burlesque; travesty. Popular maxim; adage.

To PA'RODY, *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr.] to apply the words of an author to a different subject, generally in order to cause pleasantry.

PAROE'MTA, *s.* [*παροιμία*, Gr.] a proverb. In Rhetoric, a proverbial manner of speaking.

PARO'LE, *s.* [Fr.] a word given by way of assurance. A promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

PARONOMA'SIA, *s.* [*παρονομασία*, or *παρωνομασία*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein words alike in sound, but of a different sense, are alluded to.

PARONY'CHIA, *s.* [*παρωνυχία*, or *παρωνυχὶς*, Gr.] a swelling under the root of the nail of a finger; a whitlow; a felon.

PARO'NYMOUS, *a.* [*παρώνυμος*, Gr.] resembling another word.

PA'ROQUET, *s.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] a small species of parrot.

PAROTID, *a.* [from *παρὰ* and *οὖς*, Gr.] salivary, so named because near the ears.

PARO'TIS, *s.* [*παρωτὶς*, Gr.] a tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth.

PARO'XYSM, *s.* [*παροξυσμὸς*, Gr. *paroxysme*, Fr.] a severe fit of a disease, in which it grows more violent and dangerous.

PA'RRICIDE, *s.* [*parricide*, Fr. *parricida*, Lat.] one who destroys a father. Figuratively, one who invades his country, or one whom he ought particularly to reverence. The murder of a father, or one to whom reverence is due, from *parricidium*, Lat.

PARRICI'DAL, or PARRICI'DIOUS, *a.* [*parricido*, Lat.] relating to, or committing parricide.

PA'RROT, *s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] a party-coloured bird, of the hook-bill species, remarkable for its imitating the human voice.

To PA'RRY, *v. n.* [*parer*, Fr.] to put by thrusts in fencing; to fence.

To PARSE, *v. a.* [from *pars*, Lat.] in Grammar, to resolve a sentence into its different parts of speech.

PARSIMO'NIOUS, *a.* frugal; niggardly; stingy; covetous.

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* in a frugal, sparing, or covetous manner.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, *s.* a disposition of sparing or saving.

PA'RSIMONY, *s.* [*parsimonia*, Lat.] frugality, stinginess, covetousness.

PA'RSLEY, *s.* [*persli*, Brit. *persil*, Fr.] an herb, principally used with us in sauces, but supposed to be possessed of diuretic powers in a considerable degree.

PA'RSLEYPIERT, *s.* a plant with trailing leafy stems, jagged leaves divided into three lobes, and small greenish white blossoms; found in corn-fields and dry gravelly soils in abundance. It flowers in May.

PA'RSNIP, or PA'RSNEP, *s.* a root of a slight yellow colour.

PA'RSON, *s.* [derived either from *persona*, Lat. because the parson *omnium* personam *in ecclesia sustinet*; or from *parochianus*, Lat. a parish priest] a clergyman; a parish priest. SYNON. There are three ranks of *Clergymen* below that of a dignitary, viz. parson, vicar, and curate. *Parson*, is the first; meaning a rector, or he who receives the great tithes of a benefice. *Clergyman* may imply any person ordained to serve at the altar. *Parsons* are always priests; whereas *Clergymen* are only deacons.

PA'RSONAGE, *s.* the benefice of a parish.

PART, *s.* [*pars*, Lat.] something taken from and less than a whole; a portion; a number. A share or concern. A side or party. In the plural, qualities, powers, or faculties; regions, districts. Applied to the mind, accomplishments.

PART, *ad.* partly; in some measure.

To PART, *v. a.* [*partior*, Lat.] to divide; to separate; to keep asunder. Neuterly, to quit each other; to take leave of; to have share; to go away. To set out, from *partir*, Fr.

PA'RTABLE, *a.* capable of having its parts separated.

PA'RTAGE, *s.* [Fr.] division; the act of sharing. A word merely French.

To PARTA'KE, *v. a.* [preter. *I partook*, part. passive, *partaken*] to share; to have something of the property, natural claim, or right; to be admitted to; not to be excluded; to combine, or enter into a design.

PARTA'KER, *s.* a sharer in any thing. An accomplice, associate.

PA'RTER, *s.* one that separates or divides.

PARTERRE, *s.* [Fr.] a level division of a garden, generally furnished with flowers, &c.

PA'RTIAL, *a.* [*partial* Fr.] inclined to favour one side more than another.

PARTIA'LITY, *s.* [*partialité* Fr.] the act of favouring one party more than another.

To PARTIALI'ZE, *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr.] to make a person favour one side more than another.

PA'RTIALLY, *ad.* with favour or dislike to one more than another.

PARTIBI'LITY, *s.* divisibility; separability.

PA'RTIBLE, *a.* [from *part*] capable of separability; divisible.

PARTI'CIPABLE, *a.* such as may be shared among several.

PARTI'CIPANT, *a.* [*participant*, Fr.] sharing; having a share or part.

To PARTI'CIPATE, *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participer*, Fr.] to enjoy in common with others. To have a part of more things than one; to receive part or share.

PARTICIPA'TION, *s.* [*participation*, Fr.] the state of sharing or enjoying something in common. Distribution or division into shares.

PARTICI'PIAL, *a.* [*participialis*, Lat.] having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY, *ad.* in the sense or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE, *s.* [*participium*, Lat.] a word which partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective, signifying time and action like the verb, and being declined with cases like an adjective.

PA'RTICLE, *s.* [*particule*, Fr.] any small part or portion of a greater substance. In Grammar, a word unvaried with cases, whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or negation.

PARTI'CULAR, *a.* [*particulier* Fr.] single, or relating to a single person. Any thing peculiar to, or which distinguishes a person or thing.

PARTI'CULAR, *s.* a single instance or point. An individual or single person. A minute detail of things enumerated distinctly. Distinct recital.

PARTICULA'RITY, *s.* [*particularité*, Fr.] the quality which distinguishes a person or thing from others, sometimes including the idea of affectation. A distinct notice of particular circumstances.

To PARTI'CULARIZE, *v. n.* [*particulariser*, Fr.] to mention distinctly or minutely.

PARTI'CULARLY, *ad.* distinctly; singly. Above all others; in an extraordinary manner or degree.

PA'RTISAN, or PA'RTIZAN, *s.* [*pertusan*, Fr.] a kind of pike or halberd. One who belongs to a faction; a commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion. A commander's leading staff.

PARTITION, *s.* [*partitio* Lat.] the act of dividing; the state of being divided. Separation; division; distinction. A part divided from the rest. That by which different parts or chambers are separated. The place or part where separation is made.

To PARTITION, *v. a.* to divide into distinct parts.

PA'RTLET, *s.* a name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff, or band, or covering for the neck.

PA'RTLY, *ad.* in part; in some measure or degree.

PA'RTNER, *s.* one that partakes or enjoys any thing in common with another. One who is joined in trade with another. One who dances with another.

PA'RTNERSHIP, *s.* joint interest or property. The union of persons in the same trade.

PARTOO'K, the preterite of PRATAKE.

PA'RTRIDGE, *s.* [*pertris*, Brit.] a bird of game.

PARTURIENT, *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] ready or about to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION, *s.* [from *parturio*, Lat.] the state of being about to bring forth.

PA'RTY, *s.* [*partié*, Fr.] a number of persons united in one common design. One of two adversaries. An accomplice, or one concerned in an affair. A cause, or side. A particular person. In War, a detachment of soldiers.

PA'RTY-COLOURED, *a.* having different colours.

PA'RTY-JURY, *s.* a jury consisting of half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN, *s.* a factious person, or abettor of a party.

PA'RTY-WALL, *s.* a wall that separates one house from another.

PA'RVIS, *s.* [Fr.] a church or church porch, applied to the mootings in the inns of court, and also to that disputation in Oxford, called *Disputatio in Parvis*.

PA'RVITUDE, *s.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] littleness, smallness, minuteness. Not used.

PA'RVITY, *s.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] littleness. Not used.

PA'RYS, a mountain of Wales on the N. W. coast of the isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper-mine, which is not wrought in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantity of ore raised is prodigious. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea, and other places; the most impure is first calcined, and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot, which sulphur is sublimed, and afterwards formed into rolls of brimstone. Quantities of pure copper are obtained from the waters beneath the ore, by the intervention of iron.

PAS, pau, *s.* [Fr.] precedence; right of going foremost.

PA'SCHAL, pas-kal, *a.* [*paschalis*, Lat.] relating to the Passover, or Easter.

PASH, *s.* [*paz*, a kiss, Span.] a face.

To PASH, *v. a.* [*persse*n, Belg.] to strike; to crush.

PASQUE-FLOWER, *s.* the passion-flower. Also the wild anemone.

PA'SQUIL, PA'SQUIN, PA'SQUINADE, *s.* a lampoon, (from a mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursina.) It takes its name from a cobbler of that city called *Pasquin*, famous for his sneers and gibes on all the people that went through that street. After his death, as they were digging up the pavement before his shop, they found in the earth the statue of an ancient gladiator, well cut, but maimed and half spoiled. This they set up in the place where it was found, and by common consent named it *Pasquin*. Since that time all satires are attributed to that figure, and are either put into his mouth, or pasted upon it; and these are addressed by *Pasquin* to *Marforio*, another statue at Rome. When *Marforio* is attacked, *Pasquin* comes to his assistance; and *Marforio* assists him in his turn.

To PASS, *v. n.* [*passer*, Fr.] to move from one place to another. To make way through. To make a transition from one thing to another; used with *from*. To vanish; to be lost. To be enacted. To exist. To be effected. To be supremely excellent. "Sir Hudibras's *passing* worth." *Underwood*. To be in tolerable state. To be spent or intervene, applied to time. To become current, applied to money. In Fencing, to thrust or make a push. In Gaming, to refuse playing or taking the lead. *To pass away*, to be lost, glide off or vanish. *To transgress*, or go beyond any limits. Actively, to go beyond. To go through; as, "the horse *passed* the river." To spend; to live through; "I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him." *Collier*. To carry hastily. To transfer to another proprietor. To utter ceremoniously. To put an end to. To surpass; to excel. To omit, or neglect. To enact a law. To impose fraudulently. To send from one place to another; as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish. *To pass away*, to spend, to waste. *To pass by*, to decline punishing; to excuse, or forgive. *To pass over*, to neglect or disregard.

PASS, *s.* in War, a narrow entrance or defile. A passage or road. A permission to go or come any where. An order by which vagrants are sent to their proper parish. In Fencing, a push or thrust.

PA'SSABLE, *a.* [*passable*, Fr.] that may be passed or travelled; capable of admission. Indifferent, though not perfect.

PASSA'DO, *s.* [Ital.] a push or thrust.

PA'SSAGE, *s.* [*passage*, Fr.] the act or state of a person travelling. A road. Liberty of going in or coming out. Entrance or admission to the mind. An occurrence. An unsettled state. An incident. Management; conduct. A single sentence or paragraph in a book.

PA'SSED, *pret.* and *part.* of *to pass*.

PA'SSENGER, *s.* a person who is travelling in any vehicle, either by land or water.

PA'SSER, *s.* one that is upon the road, or passes by another.

PASSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*passibilité*, Fr.] the quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PA'SSIBLE, *a.* [*passibilis*, Lat.] susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PA'SSIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PA'SSING, *part.* supreme, or surpassing others; eminent. Exceeding.

PA'SSINGBELL, *s.* the bell which rings at the death of a person.

PA'SSION, (the *ssi*, in this word and its derivatives and compounds, is pron. like *sh*; as, *páshŏn*, *páshŏnate*, &c.) *s.* [*passio*, Lat.] an effect caused by an external agent. A commotion of the soul, arising from the manner in which it considers things as amiable or hateful. Anger in a popular and vulgar sense. Zeal, or ardour. Love. Eager desire or fondness. In Scripture, applied to the last agonies and sufferings which closed the life of our blessed Saviour.

PA'SSION-FLOWER, *s.* a flower so called from an imaginary resemblance it bears to the crown of thorns and other instruments of the passion of our Blessed Saviour.

PA'SSION-WEEK, *s.* the week immediately preceding Easter, so called because the sufferings and crucifixion of our Blessed Saviour happened in that week.

PA'SSIONATE, *a.* [*passioné*, Fr.] moved by, or expressive of, passion. Easily moved to anger; choleric.

PA'SSIONATELY, *ad.* with great affection, commotion of the mind, or anger.

PA'SSIONATENESS, *s.* state of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PA'SSIVE, *a.* [*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, Lat.] receiving impressions; suffering, opposed to active; unresisting. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as signify passion, or the effect of action.

PA'SSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to make no resistance.

PA'SSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of receiving impressions from external agents; passibility, or suffering without resistance.

PASSI'VITY, *s.* passiveness. An innovated word.

PA'SSOVER, *s.* a feast instituted among the Jews in commemoration of the slaughter of the first-born of the Egyptians, when the angel *passed over* the houses of the Israelites. The sacrifice killed at the feast at the passover.

PA'SSPORT, *s.* [*passport* Fr.] a permission to pass.

PAST, [part. preter. of *pass*] something which has been. Spent or expired.

PAST, *prep.* beyond, applied to time or place; out of the reach of, applied to state. Above, applied to measure.

PASTE, *s.* [*paste*, Fr.] any thing mixed so as to be moist and viscous; flour and water boiled together, so as to form a cement. An artificial mixture made to represent precious stones.

To PASTE, *v. a.* to fasten with paste.

PA'STEBOARD, *s.* a thick paper, formed either of several sheets pasted together by paper, macerated in water and cast in moulds, or by old cordage pounded and cast into forms Adjectively, made of pasteboard.

PA'STERN, *s.* [*pasturon*, Fr.] the joint next the foot of a horse. In contempt, the leg of a human creature.

PA'STIL, *s.* [*pastille*, Fr. *pastillus*, Lat.] a crayon for painting; a composition of perfumes.

PA'STIME, *s.* a sport, diversion, or amusement.

PA'STOR, or PA'STOUR, *s.* [*pastor*, Lat.] a shepherd. Figuratively, a clergyman.

PA'STORAL, *a.* [*pastoralis*, Lat.] rural; resembling shepherds. Figuratively, relating to a clergyman, or the care of souls.

PA'STORAL, *s.* a poem which contains some scene in the country; a bucolic.

PA'STRY, *s.* [*pastissarie*, Fr.] the art of making pies. Pies, or baked paste. The place where pastry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK, *s.* a person whose trade is to make and sell pies, tarts, &c.

PA'STURABLE, *a.* fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE, *s.* [*pasturage*, Fr.] the business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PA'STURE, *s.* [*pasture*, Fr.] food, or the act of feeding Ground on which grass grows, and cattle are fed. Human culture. Not used in the last sense.

To PA'STURE, *v. a.* to place in a pasture. Neuterly, to graze on the ground.

PA'STY, *s.* [*pasté*, Fr.] a pie made of raised crust without a dish.

PAT, *a.* [from *pas*, Belg.] fit, proper, or exactly suitable, applied either to time or place. A low word.

PAT, *s.* [*patte*, a foot, Fr.] a light quick blow or tap. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, *v. a.* to strike slightly; to give a slight blow or tap.

PA'TACHE, *s.* a small ship.

PATACOO'N, *s.* a Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight-pence, English.

PATAGO'NIA, a large country of South America, having Paraguay on the N.; the Atlantic ocean on the E.; Terra del Fuego on the S.; and Chili and the South Sea on the W. As no European nation has made any settlement in this country, but little is known respecting it or its inhabitants. It is a mountainous country, covered with snow great part of the year, and consequently excessively cold. The natives live in thatched huts, and wear no clothes, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, except a mantle made of a seal-skin, or the skin of some beast, and that they throw off when they are in action. Many of them are of a large stature, between six and seven feet in height. This country extends 1100 miles on the eastern coast, from Rio de la Plata to the Straights of Magellan. The principal harbour is that of Port St. Julian.

To PATCH, *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Dan.] to cover by sewing on a piece. To mend in a clumsy manner. To make up with shreds of different sorts. To lay small spots of black silk on the face.

PATCH, *s.* [*pezzo*, Ital.] a piece sewed on to cover a hole. A piece laid in, in Mosaic work, or in work consisting of pieces of different colours. A small piece of black silk worn by ladies on their faces as an ornament. A small particle. A parcel of land. A paltry person, supposed to be a patch in the creation. "Thou scurvy *patch*." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

PA'TCHER, *s.* one who patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHWORK, *s.* work made of different colours.

PATE, *s.* [probably from *tête*, Fr. by corruption; or from *patina*, Lat. a pan, in which sense we call the skull the *brain pan*] the head.

PATED, *a.* headed; used in composition; as, *long-pated*, or cunning; *shallow-pated*, or foolish.

PATEFA'CTION, *s.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] act or state of opening; declaration.

PA'TEN, *s.* [*patina*, Lat.] a plate.

PATENT, *s.* [from *patens*, Lat.] a writ by which a person enjoys a right or privilege exclusive of others.

PA'TENT, *a.* [*patens*, Lat.] containing a patent or exclusive privilege. Appropriated by letters patent.

PATENTEE', *s.* the person who has a letter patent.

PA'TER-NOSTER, *s.* [Lat.] the Lord's Prayer; so called from the two first words of it in the Latin.

PATE'RNAL, *a.* [*paternus*, Lat.] having the relation or affection of a father. Received by descent from one's father.

PATE'RNITY, *s.* [*paternité*, Fr. from *paternus*, Lat.] the relation of a father; fatherhood.

PATH, *s.* [*path*, Sax.] a road; a track; a passage.

PATHETIC, or PATHETICAL, *a.* [παθητικὸς, Gr. *pathétique*, Fr.] affecting the passions; moving.

PATHETICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to affect or strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being pathetic, or affecting the passions.

PATHICS, *s.* [from πάθειν, Gr.] catamites.

PATHLESS, *a.* untrodden. Without tracks or pa[illegible]

PATHOGNOMO'NIC. *a.* [παθογνωμονικὸν, from πάθος and γνώμων, Gr.] such signs of a disease as are proper and inseparable, designing the real essence or nature of the disease; not symptomatic.

PATHOLO'GICAL, *a* [πάθος and λογικὸς, Gr.] relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a disorder.

PATHO'LOGIST, *s.* [from πάθος and λέγω, Gr.] one who treats of pathology.

PATHO'LOGY, *s.* [πάθος and λόγος, Gr.] is that part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their causes, differences, and effects, incident to the human body.

PATHOPOEIA, *s.* [παθοποιία, Gr.] the rising of a passion. In Rhetoric, a method of moving the mind to anger, hatred, compassion, &c.

PATHOS, *s.* [πάθος, Gr.] a Greek term, literally signifying passion, is sometimes used for the energy of a discourse, or its power to move the passions.

PATHWAY, *s.* a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBLE, *a.* [from *patior*, Lat.] tolerable; sufferable.

PATI'BULARY, *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr.] belonging to the gallows.

PA'TIENCE, *s.* [*patientia*, Lat.] calmness under injuries or affronts, misery, and tortures; the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; long-suffering. In Botany, a species of dock.

PA'TIENT, *a.* [*patiens*, Lat.] enduring pain, injuries, and affronts calmly.

PA'TIENT, *s.* that which receives impressions from external objects. A person under the care of a physician, apothecary, or surgeon.

PA'TIENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be calm under reproaches, affronts, pains, distresses, or tortures.

PA'TINE, *s.* [*patina*, Lat.] the cover of a chalice.

PA'TMOS, at present called *Patmosa*, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, between the isles of Samos and Nicaria. It is about 18 miles in circumference. To this island St. John the Evangelist was banished by the Roman emperor, and here he wrote the Apocalypse, a manuscript of which the inhabitants still carefully preserve. On the top of St. John's Grotto, the superstitious people shew a cleft in a rock, through which, they say, the Holy Ghost conveyed his revelation to him. Lat. 37. 25. N. lon. 26. 15. E.

PA'TLY, *ad.* conveniently; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH, *s.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Lat.] one who governs by right of paternity. A father of a family. A bishop superior to archbishops.

PATRIA'RCHAL, *a.* [*patriarchal*, Fr.] belonging to, or enjoyed by, patriarchs.

PATRIA'RCHATE, or PATRIARCHSHIP, *s.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.] the office or dignity of patriarch.

PATRIARCHY, *s.* the jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

PATRI'CIAN, *a.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] noble, senatorial, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, *s.* a nobleman.

PATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMO'NIALLY, *ad.* by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, *s.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] an estate possessed by inheritance.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is on Saturday; distant from London 188 miles. Here the Roman road from the Picts Wall ended. It is 18 miles E. S. E. of Hull. Population 1298.

PATRIOT, *s.* [from *patria*, Lat.] one who makes the good of his country the constant motive of his actions or measures, without selfish views.

PATRIO'TIC, *a.* full of patriotism.

PATRIOTISM, *s.* a constant and disinterested love for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE, *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat.] to defend, protect, patronise.

PATROCINATION, *s.* the act of defending, or protecting; the maintaining any one's cause.

PATRO'L, *s.* [*patrouille*, Fr.] the act of going the rounds in a garrison or camp, to observe what passes, and if the sentries perform their duty. The persons who go the rounds in a garrison or camp.

To PATRO'L, *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PA'TRON, *s.* [*patronus*, Lat.] one who countenances, supports, or protects, generally applied to one who encourages an author. A guardian saint. An advocate or defender. One who has the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice.

PA'TRONAGE. *s.* protection; support; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice.

PATRO'NAL, *a.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] guarding; supporting; defending.

PA'TRONESS, *s.* a female who defends, protects, encourages, or supports; a female guardian saint. A woman who has the gift of a benefice.

To PA'TRONISE, *v. a.* to encourage, protect, support, countenance.

PATRONY'MIC, *s.* [from πατρωνυμικὸς, Gr.] a name given to a person, expressing that of his father; for instance, *Anchisiades* is the patronymic of Æneas, because he was the son of Anchises.

PA'TTEN, *s.* the base of a pillar. A wooden shoe with an iron ring at the bottom, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from dirt, from *patin*, Fr.

PA'TTENMAKER, *s.* one who makes pattens.

To PA'TTER, *v. a.* [from *patte* the foot, Fr. to make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.

PA'TTERN, *s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Belg.] an original to be imitated or copied. A specimen or sample. An instance. Any thing cut out for a model. Archetype, plan.

To PA'TTERN, *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr.] to copy; to make in imitation of something; to serve as an example to be followed.

PAUCI'LOQUY, *s.* [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] little and sparing speech.

PAU'CITY, *s.* [*paucitas*, Lat.] fewness; smallness of number or quantity.

To PAVE, *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.] to lay or floor with brick or stone. Figuratively, to make way for, or make a passage easy.

PA'VEMENT, *s.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] a stone floor; stones or bricks laid for a floor..

PA'VER, or PA'VIER, *s.* one who lays a road, &c. with stones.

PAVI'LION, *s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] a tent; a turret; a detached building.

To PAVI'LION, *v. n.* to furnish with tents. To be sheltered by a tent.

PAUL, St. formerly named *Saul*, was of the tribe of Benjamin, a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, a Pharisee by profession; first a persecutor of the church, and afterwards a disciple of Jesus Christ, and apostle of the Gentiles. He was a Roman citizen, because Augustus had given the freedom of Rome to all the freemen of Tarsus, in consideration of their firm adherence to his interests. His parents sent him early to Jerusalem, where he studied the law under Gamaliel, a famous doctor. As to the manner of his conversion, and his indefatigable labours afterwards in propagating the gospel, we must refer the reader to the account given of him in the *Acts of the Apostles*, and his own epistles. After St. Paul was delivered from his imprisonment at Rome, he proceeded in his travels, but to what part of the world is not certain: some say he went to Spain; and others, that he passed over to Britain. But however this be, he went a second time to Rome. Here he is made close prisoner, and tried for his life by Helius Cesareanus, whom he calls *the lion*. This man, Nero, at his departure into Greece, had left invested with exorbitant powers which he exercised afterwards in as exorbitant a manner. At his trial he complains of Alexander the coppersmith's malice, and of being deserted by his friends; and presently after it, the second epistle to Timothy was written, in which there are several presages of his approaching martyrdom. This crown he obtained the year following, together with St. Peter, though not by the same kind of death; for St. Paul, as a Roman citizen, could not be crucified, and therefore was beheaded with a sword. His body was buried in the Via Ostiensis near Rome, where a stately church was built, to the honour of his memory, by Constantine the Great, which was afterwards enlarged and beautified by order of the succeeding emperors.

PAUNCH, *s.* [*panse*, Fr. *pança*, San. *pantex*, Lat.] the belly, or region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, *v. a.* to rip up the belly, or take out the entrails.

PAU'PER, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a poor man.

PAUSE, *s.* [*pause*, Fr. from παῦω, Gr.] a stop or cessation from action or motion. A break, or separation between the words of a discourse. A stop or intermission in music.

To PAUSE, *v. n.* to stop or cease for a time. To deliberate; to be intermitted.

PA'USER, *s.* he who pauses; he who deliberates.

PAW, *s.* [*pawen*, Brit.] the fore-foot of a beast; the hand of a human creature, in contempt.

To PAW, *v. n.* to draw the fore foot along the ground. Actively, to stroke with the fore-foot; to handle roughly; to fawn or flatter.

PA'WED, *s.* having paws. Broadfooted.

PAWN, *s.* [*pand*, Belg. *pan*, Fr.] pledge given as a security for money, &c. borrowed. The state of being pledged. A common man at chess.

To PAWN, *v. a.* to give any thing as a security for money, &c. lent.

PA'WNBROKER, *s.* one who lends money upon goods.

To PAY, *v. a.* [*payer*, Fr.] to discharge a debt. To recompense. To give the worth in money for any thing bought. To atone; to make amends by suffering. To beat.

PAY, *s.* wages; money for service.

PA'YABLE, *a.* [*payable*, Fr.] due, or to be paid. Possible to be paid.

PA'Y-DAY, *s.* a day on which debts are discharged, or wages paid.

PA'YING, *s.* among Seamen, is the laying a ship over with a coat of hot pitch; and when this is done with canvass, it is called parcelling. Also, when she is soiled, and the soil burned off, a new coat of tallow and soap, and one of train oil, rosin, and brimstone, boiled together, is put on her, that is also called *paying* of a ship.

PA'YMASTER, *s.* one who pays; one from whom wages or money for goods sold are received.

PA'YMENT, *s.* the act of discharging a debt or promises; reward; chastisement.

To PAYSE, *v. n.* [used by Spenser for *poise*] to balance.

PA'YSER, *s.* [for *poiser*] one that weighs.

PEA, *s.* [*pisum*, Lat.] a roundish seed growing in a pod.

PEACE, *s.* (the *ea* in this word and its derivatives and compounds is pron. like *ee*: as, *peece*, &c.) *s.* [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Lat.] a state wherein nations are in friendship with each other. A respite from war. Rest from any commotion or disturbance. Reconciliation. Silence.

PEACE, *interj.* a word commanding silence.

PE'ACEABLE, *a.* free from war, tumult, or disturbance. Not inclined to be quarrelsome or turbulent.

PE'ACEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being quiet, or disposed to peace.

PE'ACEABLY, *ad.* without war, tumult, or disturbance.

PE'ACEFUL, *a.* quiet. Inclined to peace. Mild. Undisturbed.

PE'ACEFULLY, *ad.* quietly, mildly, gently.

PE'ACEFULNESS, *s.* quiet; freedom from disturbance.

PE'ACE-MAKER, *s.* one who reconciles differences.

PE'ACE-OFFERING, *s.* among the Jews, a sacrifice offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACH, *s.* [*pesche*, Fr.] a roundish fleshy fruit, covered with a downy coat, inclosing a rough or rugged stone.

To PEACH, *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*] to accuse a person of a crime.

PE'ACHICK, *s.* the chick of a peacock.

PE'ACOCK, *s.* [*pavo*, Lat.] a fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers, particularly those of its tail.

PE'AHEN, *s.* [*pavo*, Lat.] the female of the peacock.

PEAK, *s.* [*peac*, Sax. *pique*, Fr.] the top of a hill or eminence. Any thing having a sharp end or point. The rising or projecting part of a head-dress or cap.

To PEAK, *v. n.* to look sickly, meagre, mean; to sneak.

PEAK, a mountainous district in the N. W. part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The "Wonders of the Peak" have been celebrated both in prose and verse.

PEAL, *s.* a succession of loud sounds, as of cannon, bells, thunder, &c.

To PEAL, *v. a.* to ring a peal; to stir with agitation. Neuterly, to play solemnly and loud.

PEAR, *s.* a fleshy fruit, more pointed towards the footstalk than the apple, and hollowed at the extremity like a navel. Miller enumerates 84 species.

PEARL, *s.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Span.] a gem found in the East Indian berbes of pearl oyster, whose value increases in proportion to its roundness. Pearls are also found in the common oyster, the mussel, and other shell-fish. In Medicine, a round speck or film in the eye.

PE'ARLED, *a.* ornamented or set with pearls.

PE'ARLEAF, *s.* a name for the several species of winter-green.

PE'ARLWORT, *s.* in Botany, the sagina of Linnæus; of which two are British species, viz. the great stitchwort, and moss-like pink.

PE'ARLY, *a.* abounding with, or containing pearls. Resembling pearls.

PEARMA'IN, *s.* a kind of apple.

PE'ARTREE, *s.* the tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, *s.* [*paisant*, Fr.] a hind; one employed in country business.

PE'ASANTRY, *s.* rustics or country people; peasants.

PEA'SCOD, PEA'SHELL, *s.* the cod or shell in which pease grow.

PEASE, *s.* [when mentioned as a single body or grain, we use *pea*, whose plural is *peas*; but used collectively for food, we use *pease*, from *pisa*, Sax.] food of peas.

PEAT, *s.* a kind of turf used for fire.

PE'BBLE, PE'BBLESTONE, *s.* a stone growing in one homogeneous mass, sometimes of various colours. Popularly, a small stone.

PE'BBLE CRY'STAL, *s.* a kind of crystal of an irregular shape, in form of nodules. It is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED, *a.* sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PE'BBLY, *a.* full of pebbles.

PECCABI'LITY, *s.* the state of being subject to sin.

PE'CCABLE, *a.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] subject to sin.

PECCADI'LLO, *s.* [Span. *peccadille*, Fr.] a slight fault crime, or venial offence.

PE'CCANCY, *s.* [from *peccans*, Lat.] bad quality.

PE'CCANT, *a.* [*peccans*, Lat.] guilty; criminal. In Medicine, injurious to health. In Law, wrong, or contrary to form.

PECK, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel.

To PECK, *v. a.* [*becquer*, Fr.] to strike with the beak. To pick up with the beak. To strike with any pointed instrument. To quarrel and endeavour to expose, used with *at*.

PE'CKER, *s.* one that pecks; a kind of bird, called likewise a wood-pecker.

PE'CKLED, *a.* [corrupted from *speckled*] spotted; varied with spots.

PE'CTINAL, *a.* [from *pecten*, Lat.] like a comb.

PE'CTINATED, *a.* inserted into one another as comb are by their teeth.

PECTINA'TION, *s.* the state of being pectinated.

PE'CTORAL, *a.* [*pectoralis*, Lat.] belonging to the breast.

PE'CTORAL, *s.* [*pectorale*, Lat.] a breast-plate.

PE'CULATE, or PECULA'TION, *s.* [*peculatus*, Lat.] robbery of the public money.

PECULA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a robber of the public.

PECU'LIAR, *a.* [*peculiaris*, Lat.] belonging to one, exclusive of others. Particular.

PECU'LIAR, *s.* exclusive property. A thing exempted from ordinary jurisdiction. In the canon Law, it signifies a particular parish or church that has jurisdiction within itself for granting probates of wills and administrations, exempt from the ordinary or Bishop's courts.

PECULIA'RITY, *s.* the quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another; particularity.

PECU'LIARLY, *ad.* in a manner not common to others; particularly, singly.

PECU'NIARY, *a.* [*pecuniarius*, Lat.] relating to, or consisting of, money.

PED, *s.* [See PAD] a small packsaddle; much less than a pannel. A hamper; a basket.

PEDAGO'GICAL, *a.* [*παιδαγωγικός*, Gr.] suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PE'DAGOGUE, *s.* [*παιδαγωγὸς*, Gr. *pedagogus*, Lat.] one that teaches boys; a pedant; a schoolmaster.

To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*, Gr.] to instruct in a haughty manner.

PE'DAGOGY, *s.* [*παιδαγωγία*, Gr.] instruction; mastership; discipline.

PE'DAL, *a.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] belonging to a foot.

PE'DALS, *s.* [*pedales*, Fr.] large pipes of an organ; so called because played on by the foot.

PEDA'NEOUS, *a* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] going on foot.

PE'DANT, *s.* [*pedant*, Fr.] a schoolmaster. A vain and ostentatious smatterer of learning.

PEDA'NTIC, or PEDA'NTICAL, *a.* [*pedantesque*, Fr.] vainly ostentatious of learning.

PEDA'NTICALLY, *ad.* with awkward and vain ostentation of learning.

PE'DANTRY, *s.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] vain and awkward ostentation of learning.

To PE'DDLE, *v. n.* [commonly written *piddle*] to be busy about trifles.

PE'DDLING, *a.* trifling; unimportant.

PEDERE'RO, *s.* [*pedrero*, Span. from *piedra*, a stone, with which they used to charge it] a small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL, *s.* [*piedstal*, Fr.] the lower member of a pillar or column; basis of a statue.

PEDE'STRIOUS, *a.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] not winged; going on foot.

PEDI'CLE, [*pediculе*, Fr. from *pes*, Lat.] the footstalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to a tree.

PEDI'CULAR, *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] having the phthiriasis, or lousy distemper.

PE'DIGREE, *s.* [from *pere* and *dégré*, Fr.] genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

PEDILU'VIUM, *s.* [from *pes* and *lavo*, Lat.] a bath for the feet.

PE'DIMENT, *s.* [*pedimentum*, Lat.] in Architecture, an ornament used to crown an ordonnance, finish a frontispiece, and placed over gates, doors, windows, &c. sometimes triangular, and sometimes circular.

PE'DLAR, *s.* [a *petty dealer*] one who travels the country with small commodities.

PE'DLARY, *s.* wares sold by pedlars.

PEDOBA'PTISM, *s.* [*παῖς* and *βαπτισμὸς*, Gr.] infant baptism.

PEDOBA'PTIST, *s.* [*παῖς* and *βαπτιστὴς*, Gr.] one that holds or practises infant baptism.

PEDO'METER, or PODO'METER, *s.* [from *πους*, *pes*, foot, and *μετρον*, measure] a mechanical measure for measuring distances.

PEEBLES, an ancient town of Scotland, and capital of a county of its own name, *alias* Tweedale, remarkable for its 3 churches, 3 gates, 3 streets, and 3 bridges. It lies on the N. side of the river Tweed, 21 miles S. from Edinburgh, and 350 N. of London. Population 2750.—The county is situated N. of Dumfries-shire, and contained in 1831, 10,578 inhabitants. It is 20 miles long and 12 broad. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Tyne.

To PEEL, *v. a.* [from *pellis*, Lat.] to take off the peel or skin from fruit. To flay. To plunder, from *piller*, Fr. to rob. In this sense it should be written *pill*.

PEEL, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] the skin or thin rind. An instrument used by bakers to draw their bread, or put it into the oven, from *paelle*, Fr.

To PEEP *v. n.* [Skinner derives this word from *ophessen*, Belg. to lift up; Causabon from *ὀπιπευτὴρ*, a spy, Gr.] to make the first appearance. To look through a crevice or hole slily, so as not to be perceived. To look closely and curiously.

PEEP, *s.* the first appearance. A sly look.

PEE'PHOLE, or PEE'PINGHOLE, *s.* a hole through which a person may see without being seen.

PEER, *s.* [*pair*, Fr.] an equal; a companion; fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, *v. n.* [contracted from *appear*] to come just in sight. To look narrowly into.

PEE'RAGE, *s.* [*pairie*, Fr.] the dignity of a nobleman or peer. The body of peers.

PEE'RESS, *s.* the wife of a peer, or a woman who has a peerage in her own right.

PEE'RLESS, *a.* without an equal.

PEE'RLESSNESS, *s.* matchlessness.

PEE'VISH, *a.* easily offended, or apt to be made angry. Offended at trifles.

PEE'VISHLY, *ad.* angrily; morosely; in such a manner as to be easily made angry.

PEE'VISHNESS, *s.* irascibility; fretfulness; the quality of being easily made angry or uneasy.

PEG, *s.* [*pegghe*, Teut.] a piece of wood driven into a hole instead of a nail. The pins of a musical instrument, by which its strings are strained. *To take a peg lower*, to depress or sink.

To PEG, *v. a.* to fasten with a pointed piece of wood.

PE'GU, formerly a kingdom, but now a province of the Burman empire, upon the mouths of the river Irrawaddy. This country produces timber, elephants' teeth, bees-wax, stick-lac, iron, tin, fine rubies, and diamonds; and is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits.

PE'KIN, the capital city of the empire of China in Asia, where the emperor generally resides. Those who have computed the compass of the city, observe, that it is 20 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at least, two millions. The country about it is plain, but sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceeding plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandises, brought from other parts by means of canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. Lon. 116. 25. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

PE'LEW, or *PA'LOO ISLANDS*, [so called on account of the vast number of palm-trees which are seen on their coast, and appear like masts of ships at a distance, *palos* in Spanish signifying a mast] are situated between 5 and 9 degrees N. latitude, and 130 and 136 degrees of E. longitude. They were, without doubt, first discovered by the Spaniards; but there is reason to suppose, that no European ever landed upon them before the crew of the Antelope, an English East India packet, commanded by Captain Henry Wilson was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August, 1783. The crew, to their unspeakable comfort, found the island peopled with a race who were simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, and exceedingly friendly in their disposition. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and wear no kind of clothing. The captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king; and while he was before his majesty, he accidentally pulled off his hat, whereupon the king and the gazing spectators were struck with amazement, as if they imagined (and no doubt they did) that his hat formed a part of his head. They had not the least idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were greatly astonished when they beheld its effects. Captain Wilson, while in the territories of the king of Pelew, was invested by his majesty with the highest order of the

bone. The king of the island entertained so good an opinion of the English, that upon their departure, he permitted his second son, prince Lee Boo, to accompany them in their voyage. The youth arrived with them in England, where in December, 1784, he died of the small pox. He was buried in Rotherhithe church-yard, where a monument was erected to his memory at the charge of the East India Company.

PELF, *s.* money or riches.

PE'LICAN, *s.* [*pélican*, Fr.] a bird, of which one species lives upon fish, and the other on serpents and reptiles; its tenderness for its young is very remarkable.

PE'LLET, *s.* [*pelote*, Fr.] a little ball. A bullet or ball.

PE'LLETED, *a.* consisting of balls or bullets.

PE'LLICLE, *s.* [*pellicula*, Lat.] a thin skin. A film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY OF THE WALL, *s.* an herb found on old walls, and among rubbish. The bastard pellitory is a kind of yarrow.

PELL-MELL, *ad.* [*pêle-mêle*, Fr.] confusedly; in a tumultuous manner.

PE'LLS, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *Pells*, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll, called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the disbursements.

PELLU'CID, *a.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] clear; transparent; not opake; not dark.

PELLUCI'DITY, PELLU'CIDNESS, *s.* the quality of a body which renders it fit to be seen through, and free from dregs.

PELT, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] a skin or hide. The quarry of an hawk all torn.

TO PELT, *v. a.* [from *poltern*, Teut. according to Skinner; but, according to Mr. Lye, contracted from *pellet*] to strike by throwing. To throw at.

PE'LTING, *a* used by Shakspeare to signify mean or paltry; pitiful.

PE'LTMONGER, *s.* one who deals in raw hides.

PE'LVIS, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the lower part of the belly.

PE'MBRIDGE, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London. Population 1293.

PE'MBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokeshire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is surrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well-built houses, two churches, and the title of an earldom, sending one member to parliament. It is 265 miles W. by N. of London. Population 6511.

PE'MBROKESHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains 145 parishes, 5 market-towns, 16 castles, besides block-houses, and sends three members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the E. and W. Cledhen, the Ilen, the Guala, the Gwin, and the Nevern, besides several others of less note. The hills are barren; but the soil, in the valleys and bottoms near the sea, is exceedingly fertile: however, on many of the mountains there are sheep, goats, and cattle. The principal town is Pembroke. Inhabitants, in 1831, 81,424.

PEN, *s.* [*penna*, Lat.] an instrument used in writing. A quill or feather. A small inclosure, or coop, from *pennan*, Sax.

To PEN, *v. a.* [*pennan*, Sax.] to coop or shut up in a small inclosure.

PE'NAL, *a.* [*pénal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Lat.] denouncing or exacting punishment.

PE'NALTY, PENA'LITY, *s.* [*penalité*, old Fr.] punishment. A forfeiture.

PE'NANCE, *s.* [*pénance*, Fr.] ecclesiastical punishment for an offence, chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication.

PENCE, pl. of *penny*, formed by contraction from *pennies*.

PE'NCIL, *s.* [*pencillum*, Lat.] a small brush of hairs used by painters. A kind of pen made of black lead. An instrument used in writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL, *v. a.* to paint.

PE'NDANT, *s.* [*pendant*, Fr.] a jewel hanging loose from the ear. Any thing suspended by way of ornament.

PE'NDENCE, *s.* slopeness; suspension.

PE'NDENCY, *s.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] a state of suspence or delay in a suit.

PE'NDENT, *a.* [*pendens*, Lat. wrote by some *pendant*] hanging. Jutting over.

PE'NDING, *a.* [*pendant*, Fr.] depending; undecided.

PENDULO'SITY, PE'NDULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of hanging; suspension.

PE'NDULOUS, *a.* [*pendulus*, Lat.] hanging; not supported below.

PE'NDULUM, *s.* [from *pendulus*, Lat.] any weight hung so as it may be easily swung backwards and forwards.

PENETRABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being capable to be pierced, applied to the body; the quality of being affected by motives applied to the mind.

PE'NETRABLE, *a.* [*penetrabilis*, Lat.] such as may be pierced, or may admit of or be affected by, moral and intellectual motives.

PENETRA'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] interior parts.

PE'NETRANT, *a.* [*pénétrant*, Fr.] having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle.

To PE'NETRATE, *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat.] to pierce or enter beyond the surface. To affect the mind. To reach the meaning. Neuterly, to make way; to make way by the mind.

PENETRA'TION, *s.* [*pénétration*, Fr. *penetratio*, Lat.] the act of piercing or entering into a body. Entrance or comprehension of any difficulty, applied to the understanding. Acuteness or sagacity.

PE'NETRATIVE, *a.* piercing, sharp, subtle, acute, or discerning. Having the power to impress the mind.

PE'NGUIN, *s.* [Brit.] a bird with a white head, which, though no higher than a goose, yet oftentimes weighs sixteen pounds. A fruit in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

PENI'NSULA, [*pœne*, almost, and *insula*, an island, Lat.] a piece of land surrounded by water, excepting in one part, by which it is joined to the continent.

PENI'NSULATED, *a.* almost surrounded with water.

PE'NITENCE, *s.* [*pœnitentia*, Lat.] repentance; sorrow for sin attended with amendment of life, and change of the affections.

PE'NITENT, *a.* [*pœnitens*, Lat.] sorrowful for past sins, and resolutely amending life.

PE'NITENT, *s.* one sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolute to abstain from them for the future.

PENITE'NTIAL, *a.* expressing sorrow for past sins; enjoined as a penance.

PENITE'NTIARY, *s.* one who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. One who does penance. The place where penance is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY, *ad.* with repentance or sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PE'NKNIFE, *s.* a knife for making pens.

PE'NKRIDGE, a town of Staffordshire, formerly large and handsome, but now greatly reduced. It contains about

2991 inhabitants," and is 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. A fair on September 2, and a great horse-fair on October 10th.

PE'NMAN, *s.* one who professes the art of writing. An author or writer.

PE'NMAEN MAWR, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, 1545 feet high, and over-hanging the sea at so vast a height, that few are able to look down the dreadful steep. It is four miles W. by S. of Aberconway; and the road to Holyhead crosses it on the side of a dreadful precipice, from which it is defended by a wall.

PE'NNACHED, *a.* [*panaché*, Fr.] applied to flowers, when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated, and diversified neatly without any confusion.

PE'NNANT, *s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] an ensign, colours, or small flag. A rope for hoisting things on board.

PE'NNATED, *a.* [*pennatus*, Lat.] winged: in Botany, applied to those leaves which grow exactly opposite to each other on the same stalk, as those of the ash, &c. &c.

PE'NNER, *s.* a writer. With the Scotch, a pencase.

PE'NNILESS, *a.* without money.

PE'NNON, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of standard with a long tail, anciently belonging to a simple gentleman. It is opposed to the banner, which was square.

PENNSYLVA'NIA, one of the united Provinces of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesapeak Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. This country was granted to the celebrated William Penn, the quaker, the son of Sir William Penn, by King Charles II. in consideration of sundry debts due to him from the crown. By his means the country was soon changed from a wilderness to a garden, and it is now one of the most flourishing provinces in the new world. The population, in 1830, amounted to 1,347,672 souls. Philadelphia is the capital town.

PE'NNY, *s.* [plural *pence; penig*, Sax.] a small coin, in value four farthings. Proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

PE'NNYCRESS, *s.* in Botany, a kind of mithridate.

PE'NNYGANT, one of the highest mountains of England, in Yorkshire, seven miles N. of Settle. Its summit is 3930 feet above the level of the sea. On its side are two awful orifices, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes; through each of them runs a brook, both of which pass underground for above a mile, and cross each other in the bowels of the earth without mixing their waters.

PE'NNYROYAL, *s.* an herb of a fragrant smell, used as medicine in cookery.

PE'NNYWEIGHT, *s.* a weight containing 24 grains troy.

PE'NNYWISE, *a.* saving small sums at the hazard of greater.

PE'NNYWORT, *s.* an umbelliferous plant, called by some white-rot. The wall pennyroyal, or kidneywort, belongs to the cotyledon of Linneus.

PE'NNYWORTH, *s.* as much as can be bought for a penny. A purchase. Something bought for less than it is worth. A small quantity.

PE'NRICE, a town of S. Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London. Three miles to the N. on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's Stone, which consists of a huge flat stone, supported upon six smaller ones, about five feet in height, placed in a circle.

PE'NRITH, or *Perith*, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated under a hill called Perith Fell, near the rivers Eimot and Lowther. It contains about 6059 inhabitants, and is 283 miles N. N. W. of London.

PE'NRYN, a town of Cornwall, having markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is situated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, and together with Falmouth, it elects two members. This town was once saved from destruction by a company of strolling players. According to Mr. Rymer, towards the end of the 16th century the Spaniards were landing to burn the town, just at the time the players were setting Samson upon the Philistines, which performance was accompanied with a great deal of drumming and shouting insomuch, that the Spaniards supposed an ambush was laid for them, and therefore returned to their ships. It contains about 3521 inhabitants, and is 265 miles W. by S. of London.

PENSA'NCE, or *Penzance*, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursday. It contains about 6563 inhabitants, and is 280 miles W. by S. of London. It carries on a considerable traffic in pilchards, and is one of the tin coinage towns.

PE'NSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. 117 miles W. by S. of London. Population 400

PE'NSILE, *a.* [*pensilis*, Lat.] hanging, suspended, or supported above ground.

PE'NSILENESS, *s.* the state of hanging.

PE'NSION, *s.* [*pension*, Fr.] an allowance given to a person without an equivalent.

To PE'NSION, *v a.* to support by an arbitrary allowance.

PE'NSIONARY, *a.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] maintained by pensions, or a stated allowance.

PE'NSIONARY, or PE'NSIONER, *s.* one supported by voluntary allowance from another.

PE'NSIVE, *a.* [*pensif*, Fr.] sorrowfully thoughtful; mournfully serious.

PE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in a mournful and thoughtful manner.

PE'NSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being mournfully thoughtful.

PE'NSTOCK, *a.* a sort of sluice, placed in the water of a mill-pond; a flood-gate.

PENT, part. pass. of *Pen*; cooped up.

PENTACA'PSULAR, *a.* [from *πέντε*, Gr. and *capsule*] having five cells or cavities.

PE'NTACHORD, *s.* [*πέντε* and *χορδὴ*, Gr.] an instrument having five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS, *a.* [from *πέντε* and *ἕδρα*, Gr.] having five sides.

PE'NTAGON, [*πέντε* and *γωνία*, Gr.] a mathematical figure having five angles.

PENTA'GONAL, *a.* having five angles.

PE'NTAGRAPH, *s.* an instrument whereby designs, prints, &c. of every kind, may be copied in any proportion, without a person's being skilled in drawing.

PENTA'METER, *s.* [*pentametrum*, Lat.] a Latin verse consisting of five feet.

PENTA'NGULAR, *a.* [*πέντε*, Gr. and *angularis*, Lat.] five-cornered.

PENTAPE'TALOUS, *a.* [from *πέντε* and *πεταλον*, Gr.] having five flower-leaves.

PE'NTASPAST, *s.* [from *πέντε* and *σπάω* or *σπῶ*, Gr.] an engine with five pullies.

PENTA'STIC, *s.* [*πέντε* and *τίχος*, Gr.] a composition consisting of five verses.

PE'NTASTYLE, *s.* [*πέντε* and *τύλος*, Gr.] in Architecture a work in which are five rows or columns.

PE'NTATEUCH, pen-ta-teuk, *s.* [from *πεντάτευχος*, Gr.] the five books of Moses; namely, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

PE'NTECOST, *s.* [*πεντηκοστη*, Gr.] a feast of the Jews, so called from its being celebrated the *fiftieth* day after the sixteenth of Nisan. It is called by the Hebrews the feast of weeks, because kept seven weeks after the Passover. It corresponds with the Christian's Whitsuntide.

PENTECO'STAL, *a.* belonging to Whitsuntide.

PE'NTHOUSE, *s.* [*pente*, Fr. and *house*] a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PE'NTICE, *s.* [*pendice*, Ital.] a sloping roof; a shed.

PE'NTILE, *s.* a tile made for covering the sloping part of the roof.

PENU'LTIMA, *s.* [*syllaba penultima*, Lat.] the last syllable but one.

PENU'LTIMATE, *a.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] last but one.

PENU'MBRA, *s.* [*pene*, almost, and *umbra*, the shade, Lat.] an imperfect shadow. In a solar eclipse, the penumbra is that faint shadow that falls upon those parts of the earth where the sun is only partially or annularly eclipsed. In an eclipse of the moon, it is that faint shadow on her disk which appears for some time before and after she is eclipsed, owing to those parts having the sun only partially eclipsed at that time, as seen from the moon.

PENU'RIOUS, *a.* [from *penuria*, Lat.] sparing in expence; parsimonious; scanty.

PENU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a niggardly or sparing manner.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being sparing in expences; parsimony.

PE'NURY, *s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] want; poverty; indigence.

PE'ONY, *s.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] a red flower.

PE'OPLE, *s.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] a nation or community. The vulgar or commonality. SYNON. *People* is so very general that it cannot be connected with a determinate number; as, for instance, four, five, or six *people;* but that of *persons* may.

To PE'OPLE, *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] to fill with inhabitants.

PEPA'STICS, *s.* [from *πεπαίνω*, Gr.] medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach, and to digest crudities.

PE'PPER, *s.* [*piper*, Lat.] a warm spice, of which there are several species.

To PE'PPER, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper. Figuratively, to beat or mangle, either with blows or shot.

PE'PPERBOX, *s.* a box for holding pepper.

PE'PPERCORN, *s.* any thing of inconsiderable value.

PE'PPERMINT, *s.* mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT, *s.* a plant; a kind of dittander.

PE'PPERGRASS, *s.* a kind of fern; called also peppermoss and pillwort.

PE'PSIS, *s.* [*πέψις*, Gr.] the concoction, digestion, or fermentation of victuals and humours in a human body.

PE'PTIC, *a.* [*πεπτικὸς*, Gr.] that assists in digestion

PERACU'TE, *a.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] very sharp.

PERADVE'NTURE, *ad.* [*par avanture*, Fr.] perhaps; by chance; may be.

To PERA'GRATE, *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] to travel or wander over.

PERAGRA'TION, *s.* the act of passing through any state or space.

To PERA'MBULATE, *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.] to walk through; to survey by passing through.

PERAMBULA'TION, *s.* the act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

PE'RCEANT, *a.* [*perçant*, Fr.] piercing, penetrating.

PERCE'IVABLE, *a.* that is properly an object of the sense or understanding, and may be discovered by either.

PERCE'IVABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be discovered by the senses or mind.

To PERCE'IVE, *v. a.* [*percevoir*, Fr.] to discover by means of the senses or understanding. To know or observe. To be affected by.

PERCE'PTIBI'LITY, *s.* the state of being discovered by the mind or senses. The power of perceiving.

PERCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [*perceptible*, Fr.] such as may be perceived by the mind or senses.

PERCE'PTIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be perceived by the senses or mind.

PERCE'PTION, *s.* [*perceptio*, Lat.] the act, passion, or expression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing. The act or power of perceiving. An idea or notion.

PERCE'PTIVE, *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, *s.* the power of perception or thinking.

PE'RCH, *s.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] a fish of prey. A measure containing five yards and a half, from *perche*, Fr. *partica*, Lat. A stick on which birds support themselves when they roost.

To PE'RCH, *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr.] to sit like a bird at roost. Actively, to place on a perch.

PERCHA'NCE, *ad.* perhaps; peradventure.

PE'RCHERS, *s.* Paris candles, used in England in ancient times; also the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar.

PERCI'PIENT, *a.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] conscious of the presence or impression of an object.

PERCI'PIENT, *s.* one that has the power of perceiving.

To PE'RCOLATE, *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] to strain through.

PERCOLA'TION, *s.* the act of purifying by straining.

To PERCU'SS, *v. a.* [from *percussus*, Lat.] to strike.

PERCU'SSION, *s.* [*percussio*, Lat.] the act of striking. A stroke. The effect of sound in the ear.

PERCU'TIENT, *a.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] striking; having the power to strike.

PERDI'TION, *s.* [*perditio*, Lat.] destruction; death; loss, or ruin. In Scripture, eternal death.

PE'RDUE, *ad.* [Fr. a forlorn hope, or advanced sentinel] close; in ambush.

PE'RDULOUS, *a.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] lost; thrown away.

PERDU'RABLE, *a.* [*perdurable*, Fr.] lasting; long continued. Not in use.

PERDU'RABLY, *ad.* in a lasting manner.

PERDURA'TION, *s.* [from *perduro*, Lat.] long continuance.

To PE'REGRINATE, *v. a.* [*peregrino*, Lat.] to travel; to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINA'TION, *s.* [*peregrinatio*, Lat.] travel or abode in foreign countries.

PE'REGRINE, *a.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] foreign; not native; not domestic.

To PEREMPT, *v. a.* [from *peremptus*, Lat.] in Law, to crush or kill.

PEREMPTION, *s.* [*peremptio*, Lat.] crush; extinction. A Law term.

PE'REMPTORILY, *ad.* absolutely; so as to cut off further debate.

PE'REMPTORINESS, *s.* positiveness that will not admit of dispute or contradiction.

PE'REMPTORY, *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat.] positive, so as to admit of no dispute or contradiction.

PERE'NNIAL, [*perennis*, Lat.] lasting through the year: perpetual; unceasing.

PERE'NNITY, *s.* [*perennitas*, Lat.] the quality of lasting the year round; perpetuity.

PE'RFECT, *a.* [*perfectus*, Lat.] free from defect with respect to parts, composition, skill, or abilities. Safe. SYNON. *Perfection*, regards properly the beauty which rises from the design and construction of the work; *finishing*, from the hand and workmanship of the workman. *Completion*, depends on the want of nothing, but on the work's having every thing it should have.

To PE'RFECT, *v. a.* [*perficio*, Lat.] to complete or finish any thing. To supply defects. To instruct completely.

PE'RFECTER, *s.* one that makes perfect.

PERFECTIBI'LITY, *s.* a word lately introduced by some writers, to express the possibility of man's arriving at perfection in this world.

PERFE'CTION, *s.* [*perfectio*, Lat.] the state of enjoying every thing that belongs to a thing free from redundancy or defect. Supreme excellence. An attribute applied to the Deity. Exact resemblance.

PERFE'CTIONAL, *a.* made complete.

To PERFE'CTIONATE, *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr.] to make perfect; to advance to perfection.

PERFE'CTIVE, *a.* conducing to complete, or to remove all defects, used with *of*.

PERFE'CTIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to remove all defects.

PE'RFECTLY, *ad.* in a manner free from defects; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PE'RFECTNESS, *s.* completeness; consummate excellence; goodness; virtue; skill.

PERFI'CIENT, *a.* effectual.

PERFI'DIOUS, *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat.] treacherous, false, guilty of violated trust.

PERFI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with the confidence placed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being perfidious.

PE'RFIDY, *s.* [*perfidia*, Lat.] breach of faith. The act of betraying.

To PE'RFLATE, *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] to blow through.

PERFLA'TION, *s.* the act of blowing through.

To PE'RFORATE, *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] to pierce or bore a hole with a tool.

PERFORA'TION, *s.* the act of piercing or boring. A hole made by boring.

PERFORA'TOR, *s.* the instrument of boring.

PERFO'RCE, *ad.* by violence; violently.

To PERFO'RM, *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] to execute, act, or do; to accomplish a design or undertaking. Neuterly, to succeed in an attempt.

PERFO'RMABLE, *a.* practicable; such as may be done.

PERFO'RMANCE, *s.* the execution of a design. The completion of a promise. A work or composition. An action, or something done.

PERFO'RMER, *s.* one that performs any thing, generally applied to an artist who gives a specimen of his skill in public.

To PE'RFRICATE, *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Lat.] to rub over.

PERFU'MATORY, *s.* one that perfumes.

PE'RFUME, *s.* [*parfume*, Fr.] an agreeable odour, composed by art, and used to give other things a fragrant scent. Fragrance.

To PERFU'ME, *v. a.* to make a thing smell agreeably. To impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFU'MER, *s.* one who makes or sells artificial odours.

PERFU'NCTORILY, *ad.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] in a careless or negligent manner.

PERFU'NCTORY, *a.* [*perfunctorius*, Lat.] careless; slight; negligent.

To PERFU'SE, *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Lat.] to overspread; to tincture.

PERHA'PS, *ad.* peradventure; it may be.

PE'RIAPT, *s.* [from *περιάπτω*, Gr.] a charm, worn to prevent or expel diseases; an amulet.

PERICA'RDIUM, *s.* [*περὶ* and *καρδία*, Gr.] a thin membrane resembling a purse, and containing the heart in its cavity; its use is to contain a quantity of clear water to keep the heart moist.

PERICA'RPIUM, *s.* [*περὶ* and *καρπὸς*, Gr.] a thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. A medicine applied to the wrist for the cure of an ague.

PERICLITA'TION, *s.* [*periclitatio*, Lat.] danger, hazard. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM, *s.* [*περὶ*, Gr. and *cranium*, Lat.] a thin and nervous membrane, of exquisite sense, which covers the cranium or skull, and envelopes all the bones in the body, except the teeth: it is also called *periosteum*.

PERI'CULOUS, *a.* [*periculosus*, Lat.] dangerous; hazardous. Not in use.

PERIE'RGY, *s.* [*περὶ* and *ἔργον*, Gr.] needless caution or diligence in an operation.

PERIGEE', PERIGE'UM, *s.* [*περὶ* and *γῆ*, Gr.] a point wherein a planet is at its nearest possible distance from the earth.

PERIHE'LIUM, *s.* [*περὶ* and *ἥλιος*, Gr.] that part of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest to the sun.

PE'RIL, *s.* [*peril*, Fr.] a state wherein a person is exposed to loss, disease, or death. A danger threatened.

PE'RILOUS, *a.* [*périlleux*, Fr.] dangerous, hazardous. Smart, witty.

PE'RILOUSLY, *ad.* in a dangerous manner.

PE'RILOUSNESS, *s.* dangerousness.

PERI'METER, *s.* [*périmetre*, Fr. from *περὶ* and *μετρέω*, Gr.] the compass or sum of all the sides that bound any figure.

PE'RIOD, *s.* [*περίοδος*, Gr.] a circuit. A space of time in which the revolution of a planet is performed. A stated number of years, days, or hours, in which things are performed and repeated. The end or conclusion. The state at which any thing terminates. Duration. In Grammar, a complete sentence from one full stop to another. In Printing, a pause or mark, denoting a complete sentence, thus, (.)

PERIO'DIC, PERIO'DICAL, *a.* [*périodique*, Fr. *περιοδικὸς*, Gr.] making a circuit or revolution. Happening or returning at a stated time. Relating to periods, or revolutions.

PERIO'DICALLY, *ad.* at stated times.

PERIOE'CI, *s.* [from *περὶ* and *οἰκέω*, Gr.] in Geography, are such inhabitants as have the same latitude, but opposite longitudes. These have the same common seasons throughout the year, and the same phenomena of the heavenly bodies; but when it is noon day with the one, it is midnight with the other, there being 12 hours between them in an east or west direction.

PERIO'STEUM, *s.* [*περὶ* and *ὀστέον*, or *ὀστοῦν*, Gr.] a membrane of exquisite sense, covering all the bones.

PERIPATETICS, *s.* [from *περιπατέω*, Gr.] is a name given to the disciples of Aristotle, because they used to dispute walking.

PERI'PHERY, *s.* [from *περὶ* and *φέρω*, Gr.] the circumference of a circle.

To PERIPHRASE, *v. a.* [*périphraser*, Fr.] to express by circumlocution, or many words.

PERI'PHRASIS, *s.* [*περίφρασις*, Gr.] the act of expressing the sense of one word by many: as when we say, the loss of life, for *death*. Circumlocution.

PERIPHRA'STICAL, *a.* circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEU'MONY, or PERIPNEUMO'NIA, *s.* [*περιπνευμονία*, from *περὶ* and *πνεύμων*, Gr.] an inflammation of the lungs.

PERI'SCH, [from *περὶ* and *σκιὰ*, Gr.] in Geography, the inhabitants of either frigid zone, within the polar circles; where the sun, when in the summer signs, moves only round about them, without setting, and consequently their shadows, in the same day, turn to all the points of the horizon.

To PE'RISH, *v. n.* [*pereo*, Lat.] to die; to be destroyed. Actively, to destroy, decay, or impair. Obsolete.

PE'RISHABLE, *a.* liable to perish or decay; subject to short duration.

PE'RISHABLENESS, *s.* liableness to decay or destruction.

PERISTA'LTIC, *a.* [*peristaltique*, Fr. from *περιστέλλω*, Gr.] applied to the vermicular or wavering motion of the guts, by which the excrements are passed downwards, and voided.

PERISTY'LE, *s.* [*péristile*, Fr.] a circular range of pillars, or columns.

PERISY'STOLE, *s.* [*περὶ* and *συστολὴ*, Gr.] the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the *systole* or contraction of the heart, and that of the *diastole* or dilation.

PERITONE'UM, *s.* [from *περιτόναιος*, Gr.] a thin soft membrane, which incloses all the bowels in the lower belly.

PERITRO'CHIUM, *s.* [from *περίτροχος*, Gr.] in Mechanics, denotes a wheel, or circle, concentric with the base of a cylinder, and moveable together with it about an axis.

To PE'RJURE, *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] to swear falsely; to forswear.

PE'RJURER, *s.* one who swears falsely.

PE'RJURY, *s.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] the act of swearing falsely; a false oath.

PE'RIWIG, *s.* [*perruque*, Fr.] hair woven on thread, sewed on a cawl, and worn by a person instead of his own hair.

To PE'RIWIG, *v. a.* to dress in false hair.

PE'RIWINKLE, *s.* a small shell-fish, a kind of sea-snail. In Botany, a plant. See PERRYWINKLE.

To PERK, *v. n.* [from *perch*, Skinner] to hold up the head with an affected briskness. Actively, to dress, to prank.

PERK, *a.* pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete.

PE'RMAGY, *s.* a little Turkish boot.

PE'RMANENCE, PE'RMANENCY, *s.* duration; consistency; lastingness; continuance in the same state.

PE'RMANENT, *a.* [*permanens*, Lat.] durable, continuing, lasting, unchanged.

PE'RMANENTLY, *ad.* in a durable manner.

PE'RMEABLE, *a.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] such as may be passed through.

PE'RMEANT, *a.* [*permeans*, Lat.] passing through.

To PE'RMEATE, *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] to pass through.

PERMEA'TION, *s.* the act of passing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *permisceo*, Lat.] such as may be mixed.

PERMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [from *permitto*, Lat.] what may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION, *s.* [*permission*, Fr.] allowance. Leave to do any thing.

PERMI'SSIVE, *a.* [from *permitto*, Lat.] granting or giving leave; not hindering, though not approving.

PERMI'SSIVELY, *ad.* by bare allowance, without hinderance or approbation.

To PERMI'T, *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat.] to allow, grant, or suffer, without commanding or approving; to resign.

PE'RMIT, *s.* a written warrant for sending goods from one place to another.

PERMI'TTANCE, *s.* allowance. Forbearance of opposition. Not elegant.

PERMI'XTION, *s.* [*permixtio*, Lat.] the act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

PERMUTA'TION, *s.* [*permutatio*, Lat.] the exchange of one thing for another.

To PERMU'TE, *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat.] to exchange.

PERNI'CIOUS, *a.* [*perniciosus*, Lat.] mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. Quick, from *pernix*, Lat. "Part incentive reed provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire." *Milt.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY, *a.* in such a manner as to destroy or ruin; mischievously.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being destructive.

PERNI'CITY, *s.* [from *pernix*, Lat.] swiftness. "Great swiftness or *pernicity*." *Ray.*

PERORA'TION, *s.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] the conclusion of an oration.

To PERPE'ND, *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] to ponder on, or consider attentively.

PERPE'NDER, *s.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] a coping stone.

PERPENDI'CULAR, *a.* [*perpendicularis*, Lat.] crossing any thing at right angles. Straight or upright.

PERPENDI'CULAR, *s.* a line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULA'RITY, *s.* the state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDI'CULARLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cut another line at right angles. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPE'NSION, *s.* consideration. Obsolete.

PERPE'SSION, *s.* suffering.

To PE'RPETRATE, *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] to commit; to act. Always in a bad sense.

PERPETRA'TION, *s.* the act of committing any crime. Figuratively, a crime.

PERPETUAL, *a.* [*perpétuel*, Fr.] never ceasing; continual; everlasting.

PERPE'TUALLY, *ad.* without intermission or ceasing.

To PERPE'TUATE, *v. a.* [*perpetuo*, Lat.] to make perpetual; to eternize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUA'TION, *s.* the act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

PERPETU'ITY, *s.* [*perpetuitas*, Lat.] duration without cessation. Something which has no end.

To PERPLE'X, *v. a.* [from *perplexus*, Lat.] to disturb with doubts, ambiguities, or difficulties. To make difficult. To torment or vex.

PERPLE'X, *a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.] difficult; ambiguous; intricate. "How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory." *Glanville.*

PERPLE'XEDLY, *ad.* intricately; with involution.

PERPLE'XEDNESS, *s.* the quality which renders the judgment unable to determine. Intricacy; anxiety of mind.

PERPLE'XITY, *s.* [*perplexitas*, Lat.] anxiety; entanglement; intricacy.

PERPOTA'TION, *s.* [*per* and *pota*, Lat.] the act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE, *s.* [from *perquisitus*, Lat.] something above settled wages.

PE'RQUISITED, *a.* supplied with perquisites.

PERQUISI'TION, *s.* [*perquisitio*, Lat.] an accurate inquiry; a strict and thorough search.

PERRY, *s.* [*poiré*, Fr.] cider made of pears.

PE'RRYWINKLE, *s.* a plant, of which there are two British species, the less and the greater.

To PE'RSECUTE, *v. a.* [*persequor*, Lat.] to subject to

pains, losses, or imprisonments, on account of opinions. To pursue with malice. To trouble with importunity.

PERSECUTION, *s.* [*persecutio*, Lat.] the act of inflicting penalties, or subjecting to punishments, for opinions. The state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, *s.* [*persécuteur*, Fr.] one who inflicts pains, penalties, or losses, on account of opinions. One who harasses another with malice.

PERSEVERANCE, *s.* [*perseverantia*, Lat.] steadiness or continuance in any purpose, design, or opinion.

PERSEVERANT, *a.* [*perseverans*, Lat.] constant, persisting.

To PERSEVERE, *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat.] to persist in an attempt; to continue firm and resolute.

PERSEVERINGLY, *ad.* with perseverance.

PERSHORE, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. 102 miles W. N. W. of London. Population 2536.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings: the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Carasm, or Corasm, and Great Bokharia; on the S. by the Persian Gulf and Sea; on the W. by Turkey in Asia; and on the E. by Great Bokharia and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1224 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desert; in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance; and, among other domestic animals, camels and buffaloes. In several places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, and salt. They have cotton cloth, pearls, and manufactures of silk and carpets. They have fruits, wine, mulberry-trees, dates, pistachia nuts, and trees producing manna, with flocks of sheep and goats. The religion is Mohammedan, chiefly of the sect of Ali, and strongly opposed to the Soonee or Ottomans. The whole population, including the wandering or nomadic tribes, does not exceed eleven millions. Ispahan was the capital under Shah Abbas the Great, but Tehraun is the present seat of government, near Rhages, the ancient capital of Media.

PERSIAN GULF, a large gulf between Persia and Arabia Felix, in Asia. Its entrance is about 30 miles over, but within it is near 180 in breadth, and about 420 miles in length, from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates.

To PERSIST, *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat.] to continue firm and resolute in an undertaking or opinion.

PERSISTANCE, or PERSISTENCY, *s.* steadiness; constancy; obstinacy; obduracy.

PERSISTIVE, *a.* steady; persevering.

PERSON, *s.* [*persona*, Lat. *personne*, Fr.] a thinking intelligent being, that has reason or reflection, and can consider itself as itself, *i. e.* the same thinking thing in different times or places. An individual, or particular man or woman. A human being. A man or woman. *In person*, one's self, opposed to a deputy or representative. External appearance. Character. In Grammar, the quality of the noun which modifies a verb.

PERSONABLE, *a.* handsome, or of good appearance. In Law, one who may maintain any plea in a court of justice.

PERSONAGE, *s.* [*personage*, Fr.] a man or woman of some rank or eminence. Air, stature, external appearance. A character assumed or represented.

PERSONAL, *a.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.] belonging to men or women, opposed to things. Peculiar; proper to; relating to one's private character or actions. Present, opposed to representative. Personal estate. In Law, something moveable, or appendant to the person. In Grammar, applied to a verb which has the modifications of three persons in each number.

PERSONALITY, *s.* the existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, *ad.* in one's own person. Particularly. With regard to individuality to any one.

To PERSONATE, *v. a.* [from *persona*, Lat.] to represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for another. To act or represent on the stage. To counterfeit. To resemble. To describe. Obsolete in the last sense.

PERSONATION, *s.* counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICATION, *s.* prosopopœia; the change of things to persons; as, "*Confusion* heard his voice." *Par. Lost.*

To PERSONIFY, *v. a.* to represent things as if they were persons.

PERSPECTIVE, *s.* [from *perspicio*, Lat.] a spying-glass; a glass through which things are viewed. The science by which things are ranged in painting in their proper proportions. A view or vista.

PERSPECTIVE, *a.* relating to the science of vision; optic; optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, *a.* [*perspicax*, Lat.] quick-sighted; sharp-witted; quick of apprehension.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of perceiving or discovering quickly.

PERSPICACITY, *s.* [*perspicacité*, Fr.] quickness of sight or apprehension; sagacity.

PERSPICIENCE, *s.* [from *perspicio*, Lat.] the act of looking sharply; perfect knowledge.

PERSPICIL, *s.* [*perspicillum*, Lat.] a glass through which things are viewed; an optic glass. Little used.

PERSPICUITY, *s.* [*perspicuité*, Fr.] the quality of being transparent; applied to the mind, easiness to be understood or comprehended.

PERSPICUOUS, *a.* [*perspicuus*, Lat.] clear; transparent; such as may be seen through. Easy to be understood.

PERSPICUOUSLY, *ad.* clearly, not obscurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being easily understood or seen through.

PERSPIRABLE, *a.* such as may be emitted through the pores of the skin.

PERSPIRATION, *s.* the act of emitting through the skin.

PERSPIRATIVE, *a.* performing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPIRE, *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Lat.] to emit through the pores of the skin. To be excreted by the skin.

To PERSTRINGE, *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Lat.] to graze upon, or touch slightly; to glance upon.

PERSUADABLE, *a.* such as may be persuaded.

To PERSUADE, (the *u* in this and the following words is pronounced like *w*) *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Lat.] to prevail upon, convince, or bring over to any opinion by arguments. To inculcate, by arguments.

PERSUADER, *s.* one who influences by arguments.

PERSUASIBLE, *a.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat.] to be influenced by arguments.

PERSUASIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being influenced by arguments.

PERSUASION, *s.* [*persuasio*, Lat.] the act of influencing the judgment and passions by arguments or motives. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

PERSUASIVE, *a.* [*persuasif*, Fr.] having the power to persuade.

PERSUA'SIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to persuade.

PERSUA'SIVENESS, *s.* the quality of influencing the passions.

PERSUA'SORY, *a.* [*persuasorius*, Lat.] having the power to persuade.

PERT, *a.* [*pert*, Brit. and Belg. *appert*, Fr.] lively and brisk. Saucy, bold, petulant.

To PERTA'IN, *v. a.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] to belong or relate to. Used with *to*.

PERTEREBRA'TION, *s.* [*per* and *terebracio*, Lat.] the act of boring through.

PERTERREFA'CTION, *s.* [from *perterrefatio*, Lat.] the act of affrighting greatly; a great fright.

PERTH, the capital of a shire of the same name, in Scotland. The shire sends one member to parliament. The town of Perth is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 22. N. lon. 3. 27. W. Inhabitants, 20,016.

PE'RTHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen, on the E. by Angus-shire and the Frith of Tay; on the S. E. and S. by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; and on the W. by Dumbartonshire and Argyleshire. It extends about 60 miles from N. to S. and upwards of 50 from E. to W. The northern district, called Athol, is uncommonly wild and mountainous; the five others, viz. Braedalbane, Gourie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathorn, are more champaign, and fertile in corn and pasture. It contained, in 1831, 142,894 inhabitants. Returns one member.

PERTINA'CIOUS, *a.* [*pertinax*, Lat.] obstinate; stubborn; not to be convinced; constant; resolute.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, PERTINA'CITY, *s.* obstinacy. Stubbornness. Resolution. Constancy.

PE'RTINACY, *s.* [from *pertinax*, Lat.] obstinacy, steadiness, or persistency.

PE'RTINENCE, PE'RTINENCY, *s.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.] justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety or suitableness to the purpose.

PE'RTINENT, *a.* [*pertinens*, Lat.] apposite; suitable to the purpose. Relating; regarding; concerning. Used with *to*.

PE'RTINENTLY, *ad.* to the purpose; appositely.

PE'RTINENTNESS, *s.* the quality of suiting, or being apposite to what it is applied to.

PERTI'NGENT, *a.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] reaching to; touching.

PE'RTLY, *ad.* in a brisk, lively, saucy, or petulant manner.

PE'RTNESS, *s.* brisk folly; sauciness, petulance; smartness; audacity; petty liveliness; sprightliness without dignity or solidity.

PERTRA'NSIENT, *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] passing over.

To PERTU'RB, PERTU'RBATE, *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Lat.] to disquiet, disorder, or put into confusion; to disturb.

PERTURBA'TION, *s.* [*perturbatio*, Lat.] any thing which destroys the tranquillity, or raises a commotion of the passions. Disorder; confusion; commotion; disturbance.

PERTURBA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that raises commotions.

PERTU'SED, *a.* [*pertusus*, Lat.] bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION, *s.* [from *pertusus*, Lat.] the act of piercing or punching. A hole made by piercing.

To PERVA'DE, *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.] to pass through; to permeate; to pass through the whole extension. "God *pervades*, adjusts, and agitates the whole." *Thom.*

PERVA'SION, *s.* the act of passing through.

PERVA'SIVE, *ad.* having power to pervade.

PERVE'RSE, *a.* [*perversus*, Lat.] distorted from the right. Obstinate in the wrong; untractable; petulant; vexatious; peevish.

PERVE'RSELY, *ad.* with intent to vex. Spitefully. Crossly. With petty malignity.

PERVE'RSENESS, *s.* spiteful crossness; petulance; peevishness.

PERVE'RSION, *s.* [*perversion*, Fr.] the act of changing or perverting to something worse.

PERVE'RSITY, *s.* [*perversité*, Fr. *perversitas*, Lat.] crossness; perverseness; frowardness; peevishness; petulance.

To PERVE'RT, *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat.] to misapply or distort wilfully from the true end, meaning, or purpose. To turn from right to wrong; to corrupt.

PERVE'RTER, *s.* one that changes any thing from good to bad, or wilfully distorts any thing from the right purpose; a corrupter.

PERVE'RTIBLE, *a.* that may be easily perverted.

PERVESTIGA'TION, *s.* [*pervestigatio*, Lat.] diligent search or inquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS, *a.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] spitefully or peevishly obstinate; headstrong; stubborn.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* with spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CITY, PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, PE'RVICACY, *s.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.] spiteful obstinacy.

PE'RVIOUS, *a.* [*pervius*, Lat.] capable of being passed through; permeable.

PE'RVIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of permitting passage through.

PERU, a large country of S. America, bounded on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by ridges of high mountains, called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes, being about 1800 miles in length from N. to S., and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea. Peru was the ancient empire of the Incas, or rather, a theocracy, in which the priesthood, called the "Children of the Sun," shared the government with the emperor. It was subjected to the Spanish crown by Pizarro in 1529, and became the theatre of cruelty and greedy bigotry, on account of the gold and silver with which it abounded. Peru is traversed from the south to the north by two branches or Cordilleras of the Andes. Towards the coast is a level plain, from thirty to sixty miles in breadth. Here it never rains, the clouds being attracted by the lofty mountains behind, the summits of which are covered with snow, while some of them are volcanoes. The heat in the plain is moderated by sea-breezes, and by a veil of rising clouds that are ever passing over it towards the mountains. Between the Cordilleras extends the high table land, while the volcanic rocks and caverns abound with metallic productions, as gold, silver and platina. On these high lands is found the lama, resembling the camel, the guanaco, the vicunna, and other animals; here also the chicona, or Peruvian bark, with other vegetable productions, abound. The descendants of the Peruvian Indians are about half a million in number, consisting of various tribes, very rude and barbarous, though some of their villages are superintended by missionary priests. In 1821, the Peruvian colony threw off its allegiance to the crown of Spain It is now divided into the republic of Peru, extending northward along the coast, containing a population of nearly two millions, on an area of 373,000 square miles; and the republic of Bolivia, or Upper Peru, extending over a surface of 310,000, square miles, with a population of 125,000 souls.

PERUKE, *s.* [*péruque*, Fr.] a perriwig, or false hair worn as an ornament, or to conceal baldness.

To PE'RUKE, *v. a.* to dress with adscititious hair.

PE'RUKEMAKER, *s.* a maker of perukes; a wig maker.

PERU'SAL, *s.* the act of reading.

To PERU'SE, *v. a.* [from *per* and *usus*, Lat.] to read. Figuratively, to observe or examine.

PERU'SER, *s.* one that reads or examines.

PESA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a motion made by a horse in raising and lifting up his fore quarters, and keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring.

PE'SSARY, *s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] a medicine of an oblong form, to thrust up the uturus, &c.

PEST, *s.* [*pestis*, Lat.] a plague; any thing mischievous or destructive.

To PE'STER, *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.] to disturb, perplex, harass, vex, turmoil, encumber.

PE'STERER, *s.* one who pesters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS, *a.* encumbering; cumbersome.

PE'STHOUSE, *s.* an hospital for persons infected with the plague; a lazaretto.

PESTI'FEROUS, *a.* [*pestifer*, Lat.] infectious like the plague. Destructive; mischievous; pestilential; malignant; contagious; belonging to the plague.

PE'STILENCE, *s.* [*pestilence*, Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] a contagious distemper; plague; pest.

PE'STILENT, *a.* [*pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.] producing plagues; mischievous; destructive. In ludicrous language, used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

PESTILE'NTIAL, *a.* [*pestilentiel*, Fr.] partaking of the nature of, or producing the plague. Contagious; destructive; pernicious.

PE'STILENTLY, *ad.* mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLA'TION, *s.* [from *pistillum*, Lat.] the act of breaking or pounding in a mortar.

PE'STLE, *s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] an instrument used to pound within a mortar. *Pestle of pork*, a gammon of bacon.

PET, *s.* [from *despit*, Fr. *impetus*, Lat. or *petit*, Fr. because it signifies only a slight resentment] a slight fit of anger or resentment; a cade lamb; an house lamb. Figuratively, a favourite.

PE'TAL, *s.* [*petalum*, Lat.] in Botany, the coloured leaves which compose the flowers of plants.

PE'TALOUS, *a.* having flower leaves.

PE'TAR, PETA'RD, *s.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Ital.] an engine of metal, shaped like a hat, charged with fine powder, covered with madrier or plank, to which it is fastened by a rope running through the rings or handles round its rim, and is used to blow up gates, &c.

PETE'CHIAL, *a.* [from *petechiæ*, Lat.] marked with pestilential spots.

PE'TER, ST. As it is not necessary to recite, we therefore omit, so much of the history of this great apostle as is related in the Gospels and the Acts, and shall only mention what is said of him by profane authors. The particulars of St. Peter's life are little known, from the 51st year of the vulgar æra, in which the council of Jerusalem was held, till his last journey to Rome, which was some time before his death. Being soon thrown into prison, it is said he continued there nine months; at last he was crucified at Rome, in the Via Ostia, with his head downwards, as he himself had desired of his executioners; this he did out of humility, as thinking it too great an honour to suffer in the same manner as his master Christ had done. His festival is celebrated with that of St. Paul on the 29th of June. St. Peter died in the 66th year of the vulgar æra, after having been bishop at Rome, (as some writers affirm) 24 or 25 years. His age might be about 74 or 75 years.

PE'TERBOROUGH, a town or city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is not a large place; for it has but one parish church besides the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery, and is a majestic structure. It sends two members to parliament. It contains about 5,553 inhabitants, and is 38 miles S. of Boston, and 77 N. by W. of London.

PE'TERHEAD, a town of Scotland in the county of Aberdeen, about 30 miles N. E. of that city. Inhabitants about 6700. It is a place of considerable resort for sea-bathing, and has a mineral spring of a powerful diuretic quality.

PE'TERSBURGH, a large handsome city of Russia, in Ingria, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703, and is the metropolis of the whole empire. It is of prodigious extent, though raised on a marsh and surrounded by a desert. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military school, and an exchange. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of the emperors, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated; and there are packet boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing saltpetre, brimstone, and laboratories for fire-works. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships; a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. Some streets of this city are regular and well-built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice-chancellor, and some others. They are mostly brick, plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. There are 20 Russian churches, and 4 Lutheran, besides those of the Calvanists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants now reckoned at 320,000, most of whom came to settle here from other countries, there being not many original Russians among them. It is 425 miles N. W. of Moscow, 1000 N. N. E. of Vienna, 800 N. E. of Copenhagen, 500 N. E. of Stockholm, and 1350 N. E. of Paris. Lat. 59. 56. N. lon. 30. 19. E.

PE'TERSFIELD, a handsome town of Hampshire, 18 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, 52 S. W. of London, and sends two members to parliament. Market on Sat. Popul. 1803.

PE'TERWORT, *s.* a plant.

PE'THERTON, N. and S., towns in Somersetshire, on the river Parret. The former contains 3566 souls; market, Sat.: the latter 2300; market, Thurs. 18 miles S.W. of Wells.

PE'TIT, pet-ty, *a.* [Fr.] small, little; trivial; inconsiderable. "What *petit* things swell men up."

PETITION, *s.* [*petitio*, Lat.] request; intreaty; supplication. Prayer; or a single article of a prayer.

To PE'TITION, *v. a.* to request, solicit, supplicate.

PE'TITIONARILY *ad.* by way of begging the question.

PE'TITIONARY, *a.* supplicatory; containing petitions or requests.

PE'TITIONER, *s.* one who petitions.

PE'TITORY, *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat.] petitioning; claiming the property of any thing.

PE'TRE, pe-ter, *s.* [from *petre*, Lat.] nitre or saltpetre.

PETRE'SCENT, *a.* [*petrescens*, Lat.] growing or turning into stone.

PETRIFA'CTION, *s.* [*petrifactio*, Lat.] the act of changing into stone. Something made stone.

PETRIFA'CTIVE, *a.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] having the power to turn into stone.

PETRI'FIC, *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] having the power to change into stone.

To PETRIFY, *v. a.* [*petra* and *fio*, Lat.] to change to stone. Neuterly, to become stone.

PETROL, PETRO'LEUM, *s.* [*pétrole*, Fr.] a black liquid bitumen, floating on the water of springs.

PETRONEL, *s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] a pistol; a small gun used by horsemen.

PETTICOAT, *s.* [*petty* and *coat*] a small coat. The lower part of a woman's dress, which is tied round, and hangs down from her waist.

PETTIFOGGER, *s.* [corrupted from *petivoguer*, of *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] a petty small-rate dabbler in law, who deals only in trifling, vexatious, or knavish causes.

PETTIGREE, *s.* a shrub, called by some knecholly, and butcher's broom.

PETTINESS, *s.* smallness. Inconsiderableness.

PETTISH, *a.* easily provoked to slight anger; fretful; peevish.

PETTISHNESS, *s.* the quality of being pettish.

PETTITOES, *s.* the feet of a sucking pig. The feet, in burlesque.

PETTO, *s.* [Ital.] the breast. Figuratively, privacy.

PETTY, *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] inconsiderable; inferior; little.

PETTYMU'GUET, *s.* the yellow goose-grass.

PETULANCE, PETULANCY, *s.* [*petulantia*, Lat.] sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

PETULANT, *a.* [*petulans*, Lat.] perverse; saucy; wanton.

PETULANTLY, *ad.* with petulance; with saucy pertness.

PETUNTSE, or PETUNSE, *s.* one of the two earths or fossil substances of which the porcelain ware of China is made. The other is termed *Kaolin*.

PE'TWORTH, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 47 miles S. W. of London. Population 3114.

PEW, *s.* [*puye*, Belg.] a seat inclosed in a church.

PE'WET, *s.* [*piewit*, Belg.] a water-fowl. The lapwing.

PE'WTER, *s.* [*peauter*, Belg.] an artificial metal made of brass, lead, and tin. Dishes and plates made of pewter. Adjectively, any thing made of pewter.

PE'WTERER, *s.* one that deals in things made of pewter; a smith who works in pewter.

PH. The reader will remember that *ph* has the sound of *f* in all the following words.

PHÆNO'MENON, *s.* [from φαινομενὸς, Gr.] an appearance in the works of nature or the heavens. Any thing that strikes by its novelty.

PHAETON, *s.* a high open chaise on four wheels.

PHAGEDE'NA, *s.* [φαγέδαινα, from φάγος and ἴδω, Gr.] an ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NIC, PHAGEDE'NOUS, *a.* [*phagédénique*, Fr.] eating, corroding.

PHA'LANX, *s.* [Lat.] a large square battalion of infantry, set close to each other, with their shields joined, and spikes turned cross-way. In Anatomy, the three rows of small bones in the fingers.

PHA'NTASM, PHANTA'SMA, *s.* [φάντασμα, Gr.] something appearing only to the imagination.

PHANTA'STIC, PHANTA'STICAL, *a.* [φαντασικὸς, Gr.] See FANTASTICAL.

PHA'NTOM, *s.* [*phantome*, Fr.] a spectre or apparition. A fancied vision.

PHARISA'ICAL, *a.* [from the Pharisees, a religious sect among the Jews, remarkable for their hypocrisy] like a Pharisee; hypocritical; having an external appearance of religion, but inwardly vicious.

PHA'RISEES, a famous sect of the Jews, who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, which they derived from the same fountain with the written word itself; pretending that both were delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, and were therefore both of equal authority. From their rigorous observance of these traditions, they looked on themselves as more holy than other men, and therefore separated themselves from those whom they thought sinners or profane, so as not to eat or drink with them; and hence, from the Hebrew word פָּרַשׁ *parash*, which signifies *to separate*, they had the name of *Pharisees*, or *Separatists*.

PHARMACEUTIC, PHARMACEUTICAL, *a.* [φαρμακευτικὸς, from φαρμακεύω, Gr.] relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST, *s.* [from φάρμακον and λέγω, Gr.] one who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACO'LOGY, *s.* [from φάρμακον and λόγος, Gr.] the knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOEIA, *s.* [from φάρμακον and ποιέω, Gr.] a dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST, *s.* [from φάρμακον and πωλέω, Gr.] an apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHA'RMACY, *s.* [from φάρμακον, a medicine, Gr.] the art of choosing, preparing, and mixing, medicines.

PHA'ROS, or PHARE, *s.* [φάρος, Gr.] is a light-house, or a pile raised near a port, where a fire is kept burning, in the night, to guide and direct vessels near at hand.

PHARYNGO'TOMY, *s.* [from φάρυγξ and τέμνω, Gr.] the act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumor in the throat hinders respiration.

PHA'RYNX, *s.* the upper part of the gullet below the larynx.

PHA'SELS, *s.* [*phascoli*, Lat.] French beans.

PHA'SIS, *s.* [ἡ φάσις, Gr. plural *phases*] the several appearances of illumination observed in the planets. The several manners in which the planets appear illuminated by the sun, as seen from the earth.

PHASM, *s.* [φάσμα, Gr.] appearance; phantom.

PHE'ASANT, *s.* [*phasianus*, Lat. from *Phasis*, the river of Colchos] a kind of wild cock of exquisite taste.

PHE'ASANT-EYE, *s.* in Botany, a plant with scarlet blossoms; called also Adonis-flower, red-maithes, and red-morocco; found in corn-fields, flowering in June and July.

To PHEESE, *v. a.* [perhaps it should be written *feaze*] to curry or comb.

PHE'NICOPTER, *s.* [from φοινικόπτερος, compounded of φοῖνιξ and πτερὸν, Gr.] a kind of bird.

PHE'NIX, *s.* [*phœnix*, Lat. φοῖνιξ, Gr.] a fabulous bird, of which there is supposed to be but one existent, from whose ashes a young one is said to proceed.

PHENO'MENON, *s.* [*phénomene*, Fr. being naturalized it has changed its *æ* into an *e*.] See PHÆNOMENON.

PHIAL, *s.* [*phiala*, La *hiole*, Fr.] a small bottle of a cylindrical form.

PHILADE'LPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, and till lately of all the United States of North America, is situated on a neck of land at the confluence of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The length of the city from E. to W. that is, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth N. to S. is 4837 feet. Only a part of the plot covered by the city charter, is yet built upon. The circumference, however, of that part, if we include Kensington on the N. and Southwark on the S. is about 5 miles. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river. Near the middle of it, it is intersected at right angles by Broad Street, 100 feet wide, running nearly N. and S. quite across the city. Between the Delaware and Broad Street, are 10

streets, nearly equidistant, running parallel with Broad Street; and between Broad Street and the Schuylkill, are 9 streets, equidistant from each other. Parallel to Market Street are 8 other streets, running E. and W. from river to river, and intersecting the cross streets at right angles. All these streets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet wide, and all the streets which run N. and S. except Broad Street, are also 50 feet wide. There were 4 squares of 8 acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reserved for public uses; and in the centre of the city, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a square of 10 acres, reserved, in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Most of the houses have a small garden and orchard; and from the river are cut small canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are also fine and spacious; the warehouses large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for ship building well adapted to their purposes. This city was founded in 1682, by the celebrated William Penn, a quaker, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, &c. In 1792, Philadelphia contained 5000 houses, in general handsomely built of brick, and 40,000 inhabitants. The population has since much increased, and in 1830 it amounted to 168,000 souls. Philadelphia is 97 miles S. W. of New York, and 118 N. of the entrance of the Delaware into the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 39. 57. N. lon. 75. 14. W.

PHILA'NTHROPY, *s.* [*φιλανθρωπία*, Gr.] good nature; the love of mankind; general benevolence.

PHI'LIBEG, *s.* a little plaid, called also a kilt. It is a sort of short petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, worn by the Scotch Highlanders.

PHILI'PPICS, *s.* a name given to the orations of Demosthenes against king Philip of Macedon. The same term is also applied to the fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony. Any invective declamation.

PHI'LIPPINE, or *Manilla Islands*, a very large group of islands in the Eastern Indian sea, first discovered by Magellan in 1521. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits ripe all the year. The original inhabitants are tribes of Malays and Papuan negroes. The largest islands are *Mindanao* and *Luzon* or *Luconia*, of which *Manilla*, seated on the *Manilla* river, is the capital, and is a place of considerable commerce, with a fine bay, 90 leagues in circumference. In the year 1654, Don Louis de Valasco, viceroy of Mexico, sent Michael Lopez Delagaspes thither with a fleet from Mexico, and a force sufficient to make a conquest of these islands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. then on the throne of Spain. They have ever since remained subject to that crown. Lat. from 6. 30. to 18. 15. N. lon. from 113. 13. to 127. 13. E.

PHILIPS-NO'RTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London.

PHILO'LOGER, *s.* [*φιλολόγος*, Gr.] one who makes language his chief study; a grammarian.

PHILOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *φιλολόγος*, Gr.] belonging to the study of grammar, or language.

PHILO'LOGIST, *a.* [*φιλολόγος*, Gr.] a grammarian, critic, or one that understands language.

PHILO'LOGY, *s.* [*φιλολογία*, Gr.] a science, or rather assemblage of several sciences, consisting of Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry, Antiquities, History, and Criticism. It is a kind of universal literature, conversant about all the sciences, their rise, progress, authors, &c. It makes what the French call the *Belles Lettres*. In the Universities it is called the *Humanities*. Anciently it was only a part of Grammar.

PHI'LOMATH, *s.* a lover of learning.

PHI'LOMEL, PHILOME'LA, *s.* [*philomela*, Lat. *φιλομήλα*, Gr.] the nightingale.

PHI'LOMOT, *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf, Fr.] of the colour of a dead leaf.

PHILO'SOPHEME, *s.* [*φιλοσόφημα*, Gr.] principle of reasoning; theorem. Seldom used.

PHILO'SOPHER, *s.* [*philosophus*, Lat. *φιλόσοφος*, Gr.] a person who makes the nature of things or moral duties his study. *Philosopher's stone*, a stone supposed by alchymists to turn every thing it touched into gold.

PHILOSO'PHIC, PHILOSO'PHICAL, *a.* [*philosophique*, Fr.] belonging to a philosopher; formed by philosophy; skilled in philosophy.

PHILOSO'PHICALLY, *ad.* in a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

To PHILO'SOPHIZE, *v. a.* [*φιλοσοφέω*, Gr.] to moralize; to reason like a philosopher; to inquire into the causes of effects.

PHILO'SOPHY, *s.* [*philosophia*, Lat. *φιλοσοφία*, Gr.] the knowledge of nature and morality, founded on reason and experience. An hypothesis or system for explaining natural effects. Reasoning.

PHILOSTO'RGY, *s.* [*φιλος* and *τοργή*, Gr.] natural affection; the love of parents towards their children.

PHILO'TIMY, *s.* [*φιλοτιμία*, Gr.] love of honour; ambition.

PHILO'XENY, *s.* [*φιλοξενία*, Gr.] hospitality; kindness to strangers.

PHI'LTER, *s.* [*φίλτρον*, Gr. *philtre*, Fr.] something to cause love.

To PHI'LTER, *v. a.* to charm to love.

PHIZ, or PHYZ, *s.* [from *physiognomy*] the face, visage, or countenance, ludicrously.

PHLEBO'TOMIST, *s.* [*φλεβοτόμος*, from *φλὲψ* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] one that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE, *v. a.* [*φλεβοτομέω*, from *φλὲψ* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] to open a vein; or let blood.

PHLEBO'TOMY, *s.* [*φλεβοτομία*, from *φλὲψ* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] the act of opening a vein; or letting blood.

PHLEGM, flem, *s.* [*φλέγμα*, Gr. *phlegme*, Fr.] the watery humour of the blood, which is supposed to produce sluggishness.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, fleg-ma-gog, *s.* [from *φλέγμα* and *ἄγω*, Gr.] a purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMA'TIC, *a.* [*phlegmatique*, Fr. *φλεγματικὸς*, Gr.] abounding in water or phlegm. Dull; cold.

PHLE'GMON, *s.* [*φλεγμονή*, Gr.] an inflammation; a burning tumor.

PHLE'GMONOUS, *a.* [from *φλεγμονή*, Gr.] inflammatory; burning.

PHLEME, *s.* [from *phlebotomy*, sometimes written *fleam*] a pointed instrument placed on the vein of a horse, and driven into it with a blow, in bleeding. A fleam.

PHLOGI'STON, *s.* [from *φλογιστὸς*, inflammable, Gr.] the inflammable part of any body; a very inflammable chemical liquor.

PHOE'NIX, *s.* See PHENIX.

PHO'NICS, *s.* [from *φωνή*, sound, Gr.] the doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA'MPTIC, *a.* [from *φωνή*, sound, and *κάμπτω*, to inflict, Gr.] having the power to inflict or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

PHO'SPHOR, PHO'SPHORUS, *s.* [*φοσφόρος*, from *φως*,

the light, and *φερω*, to bring, Gr. *phosphorus*, Lat.] the morning star, Venus, when she goes before the Sun. A chemical substance, which, when rubbed or exposed to the air, takes fire.

PHRASE, *s.* [*φράσις*, Gr.] a mode of speech peculiar to a language. An expression. Style.

To PHRASE, *v. a.* to style, call, name, or express.

PHRASEO'LOGY, *s.* [*φρασεολογία*, from *φράσις* and *γλέω*, Gr.] a style, diction. A phrase-book.

PHRENE'TIC, PHRE'NTIC, *a.* [*φρενητικος*, or *φρενιτικὸς*, Gr.] frantic, delirious; inflamed in the brain.

PHRENI'TIS, *s.* [*φρενῖτις*, or *φρενίτις*, Gr.] madness.

PHRE'NSY, *s.* [*phrénésie*, Fr.] madness. Often written *frenzy*.

PHTHA'RTICS, thar-ticks, *s.* [from *φθαρτικὸς*, Gr.] corrupting medicines.

PHTHIRIA'SIS, thi-ri-a-sis, *s.* [*φθειρίασις*, Gr.] the lousy disease.

PHTHI'SICAL, ti-zi-cal, *a.* [*phthisique*, Fr. from *φθισικὸς*, Gr.] coughing, consumptive.

PHTHI'SIC, ti-zik, *s.* [from *φθισικὸς*, Gr.] a consumption.

PHTHI'SIS, ti-zis, *s.* [from *φθίσις*, Gr.] a consumption.

PHYLA'CTERY, *s.* [*φυλακτήριον*, Gr.] a bandage on which was written some sentence from the Old Testament, worn by the Jews on their wrists and foreheads.

PHY'SIC, *s.* [from *φυσικὸς*, Gr.] nature. This word originally signified natural philosophy; but is now used for the science or art of healing. Medicine. In common language, a purge. In the plural, natural philosophy.

To PHY'SIC, *v. a.* to apply medicines.

PHY'SICAL, *a.* [*physique*, Fr. from *φυσικὸς*, Gr.] relating to natural philosophy. Belonging to medicine, or the science of healing. Medicinal, or assisting health.

PHY'SICALLY, *ad.* according to nature; according to the principles of natural philosophy. According to the science or rules of medicine. "He that lives *physically* must live miserably." *Cheney*.

PHYSI'CIAN, *s.* [*physicien*, Fr.] one who prescribes remedies for any disorder.

PHYSICOTHEO'LOGY, *s.* [*φύσις* and *θεολογία*, Gr.] a view of the works of nature in such a light as to display the attributes of the Deity.

PHYSIO'GNOMER, PHYSIO'GNOMIST, *s.* [*physionomiste*, Fr. *φυσιογνώμων*, Gr.] one who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNO'MIC, or PHYSIOGNO'MICAL, *a.* drawn from the contemplation of the features of the face; conversant in physiognomy.

PHYSIO'GNOMY, *s.* [*physionomie*, Fr. *φυσιογνωμονία*, Gr.] the art of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune of a person, by the features of the face. The face; the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *φυσιολόγος*, Gr.] relating to the knowledge of the nature of things.

PHYSIO'LOGIST, *s.* [*φυσιολόγος*, Gr.] one versed in natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY, *s.* [*φυσιολογία*, Gr.] the doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

PHYTI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *φυτὸν*, Gr. and *voro*, Lat.] that eats grass or any vegetable.

PHYTO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *φυτὸν* and *γράφω*, Gr.] a description of plants.

PHYTO'LOGIST, *s.* one skilled in plants.

PHYTO'LOGY, *s.* [*φυτὸν λόγος*, Gr.] the doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE, *s.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] an enormous crime. Obsolete.

PIA'CULAR, PIA'CULOUS, *a.* [*piacularis*, Lat.] expiatory; having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal; atrociously bad.

PIA-MA'TER, *s.* [Lat.] a thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura-mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PI'ANET, *s.* the lesser woodpecker; the magpie.

PIA'NO, *s.* in Music, an Italian word for soft or slow.

PIA'NO-FORTE, *s.* [Ital.] the name of a well-known instrument of music, resembling a harpsicord in its front and keys, but superior in tone.

PIA'STER, *s.* [*piastra*, Ital.] an Italian coin valued at about 5*s.* sterling. A piece of eight.

PIA'ZZA, *s.* [Ital.] a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PI'CA, *s.* in Medicine, is a depravation of appetite, which makes the patient long for what is unfit for food, and incapable of nourishing; as, chalk, coals, ashes, cinders, &c. frequent in girls, and women with child. Also, the name of a particular form of printing types, of which there are two sizes, usually called *Pica* and *Small Pica*.

PICAROO'N, *s.* [from *picare*, Ital.] a robber, plunderer, marauder, pirate.

PI'CCAGE, *s.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] money paid at fairs, for breaking ground for booths.

To PICK, *v. a.* [*picken*, Belg.] to cull; to choose. To gather industriously. To separate from any thing that is useless or filthy. To clean by gathering off gradually. To pierce or strike with a beak or sharp instrument, from *piquer*, Fr. To rob privately, from *picare*, joined to *pocket*. To *pick a hole in one's coat*, is used proverbially for seeking occasion of exposing or finding fault with another. Neuterly, to eat slowly, and by small morsels. To do any thing leisurely.

PICK, *s.* [*pique*, Fr.] a sharp-pointed instrument.

PI'CKAPACK, *ad.* [formed, by reduplication, from *pack* upon one's back, or after the manner of a pack.

PI'CKAXE, *s.* an axe with a sharp point; an axe not made to cut, but to pierce.

PI'CKBACK, *a.* [corrupted from *pickpack*, or *pickapack*] on the back.

PI'CKED, *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] sharp.

To PICKEER, *v. a.* [*piccare*, Ital.] to pirate; to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

PI'CKER, *s.* one who picks; a sharp-pointed instrument.

PI'CKEREL, *s.* [from *pike*] a small pike.

PI'CKERING, a pretty good town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. It is 222 miles N. by W. of London. Population 3346.

PI'CKLE, *s.* [*pekel*, Belg.] any kind of salt or sour liquor in which things are preserved. A thing kept in sour liquor. A condition or state; used in contempt. *Pickle*, or *pightel*, is a small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingle*.

To PI'CKLE, *v. a.* to preserve in salt or sour liquor. To season. To imbue with any thing bad.

PI'CKLEHERRING, *s.* [see JACK-PUDDING] a merry-andrew. An arch rogue; a buffoon; a zany.

PI'CKLOCK, *s.* an instrument by which locks may be opened without the key. A person who opens locks without a key.

PI'CKPOCKET, or PI'CKPURSE, *s.* one who steals any thing privately out of a person's pocket or purse.

PI'CKTHANK, *s.* a person who is officious to curry favour with another by base means.

PI'CKTOOTH, *s.* an instrument used to clean teeth.

PICT, *s.* [from *pictus*, Lat.] a person who paints.

PICTO'RIAL, *a.* [*pictorius*, Lat.] produced by a painter.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W. to E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinmouth.

PICTURE, *s.* [*pictura*, Lat.] a resemblance of persons or things in prints or colours. The science of painting. Any resemblance or representation.

To PICTURE *v. a.* to represent by painting. To represent in the mind.

PICTURESQUE, pic-tu-resk, *a.* fine; beautiful; like a picture.

To PIDDLE, *v. n.* [derived by Skinner from *picciolo*, Ital. or *petit*, Fr. little; and Johnson supposes it comes from *peddle*, which, Skinner says, signifies to deal in little things] to pick at table; to eat squeamishly; to trifle and attend to small parts rather than the main.

PIDDLER, *s.* one that picks a bit here and there at table; one that eats squeamishly.

PIE, *s.* any crust baked with something in it. A magpie or party-coloured bird, from *pie*, Fr. *pica*, Lat. The old Popish service-book.

PIEBALD, *a.* of various colours; diversified in colour.

PIECE, *s.* [*piece*, Fr.] a patch. A fragment, or part of a whole. A picture. A composition or performance of some artist. A single great gun, or hand-gun. A coin. Applied to portions, and ending a sentence, it signifies *each*. "One ear *apiece*." *More of a piece with*, implies resemblance of the same kind or sort. In Commerce, sometimes the whole, or part of a whole.

To PIECE, *v. a.* to enlarge by the addition of something. To join or unite. To increase or supply some defect by addition, followed by *out*. Neuterly, to join, to be compacted.

PIECELESS, *a.* whole; compact; not made of separate parts or pieces.

PIECER, *s.* one who pieces; a patcher.

PIECEMEAL, *a.* [*pice* and *mel*, Sax.] in pieces; by piece and piece.

PIED, *a.* [from *pie*] variegated, or composed of different colours.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, having Vallois on the N.; Milan and Montserrat on the E.; Nice and Genoa on the S.; and Dauphiny and Savoy on the W. It is 175 miles long, and 40 broad. It contains many high mountains, among which there are several rich and fruitful valleys. The inhabitants are 2,250,000, and (excepting the Vaudois) of the church of Rome, and carry on a great trade in raw silk. It is under the king of Sardinia, and the capital is Turin.

PIEDNESS, *s.* variegation; diversity of colours.

PIELED, *a.* [perhaps from *peeled*, bald, or *piled*] having short hair. Bald.

PIEPOWDER COURT, *s.* [from *pied*, Fr. a foot, and *poudre*, Fr. dusty] a court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER, *s.* [*pierre*, Fr.] the columns which support the arch of a bridge.

To PIERCE, *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.] to penetrate or enter. To affect or touch the passions. Neuterly, to make way by force into or through any thing; to affect severely; to enter or dive. SYNON. *Piercing* implies great strength of light, and a stroke of the eye; *penetrating*, great force of attention and reflection. *Piercing* seems to be executed by a sudden glance; *penetrating*, by making way gradually.

PIERCER, *s.* an instrument used in boring holes. That part by which insects make holes in bodies.

PIERCINGLY, *ad.* in a sharp and affecting manner.

PIERCINGNESS, *s.* the power of piercing.

PIETISTS, *s.* a religious sect sprung up among the Protestants of Germany, seeming to be a kind of mean between the Quakers of England and the Quietists of the Roman Church. They despise all sorts of ecclesiastical polity, all school theology, and all forms and ceremonies, and give themselves up to contemplation and mystic divinity.

PIETY, *s.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.] discharge of our duty to God, to our parents and country.

PIG, *s.* [*bigge*, Belg.] the young of a sow. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, *v. a.* to farrow, or bring forth young, applied to a sow.

PIGEON, *s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] a fowl or bird bred tamely in cotes or houses, called dove-cotes.

PIGEONLIVERED, *a.* soft; mild; void of spleen or resentment.

PIGGIN, *s.* [See PIG] a small vessel or hand-pail. Used in the northern counties.

PIGHT, *a.* [old preterite and part. pass. of *pitch*] pitched; determined; fixed.

PIGMENT, *s.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] colour to be laid on any body; paint.

PIGMY, *s.* [*pigmæus*, Lat. *pigmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος, Gr.] a small nation, fabled to have been devoured by cranes. Figuratively, a person of low stature; any thing inconsiderable.

PIGNORATION, *s.* [from *pignus*, Lat.] the act of pledging.

PIGNUT, *s.* an earth nut.

PIGRITUDE, *s.* [*pigritudo*, Lat.] laziness, slothfulness; weariness.

PIGSNEY, *s.* [from *piga*, a girl, Sax.] a word of fondness to a girl. Used by Butler for the eye of a woman.

PIKE, *s.* [*picque*, Fr.] the longest-lived fresh-water fish; it is solitary, melancholy, and bold. A long lance used by foot-soldiers, before the invention of bayonets, and very much used by the French in the beginning of the republican war, before they were provided with musquets for the many thousands that joined their armies. A fork used in husbandry. Among Turners, two iron spikes or sprigs between which any thing is fastened.

PIKED, *a.* [*pique*, Fr.] sharp; ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, *s.* the wooden staff, or the frame of a pike.

PILASTER, *s.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Ital.] in Architecture, a square pillar, sometimes insulated, or set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILCH, *s.* [see PILCHER] a kind of clout of flannel, used to keep infants from wetting their beds by urine.

PILCHARD, *s.* a fish like a herring, but smaller.

PILCHER, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] any coat or garment made of skins, or lined with fur. A furred gown.

PILE, *s.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Belg.] a strong piece of wood, or stake driven into the ground to make a foundation firm. A heap. Any thing heaped together to be burned. An edifice or building. A hair, from *pilus*, Lat, the nap of cloth or velvet. One side of a coin; the reverse of a cross, from *pila*, Ital. The head of an arrow, from *pilum*, Lat. In the plural, the hæmorrhoids.

To PILE, *v. a.* to heap. To fill with something heaped.

PILEATED, *a.* [from *pileus*, Lat.] having the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, *s.* one who accumulates.

To PILFER, *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr. or from *pelf*] to steal. Neuterly, to practise petty theft.

PILFERER, *s.* one that steals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, *ad.* with petty larceny; filchingly.

PILFREY, *s.* petty theft.

PI'LGRIM, *s.* [*pelgrim*, Belg.] one who travels on a religious account; a wanderer.

To PI'LGRIM, *v. n.* to wander; to ramble. Not used.

PI'LGRIMAGE, *s.* [*pélerinage*, Fr.] a long journey, usually on a religious account.

PILL, *s.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, Fr.] a medicine made into a round mass like a pea.

To PILL, *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] to rob or plunder. To strip off the bark, used for *peel*. Neuterly, to be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoriæ, more properly *peel*.

PI'LLAGE, *s.* [*pillage*, Fr.] plunder. The act of plundering.

To PI'LLAGE, *v. a.* to plunder; to spoil.

PI'LLAGER, *s* a plunderer; a spoiler.

PI'LLAR, *s.* [*pilier*, Brit. *pilar*, Span. *piler*, Brit. and Armoric] a column. A supporter. In Botany, the cylindrical substance that supports the hat of a fungus, as in the common mushroom. Also the little shaft upon which the feather of downy seeds is placed, as in the dandelion.

PI'LLARED, *a.* supported by columns. Resembling a column.

PI'LLAU, a considerable sea-port of Prussia, situated on a tongue of land, which projects into the Baltic, at the entrance of the Frisch Haff, 22 miles S. W. of Koningsberg, of which it is the port. Lat. 54. 38. N. lon. 20. 20. E.

PI'LLION, *s.* [from *pillow*] a soft saddle used by women in riding behind a horseman. A low saddle; a pannel; a pad.

PI'LLORY, *s.* [*pillori*, Fr.] a frame erected on a pillar, having three holes through which the head and hands of a criminal are put, when he is exposed to the public.

To PI'LLORY, *v. a.* to expose in a pillory.

PI'LLOW, *s.* [*pulewe*, Belg.] a bag of down or feathers laid under the head when a person sleeps.

To PI'LLOW, *v. a.* to rest or support any thing on a pillow.

PI'LLOWBEER, PI'LLOWCASE, *s.* the cover of a pillow.

PI'LLWORT, *s.* in Botany, the globular peppergrass; a kind of fern.

PILO'SITY, *s.* [from *pilosus*, Lat.] hairiness.

PI'LOT, *s.* [*pilote*, Fr.] one who steers a ship.

To PI'LOT, *v. a.* to steer or conduct a ship.

PI'LOTAGE, *s.* [*pilotage*, Fr.] a pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. A pilot's hire.

PI'LSER, *s.* the moth or fly that runs into a flame.

PIME'NTO, *s.* [*piment*, Fr.] a kind of spice, of a round figure, called Jamaica pepper.

PI'MP, *s.* [*pingé*, Fr.] one who provides gratifications for the lust of another. A procurer; a pander.

To PI'MP, *v. a.* to provide gratifications for the lust of another; to pander; to procure.

PIMPE'RNEL, *s.* in Botany, the anagallis of Linneus. The British species is known by having undivided leaves, a trailing stem, and red blossoms. Also a kind of speedwell, with pale purple blossoms. The bastard pimpernel is the centunculus of Linneus, found in moist sandy ground. The round-leaved water pimpernel, or marsh-wort, is the samolus of Linneus, having oblong egg-shaped leaves, and white blossoms. The yellow pimpernel of the woods is a species of lysimachia, or loosestrife.

PI'MPING, *a.* [*pimpe*, *mensch*, Belg.] little; petty. Worthless; mean.

PI'MPLE, *s.* [*pompette*, Fr.] a small red pustule.

PI'MPLED, *a.* having red pustules.

PIN, *s.* [*espingle*, Fr.] a short piece of wire with a sharp point, and round head, used by women in fastening their clothes. Any thing to hold things together, a peg, a bolt. That which locks the wheel to the axle, called a linch-pin, an iron instrument used in fastening bars and window-shutters. The pegs of a musical instrument. The centre. "The very *pin* of his heart." *Shak.* A horny induration, or inflammation of the coats of the eye. *Rolling-pin*, a piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used in rolling paste. A note, strain, in low language.

To PIN, *v. a.* to fasten with pins. To join. To confine, as in a pinfold, from *pindan*, Sax. To fasten; to make fast.

PI'NCASE, *s.* a pincussion.

PI'NCERS, *s.* [*pincette*, Fr.] an instrument consisting of two legs moving on a rivet, with which nails are drawn, or any thing held fast. The claws of an animal.

To PINCH, *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.] to squeeze between the fingers or teeth. To hold hard with an instrument. To squeeze till the flesh is pained or livid. To press between hard bodies. To distress; to pain. To gripe; to straiten. To drive to difficulties. To try thoroughly; to squeeze out what is contained. Neuterly, to spare, or be frugal.

PINCH, *s.* [*pinçon*, Fr.] a painful squeeze with the fingers, or between hard bodies. A gripe. Oppression. Difficulty or distress. As much as can be taken between the tips of the fingers.

PI'NCUSHION, *s.* a small bag stuffed with bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

PINDA'RIC, *a.* in Poetry, an ode formed in imitation of the manner of Pindar; which is distinguished by the boldness and height of its flights; the suddenness and surprisingness of the transitions; and the seeming irregularity, wildness, and enthusiasm of the whole. The only remaining part of Pindar's works is a book of odes, all in praise of the victors at the Olympian, Pythean, Nemæan, and Isthmian games.

PI'NDUST, *s.* small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, *s.* [*pinus*, Lat.] a tree which bears seeds in squamous cones. The sea-pine is a kind of oarweed.

To PINE, *v. a.* [*pinian*, Sax.] to languish or wear away with any kind of misery. To languish with desire. Neuterly, to waste with grief. To grieve for or bemoan in silence.

PI'NE-APPLE, *s.* a juicy fruit of a delicious flavour, so called from its resembling the cone of a pine-tree.

PI'NEAL, *a.* [*pinéale*, Fr.] resembling a pine-apple; an epithet given by Descartes, on account of its form, to the gland he imagined to be the seat of the soul.

PINFEATHERED, *a.* having feathers resembling pins. Unfledged.

PI'NFOLD, *s.* [from *pindan*, to shut up, Sax. and *fold*] a place in which beasts are confined.

PI'NGLE, *s.* a small close; an enclosure.

PI'NGUID, *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] fat; unctuous. Obsolete.

PI'NHOLE, *s.* a small hole made by a pin.

PI'NION, *s.* [*pignon*, Fr.] the joint at the extremity of a wing. A wing. A feather or quill. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger. Fetters or bonds for the hands.

To PI'NION, *v. a.* to bind the wings or the elbows close to the sides. To shackle. To bind to.

PINK, *s.* [from *pink*, an eye, Belg.] a genus of plants, five of which are British species. An eye, generally applied to a small one. Any thing supremely excellent. A reddish colour, resembling that of a pink. A ship, with a round stern and bulging sides. A fish, called likewise minnow.

To PINK, *v. a.* [from *pink*, an eye, Belg.] to pierce with small holes like eyelet holes. Neuterly, to wink with the eyes, from *pincken*, Belg.

PI'NMAKER, *s.* one who makes pins.

PI'NMONEY, *s.* money allowed a wife for her private expences.

PI'NNACE, *s.* [*pinnasse*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Ital. *pinaça*, Span.] a boat belonging to a ship of war.

PI'NNACLE, *s.* [*pinnacle*, Fr.] a turret, or elevation above the rest of the building. A high-spiring point.

PI'NNATED, *a.* in Botany, leaves are pinnated when formed in manner of a wing, and composed of two large ranges, or series of foliola, annexed to the two sides of one common oblong petal.

PI'NNER, *s.* [from *pinna*, Lat. or *pinion*] the lappet of a headdress, which hangs down loose. A pin-maker.

PI'NNOCK, *s.* the tom-tit.

PINT, *s.* [*pint*, Sax. *pinte*, Fr.] in liquid measure, half a quart. In Medicine, a pound, or 12 ounces.

PI'NULES, *s.* in Astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe.

PIONEE'R, *s.* [*pionier*, Fr.] a soldier employed in levelling roads, throwing up works, or sinking mines.

PI'ONING, *s.* works of pioneers.

PI'ONY, *s.* a large red flower, expanded in the form of a rose spelled likewise *peony*.

PI'OUS, *a.* [*pius*, Lat.] careful of the duties owed to God and man. Religious.

PI'OUSLY, *ad.* with great devotion.

PIP, *s.* [*pippe*, Belg.] a defluxion, or horny pellicle, which grows on the tip of the tongue in birds and fowls, and cured by pulling it off, and rubbing the part with salt. A spot on cards.

To PIP, *v. n.* [*pipio*, Lat.] to chirp or cry like a bird.

PIPE, *s.* [*pipe*, Sax. *pib*, Brit.] any long hollow body or tube. A tube of clay, through which the smoke of tobacco is conveyed into the mouth. An instrument of hand music. The organs of voice and respiration, as the wind-*pipe*. The key of the voice. An office in the Exchequer, so called because the whole receipt is conveyed into it by means of divers small *pipes*, quills, or channels, as water into a cistern. A liquid measure containing two hogsheads, from *peep*, Belg. or *pipe*, Fr.

To PIPE, *v. n.* to play on the pipe. To have a shrill sound.

PI'PER, *s.* one who plays on the pipe.

PI'PETREE, *s.* the lilac.

PI'PERIDGE-BUSH, *s.* a shrub; the same with the common barberry.

PI'PEWORT, *s.* a plant. The wreathed pipewort has upright twisted stalks with seven tubes, nearly upright leaves, and white flower-leaves. It is found in a small lake in the isle of Skye, and flowers in September.

PI'PING, *s.* weak, feeble, sickly. Hot or boiling, applied to water.

PI'PKIN, *s.* [diminutive of *pipe*] a small earthen boiler.

PI'PPIN, *s.* [from *puppynghe*, Belg. according to Skinner] a sharp apple, supposed by some to derive its name from the pips or spots with which its skin is marked.

PI'QUANCY, *s.* sharpness, tartness.

PI'QUANT, *a.* [*piquant*, Fr.] pricking; stimulating. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

PI'QUANTLY, *ad.* sharply; tartly.

PIQUE, peek, *s.* [*pique*, Fr.] an offence taken. Ill will. Point or punctillio.

To PIQUE, *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] to affect with envy or malice; to put into a fret. To offend; to irritate. Used with the reciprocal pronouns, and followed by *in* or *upon*, to value or fix reputation upon, from *se piquer*, Fr.

PIQUEE'RER, pi-keér-er, *s.* a robber; a plunderer.

PIQUET, pee-két. *s.* [*picquet*, Fr.] a game at cards, played by two persons with only 32 cards; all the duces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being laid aside. In Fortification, a piece of wood, sharp at one end, usually shod with iron, used in laying out ground, and measuring its angles; or driven into the ground near the tents to tie the horses to, and likewise used to fasten the cords of tents; whence *to plant the piquet*, implies to encamp. In this last sense it is accented on the first syllable, and pronounced *picket*.

PI'RACY, *s.* [*piratica*, Lat. πειρατεία, Gr] the act of robbing or committing violence on the high sea.

PI'RATE, *s.* [*pirate*, Fr. *pirata*, Lat. πειρατὴς, Gr.] one who robs at sea. A person who steals, or clandestinely prints the copies of an author or bookseller.

To PI'RATE, *v. a.* to publish a spurious edition, in opposition to the proprietor of a book. Neuterly, to rob at sea.

PIRA'TICAL, *a.* robbing on sea like a pirate.

PIRA'TICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of pirates.

PI'SA, an ancient town of Tuscany in Italy. It is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an university, and is 10 miles N. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 43. N. lon. 10. 23. E.

PISANO, a territory of Tuscany in Italy, about 47 miles long, and 25 broad. It has the Florentine and Lucca on the N. the Siennese on the E. and the sea on the S. W. It is one of the most fertile countries in Tuscany.

PI'SCARY, *s.* a privilege of fishing.

PISCATION, *s.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] the act or practice of fishing.

PISCA'TORY, *a.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] relating to fishes.

PI'SCES, *s.* the twelfth sign in the zodiac.

PISCI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *piscis* and *voro*, Lat.] eating fish; devouring fish.

PISH, *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

To PISH, *v. n.* to express contempt by a hissing, or inarticulate sound.

PI'SMIRE, *s.* [*pismiere*, Belg.] an ant; an emmet.

To PISS, *v. a.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pissen*, Belg.] to emit urine.

PISS, *s.* urine; animal water.

PI'SS-A-BED, *s.* one that makes urine in bed. A yellow flower growing in the grass, called also dandelion.

PI'SSBURNT, *a.* stained as if with urine.

PISTA'CHIO, *s.* [*pistacchi*, Ital. *pistache*, Fr.] a dry fruit, of an oblong figure, pointed at each end, with a double shell, containing a kernel of a green colour.

PI'STIL, or POINTAL, *s.* [Bot. Lat.] among Botanists, denotes the female organ of generation in plants; it consists of three parts, the germen, style, and stigma.

PISTILLATION, *s.* [from *pistillum*, Lat.] the act of pounding in a mortar.

PI'STOL, *s.* [*pistole*, or *pistolet*, Fr.] a small hand-gun.

To PI'STOL, *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] to shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, *s.* [*pistole*, Fr.] a gold coin struck in Spain and Italy, generally valued at about 15s. 6d. sterling.

PISTOLET, *s.* [diminutive of *pistol*] a little pistol.

PI'STON, *s.* [*piston*, Fr.] that part of a pump or syringe on which the sucker is fixed; an embolus; a sucker.

PIT, *s.* [*pit*, Sax.] a hole in the ground. The grave. The ground on which cocks fight. The middle and lower part of a theatre, fronting the stage. Any hollow of the body, from *pis*, or *peis*, old Fr. Hence the *armpit*. A dent made by the finger, or caused by the small-pox.

To PIT, *v. a.* to sink in hollows; to mark with small hollows, as by the small-pox.

PITAPA'T, *s.* [perhaps from *pas a pas*, Fr. step by step, or *patte patte*, Fr.] a fluttering motion or palpitation, applied to the heart. A light quick step.

PITCH, *s.* [*pic*, Sax.] a black gummy juice, drawn and inspissated by fire from the pine-tree. Any degree of height, from *picts*, Fr. The highest rise. Degree; rate. Size.

To PITCH, *v. a.* [*appiccare*, Ital.] to fix upon. To order

regularly. To throw headlong. To smear with pitch. To darken. To pave. Neuterly, to light or drop from a high place. To fall headlong. To fix a choice, or a tent.

PITCHER, *s.* [*picher*, Fr.] an earthen vessel or water-pot. An instrument to pierce the ground, in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, *s.* a fork by which corn or hay is moved.

PITCHINESS, *s.* the quality of resembling pitch; blackness; darkness.

PITCHY, *a.* smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch. Black; dark; dismal.

PITCOAL, *s.* coal dug out of pits.

PITEOUS, *a.* sorrowful; exciting pity. Tender; compassionate. Wretched; paltry.

PITEOUSLY, *ad.* in a pitiful manner.

PITEOUSNESS, *s.* sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL, *s.* a pit dug and covered, into which a person falls unexpectedly. A trap.

PITH, *s.* [*pitte*, Belg.] the soft part in the midst of wood. Marrow. Strength; force. Energy. Weight; moment. The quintessence or chief part.

PITHILY, *ad.* with force and energy.

PITHINESS, *s.* force or energy.

PITHLESS, *a.* without pith; wanting force or energy.

PITHY, *a.* consisting of pith, applied to wood; strong or energetic, applied to style.

PITIABLE, *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr.] deserving pity.

PITIABLENESS, *s.* state of deserving pity.

PITIFUL, *a.* moving compassion. Compassionate. Paltry; contemptible. The last sense is most in use.

PITIFULLY, *ad.* in a mournful, compassionate, or contemptible manner.

PITIFULNESS, *s.* mercy or compassion. Despicableness, contemptibleness.

PITILESSLY, *ad.* without pity or mercy.

PITILESSNESS, *s.* want of compassion.

PITILESS, *a.* wanting pity or compassion; merciless.

PITMAN, *s.* one that works in a pit.

PITSAW, *s.* a saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITTANCE, *s.* [*pitance*, Fr.] an allowance of meat in a monastery. A small portion.

PITTENWEEN, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

PITUITARY, *a.* that conducts the phlegm.

PITUITE, *s.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] phlegm.

PITUITOUS, *a.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] consisting of, or full of, phlegm; phlegmatic.

PITY, *s.* [*pitie*, Fr.] the quality of feeling or compassionating the pains of another. A ground or object of pity. In the last sense it has a plural.

To PITY, *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] to sympathize, or feel the misfortunes of another. Neuterly, to be compassionate.

PIVOT, *s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] a pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, *s.* [*pixis*, Lat.] a chest in which the consecrated host is kept. A chest wherein pieces of every coin are deposited for trial by assay-masters.

PIZZLE, *s.* the grisly parts of the penis of a beast.

PLACABILITY, PLACABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being willing or easy to be appeased.

PLACABLE, *a.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] willing or possible to be appeased.

PLACARD, PLACART, *s.* [Fr. *plakaert*, Belg.] a declaration or manifesto. A licence for unlawful games, &c.

To PLACATE, *v. a.* [*placo*, Lat.] to appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland.

PLACE, *s.* [*place*, Fr.] that part of space which any body possesses. The relation of distance between any thing, and any two or more points, considered as keeping the same distance one with another. A seat or residence. A passage in a book. Existence. Rank. Precedence. An office, or public employment. Room. Ground. A kind of area surrounded with houses, sometimes called a court.

To PLACE, *v. a.* [*placor*, Fr.] to put in any place, rank, or condition. To fix or establish. To put out at interest, applied to money.

PLACE'NZA, or *Piacenza*, a duchy of Italy, connected with that of Parma, and included in the Parmesan. *Placenza* is the capital of the above duchy, the seat of an university, and see of a bishop; 32 miles N. W. of Parma, and 83 E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 5. N. lon. 10. 24. E. Population about 28,000.

PLACER, *s.* one that places.

PLACID, *a.* [*placidus*, Lat.] gentle, quiet. Kind, mild.

PLACIDITY, *s.* [*placiditas*, Lat.] quietness; mildness.

PLACIDLY, *ad.* in a gentle, kind, or mild manner.

PLACIT, *s.* [*placitum*, Lat.] a decree.

PLACKET, or PLAQUET, *s.* a petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, *s.* theft; the act of stealing the thoughts or the works of an author, without owning it.

PLAGIARY, *s.* [from *plagiarius*, Lat.] one who makes use of the thoughts of an author as if they were his own.

PLAGUE, *s.* [*plaghe*, Belg. *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Lat. πληγὴ, Gr.] a contagious disease. A state of misery. Any thing troublesome.

To PLAGUE, *v. a.* to infect with pestilence. To vex, torment, or tease.

PLAGUILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to torment over much. A low word.

PLAGUY, (*g* pronounced hard) *a.* vexatious or troublesome. A low word.

PLAICE, *s.* [*plate*, Belg.] a flat fish.

PLAID, *s.* [Scot.] a striped or variegated cloth. An outer loose weed worn by men and women in Scotland.

PLAIN, *a.* [*planus*, Lat.] smooth; level; free from rigidness. Void of ornament. Artless; unlearned. Open; sincere. Evident, clear, applied to truths. Not varied by art, applied to music. Mere; bare.

PLAIN, *ad.* easily discovered. Distinctly, articulately, applied to pronunciation. In a simple, open, rough, but sincere manner.

PLAIN, *s.* [*plane*, Fr.] level ground. A tool used by carpenters, &c. to level boards, &c.

To PLAIN, *v. a.* to level; to make even.

To PLAIN, *v. n.* [*plaindre*, Fr.] to lament; to wail. An old word.

PLAINDEALING, *a.* acting without artifice.

PLAINDEALING, *s.* conduct free from artifice.

PLAINLY, *ad.* levelly; flatly. Without ornament, gloss, or artifice. Evidently; clearly.

PLAINNESS, *s.* the quality of being smooth or level. The quality of being free from ornament, deceit, or obscurity.

PLAINT, *s.* [*plainte*, Fr.] an expression of grief. A complaint, lamentation.

PLAINTFUL, *a.* complaining; audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, *s.* [from *plaintif*, Fr.] one that commence a suit against another.

PLAINTIVE, *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] expressive of sorrow; complaining, lamenting.

PLAINWORK, *s.* needlework without any embroidery.

PLAIT, *s.* [corrupted from *plight*, or *plyght*; from *ply* to fold] a fold or double.

To PLAIT, *v. a.* to fold or double. To weave or braid. To entangle, to involve.

PLAITER, *s.* he that plaits.

PLAN, *s.* [*plan*, Fr.] a scheme, form, or model. A plot of any building, or form of any thing laid down on paper.

To PLAN, *v. a.* to scheme; to form in design.

PLA'NARY, *a.* belonging to a plane.

PLA'NCHED, *a.* [*planché*, Fr.] made of boards. "A *planched* gate." *Shak.*

PLA'NCHER, *s.* [*plancher*, Fr.] a board or plank; a floor of wood. Not used.

PLA'NCHING, *s.* the laying the floors in a building.

PLANE, *s.* [from *planus* Lat. *Plain* is used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry] a level surface. An instrument used in smoothing or levelling the surface of boards; from *plane*, Fr.

To PLANE, *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.] to make level. To smooth with a plane.

PLA'NET, *s.* [*planeta*, Lat. from πλανάω, or πλανῶ, Gr.] a star which changes its situation in the Heavens, and moves in an orbit nearly circular, opposed to the comets, which move in very eccentric ellipses.

PLA'NETARY, *a.* [*planetarie*, Fr.] of the nature of a planet. Belonging to, or under the dominion of, a planet. Produced by the planets. Erratic; wandering.

PLANETICAL, *a.* [πλανητικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to planets.

PLA'NETSTRUCK, *a.* blasted.

PLANIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [from *planus* and *folium*, Lat.] in Botany, having plain leaves, set togetherin circular rows round a centre.

PLANILOQUY, *s.* [*planiloquium*, Lat.] plain speech.

PLANIMETRICAL, *a.* [*planus*, and Lat. μετρικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANI'METRY, *s.* [from *planus*, Lat. and μετρέω, Gr.] the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS, *a.* [from *planus*, Lat. and πέταλον, Gr.] flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as in dandelion and succory.

To PLA'NISH, *v. a.* to beat, polish, or smooth, by a hammer. A word used by manufacturers.

PLANISPHERE, *s.* [from *planus*, Lat. and *sphere*] a sphere projected on a plane. A map of one or both hemispheres.

PLA'NITY, *s.* [*planitas*, Lat.] evenness plainness.

PLANK, *s.* [*planche*, Fr.] a thick, long, and strong board.

To PLANK, *v. a.* to cover with planks.

PLANOCO'NICAL, *a.* [from *planus* and *conus*, Lat.] level on one side and conical on others.

PLANOCO'NVEX, *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*, Lat.] flat on one side and convex on the other.

PLANT, *s.* [*planta*, Lat. *plante*, Fr.] an organical body, produced by the earth, to which it adheres by its roots, and receives its nurture from it. A sapling.

To PLANT, *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat.] to set in the earth in order to grow. To procreate or generate. To place or fix. To settle a country. To direct properly, applied to cannon. To fill or adorn with something planted. Neuterly, to perform the act of planting.

PLA'NTAGE, *s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] an herb.

PLANTA'GENET, *s.* in History, a surname borne by many of our ancient kings, the derivation of which is uncertain.

PLA'NTAIN, *s.* [*plaintain*, Fr.] in Botany, the plantago. The British species are seven; the great, hoary, ribwort, marine, buckthorn, sea, and grass leaved plantain. The bastard plantain, or mudweed, is the limosella of Linneus. The great water, star-headed water, creeping water, and lesser water plantains, are species of thrumwort.

PLA'NTAL, *a.* belonging to plants. Not used.

PLANTA'TION, *s.* [*plantatio*, Lat.] the act or practice of planting. A place planted. A colony. Introduction or establishment.

PLA'NTED, *a.* settled; well-grounded.

PLA'NTER, *s.* [*planteur*, Fr.] one that sets or cultivates any vegetable. One who disseminates or introduces.

PLASH, *s.* [*plasche*, Belg. *plabz*, Dan.] a puddle or small piece of standing water. A branch partly cut off, and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, *v. a* [*plesser*, Fr.] to interweave branches To wet by dashing water.

PLA'SHY, *a.* watery; filled with puddles.

PLASM, *s.* [πλάσμα, Gr.] a matrix in which any thing is cast; a mould.

PLA'STER, or PLA'ISTER, *s.* [*plastre*, Fr.] a substance made of water and lime, &c. with which walls are covered. A glutinous or adhesive salve, from *emplastrum*, Lat. formerly written in English *emplaster*.

To PLA'STER, *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr.] to cover with plaster To cover with some glutinous substance or plaster.

PLA'STERER, *s.* [*plastrier*, Fr.] one who undertakes or professes plastering.

PLA'STIC, or PLA'STICAL, *a.* [πλαστικὸς, Gr.] having the power of giving form.

PLASTO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from πλαστὸς and γράφω, Gr.] a counterfeit or false writing.

PLA'STRON, *s.* [Fr.] a piece of leather stuffed, used by persons to receive the thrusts made in learning to fence.

To PLAT, *v. a.* to weave; to make by texture.

PLAT, *s.* [properly *plot; plot*, Sax.] a small piece of ground.

PLA'TA, a large, rich, and populous town of Peru, in S. America. It is the see of an archbishop. The silver mines in its neighbourhood have been neglected since the discovery of those of Potosi. Lat. 19. 16. S. lon. 63. 40. W.

PLA'TA, a large river of S. America, that rises in the province of Loz Charcas, in Peru. It forms the S. boundary of Brazil. After crossing Paraguay, it falls into the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary: its mouth is about 150 miles wide.

PLATANE, *s.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] the plane-tree.

PLATE, *s.* [*plate*, Belg.] a piece of metal beat out into breadth. Wrought silver, from *plata*, Span. A small shallow vessel on which meat is eaten, from *plat*, Fr. A term also used by our sportsmen of the turf.

To PLATE, *v. a.* to cover with plates. To beat into thin pieces.

PLATEN, *s.* among Printers, the flat part of the press, whereby the impression is made.

PLA'TFORM, *s.* [*plat*, Fr. and *form*] the sketch of any thing delineated on a plain surface. A place laid out after a model. The level place before a fortification. A scheme or plan.

PLATIC Aspect, in Astrology, is a ray of light cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.

PLATI'NA, *s.* a metallic substance, lately discovered, analogous to the perfect metals, and especially to gold, many of the properties of which it possesses; and, in consequence of modern experiments, supposed to be itself a perfect metal. It has been imported from the Spanish West Indies.

PLATO'NIC, *a.* something that relates to Plato, his school, philosophy, opinions, or the like. Thus, *Platonic Love* denotes a pure spiritual affection, for which Plato was a great advocate, subsisting between the different sexes, abstracted from all carnal appetites, and regarding no other object but the mind and its beauties; or, it is a sincere dis-

interested friendship between persons of the same sex, substracted from any selfish views, regarding no other object than the person; if any such love or friendship has any foundation in nature.

PLATOO'N, *s.* [*peloton*, Fr.] a small square body of forty or fifty musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square.

PLA'TTER, *s.* a large dish made of wood or earth.

PLAU'DIT, PLAU'DITE, *s.* [from *plaudite*, Lat. a demand of applause made by a player when he left the stage] applause. A shout.

PLAUSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*plausibilité*, Fr.] superficial appearance of right.

PLAU'SIBLE, *a.* [*plausible*, Fr. *plausibilis*, Lat.] such as gains approbation from its appearing true or right; specious.

PLAU'SIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of appearing true or right.

PLAU'SIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to appear right.

PLAU'SIVE, *a.* [from *plaudo*, Lat.] applauding. Plausible. A word not now in use.

To PLAY, *v. n.* [*plegan*, Sax.] to exercise in sports, pleasures, or pastimes. To toy. To be dismissed from work. To deceive by an assumed character, used with *upon*. To game. To move wantonly. To act a part in a drama. To act or assume a character. To touch a musical instrument. To operate. Actively, to put in action or motion; as, "he *played* his cannon;" the engines are *played* at a fire. To exhibit dramatically; to perform.

PLAY, *s.* dismission from work. Amusement. A dramatic performance. Game. Action. The act of touching or sounding a musical instrument. A state of agitation or motion. Liberty of acting; swing; room for motion.

PLA'YDAY, *s.* a day in which work is abstained from.

PLA'YER, *s.* one who performs on the stage. One engaged in gaming. An idler. A mimic. One who touches a musical instrument.

PLA'YFELLOW, *s.* a companion in any sport or play.

PLA'YFUL, *a.* fond of sport or diversion.

PLA'YGAME, *s.* play of children.

PLA'YHOUSE, *s.* a house where dramatic performances are represented.

PLA'YSOME, *a.* wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS, *s.* wantonness; levity.

PLA'YTHING, *s.* a toy, or thing to play with.

PLA'YWRIGHT, *s.* a writer of plays.

PLEA, *s.* [*plaid*, old Fr.] the act or form of pleading. Any thing urged in defence, excuse, or vindication.

To PLEACH, *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] to bend or interweave. Obsolete.

To PLEAD, *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.] to argue before a court of justice. To speak for or against. Actively, to defend; to allege in favour or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLE'ADABLE, *a.* capable to be alleged in plea.

PLE'ADER, *s.* [*plaideur*, Fr.] one who argues in a court of justice. One who speaks for or against.

PLE'ADING, *s.* act or form of pleading.

PLE'ASANCE, *s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] gaiety or merriment. Obsolete.

PLE'ASANT, *a.* [*plaisant*, Fr.] giving delight. Grateful to the senses. Good humoured. Gay or lively. Trifling, or more apt to make a person smile than to produce conviction.

PLE'ASANTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to give delight. In good humour. Lightly, or ludicrously.

PLE'ASANTNESS, *s.* the quality which excites delight, gaiety, or pleasure.

PLE'ASANTRY, *s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.] gaiety. A sprightly expression: lively talk.

To PLEASE, *v. a.* [*plaire*, Fr.] to delight, gratify, humour, satisfy, or content. *To be pleased*, is used to imply to like, or to content. To gain approbation. Neutrally, to give pleasure, to gain approbation; to like, to chuse. SYNON. It is the air and behaviour that renders *pleasing*; good sense and good humour, that renders *agreeable*.

PLE'ASER, *s.* one that pleases.

PLE'ASEMAN, *s.* a pickthank; an officious fellow.

PLE'ASINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to give satisfaction or delight.

PLE'ASINGNESS, *s.* the quality of giving delight.

PLE'ASURABLE, *a.* affording delight.

PLE'ASURE, *s.* [*plaisir*, Fr.] the delight which arises in the mind from contemplation, or enjoyment of something agreeable. Gratification of the passions or senses. Approbation. The dictates of the will. Choice.

To PLE'ASURE, *v. a.* to please or gratify. An inelegant word.

PLEBEIAN, *s.* [*plebeien*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] one of the common or lower order.

PLEBEIAN, *a.* consisting of mean people; popular. Vulgar; low.

PLEDGE, *s.* [*pleige*, Fr.] any thing given by way of security; a pawn; gage. A surety; bail; hostage.

To PLEDGE, *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr.] to give as a security. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLE'DGET, *s.* [*plagghe*, Belg.] a small mass of lint used for wounds.

PLEIADS, or PLEIADES, *s.* [Πλειάδες, Gr.] in Astronomy, an assemblage of seven stars in the neck of the northern constellation Taurus.

PLE'NARILY, *ad.* in a full or complete manner.

PLE'NARY, *a.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] full or complete.

PLENILUNARY, *a.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] pertaining to the full moon.

PLE'NILUNE, *s.* a full moon.

PLE'NIPOTENCE, *s.* [*plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] fulness of power.

PLE'NIPOTENT, *a.* [*plenipotens*, Lat.] invested with full power.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, *s.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] one invested with discretionary or full power.

PLE'NIST, *s.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] one that denies a vacuum, or holds that all space is occupied by matter.

PLE'NITUDE, *s.* [*plenitudo*, Lat.] fulness, opposed to emptiness. Repletion. Exuberance. Abundance, or excess. Completeness.

PLENITUDINA'RIAN, *s.* one who allows no *vacuum* to exist in nature.

PLE'NTEOUS, *a.* abounding; copious; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLE'NTEOUSLY, *ad.* copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, *s.* fruitfulness. The quality of abounding.

PLE'NTIFUL, *a.* copious; abounding; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLE'NTIFULLY, *ad.* in a copious or abundant manner.

PLE'NTIFULNESS, *s.* the state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY, *s.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] a state in which every want may be supplied. Fruitfulness. Johnson observes, that this word is sometimes used as an adjective, but improperly, as, "If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries. *Sh.*

SYNON. By *plenty* is understood enough and some little to spare; by *abundance*, more than enough.

PLEONASM, *s.* [*pleonasmus*, Lat. πλεόνασμα, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure in which more words are used than are necessary; as, "I saw it *with my own eyes.*"

PLEROTICS, *s.* [from πληρωτικὸς, Gr.] in Medicine, a kind of remedies that are healing, or that fill up the flesh; otherwise called incarnatives, and sarcotics.

PLETHORA, or PLETHORY, *s.* [πληθώρα, Gr.] the state in which the vessels are fuller of laudable blood and humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

PLETHORETIC, PLETHORIC, *a.* [πληθωρικὸς, Gr.] having a full habit.

PLEVIN, *s.* [*pleuvine*, Fr.] in Law, a warrant of assurance; a pledge.

PLEURA, *s.* [πλευρὰ, Gr.] in Anatomy, a smooth, robust, and tense membrane, adhering to the ribs, and to the intercostal muscles, whose structure resembles two sacks, one of which surrounds one side of the thorax, and the other the other side, and each of them contains one of the two lobes of the lungs.

PLEURISY, *s.* [*pleurésie*, Fr. πλευρῖτις, Gr.] a violent pain in the side, attended with an acute fever, a cough, and difficulty of breathing.

PLEURITIC, PLEURITICAL, *a.* [πλευριτικὸς, Gr.] diseased with a pleurisy.

PLIABLE, *a.* [*pliable*, Fr.] easy to be bent, or prevailed upon; flexible.

PLIABLENESS, *s.* easiness to be bent.

PLIANCY, *s.* the quality of being easily bent.

PLIANT, *a.* [*pliant*, Fr.] bending. Easy to take a form. Compliant, or easily persuaded.

PLIANTNESS, *s.* flexibility; toughness.

PLICATURE, PLICATION, *s.* [*plicatura*, Lat.] fold; double.

PLIERS, *s.* on instrument by which any thing is held in order to bend it.

To PLIGHT, *v. a.* [*plichten*, Belg.] to pledge, or give as surety. To braid or weave, from *plico*, Lat. whence to *ply* or bend, and *plight*, *pleight*, or *plait*, a fold.

PLIGHT, *s.* [*pliht*, Sax.] condition or state. Good case. A pledge. A fold, double, plait.

PLYMPTON, a town of Devonshire, 7 miles E. of Plymouth, with a market on Saturday. It is 211 miles W. by S. of London. Population nearly 3,000.

PLINTH, *s.* [πλίνθος, Gr.] in Architecture, the square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

PLOCE, plo-ke, *s.* [πλοκὴ, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, in which a word, by way of emphasis, is so separated, that it expresses not only the thing signified, but also the quality of it; as, *my horse is a horse indeed.*

To PLOD, *v. a.* [*ploeghen*, Belg.] to labour; to toil, or labour hard. To study closely and in a dull manner.

PLODDER, *s.* a dull, heavy, and laborious man or student.

PLOT, *s.* [*plot*, Sax.] a small extent of ground. A plantation laid out. A form or plan. A conspiracy or secret design formed against another, from *complot*, Fr. The intrigue of a play. A stratagem. Contrivance.

To PLOT, *v. n.* to form schemes against another. To contrive. To scheme.

PLOTTER, *s.* a conspirator; contriver.

PLOVER, *s.* [*pluvier*, Fr.] the same with the lapwing.

PLOUGH, plou, *s.* [*plog*, Sax and Dan.] an instrument used in husbandry, to cut furrows in the ground to receive the seed. Also a kind of plane. A name sometimes given to the seven bright stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, on account of the great resemblance to the agricultural instrument so called.

To PLOUGH, or PLOW, *v. a.* to turn up the ground in furrows by a plough. To cut or divide, applied to Navigation. To tear in furrows.

PLOUGHBOY, *s.* a boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, *s.* one who plows or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHMAN, *s.* one who attends or uses the plough. A gross ignorant rustic. A strong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, *s.* that piece of iron which immediately follows the coulter.

PLOWMONDAY, *s.* the Monday after Twelfth-day, when our northern ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

To PLUCK, *v. a.* [*ploccian*, Sax.] to pull with nimbleness and force. To strip of feathers, applied to fowls. *To pluck up a heart or spirit*, signifies to assume courage.

PLUCK, *s.* a quick and forcible pull. Also the heart, liver, and lights of an animal, from *plughk*, Erse.

PLUCKER, *s.* one that plucks.

PLUG, *s.* [*plugg*, Swed. *plugghe*, Belg.] a stopple, or any thing driven by force into another.

To PLUG, *v. a.* to stop with a plug.

PLUM, *s.* [*plum*, Sax. sometimes written *plumb*, but improperly] a roundish fruit, whose skin is covered with a fine dust or bloom, and includes a stone; the species are 32. A raisin or grape dried. In City cant, the sum of 100,000 pounds.

PLUMAGE, *s.* [*plumage*, Fr.] feathers.

PLUMB, *s.* [*plumbum*, Lat. *plomb*, Fr.] a plummet or piece of lead let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, *ad.* straight down; perpendicular to the horizon.

To PLUMB, *v. a.* to sound or search by a line with a weight at its end. To regulate or measure any work by a line.

PLUMBER, *s.* [*plombier*, Fr.] one who manufactures or works upon lead.

PLUMBERY, *s.* works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly spelt *plummery.*

PLUMCAKE, *s.* a cake with raisins in it.

PLUME, *s.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.] the feather of a bird. A set of feathers worn as an ornament. Figuratively, pride. A token of honour, or prize.

To PLUME, *v. a.* to pick, cleanse, and adjust the feathers. To strip of feathers, from *plumer*, Fr. Figuratively, to strip or plunder. To place as a plume. To adorn with a plume. To pride one's self in any thing.

PLUMEALUM, *s.* [*alumen plumosum*, Lat.] a kind of asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, *a.* [from *pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] having feathers; feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, *s.* [from *pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] a fowl that has feathers on its feet.

PLUMMET, *s.* [from *plumb*] a weight of lead on a string, by which depths are measured, and straightness and perpendicularity is determined. Any weight.

PLUMOSITY, *s.* the state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, *a.* [*plumosus*, Lat.] feathery; resembling feathers.

PLUMP, *a.* sleek; full of flesh; somewhat fat.

PLUMP, *s.* a cluster; several joined in one mass.

PLUMP, *ad.* with a sudden fall.

To PLUMP, *v. a.* to fatten, swell, or make large. Neuterly, to fall like lead or a stone into water.



PLU'MPER, *s.* something held in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUM'PNESS, *s.* fulness; the state of being fleshy, fat, or in good case.

PLUMPU'DDING, *s.* a pudding made with plums.

PLU'MY, *a.* [from *pluma*, Lat.] covered with feathers.

To PLU'NDER, *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Belg.] to deprive a person of his property, either as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

PLU'NDER, *s.* pillage; spoils gotten in war.

PLU'NDERER, *s.* one who takes away the property of another, as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

To PLUNGE, *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] to force suddenly under water or in any liquor. To put suddenly into a different state. Neuterly, to sink suddenly into water; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, *s.* the act of putting or sinking under water. *Difficulty*; distress.

PLU'NGER, *s.* one that plunges; a diver.

PLU'NKET, *s.* a kind of blue colour.

PLU'RAL, *a.* [*pluralis*, Lat.] implying more than one. In Grammar, a variation of a noun, by which it signifies, in English and modern languages, more than one.

PLU'RALIST, *s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr.] one that holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls.

PLURA'LITY, *s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.] the state of being or having a greater number. A number more than one. More than one ecclesiastical living. A majority.

PLU'RALLY, *ad.* in a sense implying more than one.

PLU'RIES, *s.* a writ issued out after two former writs that had no effect.

PLUS, *s.* [Lat.] in Algebra, is a character marked thus +, used for the sign of addition.

PLUSH, *s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] a kind of shaggy cloth or silk.

PLU'VIAL, PLU'VIOUS, *a.* [from *pluvia*, Lat.] rainy; relating to rain.

PLU'VIAL, *s.* [*pluvial*, Fr.] a priest's cope.

To PLY, *v. a.* [*plien*, old Belg.] to work at any thing with diligence and assiduity. To employ with diligence. To practise diligently. To solicit importunately. Neuterly, to work or offer service. To go in haste. To busy one's self. To bend, from *plier*, Fr.

PLY, *s.* a bent, turn, form, cast, or bias. A plait or fold.

PLY'MOUTH, a large sea-port of Devonshire, and one of the chief naval magazines in the kingdom, owing to its excellent harbour, which is capable of containing safely 1000 sail. It has a population of 31,370, and sends two representatives to the parliament. There are, properly speaking, however, three harbours, viz. Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, and is almost surrounded by the houses of the town. The third inlet, which is the mouth of the Tamar, is the harbour for the reception of the British navy. The Breakwater, a vast undertaking, to restrain the force of the sea, was completed by Rennie, at the expence of a million of money. Plymouth is defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, and other forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a citadel, called the Haw, which overlooks the town, and is a good land mark for mariners. THE DOCK is a separate town, now called *Devonport*, two miles up the Hamoaze, larger than Plymouth itself; population 34,883; elects 2 members. Here are docks built in the reign of William III.; with others, built since, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. It has a good pilchard fishery, drives a considerable trade to the Straits, and to Newfoundland, and is seated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar, 43 miles S. W. of Exeter. It is 210 miles W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 4. 10. W. Markets on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.

PLY'NLYMMON HILL, a vast and lofty mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

PNEUMATIC, PNEUMA'TICAL, *a.* [πνευματικός, Gr.] moved by the wind; belonging to the wind.

PNEUMA'TICS, *s.* [ἡ πνευματικὴ, Gr.] a branch of mechanics, which comprehends the doctrine or laws according to which air is condensed, rarefied, or gravitates. In the schools, the doctrine of spirits.

PNEUMATO'CELE, *s.* [πνεῦμα and κήλη, Gr.] a wind rupture in the scrotum.

PNEUMATO'LOGY, *s.* [πνεῦμα and λόγος, Gr.] the doctrine of spiritual existence.

PNEUMATO'SIS, *s.* [πνευμάτωσις, Gr.] the generation of animal spirits, which is performed in the cortical substance of the brain.

PO, anciently *Eridanus*, a large river of Italy, which rises at Mount Viso on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through a very extensive territory, and as it receives several smaller rivers, which descend from the Alps, in its course, it frequently overflows its banks, and does a great deal of mischief. The Po discharges itself into the Gulf of Venice by four different mouths.

To POACH, *v. a.* [from *œufs poches*, Fr.] to boil slightly or in the shell. To stab, kill, or pierce; from *pocher*, to pierce. Fr. Neuterly, to steal game, from *poche*, a bag, Fr.

PO'ACHER, *s.* one who steals game.

PO'ACHINESS, *s.* marshiness; dampness. A cant word.

PO'ACHY, *a.* damp; marshy.

POCK, *s.* [*pocca*, Sax.] a pustule raised by the small-pox.

PO'CKET, *s.* [*pocca*, Sax. *pochet*, Fr.] a small bag sewed to, or worn on, the inside of clothes.

To PO'CKET, *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr.] to put in the pocket. *To pocket up*, is to connive at; to do any thing clandestinely.

PO'CKETBOOK, *s.* a book carried in the pocket, and used in taking minutes or memorandums.

PO'CKETGLASS, *s.* a portable looking-glass.

PO'CKHOLE, *s.* a pit or scar made by the small-pox.

PO'CKINESS, *s.* the quality of being affected with the pox.

PO'CKLINGTON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 208 miles N. by W. of London, and 14 E. of York. Population 2265.

PO'CKY, *a.* affected with the pox.

PO'CULENT, *a.* [from *poculum*, Lat.] fit for drink.

POD, *s.* [from *bode*, *boede*, a little house, Belg. according to Skinner] the capsule or case of seeds.

PODA'GRA, *s.* [*podagra*, Lat. ποδάγρα, Gr.] in Medicine, the gout in the feet.

PO'DAGRICAL, *a.* [from *podagra*, Lat. ποδαγρικὸς, Gr.] afflicted with the gout; gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE, *s.* a puddle; a plash.

PO'EM, *s.* [*poëma*, Lat. ποίημα, Gr.] the work or composition of a poet.

PO'ESY, *s.* [*poësis*, Lat. ποίησις, Gr.] the art of writing in verse. A short conceit engraved on a ring, and then pronounced *pózy*.

PO'ET, *s.* [*poëta*, Lat. ποιητὴς, Gr.] an author who invents or composes in verse.

POETA'STER, *s.* [Lat.] an ignorant pretender to poetry.

PO'ETESS, *s.* a woman who composes or writes in verse.

POETIC, POETICAL, *a.* [*poétique*, Fr. *poëticus*, Lat. ποιητικὸς, Gr.] expressed in verse; having all the harmony

of numbers and fertility of invention that constitute a poet or poem.

POETICALLY, *ad.* with all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that constitute a poem or poet.

To POETIZE, *v. n.* [*poëtiser*, Fr.] to write like a poet.

POETRY, *s.* [*poëtria*, Lat. ποιήτρια, Gr.] the art of composing pieces in verse. Pieces in verse.

POICTIERS, or *Poitiers*, an ancient town of France, the capital of Poictou. It has four abbeys, a mint, and an university famous for law. Near this town Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking king John and his son Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is 52 miles S. W. of Tours. Lat. 46. 35. N. lon. 0. 25. E.

POIGNANCY, poi-nan-cy, *s.* sharpness. The power of raising a biting sensation in the palate. Asperity, or the power of irritating, applied to writings.

POIGNANT, *a.* [*poignant*, Fr.] sharp, applied to taste. Severe. Satirical; keen, applied to writings.

POINT, *s.* [*point*, Fr. *punctum*, Lat.] the sharp end of any instrument. A string with a tag at the end. An headland or promontory. The sting of an epigram. In Mathematics, ideal quantity without breadth, thickness, or extension, pointing out the exact termination of lines, &c. without occupying any part of them. A moment, applied to time. A part required of time or space; a critical moment. Degree or state. One of the degrees into which the horizon or mariner's compass is divided. A particular place to which any thing is directed. Respect or regard. An aim, or the act of aiming or striking. The object of a person's wish or action. A particular instance or example. A single position or assertion. A note or tune. "A *point* of war." *Shak. Point blank*, directly, alluding to an arrow's being shot to the *point blank*, or white mark. A mark used to distinguish the divisions of a discourse, thus, (.) A punctilio or nicety.

To POINT, *v. a.* to forge or grind to a sharp end or point. To direct towards an object. To direct the eye or notice. To shew by directing the finger towards an object. To direct towards a place, from *pointer*, Fr. To distinguish words or sentences by marks or stops. Neuterly, to note with the finger; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen; to shew distinctly.

POINTAL, or PISTIL, *s.* a part of a flower, composed of the seedbud, the shaft, and the summit. Look into the blossom of a plum or cherry, and in the centre you will see the pointal surrounded by chives or stamina. In the blossom of the apple or pear, you will perceive five pointals in the centre. In the deadnettle you will find the pointal covered by the upper lip of the blossom, and forked at the top. In the centre of the blossom of the white lily, the pointal stands surrounded by six chives. The seed-bud, or germen, which is the lower part of the pointal of this flower, is long, cylindrical, and marked with six furrows. Next above this part is the shaft, or style, which is long and cylindrical, and at the top of the pointal is the summit or stigma, which is thick and triangular.

POINTED, *part.* sharp at the end. Epigrammatical, or abounding in wit.

POINTEDLY, *ad.* in a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, *s.* sharpness; pickedness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, *s.* any thing on a point.

POINTER, *s.* any thing used to shew or direct with. A dog that discovers game to sportsmen. In the plural, applied to those two bright stars in the back of the Great Bear, marked by Bayer α and β, whose direction is to the polar star, whence their name.

POINTLESS, *a.* blunt; not sharp; obtuse. Dull.

POISE. See POIZE.

POISON, *s.* [*poison*, Fr.] in Medicine, an animal, vegetable, or mineral body, which destroys life though taken in small quantities. Venom. Any thing infectious or malignant.

To POISON, *v. a.* to kill with any mineral, animal, or vegetable substance. To corrupt or taint.

POISONER, *s.* one who poisons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, *a.* destructive, pernicious; having the qualities of poison.

POISONOUSLY, *ad.* venomously.

POISONOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POITREL, *s.* [*poictrel*, Fr. *pettorale*, Ital.] armour for the breast. A graving tool.

POIZE, *s.* [*poids*, Fr.] weight, force, or tendency towards the centre. Balance, or the state of a balance, in which both scales continue even. A regulating power.

To POIZE, *v. a.* [*péser*, Fr.] to balance or hold in equilibrio. To counterbalance. To oppress with weight, followed by *down*.

POKE, *s.* [see POCKET] a pocket or small bag.

To POKE, *v. a.* [from *poka*, Swed.] to feel in the dark. To search for any thing with a long instrument.

POKER, *s.* an iron bar to stir fires with.

POLACRE, *s.* a ship with three masts, usually navigated in the Levant, and other parts of the Mediterranean.

POLAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Baltic Sea, Brandenburgh, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary, Transilvania, and Moldavia; and on the N. by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia. The government of Poland was monarchical and aristocratical; and the affairs of the kingdom were for some years in a very distracted situation. Various disturbances took place soon after the election of the late king Stanislaus, in the year 1764, and almost a civil war, which was the occasion of introducing the troops of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The partition of Poland was first projected by the king of Prussia. Polish, or Western Prussia, had long been an object of his ambition; it lay between his German dominions and Eastern Prussia, and, while possessed by the Poles, cut off, at their will, all communication between them. By political management he brought over Russia and Austria to his scheme. By the first dismemberment, in 1772, the portion taken by Russia was the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near five millions of souls. Western Prussia was the greatest loss to Poland, as the navigation of the Vistula was made to depend entirely on the king of Prussia. In the year 1793, a second partition took place. Some attempts were made by a few patriotic noblemen to deliver their country from its oppressors, and they were at first successful; but their commander, the brave Kosciusko, being taken prisoner, and his army defeated, no further efforts were made. Kosciusko was carried to Russia, and kept in prison until the emperor Paul came to the throne, when he was liberated, and arrived in England in 1797, from whence, after a very short stay, he sailed for America. The king of Poland resigned his crown at Grodno, in the year 1795. After that the country underwent a farther partition, till it was entirely swallowed up by the rapacity of the dividers of the spoil. Poland therefore remained a country indeed, but no nation; and the indignant Pole, in reviewing its past history and present state, might exclaim with a sigh, "Such things *were*." In 1806 the French obtained possession of the Prussian part of Poland, and by the treaty of Tilsit

it was given to Saxony, as the duchy of Warsaw. In 1815, the congress of Vienna united it to the empire of Russia, and the emperor took the title of king of Poland. In 1830, the Russian garrison was driven from Warsaw by an insurrection of the Poles, who took arms and appointed prince Czartoryski president of a national government. In numerous engagements the Poles were decidedly successful, and they only wanted unanimity in their councils to have established their independence. Failing in that, they fell victims to corruption, treachery, and force; and by the 12th Sept. 1831, the Poles were again subjected to Russian tyranny. Thousands of land proprietors have been sent to Siberia, and means have been taken to extirpate the Poles, and to root out their language and name from Europe The soil is fertile in corn, and there are mines of lead and iron. There are universities at Cracow, Wilna, and Koningsburgh. Principal rivers, the Nieper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Neister, and Bog. Cracow contains 61,003 inhabitants; Warsaw, 125,000.

POLAR, *a.* [*polaris*, Lat.] found near the pole; lying near the pole; relating to the pole.

POLARITY, *s.* tendency towards the pole.

POLE, *s.* [from *polus*, Lat. *pole*, Fr.] the extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world or any of the planets turn. A long staff, from *palus*, Lat. A tall piece of timber driven into the ground. A measure containing five yards and an half. An instrument of measuring.

To POLE, *v. a.* to furnish with poles.

POLEAXE, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, *s.* [or *Polish cat*, so called from their abounding in Poland] a kind of wild cat remarkable for stinking.

POLEDAVY, *s.* a sort of coarse cloth.

POLEMIC, POLEMICAL, *a.* [πολεμικὸς, Gr.] controversial; relating to dispute.

POLEMIC, *s.* [from πολεμικὸς, Gr.] a disputant.

POLEMOSCOPE, *s.* [from πόλεμος and σκοπέω, Gr.] in Optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POLESTAR, *s.* a star of the third magnitude, situated at the extremity of the tail of the Little Bear, very near the north pole of the heavens; whence its name. Figuratively, any guide or director.

POLICE, po-leese, *s.* [Fr.] the regulation or government of a city or country, as far as it respects the inhabitants.

POLICED, *a.* regulated or formed into a society.

POLICY, *s.* [*politio*, Lat. πολιτεία, Gr.] the art of government as it respects foreign powers. Prudence in the management of affairs; a stratagem. A warrant for money in the public funds, from *poliça*, Span. An instrument or paper signed by any single person or company to indemnify from losses by sea or fire.

To POLISH, *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.] to smooth by rubbing. To make elegant or well behaved, applied to manners. To make perfect, complete, or elegant. Neuterly, to answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

POLISH, *s.* a gloss made by rubbing. Elegance, applied to manners.

POLISHABLE, *a.* capable of being polished.

POLISHER, *s.* the person or instrument that makes smooth or gives a gloss.

POLITE, *a.* [*politus*, Lat.] glossy; smooth; also neat, well-behaved, genteel.

POLITELY, *ad.* in an elegant or well-bred manner.

POLITENESS, *s.* the quality of behaving with elegant complaisance.

POLITIC, *a.* [πολιτικὸς, Gr.] civil; in this sense *political* is generally used, excepting when we say the *body politic*. Prudent. Artful; cunning.

POLITICAL, *a.* [πολιτικὸς, Gr.] relating to the public administration of affairs. Cunning.

POLITICALLY, *ad.* with relation to public administration. Artfully; politicly.

POLITICASTER, *s.* a petty ignorant pretender to politics.

POLITICIAN, *s.* [*politicien*, Fr.] one skilled in government, or in the interests of the various states of the world. One of artifice or deep contrivance.

POLITICLY, *ad.* artfully, cunningly.

POLITICS, *s.* [*politique*, Fr. ἡ πολιτικὴ, Gr.] the art of governing and well-regulating states.

POLITURE, *s.* [Fr.] the gloss given by polishing.

POLITY, *s.* [πολιτεία or πολιτεὶη, Gr.] a form of government; a civil institution.

POLL, *s.* [*polle* or *pol*, the top, Belg.] the head; the back part of the head. A list of persons or heads. A fish, generally called a chub or chevin.

To POLL, *v. a.* to lop the tops of trees. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short. To mow or crop. To plunder. To take a list or register of persons. To enter one's name in a list or register at an election, as a voter.

POLLARD, *s.* a tree lopped. A clipped coin. The chub-fish.

POLLEN, *s.* the impregnating powder or meal on the tips of the stamina of flowers. A kind of fine bran.

POLLENGER, *s.* brushwood.

POLLER, *s.* a plunderer. One that enters his name as a voter at an election.

POLLEVIL, *s.* in Farriery, a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume, on the horse's poll, or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane.

POLLOCK, *s.* a kind of fish.

To POLLUTE, *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.] to render unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. To taint with guilt. To corrupt by some bad mixture.

POLLUTEDNESS, *s.* defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLUTER, *s.* one that pollutes; a defiler.

POLLUTION, *s.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Lat.] the act of profaning any holy thing or place by some indecency. The state of being defiled.

POLTRON, *s.* a person who is afraid of danger. A dastardly coward.

POLY, *s.* [*polium*, Lat.] an herb.

POLY, *a.* [πολὺ, Gr.] a prefix often found in compound words, signifying many.

POLYACOUSTIC, *a.* [πολὺς and ἀκουστικος, Gr.] that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLYADRON, *s.* a solid figure with many sides.

POLYANTHOS, *s.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος, Gr.] a plant.

POLYEDRICAL, POLYEDROUS, *a.* [πολύεδρος, from πολὺς and ἕδρα, Gr.] having many sides.

POLYGAMIST, *s.* [πολύγαμος, Gr.] one who has more than one wife at once.

POLYGAMY, *s.* [πολυγαμία, Gr.] the state of having more wives than one at once.

POLYGLOT, *a.* [πολύγλωσσος or πολύγλωττος, Gr.] having many languages. Among Divines and Critics, chiefly denotes a bible printed in several languages.

POLYGON, *s.* [πολὺς and γωνία, Gr.] a figure of many angles.

POLYGONAL, *a.* [πολυγωνος, Gr.] having many angles.

POLYGRAM, *s.* [πολὺς and γραμμὴ, Gr.] a figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLY'GRAPHY, *s.* [πολυγράφος, Gr.] the art of writing in several unusual manners or ciphers.

POLY'LOGY, *s.* [πολυλογία, Gr.] talkativeness.

POLY'MATHY, *s.* [πολυμάθεια, or πολυμαθία, Gr.] the knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPE'TALOUS, *a.* [from πολὺς and πέταλον, Gr.] having many petals or flower leaves.

POLY'PHONISM, *s.* [πολὺς and φωνὴ, Gr.] multiplicity of sound.

POLY'PODY, *s.* [πολυπόδιον, Gr. *polypodium*, Lat.] a genus of plants: there are fourteen British species.

PO'LYPOUS, *a.* [πολύπης, from πολὺς and ποῦς, Gr.] of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

PO'LYPUS, *s.* [from πολύπης, Gr.] any thing with many roots or feet, In Medicine, a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart or arteries. A swelling in the nostrils. In Natural History, an animal with many feet, approaching very near to a vegetable, which when cut into pieces, by growth supplies every part with those members it wants to make it a complete animal.

PO'LYSCOPE, *s.* [from πολὺς and σκοπέω, Gr.] a multiplying glass.

POLY'SPAST, *s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] a machine consisting of many pullies.

PO'LYSPERM, *s.* [πολὺς and σπέρμα, Gr.] a botanical term; any tree's fruit containing many seeds.

POLYSPE'RMOUS, *a.* [from πολὺς and σπέρμα, Gr.] Those plants are thus called which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSY'LLABIC, POLYSYLLA'BICAL, *a.* [from πολὺς and συλλαβὴ, Gr.] having many syllables.

POLYSY'LLABLE, *s.* [πολυσύλλαβος, from πολὺς and συλλαβὴ, Gr.] a word consisting of many syllables.

POLYSY'NDETON, *s.* [πολυσύνδετον, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure by which a copulative is often repeated.

POLY'THEISM, (by some accented on the penultima) *s.* [πολὺς and θεὸς, Gr.] the belief of many gods.

POLYTHE'IST, *s.* [πολὺς and θεος, Gr.] one that holds plurality of gods.

PO'MACE, *s.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] the dross of cider pressings.

POMA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *pomum*, Lat.] consisting of apples.

PO'MADE, *s.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Ital.] a fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER, *s.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] a sweet ball. A perfumed ball or powder.

POMA'TUM, *s.* [Lat. from *pomum*, Lat. an apple] an ointment so called from its formerly having apples as one of its ingredients.

To POME, *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] to grow to a round head like an apple.

POMECI'TRON, *s.* a citron apple.

POMEGRA'NATE, *s.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.] a fruit so called from the grains or seeds with which it abounds.

POMERA'NIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Prussia and Poland, on the S. by the marche of Brandenburgh; and on the W. by the duchy of Mecklenburgh; one part belongs to the king of Prussia, and the other was ceded by Sweden to Denmark, in 1814, as part of the compensation for Norway. The air is cold, but the soil abounds in pastures and corn, of which much is sent to foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing lakes and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stettin and Stralsund; about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. They have a custom here of eating all their flesh after it is dried in the smoke. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the river Pene divided the territories of the king of Sweden, from those of Prussia in this duchy, but both are now possessed by the latter. Stettin was the capital of the Prussian part, and Stralsund of the Swedish.

POMI'FEROUS, *a.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to plants that bear a large fruit, covered with a thick hard rind.

PO'MMEL, *s.* [*pomeau*, Fr. *pomo*, Ital.] a round ball or knob. The knob that balances the blade of a sword. The protuberant part of a saddle before.

To PO'MMEL, *v. a.* [*pommeler*, to variegate, Fr.] to variegate. To beat with any thing thick and bulky. To beat black and blue. To punch.

POMP, *s.* [*pompa*, Lat.] splendour attending persons in high life. Grandeur. A splendid and ostentatious procession.

PO'MPHOLYX, *s.* [πομφόλυξ, Gr.] a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles in which brass is made, either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zinc.

PO'MPION, *s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] a pumpkin.

PO'MPIRE, *s.* a sort of pearmain.

PO'MPON, POMPOO'N, *s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] an ornament worn by ladies in the forepart of their hair.

POMPO'SITY, *s.* an affectation of pompousness.

PO'MPOUS, *a.* [*pompeaux*, Fr.] grand; showy; splendid.

PO'MPOUSLY, *ad.* magnificently; splendidly.

PO'MPOUSNESS, *s.* magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

POND, *s.* a small collection of standing water.

To PO'NDER, *v. a.* [*pondero*, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to consider. To think or muse. Neuterly, to think or muse upon, followed by *on*.

PO'NDERABLE, *a.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] capable to be weighed; measurable by scales.

PO'NDERAL, *a.* estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

PONDERA'TION, *s.* [*pondero*, Lat.] the act of weighing.

PO'NDERER, *s.* one who ponders.

PONDERO'SITY, *s.* weight. The quality of being heavy.

PO'NDEROUS, *a.* [*ponderosus*, Lat.] heavy, weighing much. Of importance or moment. Forcible or vehement.

PO'NDEROUSLY, *ad.* with great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of weighing much.

PONDICHE'RRY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; about four leagues in extent, the houses of which were regularly laid out. It was formerly the capital of the French possessions in India. It has been repeatedly taken by the English, and restored at the ensuing peace. It is now held by the French, but in a very dilapidated condition. It is on the coast of Coromandel, 75 miles S. S. W. of Madras. Lat. 11. 56. N. lon. 79. 56. E.

PO'NENT, *a.* [*ponente*, Ital.] western. *Milt.*

PO'NIARD, [*poignard*, Fr.] a dagger or short sword.

To PO'NIARD, *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] to stab with a poniard.

PONK, *s.* [etymology unknown] a nocturnal spirit; a hag.

PO'NTAGE, *s.* [from *pons*, a bridge, Lat.] duty paid for the repairing of bridges.

PO'NTEFRACT, or *Pomfret*, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for nursery grounds and plantations. Population 4900. Elects two parliamentary representatives. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history. Richard II. after being

deposed, was starved or tormented to death here; and here Anthony, earl of Rivers, and Sir Richard Grey, were murdered by order of king Richard III. It is 22 miles S. S. W. of York, and 177 N. N. W. of London. A great show of horses begins on Feb. 5. Market on Saturday.

PO'NTIFF, *s.* [*pontifex*, Lat.] a high priest or pope.

PONTI'FICAL, *a.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.] belonging to the high-priest. Belonging to the pope. Figuratively, splendid; magnificent. Bridge-building, from *pons*, Lat. a bridge, and *facio*, Lat. to make. "By wondrous art—*pontifical*." *Par. Lost.* Peculiar to Milton in the last sense, and perhaps intended as a satyrical pun against popery.

PONTI'FICAL, *s.* [*pontificale*, Lat.] a book of pontifical rites and ceremonies.

PONTI'FICALLY, *ad.* in a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE, *s.* [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificatus*, Lat.] the office and dignity of a pope.

PO'NTIFICE, *s.* [from *pons* and *facio*, Lat.] bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

PO'NTIPOOL, or *Pontypool*, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is but a small place, though noted for its iron mills, and manufacture of japanned ware, &c. It is 147 miles W. by N. of London.

PO'NTLEVIS, *s.* in Horsemanship, a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hindlegs, that he is in danger of coming over.

PO'NTON, or PONTOO'N, *s.* [Fr.] a floating bridge, made of two boats, placed at a distance from each other, planked over, together with the interval between them, with rails on their sides, and used in passing both horses and cannon, &c. over a river. The boats used in making a floating bridge.

PO'NY, *s.* [perhaps from *puny*] a small horse.

POOL, *s.* [*pul*, Sax. *poel*, Belg.] a lake, or large collection of deep and standing water. A reservoir of water supplied by springs, and discharging the surplus by sluices.

POOL, in Montgomeryshire. See WELSH POOL.

POOLE, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday. It is governed by a mayor, a senior bailiff, four other justices, and an indeterminate number of burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It contains nearly 6500 inhabitants, and is 105 miles W. by S. of London.

POOP, *s.* [*puppis*, Lat. *pouppe*, Fr.] the highest or uppermost part of a ship's hull or stern.

POOR, *a.* [*pouvre*, Span. *pauvre*, Fr.] in want of money or the necessaries of life. Applied to value, a small worth, trifling. Mean, contemptible, unimportant, applied to opinion. Mean, low, abject. A word of tenderness, implying a person or thing to be an object of pity and affection. "*My poor child.*" Wretched, unfit for any purpose. *The poor*, used collectively for the lowest order of a community, who have neither riches, interest, nor power. Barren or dry, applied to soil. Lean, starved, applied to animals. Without spirit or strength, applied to liquor.

POO'RLY, *ad.* without money, interest, power, or the necessaries of life; with little success; meanly.

POO'RNESS, *s.* want of money, power, interest, dignity, or the necessaries of life. Sterility; barrenness.

POORSPI'RITED, *a.* mean; cowardly.

POORSPI'RITEDNESS, *s.* meanness; cowardice.

POP, *s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] a small, smart, and quick sound.

To POP, *v. n.* to make a small and quick sound. To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion. Actively, to put out or in slily or unexpectedly. To shift.

POPE, *s.* [*papa*, Lat.] the bishop of Rome, who claims sovereign power over all ecclesiastics and civil governors, as being the vicegerent of God; the immediate successor of St. Peter; endowed with infallibility; and invested with the keys of heaven and hell. A fish, likewise called a ruffe, resembling a perch in shape, but never grows bigger than a gudgeon.

POPE, The Territories of, in Italy. It is commonly called the Territory of the Church, and depends upon the holy see, the pope being lord both in spirituals and temporals. The area of the papal territory is estimated at 17,000 square miles, with a population of two millions and a half. Rome, which in the days of its greatness, contained above a million of souls, is now inhabited by less than 160,000. Throughout these dominions the impoverishing consequences of ecclesiastical despotism is perceptible. They are divided into 12 provinces, separated by the Appenines, consisting of the campagna di Roma, the provincia del Patrimonio, the duchy of Castro, the province of Orvieto, the Perugino, the duchy of Speleto, the province of Sabina, the marche of Ancona, the duchy of Urbino, Romagna or Romandiola, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The pope is a sovereign prince, but not content with that, pretends to be vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. His ministers of state in church affairs are 70 cardinals, being the number of the 70 disciples of our Saviour. These cardinals elect the Pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is chosen must have two thirds of the votes for fear of a schism. Formerly when the pope died, the cardinals were liable to be solicited to follow the views of particular persons, which caused the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied this inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpose, called the Conclave. Therefore, as soon as the pope is dead, the cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and to continue shut up till they have chosen another. The election of the new Pope is immediately followed by his coronation, and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran church, where they put a triple crown on his head. The provinces which depend on the holy see are governed by legates; but, besides the 12 above mentioned, there is one at Avignon in France, and another at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. Rome is the capital. There are few countries where the pope has not ambassadors, who are called Nuncios; there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Warsaw, Swisserland, Venice, Brussels, and Cologne; and these nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates-a-Latere. The title given to the Pope is, His Holiness, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. It has been computed, that the revenue which the Pope receives amounts to above 20 millions sterling. The Roman Catholic religion is the only one allowed throughout the Pope's dominions. The Pope's relations are called his Nephews; and the custom of enriching them, Nepotism. In 1798, this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, and afterwards into a kingdom. They forced the late Pontiff into an exile, in which he ended his life; and though his successor, Pius VII. was restored to a degree of secular power by the government of France, and the Romish religion re-established in that country; yet Bonaparte afterwards deprived the Pope of all his territory, because he refused to declare war against England, and under a pretext that the States of the Church had been granted by Charlemagne for the prosperity of the Roman religion, and not for the assistance of Heretics!—But the restoration of the Bourbon family to the French throne, has reinstated the pope, and sent his oppressor to die in exile! *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

PO'PEDOM, *s.* [*pope* and *dom*, Sax.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PO'PERY, *s.* the mode of worship in which the pope is acknowledged the head of the church.

PO'PE'S-EYE, *s.* the gland in the middle of the thigh, surrounded with fat; perhaps so called from its being as tender as the eye, and when pierced with any instrument, attended with immediate death.

PO'PGUN, *s.* a gun made of a piece of wood bored through, which is charged with pellets of hemp or brown paper, and played with by children.

PO'PINJAY, *s.* [*papegay*, Belg. *papagayo*, Span.] a parrot; a woodpecker. A trifling fop.

PO'PISH, *a.* belonging to the pope or popery.

PO'PISHLY, *ad.* with tendency to popery; in a popish manner.

PO'PLAR, *s.* [*populus*, Lat.] a tree.

PO'PPY, *s.* [*popig*, Sax.] a plant, with a reddish flower, which grows in the fields among corn. There are many garden kinds.

PO'PULACE, PO'PULACY, *s.* [*populace*, Fr.] the vulgar or lowest rank of people.

PO'PULAR, *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.] vulgar, or of the lowest order, applied to rank. Suited to the capacity of the common people. Beloved by, or pleasing to, the people. Studious of the favour of the people. Prevailing or raging among the populace; as, "a *popular* distemper."

POPULA'RITY, *s.* [*popularité*, Fr. *popularitas*, Lat.] the quality of being beloved by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception.

PO'PULARLY, *ad.* in a popular manner; according to vulgar conception.

To PO'PULATE, *v. n.* [from *populus*, Lat.] to breed or increase people.

POPULA'TION, *s.* the state of a country with respect to the number of its inhabitants.

POPULO'SITY, *s.* the state of abounding with people.

PO'PULOUS, *a.* [*populosus*, Lat.] abounding in people; numerously inhabited.

PO'PULOUSLY, *ad.* with much people.

PO'PULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of abounding with people.

PO'RCELAIN, *s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. said to be derived from *pour cent années*; because the materials for porcelain were formerly believed by the Europeans to be matured under ground 100 years] china or china ware; a composition of a middle nature, between earth and glass. An herb.

PORCH, *s.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.] a roof supported by pillars before a door.

PO'RCUPINE, *s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcospino*, Ital.] in Zoology, a creature armed with spines or quills.

PORE, *s.* [πόρος and πείρω, to pass through, Gr.] a passage or aperture in the skin; any narrow passage. The small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute bodies.

To PORE, *v. n.* [etymology doubtful] to look at with great intenseness.

PO'REBLIND, *a.* [commonly written *purblind*] near-sighted; short-sighted.

PO'RINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in pores.

PORI'STIC METHOD, *s.* [from πορισικὸς, Gr.] in Mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved.

PORK, *s.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] swine's flesh.

PO'RKER, *s.* a full-grown hog. A pig.

PO'RKET, *s.* a young hog.

PO'RKLING, *s.* a young pig.

PO'RLOCK, a town in Somersetshire; market on Thursday; 14 miles N. W. of Dulverton, and 168 W. of London.

POROSITY, *s.* the quality of having pores.

PO'ROUS, *a.* [*poreux*, Fr.] having small apertures or interstices.

PO'ROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having pores.

PO'RPHYRE, PO'RPHYRY, *s.* [πορφύρα, Gr.] a kind of marble of a brown or red colour, frequently interspersed with white spots.

PO'RPOISE, or PO'RPUS, *s.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] the sea-hog.

PORRA'CEOUS, *a.* [*porraceus*, Lat.] greenish.

PORRE'CTION, *s.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] the act of reaching forth.

PO'RRET, *s.* the same with the scallion.

PO'RRIDGE, *s.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Lat. from *porrum*, a leek, Lat.] broth or liquor made by boiling meat in water, with leeks and other herbs.

PO'RRINGER, *s.* a vessel in which broth is eaten. Used for a head-dress in Shakspear's time, from its resembling a porringer; in the same manner as a *trencher* or a *trencher cap* is so called at Oxford, &c. from its resembling a *trencher*.

PORT, *s.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.] a harbour or safe station for ships. A gate, from *porta*, Lat. An aperture in a ship, through which the guns are put out. Carriage or behaviour, from *portée*, Fr. A kind of wine, so called from Oporto, the place where it comes from. The *o* is usually pronounced long, in this word and its following derivatives.

To PORT, *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] to carry in form.

PO'RTABLE, *a.* [*portabilis*, Lat.] that may be carried; such as may be endured.

PO'RTABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE, *s.* [*portage*, Fr.] the price of carriage. A port hole.

PO'RTAL, *s.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] a gate. The arch under which a gate opens.

PO'RTANCE, *s.* [from *porter*, Fr.] mien; port; demeanour.

PO'RTATIVE, *a.* [*portatif*, Fr.] that may be carried from place to place.

PORTCU'LLIS, PORTCLU'SE, *s.* [*portecoulisse*, Fr.] a machine like a harrow, hung over the gate of a city, to let down to keep an enemy out.

To PORTCU'LLIS, *v. a.* to bar or shut up. "Doubly *portcullis'd*." *Shak.*

PO'RTED, *a.* [*porté*, Fr.] borne in a certain regular or solemn manner.

To PORTE'ND, *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] to foreshew or foretoken.

PORTE'NSION, *s.* the act of foretokening.

PORTE'NT, *s.* [*portentum*, Lat.] an omen or prodigy foreshewing something ill.

PORTE'NTOUS, *a.* [*portentosus*, Lat.] betokening something ill. Monstrous.

PO'RTER, *s.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, a gate, Lat.] one that has the charge of a gate. One who carries burdens, from *porto*, Lat. to carry. A kind of liquor much used in London, so called because drank chiefly by porters, &c.

PO'RTERAGE, *s.* money paid or due to a porter for carrying.

PO'RTGLAVE, *s.* [*porter*, Fr. and *glaive*, Erse] a sword-bearer.

PO'RTGREVE, or PO'RTGRAVE, *s.* formerly the principal magistrate of maritime towns. The chief magistrate of London was anciently called by this name, till Richard I. caused the city to be governed by two bailiffs; soon after which king John granted the city a mayor. Obsolete.

PO'RTHOLE, *s.* a hole cut like a window in a ship's side, where a gun is placed.

PO'RTICO, *s.* [*porticus*, Lat.] a covered walk, whose roof is supported by pillars.

PO'RTION, *s.* [*portio*, Lat.] a part; a part assigned a person; a dividend. A fortune given to a child, or paid at, before, or after marriage.

To PO'RTION, *v. a.* to divide among several. To endow with a fortune.

PO'RTIONER, *s.* one that divides.

PO'RTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, three miles S. of Weymouth, nearly 7 miles round, and exceedingly strong both by nature and art. It is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea that it is often in danger from it. The whole peninsula is little more than one continued rock of white freestone, about 9000 tons of which are exported annually. It was first brought into repute in the reign of James I. and is now used in London, Dublin, and other places, for building the finest structures. Population 2670.

PO'RTLINESS, *s.* dignity of mien or air; bulk of personage.

PO'RTLY, *a.* of noble mien or air. Bulky, swelling.

PO'RTMAN, *s.* an inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque-ports.

PORTMA'NTEAU, port-man-to, *s.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] a chest or kind of bag, in which clothes are carried.

PO'RTMOTE, *s.* a court of law in haven towns.

PO'RTO BE'LLO, a sea-port town of the isthmus of Panama, in North America. It is a very unhealthy place, and is chiefly inhabited by Mulattoes. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who, after having demolished the fortifications, abandoned it. Porto Bello is 70 miles N. of Panama. Lat. 9 33. N. lon. 79. 40. W.

PO'RTOISE, *s.* in sea language, a ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck.

PO'RTRAIT, *s.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] a picture drawn from the life.

To PO'RTRAIT, *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] to draw from the life. *Portray* is most proper.

PO'RTRAITURE, *s.* [*pourtraiture*, Fr.] a picture or resemblance drawn from the life.

To PORTRA'Y, *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] to paint; to adorn with pictures.

PO'RTRESS, *s.* a female guardian of a gate.

PO'RTREEVE, *s.* the chief magistrate of a corporation in former times.

PORT-RO'YAL, a sea-port town of Jamaica, an island of the West Indies. In 1692 it was reduced from a very flourishing condition to a heap of ruins by an earthquake. In 1702 it was destroyed by fire; in 1722 by an inundation of the sea; and in 1744 it was considerably damaged by a hurricane. Port Royal is built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a very strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon, and a good garrison of soldiers: 1000 ships may ride in the harbour with safety. It is 6 miles S. E. of Kingston. Lat. 18. 0. N. lon. 76. 40. W.

PO'RTSEA, an island between Chichester bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the mainland on the N. by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance, and the other for the departure of passengers. At the S. W. of it are the united towns of Portsmouth and Portsea.

PO'RTSMOUTH, a town of Hampshire, situated on the island of Portsea, justly considered as the most regular fortress in Britain. The number of men employed in the dock-yard, &c., is from 2, to 6,000. The docks and yards resemble distinct towns, &c. under a government separate from the garrison. Here is also a fine arsenal for laying up the cannon. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, as there is water sufficient for the largest ships; and is so very capacious, that the whole English navy may ride here in safety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham; a second to Portchester; and a third to Portsea Bridge. Besides these branches, there are several rithes, or channels, where the small men of war ride at their moorings. Opposite the town is the spacious road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. It has one church and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in the Common, for the use of the dock. This town and Portsea contain 54,500 inhabitants; returns two representatives. It is 20 miles S. E. of Winchester, and 70 S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 47. N. lon. 1. 1. W. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PO'RTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. The country is intersected by barren mountains, and yet olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, as also nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins are plentiful. The flesh of the horned cattle is generally lean and dry. Wine is the chief article of export, but that trade is in the hands of English capatalists. Lisbon, the chief town, has a population of 260,000 souls. The principal rivers are, the Tagus, the Ducro or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, two in the middle, called Estramadura and Beira; two on the N. which are Entre Minho é Douro and Tralos-Montes; also two on the S. called Alentego and Algarve. The population is about 3,700,000. Being separated from its colonies, the commerce which formerly enriched Portugal has decayed. The religion is strictly Catholic, and the priesthood is numerous and wealthy. In 1640, the Duke of Braganza obtained the crown of Portugal, which he transmitted to his descendants. In 1807, the reigning family took refuge in Brazil, on the invasion of the French, but the monarch, John III, returned to Europe in 1820. At his death, Donna Maria, the daughter of his son Pedro, emperor of Brazil, was declared queen of Portugal, with a constitutional charter. Don Miguel, brother of Pedro, at the head of the bigoted party, usurped the throne. At the beginning of 1832, Don Pedro, dethroned by the Brazilians, prepared to espouse the cause of his daughter, and the constitution in Portugal: and on the 23d of July, 1833, Lisbon surrendered to his troops. Don Miguel has been compelled in consequence to quit the country. Don Pedro died in the midst of this success, and Donna Maria was established

PO'RWIGLE, *s.* a tadpole or young frog not fully shaped.

PO'RY, *a.* [*poreux*, Fr.] full of pores.

To POSE, *v. a.* [from *pose*, an old word, signifying heaviness or stupefaction, according to Skinner] to perplex or confound with a difficulty.

PO'SER, *s.* one that puzzles with difficulties.

PO'SITED, *a.* [*positus*, Lat.] placed.

PO'SITION, *s.* [*positio*, Lat.] the state of being placed; situation. A principle laid down. Advancement of any principle. In Grammar, the state of being placed before two consonants, or a double consonant.

POSITIONAL, *a.* respecting position.

PO'SITIVE, (the *s* in this word and its following derivatives is pron. like *z*: as, *pózitive*, *pózitively*, &c.) *a.* [*positivus*, Lat.] capable of being affirmed; real; absolute

Dogmatical; stubborn in opinion. Settled by arbitrary appointment. Certain; assured.

PO'SITIVELY, *ad.* absolutely; certainly, peremptorily.

PO'SITIVENESS, *s.* actualness; not mere negation. Confidence in opinion. Peremptoriness.

POSITI'VITY, *s.* confidence; stubbornness in opinion. A low word.

PO'SITURE, *s.* [*positura*, Lat.] the manner in which any thing is placed.

PO'SNET, *s.* [from *bassinet*, Fr. according to Skinner] a little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

PO'SSE, *s.* [Lat.] an armed power; from *posse comitatus*, Lat. the power of a shire.

PO'SSE COMITA'TUS, *s.* in Law, signifies the power of the county, or the aid and assistance of all the knights, gentlemen, yeomen, labourers, servants, apprentices, &c. and all others within the county that are above the age of 15, except women, ecclesiastical persons, and such as are decrepit and infirm. This is to be done when some riot is committed, a possession kept upon a forcible entry, or any force of rescue used contrary to the king's writ, or in opposition to the execution of justice.

To POSSE'SS, (the first *ss* in this word and its following derivatives has the sound of *z*; as, *pozéss*, *pozéssor*, &c.) *v. a.* [from *possessus*, Lat.] to have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually. To seize or obtain. To give possession of, or command of any thing, with *of* before the thing possessed. To fill with something fixed. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. To affect by intestine power.

POSSE'SSION, *s.* [*possession*, Fr. *possessio*, Lat.] the state of having in one's hands or power. The thing enjoyed by a person.

POSSE'SSIVE, *a.* having possession. Plurally, in Grammar, pronouns which signify the possession of, or inheritance in some thing; as *my* book, *his* house; in which examples *my* and *his* are the possessive pronouns.

POSSE'SSOR, *s.* [*possessor*, Lat.] an owner or proprietor; one that has any thing in his hands.

PO'SSET, *s.* [*posca*, Lat.] milk curdled with treacle, wine, or any acid.

To PO'SSET, *v. a.* to turn or curdle milk with wine, treacle, or acids. Not used.

POSSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] the quality of being to be done by the exertion of power.

PO'SSIBLE, *a.* [*possible*, Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] having the power to be done. Not inconsistent with the nature of things.

PO'SSIBLY, *ad.* to be done by any power existing; perhaps; without absurdity.

POST, *s.* [*poste*, Fr.] a hasty messenger; one employed in carrying letters. A quick and expeditious manner of travelling. A situation, or seat, from *positus*, Lat. A military station. Place or office. A piece of timber set up erect, from *postis*, Lat.

To POST, *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr.] to travel with speed. Actively, to fix on a post in disgrace. To place or fix, from *poster*, Fr. In Commerce, to enter the articles on their proper sides in a ledger.

PO'STAGE, *s.* money paid for the carriage of letters, or any thing conveyed by a post.

PO'STBOY, *s.* one that carries letters.

PO'STCHAISE, *s.* a carriage resembling a chariot without a box.

To PO'STDATE, *v. a.* [*post*, after, Lat. and *date*] to date later or after the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN, *a.* [from *post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] after the flood.

POSTDILU'VIAN, *s.* [*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.] one that lived since the flood.

PO'STER, *s.* a courier; or one sent in haste.

POSTE'RIOR, *a.* [Lat.] happening, or placed after; following. Backward.

POSTE'RIORS, *s.* [it has no singular; *posteriora*, Lat.] the hinder parts.

POSTERIO'RITY, *s.* [*postériorité*, Fr.] the state of being after, in the order of time.

POSTE'RITY, *s.* [*postérité*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] those that are born or live after. Descendants.

PO'STERN, *s.* [*posterne*, Fr. and Belg.] a small or narrow gate or door.

POSTEXI'STENCE, *s.* [from *post*, Lat. and *existence*] future existence.

POSTHA'CKNEY, *s.* a hired posthorse.

POSTHA'STE, *s.* hurry, or the haste of a post-boy.

PO'STHORSE, *s.* a horse stationed for the use of couriers.

PO'STHOUSE, *s.* an office where letters are taken in and dispatched.

PO'STHUMOUS, *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, Fr.] done or published after one's death.

PO'STIC, *a.* [*posticus*, Lat.] backward.

PO'STIL, *s.* [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] gloss; marginal notes.

To PO'STIL, *v. a.* [from the noun] to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTI'LLER, *s.* one who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

POSTI'LLION, *s.* [*postillon*, Fr.] one who guides the first pair of six horses belonging to a coach; one who guides a postchaise.

POSTLIMI'NIOUS, *a.* [from *postliminium*, Lat.] done or contrived afterwards.

PO'STMASTER, *s.* one who has charge of public conveyance of letters.

PO'STMASTER-GE'NERAL, *s.* he who presides over the posts or letter carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN, *a.* [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] being in the afternoon.

PO'STOFFICE, *s.* [*post* and *office*] an office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

To POSTPO'NE, *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat.] to put off or delay "You would *postpone* me to another reign."

POSTRI'DIAN, *a.* [from *postridie*, Lat.] done the next day after.

PO'STSCRIPT, *s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] a part added to, or written after, the letter.

PO'STULANT, *s.* a candidate.

To PO'STULATE, *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat.] to beg or assume as true, without proof.

PO'STULATE, *s.* [*postulatum*, Lat.] a position assumed without proof.

POSTULA'TION, *s.* [*postulatio*, Lat.] the act of assuming as true, without proof.

PO'STULATORY, *a.* assuming without proof.

POSTULA'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] a position assumed without proof.

PO'STURE, *s.* [*posture*, Fr.] place or situation. The manner in which the parts of the human body are placed. Figuratively, state or disposition.

PO'STUREMASTER, *s.* one who teaches or practises by uncommon attitudes or contortions of the body.

PO'SY, *s.* [contracted from *poesy*] the motto of a ring. A bunch of flowers.

POT, *s.* [*pot*, Fr.] a vessel in which meat is boiled. A vessel, &c. to hold drink, or infuse tea in. A vessel to

make urine in. *To go to pot*, implies, to be destroyed or devoured.

To POT, *v. a.* to preserve in pots; to inclose in pots.

POTABLE, *a.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] fit for drinking; such as may be drank.

POTAGER, *s.* a porringer.

POTA'RGO, *s.* a West-Indian pickle.

POTASH, *s.* [*potasse*, Fr.] an impure, fixed, alcaline salt, made by burniug vegetables.

POTATION, *s.* [*potatio*, Lat.] draught; drinking-bout.

POTA'TO, *s.* [*potado*, Span.] a common esculent root.

POTBELLIED, *a.* having a belly swelling out like a pot.

To POTCH, *v. a.* to thrust; to push; to poach; to boil slightly. From *pocher*, Fr.

POTENCY, *s.* [*potentia*, Lat.] power; efficacy; strength.

POTENT, *a.* [*potens*, Lat.] powerful; strong. Having great authority.

POTENTATE, *s.* [*potentat*, Fr.] a prince; or one enjoying sovereign power.

POTE'NTIAL, *a.* [*potentiel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.] existing only in possibility, not in act. Efficacious, powerful. In Grammar, applied to that mood which denotes the possibility of doing a thing; as, *I may read.*

POTENTIALITY, POTE'NTIALNESS, *s.* possibility, not actuality.

POTE'NTIALLY, *ad.* in power or possibility, opposed to actually or positively. In efficacy, opposed to actualness.

POTENTLY, *ad.* powerfully, forcibly.

POTGUN, *s.* [corrupted from *popgun*] a gun which makes a small smart noise.

POTHA'NGER, *s.* a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, *s.* a corruption of APOTHECARY. "Modern *pothecary*." *Pope.*

POTHER, *s.* a bustle, tumult, or hurry.

To POTHER, *v. n.* to make a bustling and ineffectual attempt. Actively, to turmoil; to puzzle.

POTHERB, *s.* an herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, *s.* hooks to fasten pots or kettles with. Also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, *s.* [*potio*, Lat.] a draught of physic.

POTOSI, a very rich town in Peru, in S. America. In a mountain of a conical form is the richest silver mine in the world. From the time of its first being worked by the Spaniards to the year 1803, the total produce amounted to 160 millions of marks. 5000 shafts have been opened, but at present not 60 are worked. Lat. 19. 40. S. lon. 64. 25. W.

POTSDAM, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 12 miles W. of Berlin. It is seated on an island which is 10 miles in circumference, and the king of Prussia has a palace here. Lat. 52. 52. N. lon. 13. 46. E.

POTSHERD, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot.

POTTAGE, *s.* [*potage*, Fr.] broth, or any thing boiled for food.

POTTER, *s.* [*potier*, Fr.] a maker of earthenware.

POTTERN-ORE, *s.* an ore very easily vitrified, and used by potters in glazing their vessels.

POTTING, *s.* drinking.

POTTLE, *s.* [from *bottle*] a liquid measure containing four pints.

POTTON, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 48 miles N. by W. of London. Popul. 1029.

POTVA'LIANT, *a.* made daring by excessive drinking.

POUCH, *s.* [*poche*, Fr.] a small bag or pocket. Figuratively, the belly. In Botany, a sort of seed vessel resembling a purse, as in honesty and shepherd's purse.

To POUCH, *v. a.* to put in the pocket. To swallow. To pout, or hang down the lip.

POVERTY, *s.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.] want of money or necessaries. Meanness, or want of ornament, applied to style. SYNON. *Poverty* is that situation of fortune, opposed to riches, in which we are deprived of the conveniences of life. *Indigence* is a degree lower, where we want the necessaries; and is opposed to *superfluity*. *Want* seems rather to arrive by accident, implies a scarcity of provision, rather than a lack of money; and is opposed to *abundance*. *Need* and *necessity* relate less to the situation of life, than the other three words, but more to the relief we expect, or the remedy we seek; with this difference between the two, that *need* seems less pressing than *necessity*.

POULDAVIS, *s.* a sort of sail-cloth.

POULT, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] a young chicken or turkey.

POULTERER, *s.* one who sells fowls.

POULTICE, POULTIVE, *s.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] a soft medicine, applied to assuage a swelling or inflammation. "*Poultives* allay'd pain." *Temple.*

To POULTICE, *v. a.* to apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, seated near the mouth of the Wyre; has a good market on Monday for corn. It is 233 miles N. N. W. of London. Population 4082.

POULTRY, *s.* [from *poulet*, Fr.] domestic fowls.

POUNCE, *s.* [*ponzone*, Ital. according to Skinner] the claw or talons of a bird of prey. The powder of gum sandarach, used to prevent ink spreading on paper.

To POUNCE, *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Ital.] to pierce or make holes. To pour or sprinkle through small interstices. To seize with the talons.

POUNCED, *a.* furnished with claws or talons.

POUND, *s.* [*pond* or *pund*, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.] a weight consisting of twelve ounces in Troy, and sixteen ounces in Avoirdupoise weight. A sum consisting of twenty shillings sterling. An inclosure or prison in which strayed beasts are confined, from *pindan*, Sax.

To POUND, *v. a.* [*punian*, Sax.] to beat to pieces with a pestle. To shut up or confine strayed cattle.

POUNDAGE, *s.* a certain sum deducted from every pound sterling. A payment or tax rated according to the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, *s.* [*poundre*, Sax.] the name of a heavy large pear. Any person or other thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; hence a *ten pounder*. A pestle.

POUPICKS, *s.* in Cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

To POUR, *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh *bwrw*] to let liquor out of a vessel. To let out or give vent to. Neuterly, to flow in streams. To rush tumultuously.

POURER, *s.* one that pours.

POUT, *s.* a kind of fish; a cod-fish. A kind of bird.

To POUT, *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.] to look sullen, or express discontent by thrusting out the lips. To gape or hang prominent.

POWDER, *s.* [*poudre*, Fr.] dust; any thing beat into small particles. Gunpowder. A scented dust used for the hair

To POWDER, *v. a.* to reduce to dust, or pound small. To sprinkle the hair with white or grey dust. To salt, or sprinkle with salt. Neuterly, to come or attack in a violent and tumultuous manner, used with *upon*.

POWDERBOX, *s.* a box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDERHORN, *s.* a horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

POWDERMILL, *s.* the mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

PO'WDER-ROOM, *s.* that part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

PO'WDERING-TUB, *s.* a tub in which meat is salted.

PO'WDERWORT, *s.* in Botany, a genus of thongs, distinguished by the fibres being simple, uniform, and like soft wool or dust. There are 15 British species.

PO'WDERY, *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr.] dusty; friable.

PO'WER, *s.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.] command; influence, or dominion. Ability; force. Strength. The moving force of an engine. Natural strength. A faculty of the mind. Government, or the right of governing. A sovereign, or one invested with command or dominion. A divine or spiritual being. An army, or military force. In low language, a great number, or large quantity: as, "a power *of good things*." SYNON. *Power* includes a particular relation to the subordinate execution of superior orders. In the word *authority* we find a sufficient energy to make us perceive a right, either of civil or political administration. *Dominion* carries with it an idea of empire.

PO'WERFUL, *a.* invested with command or authority. Efficacious; forcible.

PO'WERFULLY, *ad.* in a forcible, efficacious, or mighty manner.

PO'WERFULNESS, *s.* the quality of being possessed with force, efficacy, or might.

PO'WERLESS, *a.* weak, or unable to produce an effect.

POX, *s.* in Medicine, a disease, under which name there are several kinds; as, small-pox, cow-pox, French-pox, chicken-pox, &c.

PRAC'TICABI'LITY, *s.* practicableness; a possibility of being performed.

PRA'CTICABLE, *a.* [*practicable*, Fr.] capable of being practised, performed, or assailed.

PRA'CTICABLENESS, *s.* possibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be performed.

PRA'CTICAL, *a.* [*practicus*, Lat.] relating to action, opposed to speculative.

PRA'CTICALLY, *ad.* in a manner relating to action; by practice.

PRA'CTICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being the subject of action.

PRACTICE, *s.* [πρακτική, Gr.] the habit of doing any thing. Use or custom. Dexterity acquired by frequent action. Actual performance, distinguished from theory. The exercise of any profession, especially that of medicine.

PRA'CTIC, *a.* [πρακτικὸς, Gr.] relation to action; not merely theoretical. Sly; artful. "His *practic* wit, and his fair-filed tongue." *Shak.*

To PRA'CTISE, *v. a.* [*practiquer*, Fr. it should be remarked that the substantive is spelt *c*, as *practice*, and the verb with an *s*, as in *practise*] to do frequently. To reduce to action, opposed to profess. To use in order to acquire habit or dexterity. To exercise any profession. Neuterly, to transact or negociate secretly. To try artifices. To use medical methods.

PRA'CTISER, *s.* one that practises; one who prescribes medical treatment.

PRACTI'TIONER, *s.* one engaged in the exercise of any art or profession. One that uses tricks or stratagems. One that does any thing habitually.

PRÆCO'GNITA, *s.* [Lat.] things known before in order to understand something else: thus the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physic.

PRAGMA'TIC, PRAGMA'TICAL, *a.* [πραγματικὸς, Gr.] meddling; impertinently busy; performing or doing without either being asked or welcome.

PRAGMA'TICALLY, *ad.* meddlingly; impertinently

PRAGMA'TICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being pragmatical.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia. It contains three towns, viz. the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference, built upon seven hills, and containing about 90,000 inhabitants. There are about 100 churches here, besides an incredible number of palaces. Its university is frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college; and the Jews nine synagogues, till they disobliged the king of Prussia, who drove many thousands of them from the town. Prague has suffered frequent devastations from war: it was taken by storm in November 1741, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in December 1742. The king of Prussia bombarded and took the city in 1744, making the garrison, consisting of 16,000 men, prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. In 1757 the king of Prussia again besieged it, but his efforts proved ineffectual. It is 158 miles S. E. of Berlin, 75 N. E. of Ratisbon, and 235 N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 53. N. lon. 14. 30. E.

PRAISE, *s.* [*preiz*, Teut. *prijs*, Belg.] an acknowledgment made of the excellency or perfection of any person or action. Fame, renown, glory. A tribute of gratitude. A ground or reason for recommendation.

To PRAISE, *v. a.* [*prijsen*, Belg.] to commend, celebrate, applaud, or display the excellencies or merit of any person or thing. To attribute honour and excellency in worship. SYNON. We *extol* a person, to procure him the esteem of others, or raise his reputation; we *praise* him, to testify the esteem we have for him, or to applaud him.

PRAI'SER, *s.* one that applauds or commends.

PRAISEWO'RTHY, *a.* deserving commendation, honour, or praise; commendable. Adverbially, a manner worthy of praise.

PRAME, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, *v. n.* [*pronken*, to set one's self to show, Belg.] to spring and bound in high metal. To ride in an ostentatious manner. To move in a showy manner.

To PRANK, *v. a.* [*pronken*, Belg.] to dress ostentatiously, or in a showy manner.

PRANK, *s.* a mad action or frolic.

To PRATE, *v. n.* [*praten*, Belg.] to talk much, and to little purpose.

PRATE, *s.* excessive talking to little purpose.

PRATER, *s.* an idle talker; a chatterer.

PRA'TINGLY. *ad.* with tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRATIQUE, pra-teek, *s.* [Fr. *prattica*, Ital.] a licence for the master of a ship to traffic in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disorder.

To PRA'TTLE, *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*,] to talk much on trifling subjects.

PRATTLE, *s.* the act of speaking much on trifling subjects.

PRA'TTLER, *s.* a trifling talker; a chatterer.

PRA'VITY, *s.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] a state wherein a thing has lost its perfection.

PRAWN, *s.* a fish resembling a shrimp, but somewhat larger, and of a different colour.

To PRAY, *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr.] to ask the Deity for something wanted. To entreat in a submissive and earnest manner. *I pray* or *beg*, is sometimes used elliptically for *I pray you*, in a slightly ceremonious manner of introducing a question. Actively, to ask as a supplicant; to entreat in a ceremonious manner.

PRAYER, *s.* [*priere*, Fr.] a petition or request made to Heaven. An entreaty, or submissive and earnest request.

PRA'YERBOOK, *s.* a book of public or private devotions.

PRE, [*præ*, Lat.] a particle which, when prefixed to words derived from the Latin, makes priority of time or rank.

To PREACH, *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *prescher*, Fr.] to pronounce a discourse on some sacred subject. Actively, to deliver in a sacred speech. To inculcate with earnestness and solemnity.

PRE'ACHER, *s.* [*prêcheur*, Fr.] one who discourses publicly on religious subjects; one who inculcates any thing with earnestness or vehemence.

PRE'ACHMENT, *s.* a sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly grave or devout.

PREA'MBLE, *s.* [*préambule*, Fr.] something done by way of introduction. An overture on the drum.

PREA'MBULARY, or PREA'MBULOUS, *a.* previous. Not in use.

PREANTEPENU'LTIMATE, *s.* the fourth syllable from the last.

PREAPPREHE'NSION, *s.* an opinion formed before examination.

PREAU'DIENCE, *s.* the right of being heard first.

PRE'BEND, *s.* [*prebenda*, Ital. originally an allowance given to canons] a stipend or allowance granted in cathedral churches.

PRE'BENDAL, *a.* appertaining to a prebend.

PRE'BENDARY, *s.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] one who has a prebend; a stipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECA'RIOUS, *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.] uncertain.

PRE'CARIOUSLY, *ad.* uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being uncertain, because depending on the will of another.

PRECAUTION, *s.* [*précaution*, Fr.] a measure or hint given to prevent something.

To PRECAU'TION, *v. a.* [*precautionner*, Fr.] to give warning beforehand.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [*præcidaneus*, Lat.] previous; beforehand.

To PRECE'DE, *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat.] to go before in order of time or place.

PRECE'DENCE, or PRECE'DENCY, *s.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.] the act or state of going before in order of time, place, or dignity. Superiority.

PRECE'DENT, *a.* [*præcedens*, Lat.] former: going before.

PRE'CEDENT, *s.* [the adjective for distinction is accented on the second, and the substantive on the first syllable] any thing that is an example or rule for future times. Any thing of the same kind done before.

PRECE'DENTLY, *ad.* beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR, *s.* [*præcentor*, Lat.] one who sings first, or leads a choir.

PRE'CEPT, *s.* [*præceptum*, Lat.] a rule given by a superior; a direction or command.

PRECE'PTIAL, *a.* consisting of precepts. Not in use.

PRECE'PTIVE, *a.* [*præceptivus*, Lat.] containing or giving rules or commands.

PRECE'PTOR, *s.* [*præceptor*, Lat.] one that instructs and has the care of youth.

PRECE'SSION, *s.* [from *præcessus*, Lat.] the act or state of going before. In Astronomy, the precession of the equinoxes is a slow motion of the two points where the equator intersects the ecliptic, which are found to go backwards, or contrary to the order of the signs, about 50½" in the year, causing the fixed stars to appear to move at the same rate, towards the east, *i. e.* according to the order of the anastrous signs. It is on this account that the sidereal year is 20m 25s. longer than that which is measured by the sun's return to either equinox; the length of the former being 365d. 6h 9m. 11s. and of the latter 365d. 5h. 48m. 45½s.

PRE'CINCT, *s.* [*præcinctus*, Lat.] an outward limit or boundary. A ward.

PRECIO'SITY, *s.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.] value, preciousness; any thing of high price.

PRE'CIOUSNESS, PRECIO'SITY, *s.* value; any thing of a high price.

PRE'CIOUS, *a.* [*pretiosus*, Lat.] valuable; of great worth. Costly; of great price. Worthless.

PRE'CIOUSLY, *ad.* valuably; contemptibly.

PRE'CIPICE, *s.* [*præcipitium*, Lat.] a headlong steep; a steep place from which a person cannot descend without falling down headlong.

PRECI'PITANCE, PRECI'PITANCY, *s.* rash haste.

PRECI'PITANT, *a.* [*præcipitans*, Lat.] falling or rushing headlong; rashly hurried. Too hasty.

PRECI'PITANTLY, *ad.* in a tumultuous manner; in headlong haste.

To PRECI'PITATE, *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat.] to throw down headlong. To hasten unexpectedly, rashly, or blindly. Neuterly, to fall headlong In Chemistry, to fall to the bottom as a sediment.

PRECI'PITATE, *a.* falling as from a steep place; headlong; rashly hasty. Hasty; violent.

PRECI'PITATE, *s.* a corrosive medicine, made by precipitating mercury.

PRECI'PITATELY, *ad.* headlong; in blind hurry.

PRECIPITA'TION, *s.* [*precipitation*, Fr.] the act of throwing down headlong or from a precipice. A violent motion downwards. A rash, tumultuous, and blind haste or hurry. In Chemistry, the act of making a thing subside as a sediment, opposed to sublimation.

PRECI'PITOUS, *a.* [*præceps*, Lat.] headlong; steep. Hasty; sudden. Rash; heady.

PRECI'SE, *a.* [*præcisus*, Lat.] exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. Formal; finical.

PRECI'SELY, *ad.* exactly; nicely; accurately. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

PRECI'SENESS, *s.* the quality of being very nice or exact.

PRECI'SIAN, *s.* one who limits or restrains. One nice or exact to excess.

PRECI'SION, *s.* [*précision*, Fr.] an exact limitation.

PRECI'SIVE, *a.* [*præcisus*, Lat.] exactly limiting so as to cut off all occasions for dispute.

To PRECLU'DE, *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Lat.] to shut out, exclude, or hinder, beforehand.

PRECO'CIOUS, *a.* [*præcox*, Lat.] ripe before the time.

PRECO'CITY, *s.* ripeness before the time.

To PRECO'GITATE, *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.] to consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, *s.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] foreknowledge.

PRECONCE'IT, *a.* an opinion previously formed.

To PRECONCE'IVE, *v. a.* to form an opinion before due examination.

PRECONCE'PTION, *s.* an opinion formed before examination.

PRECO'NTRACT, *s.* (formerly accented on the last syllable) a contract made before another.

To PRECONTRA'CT, *v. a.* to contract or bargain beforehand.

PRE'CURSE, [from *præcurro*, Lat.] forerunning.

PRECU'RSOR, *s.* [*præcursor*, Lat.] an harbinger; a

PREDA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] living by prey.

PRE'DAL, [from *præda*, Lat.] robbing; plundering.

PRE'DATORY, *a.* [*prædatorius*, Lat.] plundering; hungry; ravenous; preying.

PRE'DECEASED, *a.* dead before.

PREDECE'SSOR, *s.* [*prédecesseur*, Fr.] one that was in any place or state before another. See ANCESTOR.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, *s.* one who holds the doctrine of predestination.

To PREDE'STINATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *destino*, Lat.] to doom or appoint beforehand by an irreversible decree.

PREDESTINA'TION, *s.* [*prédestination*, Fr.] in general, signifies a decree of God, whereby, from all eternity, he ordained such a concatenation of causes as must produce every event by a kind of fatal necessity, and maugre all opposition. Among Christians, it is used in a more limited sense, for a judgment or decree of God, whereby he has resolved from all eternity, to save a certain number of persons, from thence called the Elect; so that the rest of mankind, being left in a state of impenitence, are said to be reprobated: a doctrine which has given occasion to infinite disputes and controversies among divines.

PREDESTINA'TOR, *s.* one that holds predestination, or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

To PREDE'STINE, *v. a.* to decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION, *s.* [*prédétermination*, Fr.] the act of determining beforehand.

To PREDETE'RMINE, *v. a.* to doom or confine by previous decree.

PRE'DIAL, *a.* [from *prædium*, Lat.] in Law, consisting of farms.

PRE'DICABLE, *a.* [*prædicabilis*, Lat.] such as may be affirmed of any thing.

PRE'DICABLE, *s.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] in Logic, a general quality which may be affirmed of any thing.

PRE'DICAMENT, *s.* [*prædicamentum*, Lat.] a class or order of beings or subjects ranged according to their natures. A class or kind described by any definitive marks.

PREDICAME'NTAL, *a.* relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT, *s.* [from *prædicans*, Lat.] one that affirms any thing; a preacher.

To PRE'DICATE, *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] to affirm any thing of another thing.

PRE'DICATE, *s.* [*prædicatum*, Lat.] that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

PREDICA'TION *s.* [*prædicatio*, Lat.] the act of affirming.

PRE'DICATORY, *a.* affirmative, positive; decisive.

To PREDI'CT, *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] to tell or shew beforehand.

PREDI'CTION, *s.* [*prædictio*, Lat.] a declaration of something future; prophecy.

PREDI'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of foretelling.

PREDI'CTOR, *s.* a foreteller.

PREDIGE'STION, *s.* digestion performed too soon.

PREDILE'CTION, *s.* [*prædilectio*, Lat.] preference of choice or affection.

To PREDISPO'SE, *v. a.* to adopt beforehand to any particular purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, *s.* the act or state of adapting before to any purpose.

PREDO'MINANCE, PREDO'MINANCY, *s.* [*præ* and *domina*, Lat.] prevalence; superior influence; ascendancy.

PREDO'MINANT, *a.* [*prédominant*, Fr.] prevalent, or having a superior influence.

To PREDO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *domino*, Lat.] to prevail; to have a superior influence; to be ascendant.

PREDOMINA'TION, *s.* superior influence.

To PRE-ELE'CT, *v. a.* to choose beforehand.

PRE-E'MINENCE, *s.* [*prééminence*, Fr.] a superior state of excellence. Priority of place, power, or influence.

PRE-E'MINENT, *a.* [*prééminent*, Fr.] having excellence superior to others.

PRE-E'MPTION, *s.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] the right of purchasing before others.

To PREEN, *v. a.* [*priinen*, Belg.] to trim the feathers.

To PRE-ENGA'GE, *v. a.* to engage before.

PRE-ENGA'GEMENT, *s.* a prior or precedent obligation.

PREE'NING, *s.* in Natural History, is the action of birds dressing their feathers, to enable them to glide more readily through the air. For which purpose they have two glands on their rump, which secrete an unctuous matter into a bag that is perforated, out of which the bird occasionally draws it with its bill.

To PRE-ESTA'BLISH, *v. a.* to establish or settle beforehand. "A *pre-established* usage of this kind."

PRE-ESTA'BLISHMENT, *s.* settlement beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST, *v. n.* [*præ* and *existo*, Lat.] to exist before. "In thy *pre-existing* soul," &c.

PRE-EXI'STENCE, *s.* a previous state of being.

PRE-EXI'STENT, *a.* [*préexistent*, Fr.] existing before.

PRE'FACE, *s.* [*préface*, Fr. *prefatio*, Lat.] something used as preparatory, or introductory. A discourse prefixed to a book.

To PRE'FACE, *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] to say something by way of introduction. Actively, to introduce by something proemial.

PRE'FATORY, *a.* introductory.

PRE'FECT, *s.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] a governor or commander; a superintendant.

PRE'FECTURE, *s.* [*prefecture*, Fr.] command; office of government.

To PREFE'R, *v. a.* [*præfero*, Lat. *préférer*, Fr.] to regard, esteem, or value more than another; used with *above*, *before*, or *to*, before the thing less esteemed. To exalt or raise in dignity. To offer solemnly, to propose publicly. In Law, to exhibit a bill or accusation.

PRE'FERABLE, *a.* [*préférable*, Fr.] to be chosen, esteemed, or valued more than something else.

PRE'FERABLENESS, *s.* the state of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY, *ad.* in preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PRE'FERENCE, *s.* [*préférence*, Fr.] the act of esteeming more, or choosing before another; used with *to*, *before*, *over*, or *above*, before the thing less esteemed.

PREFE'RMENT, *s.* advancement to a higher post or station. A place of honour or profit. The act of esteeming or choosing one thing rather than another.

To PREFIGURATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] to shew by some precedent figure or representation.

PREFIGURA'TION, *s.* an antecedent representation.

To PREFI'GURE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] to shew by some figure or token before.

To PREFI'NE, *v. a.* [*præfino*, Lat.] to limit beforehand.

To PREFI'X, *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.] to appoint beforehand. To settle. To fix, place, or set before another thing.

PRE'FIX, *s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] some particle put before a word to vary its signification. They are common in the Hebrew language.

PREFI'XION, *s.* [*préfixion*, Fr.] the act of prefixing.

To PREFO'RM, *v. a.* to form beforehand. Not in use.

PRE'GNANCY, *s.* the state of being with young. Fruitfulness of invention, applied to the mind.

PRE'GNANT, *s.* [*prægnans*, Lat.] teeming; breeding; big with young. Fruitful; or causing fertility. Full of con-

sequence. Evident; clear. Easy to produce. Obsolete in the last sense but one.

PRE'GNANTLY, *ad.* fruitfully; fully; clearly.

PREGUSTA'TION, *s.* [from *præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] the act of tasting before another.

To PREJU'DGE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] to determine any question beforehand, or condemn before examination.

To PREJU'DICATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PREJU'DICATE, *a.* [*prejudicatus*, Lat.] formed prejudiciously before examination.

PREJUDICA'TION, *s.* the act of judging without examination.

PRE'JUDICE, *s.* [*préjudice*, Fr. *prejudicium*, Lat.] a judgment or opinion formed before examination, either in favour of, or against a person or thing; prepossession. A mischief, damage, or detriment.

To PRE'JUDICE, *v. a.* to prepossess a person with a good or bad opinion of a person or thing before he can see or examine. To be of disservice or hurt by means of preconceived opinions.

PREJUDI'CIAL, *a.* [*préjudiciable*, Fr.] injuring or hurting by preconceived opinions; mischievous; injurious; opposite.

PRE'LACY, *s.* the dignity of a person of the highest post in the church. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

PRE'LATE, *s.* [*prélat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] a clergyman of the highest order; a bishop.

PRELA'TION, *s.* [from *prælatus*, Lat.] preference; the setting one above the other.

PRE'LATURE, PRE'LATURESHIP, *s.* [*prélature*, Fr. *prælatura*, Lat.] the state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION, *s.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] reading; lecture.

PRELIBA'TION, *s.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] a taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting.

PRELI'MINARY, *a.* [*préliminaire*, Fr.] previous or introductory.

PRELI'MINARY, *s.* something by way of introduction.

PRE'LUDE, *s.* [*prélude*, Fr.] some short flight of music played before a full concert. Something introductory, shewing what is to follow.

To PRE'LUDE, *v. n.* [*préluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Lat.] to serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

PRELU'SIVE, *a.* previous; introductory; proemial. "The clouds—*prelusive* drops." *Thom.*

PREMATU'RE, *a.* [*præmaturus*, Lat.] ripe too soon; with too hasty ripeness; too early; too soon said, believed, or done.

PREMATU'RELY, *ad.* too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATU'RENESS, PREMATURITY, *s.* too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

To PREME'DITATE, *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat. *préméditer*, Fr.] to contrive, form, or think of beforehand.

PREMEDITA'TION, *s.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat. *préméditation*, Fr.] the act of thinking on, or contriving beforehand.

To PREME'RIT, *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] to deserve before. "Who had so much *premerited* of them."

PREMI'CES, *s.* [Fr.] first-fruits.

PRE'MIER, *a.* [Fr.] first; chief.

To PREMI'SE, *v. a.* [*præmitto*, Lat.] to explain or lay down beforehand.

PRE'MISES, *s.* [*præmissa*, Lat.] propositions supposed, laid down, or proved before. In Law, houses, lands, or places mentioned before.

PRE'MISS, *s.* [*præmissum*, Lat.] antecedent proposition. This word is rare in the singular

PRE'MIUM, *s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] something given to invite a loan, or make a bargain.

To PREMO'NISH, *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] to warn before.

PREMONI'TION, *s.* [*præmonitio*, Lat.] a notice or warning given beforehand.

PREMO'NITORY, *a.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Lat.] previously advising.

To PREMO'NSTRATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *monstro*, Lat.] to shew beforehand.

PREMUNI'RE, (in common discourse accented on the first syllable) *s.* [Lat.] a writ, whereby a penalty is incurred for breaking some statute. A penalty incurred. A difficulty or distress.

PREMUNI'TION, *s.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] an anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Lat.] to forename.

PRENOMINA'TION, *s.* [from *prænomino*, Lat.] the privilege of being named first.

PRENO'TION, *s.* [*prénotion*, Fr.] foreknowledge; prescience.

PRE'NTICE, *s.* [contracted from *apprentice*] one bound to a master in order to learn a trade.

PRENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [from *prænuncio*, Lat.] the act of telling before.

PREO'CCUPANCY, *s.* the act of taking possession before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE, *v. a.* [*préoccuper*, Fr. *præoccupo*, Lat.] to anticipate or prevent. To prepossess or prejudice.

PRE-OCCUPA'TION, *s.* [*préoccupation*, Fr.] anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.

To PREO'CCUPY, *v. a.* to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudice.

To PREO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] to prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPI'NION, *s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

To PREORDA'IN, *v. a.* to ordain or decree beforehand.

PREO'RDINANCE, *s.* antecedent decree; first decree. Obsolete.

PREORDINA'TION, *s.* the act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION, *s.* [*preparatio*, Lat.] the act of making any thing fit for any purpose beforehand. Measures taken beforehand. A ceremonious introduction. In Medicine, any thing made by gradual labour.

PREPA'RATIVE, *s.* that which fits beforehand, or is done as means for something else.

PREPA'RATIVE, *a.* [*préparatif*, Fr.] having the power of qualifying or fitting.

PREPA'RATIVELY, *ad.* previously.

PREPA'RATORY, *a.* [*préparatoire*, Fr.] necessary before. Introductory to.

To PREPA'RE, *v. a.* [*preparo*, Lat.] to fit, qualify, or make ready beforehand, for any purpose. In Medicine, to make by a regular process. Neuterly, to take previous measures; to put things in order; to make one's self ready.

PREPA'REDLY, *ad.* by proper precedent measures.

PREPA'REDNESS, *s.* state or act of being prepared.

To PREPE'NSE, *v. n.* to consider beforehand.

PREPE'NSE, PREPE'NSED, *a.* [*prepensus*, Lat.] in Law, denotes forethought; thus, when a man is slain upon a sudden quarrel, if there was *malice prepense* formerly between them, it makes it murder.

To PREPO'NDER, *v. a.* to outweigh. Obsolete.

PREPO'NDERANCE, PREPO'NDERANCY, *s.* the

state of being more heavy, or of greater excellence, influence, and importance.

PREPO'NDERANT, *a.* outweighing.

To PREPO'NDERATE, *v. n.* [*præpondero*, Lat.] to exceed in weight, influence, power, or importance. Actively, to outweigh; to overpower by weight.

PREPONDERA'TION, *s.* the act or state of exceeding in weight, power, or influence.

To PREPO'SE, *v. a.* [*préposer*, Fr.] to put before.

PREPOSI'TION, *s.* [*préposition*, Fr. *præpositio*, Lat.] in Grammar, a particle governing a case, such as *by*, *with*, *for*, &c.

PREPO'SITOR, *s.* [*præpositor*, Lat.] a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

To PREPOSSE'SS, *v. a.* to fill with an opinion before examination; to prejudice.

PREPOSSE'SSION, *s.* first possession. An opinion conceived before examination.

PREPO'STEROUS, *a.* [*præposterus*, Lat.] having that first which should be last; absurd, perverted, wrong.

PREPO'STEROUSLY, *ad.* in a wrong situation; absurdly.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS, *s.* absurdity; wrong order or method.

PREPOTENCY, *s.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] superior power; predominance.

PRE'PUCE, *s.* [*præputium*, Lat.] the skin which covers the glans; foreskin.

To PREREQUI'RE, *v. a.* to demand previously.

PRE-RE'QUISITE, *a.* something previously necessary.

PRERO'GATIVE, *s.* [*prerogatif*, Fr.] an exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Prerogative Court*, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, wherein wills are proved, and administrations granted that belong to the archbishop by his prerogative, and within his province. Syxon. *Prerogative* relates to honour, and personal reference; whereas *privilege* implies some advantage from interest or office, proceeding from the grant of a prince, or the laws of a society.

PRERO'GATIVED, *a.* having an exclusive privilege; having prerogative.

PRE'SAGE, *s.* [*présage*, Fr. *præsagium*, Lat.] a token by which something future may be known. That state of the mind in which it has a foreknowledge of something future.

To PRESA'GE, *v. a.* [*présager*, Fr.] to forebode, or foreknow; sometimes used with *of*. To foretoken or shew before.

PRESA'GEMENT, *s.* [*præsagium*, Lat.] forebodement, foretoken.

PRE'SBURG, or *Posen*, a free and royal city, capital of Lower Hungary: like Vienna, it has suburbs much larger, and more magnificent, than itself. In this city the states of Hungary have held their assemblies, since 1723, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. The Lutherans form a church here. Presburg is pleasantly seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Danube, 32 miles E. S. E. of Vienna. Here peace between France and Austria was signed, Dec. 27, 1805. Lat. 48. 8. N. lon. 17. 16. E.

PRE'SBYTER, *s.* [Lat.] in the primitive Christian church, was an elder, one of the second order of ecclesiastics; the other two being bishops and deacons.

PRESBYTE'RIANS, *s.* a sect of Protestants, so called from their maintaining that the government of the Church appointed by the New Testament, was by presbyteries; that is, by presbyters and ruling elders, associated for its government and discipline. The *Presbyterians* affirm, that there is no order in the Church, as established by Christ and his apostles, superior to that of presbyters; that all ministers being ambassadors, are equal by their commission; and the elder or presbyter, and bishop, are the same in name and office; for which they allege *Acts* xx. 28, &c. The only difference between them and the Church of England, relates to discipline and church government. Their highest assembly is a synod, which may be provincial, national, or œcumenical; and they allow of appeals from inferior to superior assemblies; according to *Acts* xv. 2, 6, 22, 23. The next assembly is composed of a number of ministers and elders of a congregation, associated for governing the churches within certain bounds. This authority they found upon *Acts* xi. 30. and xv. 4, 6, &c. The lowest of ther assemblies, or presbyteries, consists of the ministers and elders of a congregation, who have power to cite before them any member, and to admonish, instruct, rebuke, and suspend him from the eucharist. They have also a deacon, whose office is to take care of the poor. Their ordination is by prayer, fasting, and imposition of the hands of the presbytery. This is now the discipline of the Church of Scotland.

PRE'SBYTERY, *s.* a body of elders, whether priests or laymen. The doctrine of Presbyterians.

PRE'SCIENCE, *s.* [*préscience*, Fr.] the knowledge of things or events before they happen.

PRE'SCIENT, *a.* [*præsciens*, Lat.] prophetic; knowing events before they happen.

PRE'SCIOUS, *a.* [*præscius*, Lat.] having foreknowledge.

To PRESCI'ND, *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] to cut off; to abstract.

PRESCI'NDENT, *a.* [*præscindens*, Lat.] abstracting.

PRE'SCOT, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is noted for its manufacture of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthenware; and around it are many coal mines. Eight miles E. of Liverpool, and 195 from London. Population 5055.

To PRESCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.] to set down authoritatively; to direct or command. To write a receipt for a person that is sick.

PRE'SCRIPT, *a.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] directed or laid down by way of precept.

PRE'SCRIPT, *s.* [*præscriptum*, Lat.] a direction or motion laid down.

PRESCRI'PTION, *s.* [*prescription*, Fr. *præscriptio*, Lat.] a receipt in medicine. In Law, it is a right or title acquired by use and time, introduced for assuring the property of effects, in favour of persons who have for a certain time had them in their possession. In Common Law, *Prescription* is usually understood of a possession from time immemorial, or beyond the memory of man: but in the Civil Law, and even in our Common Law, there are prescriptions of a much shorter date.

PRE'SEANCE, *s.* [*préséance*, Fr.] priority of place in sitting. Not in use.

PRE'SENCE, *s.* [*præsentia*, Lat.] the act or state of being in the same place with another, or in the view of a superior. Port, air, or mien. Readiness on any emergence. The person of a superior.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, PRESENCE-ROOM, *s.* the room in which a great person receives company.

PRESE'NSION, *s.* [*præsensio*, Lat.] perception beforehand. "The hedghog's *presension* of winds is exact."

PRE'SENT, *a.* [*présent*, Fr. *præsens*, Lat.] in the same place; face to face; at the same time, or the time which is now. Ready on occasion. Attentive. Unforgotten. *The present*, is used elliptically for *the present time*, or the time now existing. *At present*, now; or the present time, from *à présent*, Fr. In Grammar, it is the first tense of a verb, expressing the present time, or that something is now performing; as, *I write*, or *am writing*.

PRE'SENT, *s.* [*présent*, Fr.] a gift, or something given



thing given which a person could not claim. In the plural, used for a letter, certificate, or mandate.

To PRESE'NT, *v. a.* [*présenter*, Fr.] to place in the presence of, or introduce to a superior. To offer or exhibit. To give in a ceremonious manner, used with *to* before the person, or *with* before the thing. To prefer to an ecclesiastical benefice. To lay before a court of judicature as something deserving their notice.

PRESENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*præsentaneus*, Lat.] quick; ready; immediate.

PRESENTA'TION, *s.* [*presentation*, Fr.] the act of giving; the act of conferring a church living. A benefice.

PRESENTEE', *s.* [from *presenté*, Fr.] one presented to a benefice.

PRESE'NTER, *s.* one that presents.

PRESE'NTIAL, *a.* supposing actual presence.

PRESENTIA'LITY, *s.* state of being present.

To PRESE'NTIATE, *v. a.* to make present.

PRESENTI'FIC, *a.* [from *præsens* and *facio*, Lat.] making present. Obsolete.

PRESENTI'FICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to make present.

PRESE'NTIMENT, *s.* previous idea or conception.

PRE'SENTLY, *ad.* without delay. Soon.

PRESE'NTMENT, *s.* the act of presenting. Any thing exhibited. In Law, a declaration or report made by the jurors or other officers, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented.

PRE'SENTNESS, *s.* presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

PRESERVA'TION, *s.* the act of keeping safe from destruction, or hurt.

PRESE'RVATIVE, *s.* [*preservatif*, Fr.] that which has the power of keeping safe, or from destruction or danger.

PRESE'RVE, *s.* fruit preserved whole in sugar.

To PRESE'RVE, *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Lat.] to keep from danger, corruption, or destruction.

PRESE'RVER, *s.* one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. He who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESI'DE, *v. n.* [*præsido*, Lat. *présider*, Fr.] to be set, or have authority over: used with *over*.

PRE'SIDENCY, *s.* [*présidence*, Fr.] superintendence.

PRE'SIDENT, *s.* [*président*, from *præsidens*, Lat.] one having authority or command over others.

PRESIDENTSHIP, *s.* the state or condition of a person who has authority over others.

PRESI'DIAL, *a.* from [*præsidium*, Lat.] relating to a garrison; having a garrison.

To PRESIGNIFY, *v. a.* to mark out beforehand.

To PRESS, *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr.] to squeeze or crush by weight or force. To constrain, or affect strongly. To make earnest. To force into military service, contracted from *impress*. Neuterly, to act with force. To distress. To go forwards towards an object, notwithstanding obstacles. To urge with vehemence or importunity. To crowd. *To press upon*, to invade; to push against.

PRESS, *s.* [*pressoir*, Fr.] an instrument made to squeeze or press any thing very close. A crowd or throng. A wooden case for clothes. A commission for forcing men into military service. An instrument for printing books.

PRE'SSBED, *s.* a bed so contrived as to be shut up in a case.

PRE'SSGANG, *s.* a crew which forces men into naval service.

PRE'SSINGLY, *ad.* in a violent manner.

PRE'SSION, *s.* the act of some power, exerted with force on another body.

PRE'SSITANT, *a.* gravitating; heavy. Not in use.

PRE'SSMAN, *s.* one who forces another into naval service. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY, *s.* money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

PRE'SSURE, *s.* the art of squeezing or operating upon by weight and force. The state of being pressed. Gravitation, force, or weight acting upon any thing. Violence, oppression, affliction, or distress.

PREST, *a.* [*prest*, or *prêt*, Fr.] ready. Neat; tight.

PREST, *s.* [*prest*, Fr.] a loan.

PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Worcester, and 151 W. N. W. of London.

PRESTIGATION, *s.* a juggling; a deceiving.

PRE'STIGES, *s.* [*præstigiæ*, Lat.] impostures; juggling tricks; illusions.

PRESTI'GIOUS, *a.* deceitful, insidious, juggling.

PRE'STO, *interj.* [Ital.] quick; at once. Used by jugglers.

PRESTON, a large and handsome town of Lancashire, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Ribble, which is navigable here for small vessels, and communicating also with all the late inland navigations. It has a large market-place, the streets are open and well paved, and the houses in general well built. Here is an extensive prison, upon Howard's plan: and here are held a court of chancery, and the other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It is noted for the defeat of the adherents of the Stuarts here, by the royal forces, in 1715. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 217 N. N. W. of London. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament.——The cotton-manufacturing-business is here carried on to a very considerable extent. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—Fairs, on March 27th, August 27th, and November 7th, and the first Saturday after Jan. 6th. Every 20th year, a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins in the latter end of August, and continues about a month. The last was held in 1802. The number of its inhabitants in 1831, was 36,336.

PRESTON-PANS, a village near Edinburgh, in Scotland, with a safe harbour, on the Frith of Forth. Here General Cope was defeated by the rebels, in 1745.

PRESU'MABLY, *ad.* without examination.

To PRESU'ME, *v. a.* [*præsumo*, Lat. *présumer*, Fr.] to suppose, believe, or take for truth before examination. To venture without obtaining leave. To form confident and arrogant opinions. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESU'MER, *s.* one that presupposes; an arrogant person.

PRESU'MPTION, *s.* [*præsumptus*, Lat.] a supposition formed before examination. A strong, though not demonstrative argument; a strong probability. Arrogance; unreasonable confidence or arrogance.

PRESU'MPTIVE, *a.* [*présomptif*, Fr.] formed upon previous suppositions. Supposed; as, the *presumptive* heir, opposed to the heir apparent. Too confident or arrogant.

PRESU'MPTUOUS, *a.* [*présomptueux*, Fr.] arrogant; confident; insolent. Irreverent with respect to divine things.

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY, *ad.* in an arrogant, confident, or too daring manner.

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS, *s.* quality of being presumptuous; insolent.

PRESUPPO'SAL, *s.* supposal previously formed.

To PRESUPPO'SE, *v. a.* [*présupposer*, Fr.] to suppose before; to imply as antecedent.

PRESUPPOSI'TION, *s* [*présupposition*, Fr.] a supposition previously formed.

PRESURMI'SE, *s.* a surmise previously formed.

PRETE'NCE, *s.* [from *prætensus*, Lat.] a false argument grounded on vain postulates. The act of shewing or alleging what is not real. Claim to notice. Claim true or false. Something held out to terrify.

To PRETE'ND, *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Lat. *prétendre*, Fr.] to hold out or stretch forward. "Lucagus, to lash his horse, —his left foot *pretends*." *Dryd.* To make an appearance inconsistent with reality, merely to gain some end. Neuterly, to put in a claim. To presume on ability; to profess presumptuously.

PRETE'NDER, *s.* one who lays claim to any thing.

PRETE'NDINGLY, *ad.* arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRETE'NSION, *s.* [*pretensio*, Lat. *prétention*, Fr.] a claim. A fictitious show or appearance.

PRE'TER, a particle which is often prefixed to words derived from the Latin *præter*, and signifies *beside*.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT, *a.* in Grammar, denotes the tense which signifies that a thing is not perfectly past, as, *I was hearing*.

PRE'TERIT, *a.* [*prétérit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] past.

PRETERI'TION, *s.* [*prétérition*, Fr.] the act of going past, or the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS, *s.* the state of being passed; not presence; not futurity.

PRETERLA'PSED, *a.* [*preterlapsus*, Lat.] past and gone.

PRETERLE'GAL, *a.* not agreeable to law.

PRETERMI'SSION, *s.* [*prétermission*, Fr. *prætermissio*, Lat.] the act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T, *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] to pass by.

PRETERNA'TURAL, *a.* not according to the common course of nature; irregular.

PRETERNA'TURALLY, *ad.* in a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNA'TURALNESS, *s.* manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, *a.* [*preteritum perfectum*, Lat.] in Grammar, an epithet given to the tense which denotes something perfectly past; sometimes formed in the English by prefixing the auxiliary verb *have*, which we borrowed from the Saxons.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, *a.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] applied to the tense which is used to signify that a thing was past before some other past time: it is expressed in English by the auxiliary verb *had*.

PRE'TEXT, *s.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *prétexte*, Fr.] a false appearance, excuse, or allegation; pretence.

PRETIO'SITY, *s.* [from *pretiosus*, Lat.] preciousness; high value. Not much used.

PRE'TOR, *s.* [*prætor*, Lat. *préteur*, Fr.] a Roman judge, used at present for a mayor.

PRETO'RIAN, *a.* [*prétorien*, Fr. *prætorienus*, Lat.] belonging to the pretor; judicial.

PRE'TTILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise an idea of skill and neatness; neatly; elegantly.

PRE'TTINESS, *s.* the quality of exciting an idea of neatness and symmetry, but not of perfect beauty.

PRE'TTY, *a.* [*pretto*, Ital.] neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise. Beautiful without grandeur. Not very small, nor great.

PRE'TTY, *ad.* in some degree.

To PREVA'IL, *v. n.* [*prævaleo*, Lat. *prevaloir*, Fr.] to conquer any resistance; to have superior power or influence, used with *on*, *upon*, *over*, or *against*. To persuade or induce by entreaty, followed by *with*.

PREVA'ILING, *a.* predominant; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

PREVA'ILMENT, *s.* prevalence.

PRE'VALENCE, or PRE'VALENCY, *s.* [*prévalence*, Fr.] superiority of influence or power.

PRE'VALENT, *a.* [*prævalens*, Lat. *prévalent*, Fr.] victorious; gaining superiority; powerful.

PRE'VALENTLY, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly. "The ev'ning star—more *prevalently* bright." *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE, *v. a.* [*prævaricor*, Lat. *prévariquer*, Fr.] to quibble, cavil, or shuffle.

PREVARICA'TION, *s.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prévarication*, Fr.] the act of shuffling, quibbling, or cavilling.

PREVARICA'TOR, *s.* [*prævaricator*, Lat. *prévaricateur* Fr.] a caviller; a shuffler.

To PREVE'NE, *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] to hinder.

PREVE'NIENT, *a.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] preceding. Preventive.

To PREVE'NT, *v. a.* [*prevenio*, Lat.] to go before as a guide. To anticipate. To preoccupy. To hinder, obviate, or obstruct. Neuterly, to come before the usual time.

PREVE'NTER, *s.* one that hinders; one that goes before.

PREVE'NTION, *s.* [*prévention*, Fr.] the act of going before, hindering, anticipating, or prepossessing.

PREVE'NTIONAL, *a.* tending to prevention.

PREVE'NTIVE, *a.* [from *prevent*] tending to hinder Preservative: hindering ill. It has *of* before the thing prevented.

PREVE'NTIVE, *s.* a preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

PRE'VIOUS, *a.* [*prævius*, Lat.] going before; prior.

PRE'VIOUSLY, *ad.* beforehand; antecedently.

PRE'VIOUSNESS, *s.* antecedence.

PREY, *s.* [*præda*, Lat.] something seized by violence, something to be devoured; plunder.

To PREY, *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.] to feed by violence. To plunder; to rob. To corrode; to waste.

PRE'YER, *s.* robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM, *s.* [*priapismus*, Lat.] a preternatural tension.

PRICE, *s.* [*prix*, Fr.] equivalent given for any thing. Value. Reward.

To PRICE, *v. a.* to pay for; to ask the value or price.

To PRICK, *v. a.* [*prician*, Sax.] to pierce with any thing that has a sharp point. To nominate or name to any office by making a hole in paper. To spur, goad, or impel. To pain or pierce with remorse. To make acid, applied to liquors. To mark a tune. Neuterly, to dress one's self for show. To come upon the spur.

PRICK, *s.* [*pricca*, Sax.] a sharp-pointed instrument. A puncture or hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument. A remorse of conscience; an uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by consciousness of guilt. A spot or mark for shooting. The print of a hare on the ground.

PRI'CKER, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument; a light horseman. Not in use in the last sense.

PRI'CKET, *s.* a buck in his second year.

PRI'CKLE, *s.* a small sharp point, like the thorn of a brier.

PRI'CKLENEP, *s.* in Botany, an umbelliferous plant.—The marine pricklenep, or sea parsnep, is the British species.

PRI'CKLINESS, *s.* fulness of sharp points.

PRI'CKLY, *a.* full of sharp points.

PRI'CKLYCAP, *s.* in Botany, a kind of fungus, with awl-shaped fibres on the under surface like a hedgehog. The common pricklycap is found in woods, and is known by having a convex, tiled, pale, flesh-coloured hat, standing on a smooth pillar, and white prickles; the five-stringed pricklycap is found on dry ivy-leaves, and is known by having five fibres extending from the pillar to the hedge of the hat. The former species is eaten in Italy, and is said to be of a very delicate taste.

PRI'CKMADAM, *s.* in Botany, the yellow stonecrop.

PRI'CKPUNCH, *s.* a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, used to make a round mark in cold iron.

PRI'CKWOOD, *s.* the dogberry-tree, or female cornel.

PRIDE, *s.* [*prid*, or *pryd*, Sax.] too high an opinion of one's self, abilities, or professions. Insolence. Loftiness of air. Ornament; splendour or show.

To PRIDE, *v. a.* to esteem too highly: used with the reciprocal pronoun, and followed by *in*.

PRI'ER, *s.* [see PRY] one who looks too curiously or narrowly into things.

PRIEST, (the *ie* in this word and its following compounds is pronounced like *ee*; as, *preest*, *preestly*, &c.) *s.* [*preost*, Sax.] one that is trusted with the care of souls, and is in dignity above a deacon.

PRIE'STCRAFT, *s.* pious frauds, or frauds practised by priests to keep the laity in subjection, and enrich themselves.

PRIE'STESS, *s.* a woman who officiates in the heathen temples.

PRIE'STHOOD, *s.* the office or dignity of a priest; the class of men set apart for holy offices.

PRIE'STLINESS, *s.* the appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIE'STLY, *a.* belonging to, or becoming a priest.

PRIE'STRIDDEN, *a.* made a tool of by priests.

To PRIEVE, used by *Spenser* for *prove*.

PRIG, *s.* a conceited, saucy, pert, pragmatical person, or little fellow.

PRILL, *s.* a birt or turbot.

PRIM, *a.* [contracted from *primitive*] precise; formal; affectedly nice.

To PRIM, *v. a.* to deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY, *s.* [*primatie*, or *primace*, Fr. *primatus*, Lat.] the highest post in the church.

PRI'MAGE, *s.* a small duty in the harbour, or at the water side, to the master and mariners of a ship, for the use of ropes, &c. and to the mariners for loading and unloading a vessel.

PRI'MARILY, *ad.* originally; in the first intention. In the first place.

PRI'MARINESS, *s.* the state of being first in act or intention.

PRI'MARY, *a.* [*primarius*, Lat.] first in intention; original; first in dignity; chief; principal.

PRI'MATE, *s.* [*primas*, Lat.] the chief ecclesiastic.

PRI'MATESHIP, *s.* the dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, *s.* [from *primus*, Lat.] the first part of the day. The first or best part. Youth, applied to human life. The height of perfection. The first canonical hour. The first part of any state. In Fencing, the attitude immediately after first drawing the sword. In Chronology, the golden number.

PRIME, *a.* [*primus*, Lat.] early, blooming. Principal; chief; first; excellent; best.

To PRIME, *v. a.* to put in the first powder, or to put powder in the pan of a gun. In Painting, to lay the first colours, from *primer*, Fr. to begin.

PRI'MELY, *ad.* originally; primarily; in the first place; excellently; supremely well.

PRI'MENESS, *s.* the state of being first. Excellence.

PRI'MER, *s.* [*primarius*, Lat.] a small prayer-book, containing the alphabet, catechism, &c. in which children are first taught to read.

PRIME'VAL, PRIME'VOUS, *a.* [*primævus*, Lat.] original; such as was at first.

PRIMI'TIAL, pri-mi-shi-al, *a.* [from *primitiæ*, Lat.] being of the first production.

PRI'MITIVE, *a.* [illegible] blished from the beginning; also, formal. In Grammar, it is a root or original word in a language, in contradistinction to a *derivative*: thus, *God* is a primitive, *godly*, derivative, and *god-like* a compound.

PRI'MITIVELY, *ad.* originally; at first. Primarily; not derivatively. According to the original rule.

PRI'MITIVENESS, *s.* the state of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity

PRI'MNESS, *s.* affected niceness, or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL, *a.* [*primigenius*, Lat. and should therefore be spelt *primigenial*] first born; original; constituent: primary; elemental.

PRIMOGE'NITURE, *s.* [*primogeniture*, Fr.] the state of being first-born; seniority, eldership.

PRIMO'RDIAL, *a.* [*primordial*, Fr. from *primordium*, Lat.] original; existing from the beginning.

PRIMO'RDIAL, *s.* first principle; origin.

PRIMO'RDIAN, *s.* a kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE, *a.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] original; existing from the beginning.

PRI'MROSE, *s.* [*primula veris*, Lat.] a plant so called from its blowing early in the year. There are four species, viz. the the common cowslip, oxlip, and mealy primrose. The first species is found in woods and hedges, the second and third in pastures, and the last in marshes and bogs, and upon mountains in the north. The peerless primrose is the pale daffodil. Used adjectively by Shakspear, for gay or flowery.

PRI'MUM MO'BILE, *s.* [Lat. the first mover] an immense sphere, which, in the Ptolemaic system, was supposed to turn round the earth, as a centre, every twenty-four hours, and to carry with it the sun, moon, and planets.

PRINCE, *s.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.] in Polity, is a person invested with the supreme command of a state, independent of any superior. It also denotes a person who is sovereign in his own territories, yet holds of some other as his superior; such are the princes of Germany. It also denotes the issue of princes, or those of the royal family. In France, they are called the princes of the blood. In England, the king's children are called sons and daughters of England, the eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and created prince of Wales.

PRI'NCEDOM, *s.* the rank, estate, or power of a prince: sovereignty.

PRI'NCELINESS, *s.* the state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRI'NCELY, *a.* having the appearance of a person of high birth; of the rank of a prince. Becoming a prince; grand; august.

PRINCE'S FEATHER, *s.* the herb amaranth.

PRI'NCESS, *s.* [*princesse*, Fr.] a lady having a sovereign command. A king's daughter. The wife of a prince.

PRI'NCIPAL, *a.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.] chief; of the first rate; essential.

PRI'NCIPAL, *s.* a head; chief; one originally engaged, opposed to auxiliaries. A sum placed out at interest. A president or governor.

PRINCIPA'LITY, *s.* [*principauté*, Fr.] supreme power. A prince. The country which gives title to a prince; as, "the *principality* of Wales." Figuratively, superiority or pre-eminence. In the plural, among Divines, one of the orders of angels.

PRI'NCIPALLY, *ad.* above all others; chiefly.

PRINCIPIATION, *s.* [from *principium*, Lat.] analysis into constituent or elementary parts. Not used.

PRI'NCIPLE, *s.* [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.] the cause, source, or origin That which denotes a thing to be what it

is. In Physics, that which contributes to the essence of the body. In Chemistry, the first and simplest parts whereof natural bodies are compounded, and into which they are resolved by fire. A fundamental truth from which others are deduced. The ground or motive of action. A tenet or position on which morality is founded.

To PRI'NCIPLE, *v. a.* to establish, fix, or inculcate any tenet or opinion, as a standard in a person's mind.

To PRINK, *v. n.* [*pronken*, Belg.] to prank or deck in a gaudy manner.

To PRINT, *v. a.* [written *prent*, in the North, from *prenta*, Isl.] to make a mark by pressing one thing on another. To impress so as to leave its form. To take off any sentence, letter, or the works of an author, from types in a press.

PRINT, *s.* a mark or form made by pressure. Pictures taken by impression from wood or copper. The state of being published by the printer. A formal method or manner.

PRINTER, *s.* a person who composes, or takes impressions from types, or from engraved plates, by means of a press and ink. One that takes off impressions from plates or wood on linen.

PRI'NTING, *s.* the art of taking impressions from characters or figures moveable or immoveable, on paper, linen, silk, &c. There are various kinds of printing: from moveable letters for books; from copper-plates for pictures; and from blocks, in which the representation of birds, flowers, &c. are cut for calicoes, linens, &c. The 1st, called letter-press printing; the 2d, rolling-press printing; and the last calico-printing. To these may be added, lithographic printing, a modern art of taking impressions from stone.

PRI'NTLESS, *a.* leaving no mark or impression.

PRI'OR, *a.* [Lat.] before something in time or order.

PRI'OR, *s.* [*prieur*, Fr.] the head of a convent, next in dignity to an abbot.

PRI'ORESS, *s.* a lady who is the superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIO'RITY, *s.* the state of being first in time or place.

PRI'ORSHIP, *s.* the state or dignity of a prior.

PRI'ORY, *s.* a convent next in dignity to an abbey.

PRI'SAGE, *s.* [*prise*, Fr.] a custom, now called butlerage, whereby the king challenges two tons of wine at his own price out of every bark loaded with less than forty tons of that commodity. Also, that share which belongs to the king, or admiral, out of prizes taken at sea from an enemy.

PRISM, *s.* [from πρίσμα, Gr.] a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end; used in experiments on light and colours.

PRISMA'TIC, *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr.] formed like a prism.

PRISMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in the form of a prism.

PRI'SMOID, *s.* [πρίσμα and εἶδος, Gr.] a body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRI'SON, *s.* [*prison*, Fr.] a place in which malefactors and debtors are confined.

To PRI'SON, *v. a.* to confine; to captivate.

PRI'SONER, *s.* a person confined in a gaol. One taken by an enemy. One under arrest.

PRI'SONHOUSE, *s.* a gaol; a hold in which one is confined.

PRI'SONMENT, *s.* confinement; captivity.

PRI'STINE, *a.* [*pristinus*, Lat.] first; original; ancient.

PRITHEE, familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*.

PRI'VACY, *s.* the state of being secret, concealed, or hid. A retirement. Joint knowledge; great familiarity; but in this sense improperly used.

PRIVA'DO, *s.* [Span.] a secret friend.

PRI'VATE, *a.* [*privatus*, Lat.] secret. Without company; alone. In no public station. Particular, opposed to public *In private*, implies secretly.

PRI'VATE, *s.* a secret message. A common soldier.

PRIVATEE'R, *s.* a ship fitted out by private persons against an enemy.

To PRIVATEE'R, *v. a.* to fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRI'VATELY, *ad.* secretly; not openly.

PRIVATENESS, *s.* the quality of being retired, or secret.

PRIVATION, *s.* [*privatio*, Lat.] the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; as darkness is a privation of light. The act of degrading from an office.

PRI'VATIVE, *a.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.] depriving or robbing a thing of that which belongs to it. Consisting in the absence of something; opposed to positive.

PRI'VATIVE, *s.* that which is the absence of something; as *darkness* is only the absence of *light:* in which example *darkness* and *light* are privatives.

PRI'VATIVELY, *ad.* negatively.

PRI'VATIVENESS, *s.* notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRI'VET, *s.* a shrub having white blossoms and black berries, common in garden hedges. It flowers in May and June.

PRI'VILEGE, *s.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.] a peculiar advantage, immunity, or right.

To PRI'VILEGE, *v. a.* to invest with peculiar rights or immunities. To exempt from taxes, &c.

PRI'VILY, *ad.* in a secret manner.

PRIVITY, *s.* [*privauté*, Fr.] a private communication. Consciousness. In the plural, the secret parts.

PRI'VY, *a.* [*privé*, Fr.] private; assigned to secret uses. Clandestine; secret. Conscious to any thing.

PRI'VY, *s.* a place or retirement. A necessary house.

PRISE, *s.* [*prix*, Fr.] a reward gained by conquest or any performance. Plunder, from *prise*, Fr.

To PRIZE, *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr.] to rate, value, or esteem.

PRI'ZEFIGHTER, *s.* one that fights publicly for a reward.

PRI'ZER, *s.* [*priseur*, Fr.] he that prizes.

PRO, [Lat.] for; in defence. *Pro* and *con*, *for* and *against*.

PROBABI'LITY, *s.* [*probabilitas*, Lat.] likelihood; the appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument; demonstration next to moral certainty.

PRO'BABLE, *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] likely: having better arguments brought for than against it, but not certain or demonstrative.

PRO'BABLY, *ad.* likely; in likelihood.

PRO'BAT, *s.* [Lat.] the proof of wills in the spiritual court.

PROBA'TION *s.* [*probation*, Fr. *probatio*, Lat.] proof; evidence. A state of trial or examination. A year of noviciate before being admitted to a monastic life.

PROBA'TIONARY, *a.* serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER, *s.* one in a state of trial. A novice.

PROBA'TORY, *a.* [from *probo*, Lat.] serving for trial.

PROBA'TUM EST, a Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried* or *proved*.

PROBE, *s.* [from *probo*, Lat.] a slender instrument or wire used in searching the depth of wounds.

To PROBE, *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] to try or search a wound by an instrument.

PROBE-SCISSARS, *s.* scissars which have a button at the end of one of their shanks, which is thrust into a wound.

PRO'BITY, *s.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] approved honesty, sincerity, or veracity.

PRO'BLEM, *s.* [πρόβλημα, Gr.] a question proposed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL, *a.* [*problématique*, Fr.] uncertain; disputable; unsettled.

PROBLEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS, *s.* [Lat.] the trunk or snout of an elephant; also applied to that part of any other animal which resembles it.

PROCA'CIOUS, *a.* [*procax*, Lat.] petulant; loose; insolent; saucy; malapert.

PROCA'CITY, *s.* petulance; sauciness; insolence.

PROCATA'RCTIC, *a.* [*προκαταρκτικὸς*, Gr.] forerunning; remotely antecedent.

PROCATA'RXIS, *s.* [*προκάταρξις*, Gr.] the pre-existent cause of a disease, which operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger, or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices as occasions a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatarctic* cause. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE, *s.* [*procédure*, Fr.] a manner of acting or conduct. Process or operation.

To PROCEE'D, *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat. *procéder*, Fr.] to pass from one thing or place to another. To go or march in state. To issue, arise, or come from. To be transacted. To advance, or make progress. To take effect. To be propagated. To be produced by an original cause.

PROCEE'D, *s.* produce or profit. Used in Law and Commerce, but not to be imitated.

PROCEE'DER, *s.* one who goes forward; one that makes a progress.

PROCEE'DING, *s.* [*procéde*, Fr.] progress from one thing or action to another; procedure.

PROCE'LLOUS, *a.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] stormy; tempestuous.

PROCE'PTION, *s.* pre-occupation; act of taking something sooner than another.

PROCE'RITY, *s.* [*proceritas*, Lat.] tallness; height of stature.

PRO'CESS, *s.* [*processus*, Lat.] tendency, or progressive course. Gradual progress. Course. Methodical and gradual series. Course of law.

PROCE'SSION, *s.* [*processio*, Lat.] a train marching in a ceremonious solemnity. A cavalcade.

To PROCE'SSION, *v. n.* to march in procession or form. A low procession.

PROCE'SSIONAL, *a.* relating to procession.

PROCE'SSIONARY, *a.* consisting in procession.

PRO'CHRONISM, *s.* [from *πρόχρονος*, Gr.] an error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.

PRO'CIDENCE, *s.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT, *s.* [*procinctus*, Lat.] complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLA'IM, *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamer*, Fr.] to denounce or publish in a solemn or legal manner. To tell openly. To outlaw.

PROCLA'IMER, *s.* one that publishes by authority.

PROCLAMA'TION, *s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fr.] publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLI'VITY, *s.* [*proclivitas*, Lat.] tendency; natural inclination or bias. Readiness; proneness; propensity.

PROCLI'VOUS, *a.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL, *s.* [Lat.] a Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCO'NSULSHIP, *s.* the office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE, *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, Lat.] to defer or put off from day to day. Neuterly, to be dilatory.

PROCRASTINA'TION, *s.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat.] the act of delaying from time to time; dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINA'TOR, *s.* one that puts off from day to day.

PRO'CREANT, *a.* [*procreans*, Lat.] productive; propagating; pregnant.

To PRO'CREATE, *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat.] to generate or produce.

PROCREA'TION, *s.* [*procréation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat.] the act of generating, or begetting.

PRO'CREATIVE, *a.* generative or productive.

PRO'CREATIVENESS, *s.* power of generation.

PROCREA'TOR, *s.* a generator or begetter.

PRO'CTOR, [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] a manager of another's affairs. An attorney in a Spiritual Court. A magistrate of an university, whose business it is to see good order and exercises daily performed among the students.

PRO'CTORSHIP, *s.* the office of a proctor.

PROCU'MBENT, *a.* [*procumbens*, Lat.] lying along; prone.

PROCU'RABLE, *a.* acquirable; obtainable.

PROCU'RACY, *s.* the management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION, *s.* the act of getting or procuring. Also an act or instrument by which a person is empowered to treat, transact, or receive, &c. in another person's name.

PROCURA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a manager, or one that transacts business for another.

PROCURATO'RIAL, *a.* made by a proctor.

PROCU'RATORY, *a.* tending to procuration.

To PROCU'RE, *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat.] to transact for another. To obtain, or acquire. To contrive, or obtain by contrivance. To prevail on or persuade. To contrive, or forward. Neuterly, to act as a bawd or pimp.

PROCU'REMENT, *s.* the act of procuring.

PROCU'RER, *s.* one that gains; an obtainer. A pimp.

PROCU'RESS, *s.* a bawd.

PRO'DIGAL, *a.* [*prodigus*, Lat.] profuse, lavish; wasteful; not parsimonious: with *of* before the thing.

PRO'DIGAL, *s.* a waster; a spendthrift.

PRODIGA'LITY, *s.* [*prodigalité*, Fr.] the act of spending to excess; extravagance.

PRO'DIGALLY, *ad.* profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

PRODI'GIOUS, *a.* [*prodigiosus*, Lat.] something which causes wonder and astonishment. Enormous; monstrous; uncommonly great.

PRODI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to amaze.

PRODI'GIOUSNESS, *s.* quality that excites admiration and wonder.

PRO'DIGY, *s.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.] any thing out of the common course of nature. Any thing which astonishes by its greatness or novelty.

PRODI'TION, *s.* [*proditio*, Lat.] treason; treachery.

PRODITO'RIOUS, *a.* [from *proditor*, Lat.] traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. Apt to make discoveries.

To PRODU'CE, *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat.] to offer to view or notice. To bring as an evidence. To bear or bring forth, applied to vegetables. To cause or generate. In Mathematics, to prolong or lengthen a line.

PRO'DUCE, *s.* that which any thing yields. Amount, profit, or gain.

PRODU'CENT, *s.* one that exhibits; one that offers.

PRODU'CER, *s.* one that generates or produces.

PRODU'CIBLE, *a.* such as may be exhibited. Such as may be generated or made.

PRO'DUCT, *s.* [*productus*, Lat.] something yielded by lands, vegetables, or money; a work or composition; an effect; a result.

PRODU'CTILE, *a.* that may be produced.

PRODU'CTION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of producing. The thing produced; the fruit or product. A composition.

PRODU'CTIVE, *a.* having the power to effect or produce, fertile, generative, efficient.

PRO'EM, *s.* [*προοίμιον*, from *πρὸ* and *οἰμὴ*, Gr.] a preface, introduction, or prelude.

PROFANA'TION, *s.* [*profanation*, Fr. *profanatio*, Lat.] the act of applying any thing sacred to common use. Irreverence to holy persons or things.

PROFA'NE, *a.* [*profane*, Fr. *profanus*, Lat.] irreverent to sacred persons or things; not sacred; secular. Polluted. Not purified by holy rites.

To PROFA'NE, *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.] to apply any thing sacred to common use. To be irreverent to sacred persons or things.

PROFA'NELY, *ad.* with irreverence to sacred names or things.

PROFA'NENESS, *s.* want of due reverence to things or persons sacred.

PROFA'NER, *s.* a polluter; a violater.

PROFE'CTION, *s.* [*profectio*, Lat.] advance; progression.

To PROFE'SS, *v. a.* [*professor*, Fr. *profiteor*, Lat.] to declare one's self in the strongest terms; to be of any opinion or religion; to lay claim to, or declare one's skill in, any art or science. Neuterly, to declare openly. To declare friendship. This last sense is not in use.

PROFE'SSEDLY, *ad.* according to open declaration made by himself.

PROFE'SSION, *s.* [*profession*, Fr.] a calling or employment. A declaration. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

PROFE'SSIONAL, *a.* relating to a particular calling or profession.

PROFE'SSOR, *s.* [*professeur*, Fr.] one who openly declares himself of any opinion or party. One who publicly practises or teaches an art. One who is visibly religious.

PROFE'SSORSHIP, *s.* the station or office of a public teacher.

To PRO'FFER, *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat.] to propose or offer. To attempt of one's own accord.

PRO'FFER, *s.* an offer made. An essay or attempt.

PRO'FFERER, *s.* he that offers.

PROFI'CIENCE, PROFI'CIENCY, *s.* [from *proficio*, Lat.] profit. Improvement or advancement in any thing.

PROFI'CIENT, *s.* [*proficiens*, Lat.] one who has made advancement in any study or business.

PROFI'CUOUS, *a.* [*proficuus*, Lat.] advantageous; useful.

PRO'FILE, *s.* [*profile*, Fr.] the side face; an half face. Also the outline of any figure.

PRO'FIT, *s.* [*profit*, Fr.] gain or advantage. Improvement.

To PRO'FIT, *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.] to confer benefit or advantage. To improve. Neuterly, to gain advantage. To make improvement. To be of use or advantage.

PRO'FITABLE, *a.* [*profitable*, Fr.] such as confers gain, improvement, or advantage. SYNON. *Profitable* is more applicable to gain; *advantageous*, to honour; *beneficial*, to health.

PRO'FITABLENESS, *s.* the quality of conferring gain, improvement, or advantage.

PRO'FITABLY, *ad.* gainfully; advantageously.

PRO'FITLESS, *a.* without gain or advantage.

PRO'FLIGATE, *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] abandoned to vice; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

PRO'FLIGATE, *s.* one that has lost all sense of virtue and decency.

PRO'FLIGATELY, *ad.* shamelessly.

PRO'FLIGATENESS, *s.* the quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE, *s.* progress; course.

PRO'FLUENT, *a.* [*profluens*, Lat.] flowing forward. "*Profluent* stream." *Milton.*

PROFO'UND, *a.* [*profond*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.] deep. Lowly; humble. Intellectually deep, or not obvious to the mind. Learned, or knowing beyond the common reach.

PROFO'UND, *s.* a gulf; abyss; the main; the sea.

PROFOU'NDLY, *ad.* with great reach of knowledge or contrivance; deeply.

PROFOU'NDNESS, *s.* depth, applied to place or knowledge.

PROFU'NDITY, *s.* depth of place or knowledge.

PROFU'SE, *a.* [*profusus*, Lat.] lavish; too liberal, or abounding to excess.

PROFU'SELY, *ad.* lavishly; with exuberance.

PROFU'SENESS, *s.* lavishness; prodigality.

PROFU'SION, *s.* [*profusio*, Lat. *profusion*, Fr.] extravagance, or excess in expense. Exuberant plenty.

To PROG, *v. n.* to rob; to steal. To shift meanly for victuals. A low word.

PROG, *s.* victuals, or provisions of any kind. A low word.

PROGENERA'TION, *s.* [*progenero*, Lat.] the act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE'NITOR, *s.* [Lat.] a forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

PRO'GENY, *s.* [*progénie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] a race; offspring; generation.

PROGNO'STIC, *a.* [*προγνωστικὸς*, Gr.] betokening disease or recovery before; foreshowing.

PROGNO'STIC, *s.* [*προγνωστικὸς*, Gr.] the skill of foretelling diseases or their events. A prediction.

PROGNO'STICABLE, *a.* such as may be foreknown or foretold.

To PROGNO'STICATE, *v. a.* [from *προγνωστικὸς*, Gr.] to foretell, foreshow, or presage.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, *s.* [from *προγνωστικὸς*, which is from *προγινώσκω*, to know beforehand, Gr.] the act of foreknowing or foreshowing; prediction; foretoken.

PROGNOSTICA'TOR, *s.* a foreteller; a foreknower.

PROGRA'MMA, *s.* [*πρόγραμμα*, Gr.] a letter sealed with the king's seal; also a bill giving notice of something to be transacted in a school or university.

PRO'GRESS, *s.* [*progressus*, Lat.] course; procession; passage. Advancement; motion forward. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience. A circuit, or journey.

To PRO'GRESS, *v. n.* [*progrès*, Fr. *progredior*, Lat.] to move forward; to pass. Obsolete.

PROGRE'SSION, *s.* [*progression*, Fr. *progressio*, Lat.] a regular and gradual advance. Motion forward. Course; passage. Intellectual improvement. A series of numbers are said to be in *arithmetical progression*, when they increase or decrease by any common difference; as, for example, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, are in arithmetical progression, because they increase by 2, the common difference. *Geometrical progression*, is when they increase or decrease by any common ratio; for instance, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, are in geometrical progression, because they increase by the common ratio, or multiple, 2; and 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, are a geometrical series, because they decrease by the common ratio, or divisor, 2. It is used, though improperly, in this last sense.

PROGRE'SSIVE, *a.* [*progressif*, Fr.] going forward. Advancing, or increasing gradually.

PROGRE'SSIVELY, *ad.* by gradual steps, or regular course.

PROGRE'SSIVENESS, *s.* the state of advancing

To PROHI'BIT, *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohiber*, Fr.] to interdict by authority. To debar or hinder.

PROHI'BITER, *s.* a forbidder; an interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION, *s.* [*prohibition*, Fr *prohibitio*, Lat.] the act of forbidding; hinderance; forbiddance.

PROHI'BITORY, *a.* implying prohibition; forbidding.

To PROJE'CT, *v. a.* [*projicio*, Lat.] to throw out, or cast forward. To exhibit or form a representation. To scheme, contrive, or form in the mind, from *projeter*, Fr. Neuterly, to jut out or shoot forward.

PRO'JECT, *s.* [*projet*, Fr.] a scheme, plan, contrivance. SYNON. *Project* is a plan in order to execute a *design*; the *design* is what we propose to execute.

PROJE'CTILE, *s.* such a body, as, being put into motion by any particular force, continues to move with a certain velocity, either in a straight line, or a curve, according to circumstances, such as a stone thrown from a sling, an arrow from a bow, or a ball from a gun.

PROJE'CTILE, *a.* [*projectile*, Fr.] impelled forward.

PROJE'CTION, *s.* the act of shooting forwards. A plan or delineation. A scheme or plan of action. In Chemistry, an operation, or the crisis of an operation.

PROJE'CTOR, *s.* one that employs himself in forming schemes or designs. One that forms wild and impracticable schemes.

PROJE'CTURE, *s.* [*pprojecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Lat.] a jutting out.

To PROIN, *v. a.* [corrupted from *prune*] to lop; to cut; to trim, to prune

To PROLA'TE, *v. a.* [from *prolatum*, Lat.] to speak, pronounce, or utter.

PROLA'TE, *a.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] oblate or flat.

PROLA'TION, *s.* [*prolatio*, Lat.] pronunciation, utterance. Delay; act of deferring.

PROLEGO'MENA, *s.* [from προλεγόμενα, Gr.] a previous or introductory discourse.

PROLE'PSIS, *s.* [πρόλεψις, Gr.] a form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated; viz. Thus, *it may be objected.*

PROLE'PTICAL, *a.* [προληπτικὸς, Gr.] previous; antecedent. In Medicine, when a paroxysm or fit returns sooner and sooner every time.

PROLE'PTICALLY, *ad.* by way of anticipation or prevention.

PROLETA'RIAN, *a.* mean; vile; vulgar. "*Proletarian* tything men." *Hudib.*

PROLI'FIC, PROLIFI'CAL, *a.* [from *proles* and *facio*, Lat.] fruitful; generative; productive;

PROLI'FICALLY, *ad.* fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLIFICA'TION, *s.* generation of children.

PROLI'X, *a.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.] long; tedious; verbose; circumlocutory.

PROLI'XIOUS, *a.* dilatory; tediousness.

PROLI'XITY, *s.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] the quality of being tiresome through length; tediousness.

PROLI'XLY, *ad.* at great length; tediously.

PROLI'XNESS, *s.* tediousness.

PROLOCU'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a foreman, or person chosen by a society to be their speaker.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, *s.* the office or dignity of a prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE, *s.* [πρόλογος, Gr. *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Lat.] an introductory discourse, peculiarly applied to a poem spoken before a play.

To PRO'LOGUE, *v. a.* to introduce by a formal discourse.

To PROLO'NG, *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr.] to lengthen out. To put off longer. To continue.

PROLONGA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of lengthening. Delay to a longer time.

PROLU'SION, *s.* [*prolusio*, Lat.] in Literature, is a term applied to certain pieces or compositions made previously to others, by way of prelude or exercise.

PRO'MINENCE, PRO'MINENCY, *s.* [*prominentia*, Lat.] the quality of standing out beyond the other parts; protuberance; extant or jutting-out part.

PRO'MINENT, *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant.

PROMI'SCUOUS, *a.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.] mingled; confused; without distinction.

PROMI'SCUOUSLY, *ad.* indiscriminately; with a confused mixture.

PRO'MISE, *s.* [*promissum*, Lat. *promisse*, Fr.] assurance given of something to be done, or some benefit to be conferred. Figuratively, hope.

To PRO'MISE, *v. a.* [*promitto*, Lat.] to give a person notice or assurance of some benefit to be conferred. Neuterly, to assure by a promise.

PRO'MISER, *s.* one who promises.

PRO'MISSORILY, *ad.* by way of promise.

PRO'MISSORY, *a.* [*promissorius*, Lat.] containing profession of some benefit to be conferred, or of some debt to be paid.

PRO'MONT, PRO'MONTORY, *s.* [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Lat.] a head-land, or high land jutting into the sea, the extremity of which, towards the sea, is called a cape.

To PROMO'TE, *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat.] to forward, or advance. To prefer, or exalt.

PROMO'TER, *s.* an advancer; a forwarder; an encourager.

PROMO'TION, *s.* [*promotion*, Fr.] advancement or preferment. Exaltation.

To PROMO'VE, *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat.] to promote; to forward; to advance. Seldom used.

PROMPT, *a.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.] quick; ready; acute. Willing, without any new motive or incentive. Ready; told down, applied to payment.

To PROMPT, *v. a.* [*prontare*, Ital.] to help a person when at a loss in repeating by art. To incite. To remind.

PRO'MPTER, *s.* one who assists a public speaker when at at a loss; or who persuades or advises a person to do a thing. An admonisher.

PRO'MPTITUDE, *s.* [*promptitude*, Fr.] quickness; readiness; alacrity.

PRO'MPTLY, *ad.* readily; quickly.

PRO'MPTNESS, *s.* readiness; alacrity.

PRO'MPTUARY, *s.* [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Lat.] a storehouse, repository, or magazine.

PRO'MPTURE, *s.* suggestion; motion given by another; instigation.

To PROMU'LGATE, or PROMU'LGE, *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] to publish; to make known by public declaration.

PROMULGA'TION, *s.* [*promulgatio*, Lat.] publication; open exhibition.

PROMULGA'TOR, *s.* a publisher; an open teacher.

PROMU'LGER, *s.* one that publishes, or teaches openly.

PRO'NATOR, *s.* in Anatomy, the muscle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downward.

PRONE, *a.* [*pronus*, Lat.] bending or looking downwards. Lying with the face downwards. Sloping, applied to place. Inclined, propense, or disposed to: generally in an ill sense.

PRO'NENESS, *s.* the state of bending, stooping, or lying with the face downwards. Descent. Inclination.

PRONG, *s.* [*pronghen*, to squeeze, Belg.] the tooth of a fork; a pitchfork; an instrument in husbandry.

PRO'NOUN, *s.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.] a word used instead of nouns or names; as, *I, thou, he, we, ye, they*, &c.

To PRONOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.] to speak or utter. To utter, or deliver solemnly and rhetorically. To form or articulate. Neuterly, to speak with confidence or authority.

PRONOU'NCER, *s.* one who pronounces.

PRONUNCIA'TION, *s.* [*prononciation*, Fr. *pronunciatio*, Lat.] the act or manner of uttering.

PROOF, *s.* in Arithmetic, is a means whereby the truth and justness of a calculation is examined and ascertained. In Law, it denotes the mediums and arguments used to evince the truth of any thing; and is two-fold, *viz. vivâ voce*, by living witnesses; and a dead proof, such as that of deeds, records, &c. It also signifies trial or experiment. In Printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled. It is used also in a synonymous sense with standard. Thus we call that *Proof spirit* which is of the standard strength. SYNON. *Experiment* relates, properly, to the truth of things: *Trial* concerns, particularly, the use of things: *Proof* has a greater relation to the quality of things.

PROOF, *a.* [though used as an adjective, yet is only an elliptical expression for *of proof*] impenetrable; able to resist. Used with *to* or *against*.

To PROP, *v. a.* [*proppen*, Belg.] to support by something placed under or against. To hinder from falling. To sustain or support.

PROP, *s.* [*proppe*, Belg.] any thing used to keep a thing from falling; a support; a stay.

PRO'PAGABLE, *a.* such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.

To PRO'PAGATE, *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.] to continue or spread by generation or successive production. To extend or widen. To promote. To generate. Neuterly, to have offspring.

PROPAGA'TION, *s.* [*propagation*, Fr. *propagatio*, Lat.] continuance or diffusion by generation, or successive production.

PROPAGA'TOR, *s.* a spreader; a promoter.

To PROPE'L, *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] to push or drive forward.

To PROPE'ND, *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Lat.] to incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing.

PROPE'NDENCY, *s.* inclination or tendency of desire to any thing. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation.

PROPE'NSE, *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] inclined or disposed, applied to either good or bad.

PROPE'NSION, PROPE'NSITY, *s.* [*propension*, Fr. *propensio*, Lat.] disposition to any thing either good or bad. Tendency.

PRO'PER, *a.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.] peculiar; belonging to one, so as to distinguish it from others. In Grammar, noting a proper name from an appellative; as, *Thomas*, the proper name for a *man*, the appellative. Natural. Fit; adapted; qualified. Exact; just. Elegant; pretty. Tall or lusty. One's own, joined with the possessive pronoun, *my, your, his, their*, &c.

PRO'PERLY *ad.* in a fit or suitable manner. In a strict sense.

PRO'PERNESS, *s.* the quality of being proper, tall, and well made.

PRO'PERTY, *s.* in a general sense, is that which constitutes or denominates a thing proper; or it is a peculiar virtue or quality which nature has bestowed on some things exclusive of all others: thus *colour* is a property of *light; extension*, of *body*. In Law, it is used to denote that right which a person has to lands or tenements, goods or chattels, in no respect depending on another's courtesy.

To PRO'PERTY, *v. a.* to invest with qualities. To seize as belonging to. Little used in either meaning.

PROPHA'SIS, *s.* [*προφασις*, Gr.] an excuse; a pretence. In Medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECY, *s.* [*προφητεία*, Gr. *prophétie*, Fr.] a declaration of something future; prediction.

PRO'PHESIER, *s.* one who prophesies.

To PRO'PHESY, *v. a.* to foretell something future; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate. Neuterly, to utter predictions. In Scripture Language, to preach by divine inspiration.

PRO'PHET, *s.* [*prophete*, Fr. *προφήτης*, Gr.] one who tells something future; a foreteller; a predicter.

PRO'PHETESS, *s.* [*prophétesse*, Fr.] a woman who foretells future events.

PROPHETIC, PROPHETICAL, *a.* [*prophétique*, Fr.] foreseeing or foretelling future events. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

PROPHETICALLY, *ad.* with knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

To PRO'PHETIZE, *v. n.* [*prophétiser*, Fr.] to give predictions. Not in use.

PROPHYLA'CTIC, *a.* [*προφυλακτικὸς*, from *προφυλάσσω*, or *προφυλάττω*, Gr.] preventive; preservative.

PROPI'NQUITY, *s.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.] nearness of situation, relation, time, or blood.

PROPITIABLE, pro-pi-shi-a-ble, *a.* such as may be appeased or rendered favourable.

To PROPI'TIATE, *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] to appease a person when angry or offended. To render favourable. To conciliate.

PROPITIA'TION, *s.* [*propitiation*, Fr.] the act of appeasing anger or resentment. The atonement, offering, or means, by which a person is rendered favourable.

PROPITIA'TOR, *s.* one that propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, *a.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr.] having the power to appease or reconcile; expiatory.

PROPI'TIOUS, *a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] favourable; kind; reconciling.

PROPITIOUSLY, *ad.* favourably; kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being favourable, kind, or reconciling.

PROPLA'SM, *s.* [*πρὸ* and *πλάσμα*, Gr.] mould; matrix.

PROPLA'STIC, *s.* [from *πρὸ* and *πλαστικὴ*, Gr.] the art of making moulds for casting.

PROPO'NENT, *s.* [from *proponens*, Lat.] one that makes a proposal. One who proposes a subject for disputation.

PROPO'RTION, pro-por-shon, *s.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Lat.] when two quantities are compared one with another, in respect of their greatness or smallness, the comparison is called *ratio, reason, rate*, or *proportion*; but when more than two quantities are compared, then the comparison is more usually called the *proportion* that they have to one another. In Arithmetic, *direct proportion* is when the same relation subsists between the first term and the second, as between the third and fourth; thus 4 8 5 10, are in direct proportion. *Inverse* or *reciprocal proportion*, is when one quantity increases in the same proportion as another diminishes; thus 5 15, 12 4, are in inverse proportion. *Arithmetical proportion*, is the relation which two quantities, of the same kind, bear to each other with respect to their difference; thus 2 10, 5 13, are arithmeti-

cally proportional. *Geometrical proportion*, is that relation of two qualities of the same kind, which arises from considering what part the one is of the other, or how often it is contained in it; thus, 5 45, 9 81, are geometrically proportional. *Conjoined proportion*, is a rule in Arithmetic, whereby the coin, weight, or measures of several countries, are compared together, in order to find their value in each. Equal degree. Degrees in harmony. Size; form.

To PROPO'RTION, (the *ti* is pronounced like *sh* in this word and its following derivatives; as, *propórshon*, &c.) *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr.] to adjust or equal in comparative degrees. To form with symmetry.

PROPO'RTIONABLE, *a.* adjusted or suited by comparative relation; such as is fit.

PROPO'RTIONABLY, *ad.* according to proportion; according to comparative relation.

PROPO'RTIONAL, *a.* [*proportionel*, Fr.] having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of equality; bearing some relation to that with which it is compared.

PROPORTIONA'LITY, *s.* the quality of being proportional.

PROPO'RTIONALLY, *ad.* in a stated degree.

PROPO'RTIONATE, *a.* suited, adjusted, or bearing some respect to another thing in comparison.

To PROPO'RTIONATE, *v. a.* to adjust according to settled rates to something else.

PROPO'RTIONATENESS, *s.* the state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPO'SAL, *s.* a scheme or design offered to consideration or acceptance. Offer to the mind.

To PROPO'SE, *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr. *propono*, Lat.] to offer for consideration. Neuterly, to lay schemes or intend.

PROPO'SER, *s.* one that offers any thing to consideration.

PROPOSITION, *s.* [*proposition*, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.] a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied, and offered for assent or denial. An offer of terms; proposal.

PROPOSI'TIONAL, *a.* considered as a proposition.

To PROPO'UND, *v. a.* [*propono*, Lat.] to offer to consideration. To propose.

PROPOU'NDER, *s.* one that propounds; a proposer.

PROPRIETARY, *s.* [*propriétaire*, Fr.] a possessor in his own right.

PROPRI'ETARY, *a.* belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRI'ETOR, *s.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] a person that has an exclusive right. A possessor, owner.

PROPRI'ETRESS, *s.* a female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

PROPRI'ETY, *s.* [*propriété*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.] an exclusive right. Accuracy, justness, or fitness.

PROPT, used by poetical writers instead of *propped*, the participle passive of PROP.

To PROPU'GN, pro-pune, *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.] to defend, justify, or vindicate.

PROPUGNATION, pro-pug-na-shon, *s.* [*propugnatio*, Lat.] defence.

PROPU'GNER, pro-pu-ner, *s.* one who defends, justifies or vindicates.

PROPU'LSION, *s.* [from *propulsus*, Lat.] the act of driving forward.

PRORE, *s.* [*prora*, Lat.] the prow; the forepart of a ship: used in poetry.

PROROGATION, *s.* [*prorogation*, Fr. *prorogatio*, Lat.] continuation; prolongation; the deferring to a longer and stated time. The interruption of the session of parliament by royal authority

To PRORO'GUE, *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat.] to protract or prolong To put off to another time.

PRORU'PTION, *s.* [from *proruptus*, Lat.] the act of bursting out.

PROSA'IC, *a.* [*prosaïque*, Fr. *prosaicus*, Lat.] belonging to prose. Resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE, *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.] to doom to destruction. To interdict.

PROSCRI'BER, *s.* one who dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, *s.* [*proscriptio*, Lat.] the act of writing down a person's name in a list, and posting it in some public place with a reward for any one that shall bring his head. The act of dooming the life of a person to death, and his goods to confiscation.

PROSE, *s.* [*prose*, Fr. *prosa*, Lat.] language not confined to numbers, limited quantity of syllables, or jingle of verse; discourse not metrical.

To PRO'SECUTE, *v. a.* [*prosequor*, Lat.] to continue endeavours. To carry on. To proceed or continue in any consideration or disquisition. In Law, to sue criminally; to pursue legally.

PROSECUTION, *s.* an endeavour to carry on. A continued attempt, or a continuation of an attempt. In Law, a suit against a person.

PROSECUTOR, *s.* one that continues his endeavours, or carries on any thing. One who sues another for some crime or trespass.

PROSELYTE, *s.* [*προσήλυτος*, Gr.] one that is persuaded to change his religious or political sentiments. A convert.

To PROSELYTIZE, *v. a.* to convert to one's own opinion.

PROSEMINATION, *s.* [from *proseminatus*, Lat.] propagation by seed.

PROSO'DIAN, *s.* one skilled in metre or prosody.

PROSO'DY, *s.* [*προσῳδία*, from *πρὸς* and *ᾠδή*, Gr.] that part of Grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSONOMA'SIA, *s.* [*προσονομασία*, or *προσωνομασία*, from *προσονομάζω*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein a person speaks of things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them return suitable replies. Allusion to the likeness of a sound in several names and words.

PROSOPOPOEIA, *s.* [*προσωποποιία* from *προσωποποιέω*, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure in which things are represented as if they were persons; personification.

PRO'SPECT, *s.* [*prospectus*, Lat.] a view of something distant. A place which affords an extended view. An object of view. View to something future, opposed to retrospect.

PROSPECTIVE, *a.* viewed at a distance. Acting with foresight.

PROSPE'CTUS, *s.* [Lat.] a Latin term introduced into our language, generally applied to the scheme or plan, after which any undertaking is proposed to be effected or done.

To PRO'SPER, *v. a.* [*prospero*, Lat.] to make happy. Neuterly, to be successful; to thrive.

PROSPE'RITY, *s.* [*prospérité*, Fr. *prosperitas*, Lat.] a state wherein things succeed according to our wishes, and are productive of affluence and wealth. SYNON. What we call *good fortune*, is the effect of chance; it comes unexpected. *Prosperity* is the success of conduct, and comes by degrees.

PRO'SPEROUS, *a.* [*prosperus*, Lat.] successful; fortunate.

PRO'SPEROUSLY, *ad.* successfully; fortunately.

PRO'SPEROUSNESS, *s.* prosperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE, *s.* [from *prospicio*, Lat.] the act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, *s.* [from *prosterno*, Lat.] dejection; depression; state of being cast down. An ineleg nt word.

PROSTE'THIS, *s.* [*προσηθὶς*, Gr.] in Surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.

To PROSTITUTE, *v. a.* [*prostituo*, Lat. *prostituer*, Fr.] to sell to wickedness, or expose for vile purposes; generally used of women sold to answer the cravings of lust.

PROSTITUTE, *s.* one who will do any thing for money. A public strumpet.

PROSTITU'TION, *s.* [*prostitution*, Fr.] the act of setting or being set to sale. The life of a public strumpet.

PROSTRATE, *a.* [*prostratus*, Lat. Johnson accents it on the second syllable] lying at length; lying at mercy; lying on the ground in adoration.

To PROSTRATE, *v. a.* [from *prostratus*, Lat.] to lay flat or throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, *s.* [from *prostratus*, Lat.] the act of falling down in adoration. Dejection; depression.

PROSTYLE, *s.* [from *πρόστυλος*, Gr.] a building having pillars only in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM, *s.* [*πρό* and *συλλογισμὸς*, Gr.] the connection of two or more syllogisms, in such a manner, that the conclusion of the first is the major or minor of the following.

PROTA'SIS, *s.* [*πρότασις*, Gr.] a maxim or proposition. In the ancient Drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy, which explains the argument of the piece.

To PROTECT, *v. a.* [from *protectus*, Lat.] to defend; to cover from any evil; to shield.

PROTE'CTION, *s.* [*protection*, Fr. *protectio*, Lat.] a defence, or cover from evil. A kind of passport, whereby a person is exempted from being pressed or otherwise molested.

PROTE'CTIVE, *a.* defensive; sheltering.

PROTE'CTOR, *s.* [*protecteur*, Fr.] a defender, or one who guards from danger. A person formerly intrusted with the care of the kingdom during the king's minority.

PROTE'CTORATE, PROTE'CTORSHIP, *s.* government by a protector.

PROTE'CTRESS, *s.* [*protectrice*, Fr.] a female who protects.

To PROTE'ND, *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] to hold out or stretch forth.

PROTERVITY, *s.* [*protervitas*, Lat.] petulance; peevishness; forwardness; coquetry; impudence; rudeness.

To PROTE'ST, *v. n.* [*protestor*, Lat.] to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion or resolution. To note the non-payment of a bill of exchange; and claim payment of either of the endorsers. Actively, to prove, show, or give evidence. To call as a witness.

PROTEST, *s.* a solemn declaration of one's opinion against something, generally applied to that made by peers in parliament when they disagree with a majority. An instrument or writing whereby a person, on non-payment of a bill of exchange by one on whom it is drawn, is authorised to claim it from either of the endorsers or the drawer.

PRO'TESTANT, *a.* belonging to a protestant.

PRO'TESTANT, *s.* [*protestant*, Fr.] a person who belongs to the reformed religion, as delivered by those that at first protested against the errors of the church of Rome. The name was first given in Germany to those who adhered to the doctrine of Luther; because in 1529 they *protested* against a decree of the Emperor Charles V.

PRO'TESTANTISM, *s.* the protestant religion.

PROTESTA'TION, *s.* [*protestation*, Fr.] a solemn declaration against any fact, resolution, or opinion.

PROTE'STER, *s.* one who protests.

PROTHONO'TARISHIP, *s* the office or dignity of the principal register.

PROTHO'NOTARY, *s.* [*protonotaire*, Fr.] the head register or recorder of civil actions in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas.

PROTOCOL, *s.* [*protokol*, Belg. *protocole*, Fr.] the original copy of any writing.

PROTOMA'RTYR, *s.* [*πρωτομάρτυρ*, from *πρῶτος* and *μάρτυρ*, Gr.] the first martyr.

PROTOPLAST, *s.* [from *πρῶτος* and *πλαστὸς*, Gr.] something formed first to serve as a model; an original.

PRO'TOTYPE, *s.* [*prototype*, Fr. *πρωτότυπον*, from *πρῶτος*, first, and *τύπος*, form, Gr.] an original by which any thing is formed; archetype.

To PROTRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *protractus*, Lat.] to draw out, lengthen, or delay.

PROTRA'CTER, *s.* one who draws out any thing to a tedious length. A mathematical instrument in the shape of a semicircle, used in measuring angles. An instrument in Surgery for extracting noxious bodies out of wounds.

PROTRA'CTION, *s.* the act of drawing into length, or delaying. In Surveying, laying down the dimensions of ground surveyed.

PROTRA'CTIVE, *a.* dilatory; spinning to length.

PROTRE'PTICAL, *a.* [*προτρεπτικὸς*, Gr.] hortatory; suasory.

To PROTRU'DE, *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] to thrust or push forwards. Neuterly, to thrust itself forward.

PROTRU'SION, [from *protrusus*, Lat.] the act of thrusting forward. A thrust, push.

PROTU'BERANCE, *s.* [from *protubero*, Lat.] something swelling above the other parts. Prominence, tumor.

PROTU'BERANT, *a.* [*protuberans*, Lat.] swelling beyond the other parts; prominent.

To PROTU'BERATE, *v. a.* [*protubero*, Lat.] to swell out beyond the other parts.

PROUD, *a.* [*prude* or *prut*, Sax.] having too high an opinion of one's own qualities, and too mean a one of those which belong to another. Lofty, splendid, magnificent. Disdaining baseness. Daring, presumptuous. Lofty of mien, or grand of person. Ostentatious. Eager for the male, applied to brutes. Fungous, applied to flesh, from *pryde*, Sax.

PROU'DLY, *ad.* arrogantly; ostentatiously.

To PROVE, *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] to confirm or show by arguments or testimony. To try, bring to the test, or experience. Neuterly, to be found by experiment to succeed; to make trial.

PROVE'DITOR, PROVE'DORE, *s.* [*proveditor*, Ital.] one who undertakes to procure supplies for an army. A name formerly given to an officer, in Italy, who superintended matters relating to policy.

PROVE'NCAL, *a.* an epithet given to certain poets who sprang up in Provence in the tenth century, and who excelled in extempore poetry and music.

PRO'VENDER, *s.* [*provende*, Fr. *provande*, Belg.] dry food for cattle. Hay and corn.

PRO'VERB, *s.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.] a concise witty speech, or sentence, applied on particular occasions as a rule of life. An adage; a saw. A by-word.

To PRO'VERB, *v. a.* to mention as a commonly received saying or maxim.

PROVE'RBIAL, *a.* [*proverbial*, Fr.] used as a proverb. Suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVE'RBIALLY, *ad.* by way of proverb.

To PROVI'DE, *v. a.* [*provideo*, Lat.] to procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. To furnish or supply, with *of* or *with* before the thing. To stipulate or make conditions. Used with *against*, to take measures for counteracting or

escaping any ill. Used with *for*, to take care of beforehand. *Provided that*, implies on these terms or conditions.

PRO'VIDENCE, *s.* [*providence*, Fr. *providentia*, Lat.] foresight displayed in taking measures beforehand. Frugality, founded on a regard to futurity. The care or interposition of the Deity, by which all things are preserved.

PRO'VIDENT, *a.* [*providens*, Lat.] cautious, forecasting, prudent, or taking measures beforehand.

PROVIDE'NTIAL, *a.* effected by, and to be referred to, the interposition of God.

PROVIDE'NTIALLY, *ad.* by the care of Providence.

PRO'VIDENTLY, *ad.* with foresight, prudence, or frugality, founded on a regard to futurity.

PROVI'DER, *s.* he who provides or procures.

PRO'VINCE, *s.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Lat.] an office or business peculiar to a person. A region; a tract. In Geography, a division of a kingdom or state, comprising several cities and towns, &c. all under the same government, and usually distinguished by the extent either of the civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

PROVI'NCIAL, *a.* [*provincial*, Fr.] belonging to a province. Foreign; rude; unpolished. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVI'NCIAL, *s.* a spiritual governor.

To PROVI'NCIATE, *v. a.* [from *province*] to turn to a province. Not in use.

To PROVI'NE, *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] to lay a stock or branch of a vine, or any other tree, in the ground, to take root for more increase.

PROVI'SION, *s.* [*provisio*, Lat.] the act of procuring beforehand. Measures taken beforehand. Stock collected. Victuals, food, or provender. A term or condition.

PROVI'SIONAL, *a.* [*provisionel*, Fr.] provided for temporary need.

PROVI'SIONALLY, *ad.* by way of provision.

PROVI'SO, *s.* [Lat.] a provisional caution, condition, stipulation.

PROVOCA'TION, *s.* [*provocatio*, Lat.] an act by which anger is caused. In Law, an appeal to a judge.

PROVO'CATIVE, *s.* any thing which is supposed to strengthen nature. Generally applied as inciting venery.

PROVO'CATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE, *v. a.* [*provoco*, Lat.] to rouse, awake; to excite by offence. To make angry, or offend. To cause, promote, or excite. To challenge. To move or induce.

PROVO'KER, *s.* one that raises anger. A promoter.

PROVO'KINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise anger.

PRO'VOST, *s.* [*prévôt*, Fr.] the chief of any body or society. The executioner in an army.

PRO'VOSTSHIP, *s.* the office of a provost.

PROW, *s.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Span. *prora*, Lat.] the head or fore part of a ship.

PRO'WESS, *s.* [*prouesse*, Fr.] bravery; military courage.

PRO'WEST, *a.* bravest; most valiant; brave; valiant.

To PROWL, *v. a.* [etymology uncertain] to rove over. Neuterly, to wander in search of prey; to plunder.

PRO'WLER, *s.* one that roves about for prey.

PRO'XIMATE, *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] next in the series or order of our ideas of reasoning; near and immediate.

PRO'XIMATELY, *ad.* immediately; without intervention.

PRO'XIME, *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] next; immediate.

PROXI'MITY, *s.* [*proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, Lat.] the state of being near. Nearness.

PRO'XY, *s.* [contracted from *procuracy*] the agency of another. The substitution of another instead of one's self. A person substituted or deputed to act instead of another.

PRUDE, *s.* [Fr.] a woman affectedly nice and modest.

PRU'DENCE, *s.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] the act of suiting words and actions according to the circumstances of things, or rules of right reason.

PRU'DENT, *a.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.] ordering actions or words with a proper regard to their consequences.

PRUDE'NTIAL, *a.* eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIA'LITY, *s.* eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALS, *s.* maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRU'DENTLY, *ad.* in a discreet or judicious manner.

PRU'DERY, *s.* too great an affectation of niceness or modesty.

PRU'DISH, *a.* affectedly grave or nice.

To PRUNE, *v. a.* [etymology unknown] to lop or free trees from their superfluous branches. To clear from any excrescence. Neuterly, to dress for show. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, *s.* [*prune*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] a dried plum.

PRUNE'LLO, *s.* a kind of stuff woven with a mixture of silk and worsted, of which clergymen's gowns are made. A kind of plum, from *prunelle*, Fr.

PRU'NER, *s.* one that crops trees.

PRUNI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] producing plums.

PRU'NINGHOOK, PRU'NINGKNIFE, *s.* a hook or knife used in cutting off the superfluous branches of trees.

PRU'RIENCE, PRU'RIENCY, *s.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] an itching, immoderate desire, or appetite to any thing.

PRU'RIENT, *a.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] itching; pricking.

PRURI'GINOUS, *a.* [*prurigino'sus*, Lat.] tending to an itch.

PRU'SSIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic and Samogitia, E. by Lithuania, S. by Poland, and W. by Brandenburg and Pomerania. It is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, and corn; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Prussia also abounds with flocks and herds, and fine horses. Its chief commodities are wool, honey, wax, pitch, pit-coal, hops, and buck-wheat. Here is plenty of game; as, hares, elks, deer, roe-bucks, and wild boars; but the forests are, at the same time, infested with lynxes, wolves, foxes, bears, wild asses, and uri, a species of buffalo. The hides of these last, which are extremely thick and strong, are sold to foreigners at a great price. Here is neither salt, wine, nor minerals, but yellow amber (for the sake of procuring which the Romans penetrated into and subdued this country) is found in great quantities on the Samland shore. There are several large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula, Pregel, Memel, &c. About four months of the year are temperate, warm, and pleasant; but the autumns are often wet, and the air in winter is cold, piercing, and severe. The manufactures in glass, linen, cloth, metals, &c. are rapidly increasing. The inhabitants are a mixture of native Prussians (who appear to be genuine Germans) Lithuanians, and Poles. The Teutonic order had sovereignty in Prussia about 300 years; after which Prussia Proper was added to the dominion of the electoral house by Brandenburgh, and in 1704 it was raised to a kingdom of the Elector Frederick, who with his own hands put the crown on his head, and on that of his consort, at Konigsburgh. From the unsuccessful war with the French in 1807, Prussia

was much reduced in extent, but by the treaty of Paris in 1814, considerable additions were made to the kingdom, which now contains nearly 13 millions of inhabitants. Berlin is the capital, with a population of 220,000.

To PRY, *v. a.* [of unknown derivation] to peep narrowly; to search or look curiously, officiously, or impertinently; used with *into*.

PSALM, *s.* [ψαλμὸς, from ψάλλω, to sing, Gr.] a hymn or song on some holy subject.

PSALMIST, *s.* [*psalmiste*, Fr.] a writer or composer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, *s.* [ψαλμῳδία, from ψαλμὸς, and ᾠδὸς, Gr.] the act or practice of singing psalms.

PSALMOGRAPHY, *s.* [from ψαλμὸς and γράφω, Gr.] the act of writing psalms.

PSALMS, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing spiritual songs and hymns, written by king David, and others. They are called *Psalms*, from the Greek ψάλλω, which signifies *to touch sweetly*, because with the voice was joined the sound of musical instruments.

PSALTRE, *s.* [*psaltere*, Sax. ψαλτήριον, Gr.] the volume of psalms; a psalm-book.

PSALTERY, *s.* a kind of harp or dulcimer played on with sticks.

PSEUDO, su-do, *s.* [ψεῦδος, Gr.] a prefix to words, which signifies false, as *pseudo-prophet*, *pseudo-patriot*, a false prophet, &c.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, *s.* [ψευδογραφία, from ψεῦδος and γράφω, Gr.] false writing.

PSEUDOLOGY, *s.* [ψευδολογία, from ψεῦδος and λόγος, Gr.] falsehood of speech.

PSHAW, shaw, *interj.* used as an expression of contempt and disregard.

PTISAN, ti-san, *s.* [*ptissanne*, Fr. πτισάνη, or πτισσάνη, Gr.] a medical drink made of barley boiled with liquorice, raisins, &c.

PTYALISM, ty-a-lism, *s.* [πτυελισμὸς, from πτύω, to spit, Gr.] a salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTYSMAGOGUE, *s.* [from πτύσμα and ἀγω, Gr.] a medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY, *s.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] the time of life when the two sexes ripen to their perfect state.

PUBESCENCE, *s.* [from *pubesco*, Lat.] the state of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, *a.* [*pubescens*, Lat.] arriving at puberty.

PUBLIC, *a.* [*public*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.] belonging to a state or nation. Open, notorious, or generally known. Regarding the interest of the community applied to persons. Open for general entertainment, followed by *house*.

PUBLIC, *s.* the general body of a state, nation, or mankind; the people. General notice.

PUBLICAN, *s.* [from *publicus*, Lat.] a toll-gatherer. In low language, one who keeps a public house.

PUBLICATION, *s.* [*publicatio*, Lat.] the act of making generally known, or of common use; promulgation; edition.

PUBLICLY, *ad.* in the name of the community; openly.

PUBLICNESS, *s.* state of belonging to the community; openness; state of being generally known or public.

PUBLICSPIRITED, *a.* having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.] to discover, or make generally known. To put forth a book.

PUBLISHER, *s.* one who makes public or generally known. One who puts a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, *s.* [Fr.] a state of virginity.

PUCK, *s.* [perhaps the same with *pug*] some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

To PUCKER, *v. a.* to gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, *s.* a tumult. See POTHER.

To PUDDER, *v. n.* [see POTHER] to make a tumult or bustle. Actively, to perplex; to confound.

PUDDING, *s.* [*puding*, Swed.] a kind of food boiled in a bag; or stuffed in some parts of an animal; or baked. The gut of an animal.

PUDDING-TIME, *s.* dinner time, or time to begin dinner. Nick of time; critical minute.

PUDDLE, *s.* a dirty plash of mud and water.

To PUDDLE, *v. a.* to make muddy.

PUDDOCK, or PURROCK, *s.* [for *paddock*, or *parrock*] a provincial word for a small inclosure.

PUDENCY, *s.* [from *pudens*, Lat.] modesty; shamefacedness.

PUDICITY, *s.* [*pudicitia*, Lat.] modesty; chastity.

PUDICITIOUS, *a.* chaste; modest.

PUERILE, *a.* [*puérile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] resembling or becoming a boy or child; childish, boyish, silly, weak.

PUERILITY, *s.* [*puérilité*, Fr. *puerilitas*, Lat.] boyishness; childishness.

PUERPERAL, *a.* [from *puer*, a child, and *pario*, I bear, Lat.] belonging to childbirth, as *puerperal* fever.

PUFF, *s.* [*pof*, Belg.] a quick blast of breath. A small blast of wind. A mushroom. Any thing light, porous, and swelled with wind An instrument used to powder hair with. Any hyperbolical or exaggerated commendation.

To PUFF, *v. n.* [*boffen*, Belg.] to swell the cheeks with included breath. To blow with a quick blast. To blow with scornfulness. To breathe thick and hard. To commend to excess, or without reason. Actively, to inflate or make swell as with the wind, to drive with a blast of breath scornfully. To raise the price of goods at an auction, by inducing others to bid beyond their value. To swell with pride.

PUFFER, *s.* one that puffs.

PUFFBALL, *s.* a sort of roundish fungus, opening at the top, and full of powdery impalpable seeds. There are 15 English species.

PUFFIN, *s.* [*puffino*, Lat.] a water fowl. A kind of fish. A fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINGLY, *ad.* tumidly; with swell; with shortness of breath.

PUFFY, *a.* windy; flatulent. Tumid, turgid, applied to style.

PUG, *s.* [*piga*, a girl, Sax.] a name given to a monkey or other animal, tenderly loved. A sort of Dutch dog.

PUGH, *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

PUGIL, *s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] what may be taken up between the thumb and the two forefingers.

PUGILISM, *s.* the science of boxing.

PUGNACIOUS, *a.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] fond of fighting. Quarrelsome.

PUGNACITY, *s.* [*pugnacitas*, Lat.] quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pu-ny, *a.* [*puis né*, Fr.] young; later in time; lower in rank; petty; inconsiderable; small.

PUISSANCE, *s.* [Fr.] power, strength, force.

PUISSANT, *a.* [Fr.] powerful, mighty, strong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE, *s.* a vomit; an emetic.

To PUKE, *v. n.* to vomit; to spew.

PUKER, *s.* a medicine causing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, *s.* [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] handsomeness grace, comeliness; the reverse of deformity.

To PULE, *v. n.* [*pioler*, Fr.] to cry like a chicken. To cry or whimper like a child.

PU'LICOSE, *a.* [*pulicosus*, Lat.] abounding with fleas.

PU'LING, *a.* [from *piauler*, Fr.] sickly; weakly; crazy.

To PULL, *v. a.* [*pulhan*, Sax.] to draw towards one with continual violence. To draw forcibly. To pluck or gather fruits. To tear, to rend. To draw out the entrails of a fowl. Used with *down*, to subvert, ruin, or demolish. To degrade. Used with *up*, to eradicate, to extirpate.

PULL, *s.* the act of pulling; pluck; contest; struggle

PU'LLEN, *s.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] poultry.

PU'LLER, *s.* one that pulls.

PU'LLET, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] a young hen.

PU'LLEY, *s.* [*poulie*, Fr.] a little wheel, with a channel round its edge, and turning round on a pivot.

To PU'LLULATE, *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat.] to germinate, bud, spring, or sprout.

PU'LMONARY, PULMO'NIC, *a.* [from *pulmo*, Lat.] belonging to the lungs.

PU'LMONARY, *s.* the herb lungwort.

PULP, *s.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.] any soft mass. The soft or fleshy part of fruit.

PU'LPIT, *s.* [*pulpitum*, Lat.] a place raised on high, wherein a public speaker stands. The higher desk in a church, from whence the minister delivers his sermons.

PU'LPOUS, *a.* [from *pulp*] soft; pappy.

PU'LPOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY, *a.* soft; pappy.

PULSATION, *s.* [*pulsation*, Fr. *pulsatio*, Lat.] the act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

PULSATOR, *s.* [from *pulso*, Lat.] a striker; a beater.

PULSE, *s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.] the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries. Alternate expansion and contraction. Oscillation; vibration. Leguminous plants. *To feel one's pulse* implies, figuratively, to try to know one's mind.

To PULSE, *v. n.* to beat like the pulse.

PU'LSION, *s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.] the act of forcing or driving forward.

PU'LVERABLE, *a.* [from *pulvis*, dust, Lat.] capable of being reduced to dust.

PULVERIZATION, *s.* the act of reducing to powder.

To PU'LVERIZE, *v. a.* [*pulvériser*, Fr.] to reduce to dust or powder.

PU'LVERULENCE, *s.* [*pulverulentus*, Lat.] dustiness; abundance of dust.

PU'LVIL, *s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] sweet scents or odours.

To PU'LVIL, *v. a.* to sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PU'MICE, *s.* [*pumex*, Lat.] the slag or cinder of some fossil brought to this state by fire. Its texture is lax, spongy, full of little pores and cavities; it is of a pale whitish colour, and is found near volcanoes.

PU'MMEL, *s.* See POMMEL.

PUMP, *s.* [*pumpe*, Belg. and Fr.] a machine formed on the principles of a syringe, by which water is drawn up from wells, &c. A shoe with a thin turned sole, and low heel.

To PUMP, *v. n.* [*pumpen*, Belg.] to work a pump. To throw out or draw up water by a pump. Actively, to examine a person by artful interrogatories, so as to draw out some secret from him.

PU'MPER, *s.* the person or instrument that pumps.

PU'MPION, PU'MPKIN, *s.* a plant; the gourd.

PUN, *s.* [etymology uncertain] a quibble or equivocation arising from the use of a word which has two different meanings.

To PUN, *v. n.* to quibble or use a word in different meanings.

To PUNCH, *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] to make a hole by driving a pointed instrument. To beat with the fist.

PUNCH, *s.* a pointed instrument driven by a blow to make holes. A liquor made of rum or brandy, oranges or lemons, water and sugar. The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show from *puncinello*, Ital. A short fat person.

PU'NCHEON, *s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.] an instrument driven to make a hole or impression. A liquid measure containing eighty-four gallons.

PU'NCHER, *s.* an instrument that makes a hole or impression, when driven by a hammer, &c.

PUNCTI'LIO, *s.* [Ital.] a small nicety of behaviour. A nice point of exactness.

PUNCTI'LIOUS, *a.* nice; exact; too nice in trivial parts of breeding.

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS, *s.* nicety, exactness of behaviour.

PU'NCTO, *s.* [*punto*, Span.] a nice point of ceremony. The point in fencing.

PU'NCTUAL, *a.* [*ponctuel*, Fr.] comprised or consisting in a point. Exact; nice; punctilious.

PUNCTUA'LITY, *s.* nicety; scrupulous exactness.

PU'NCTUALLY, *ad.* nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

PU'NCTUALNESS, *s.* exactness; nicety.

PUNCTUATION, *s.* [from *punctum*, Lat.] the act of setting the stops or proper pauses to sentences.

To PU'NCTULATE, *v. n.* [from *punctulum*, Lat.] to mark with small spots.

PU'NCTURE, *s.* [from *punctus*, Lat.] a hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument.

PU'NDLE, *s.* a short and fat woman.

PU'NGAR, *s.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] a fish.

PU'NGENCY, *s.* the power of pricking or causing a sensation of acrimony or sharpness on the tongue. The power of affecting the mind.

PU'NGENT, *a.* [*pungens*, Lat.] pricking. Affecting the tongue with a sensation of sharpness or acridness.

PU'NIC, [from *Pœni*, or *Phœnicia*] a name given by the Romans to any thing belonging to their rivals the Carthaginians.

PU'NICE, *s.* [*punaise*, Fr.] a bug; a wall-louse.

PUNI'CEOUS, *a.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] purple.

PU'NINESS, *s.* pettiness; smallness.

To PU'NISH, *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.] to chastise; to afflict with penalties or death, for the commission of some crime.

PU'NISHABLE, *a.* [*punissable*, Fr.] worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

PU'NISHABLENESS, *s.* the quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PU'NISHER, *s.* one who inflicts pains for a crime.

PU'NISHMENT, *s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] any penalty or pain inflicted on account of the violation of some law.

PUNI'TION, *s.* [Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] punishment.

PU'NITIVE, *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] inflicting pain or punishment for the violation of some law.

PU'NITORY, *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] punishing; tending to punishment. *Punitory interest*, in Civil Law, is such interest of money as is due for delay of payment, or breach of promise, &c.

PUNK, *s.* [*pung*, Sax.] a common prostitute; a strumpet; a whore.

PU'NSTER, *s.* [from *pun*] a quibbler; a low wit, who endeavours at reputation by using words that have a double meaning.

PUNT, *s.* a small boat.

To PUNT, *v. n.* to play at basset or ombre.

PU'NY, *a.* [*puis né*, Fr.] young; inferior. Petty.

PU'NY, *s.* a person young and inexperienced. A novice.

To PUP, *v. n.* to bring forth whelps or puppies.

PU'PIL, *s.* [*pupilla*, Lat.] the apple of the eye. A scho-

lar, or one under the care of a tutor, from *pupillus*, Lat. or *pupille*, Fr. A ward, one under the care of a guardian.

PU'PILLAGE, *s.* the state of a scholar or ward.

PU'PILLARY, *a.* [*pupillaris*, Lat.] pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PU'PPET, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] a small image moved by springs, and imitating the gestures of an actor. A person entirely under the direction of another.

PU'PPET-SHOW, *s.* a drama or play performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PU'PPY, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.] a whelp, or the issue of a female dog. A name of contemptuous reproach, implying a person to be unworthy the name of a man.

PU'RBECK, a peninsula in the S. E. part of Dorsetshire, long famous for its stone, which is in great demand both for paving and building. Some of the finest kinds take a good polish, and are much used for chimney-pieces, hearths, &c. Tobacco-pipe clay is also found here in great quantities. There are several towns in Purbeck, the principal of which is Corfe Castle.

PU'RBLIND, *a.* near-sighted. See PORBLIND.

PU'RCHASABLE, *a.* that may be purchased, bought, or obtained.

To PU'RCHASE, *v. a.* [*purchasser*, Fr.] to buy for a price. To obtain at any expense. In sea language, to draw in. "The capstan *purchases* apace."

PU'RCHASE, *s.* [*pourchas*, old Fr.] any thing bought or obtained for a price. Any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance.

PU'RCHASER, *s.* a buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, *a.* [*purus*, Lat. *pur*, Fr.] unsullied. Clear, unaltered by any mixtures. Not connected with any thing extrinsic; as, "*pure* mathematics." Void of guilt, or sin. Not vitiated, applied to speech. Mere; as, a *pure* villain. Chaste; as, a pure virgin. Ritually clean.

PU'RELY, *ad.* in a pure manner, innocently, merely.

PU'RENESS, *s.* the quality of being free from mixture, composition, guilt, or vitious modes of speech.

PU'RFILE, *s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] a kind of trimming for women's gowns made of tinsel and thread; called also bobbin-work.

To PU'RFLE, *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr.] to decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery.

PU'RFLE, or PU'RFLEW, *s.* [*pourflée*, Fr.] a border of embroidery.

PURGA'TION, *s.* [*purgation*, Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.] the act of cleansing from bad or vitious mixtures. The act of cleansing the body downwards by medicine. The act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

PU'RGATIVE, *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] having the power of cleansing the body by stool. Cathartic.

PU'RGATORY, *s.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] a place where departed souls, according to the Romish church, are cleansed from carnal impurities before their reception into heaven.

To PURGE, *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.] to cleanse or clear. To clear from guilt, or imputation of guilt. To evacuate the body by stool. To clarify from dregs or impurities, applied to liquors.

PURGE, *s.* a medicine which cleanses the impurities of the body by stool.

PU'RGER, *s.* one who clears away any thing that is noxious; a purge; a cathartic.

PURIFICA'TION, *s.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.] the act of making pure, or cleansing from foreign mixtures. The act of cleansing from guilt, or bodily impurities.

PU'RIFICATIVE, PU'RIFICATORY, *a.* having the power or tendency to clear from impurities.

PU'RIFIER, *s.* a cleanser or refiner.

To PU'RIFY, *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.] to cleanse from impurity, filth, corruption, barbarousness, or improprieties.

PU'RIST, *s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] one affectedly or superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PU'RITAN, *s.* a name formerly given in derision to the dissenters from the church of England, on account of their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions.

PURITA'NICAL, *a.* relating to, or resembling Puritans.

PU'RITANISM, *s.* the tenets of a person who affects extraordinary purity in religion.

PU'RITY, *s.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.] cleanness, freeness from dirt, foulness, guilt, unchasteness, or foreign mixtures.

PURL, *s.* an embroidered border. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and other bitters are infused.

To PURL, *v. n.* to murmur or flow with a gentle noise. Actively, to adorn the edges with fringes or embroidery.

PU'RLIEU, *s.* the borders of a forest. A border or inclosure.

PU'RLING, *s.* the murmur of a stream.

PU'RLINS, *s.* in Architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

To PURLOI'N, *v. a.* [etymology uncertain] to steal, or take away the property of another privately.

PURLOI'NER, *s.* one that takes away the property of another privately.

PU'RPARTY, *s.* [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] share; part in division.

PU'RPLE, *a.* [*purpureus*, Lat.] red tinctured with blue. In Poetry, red. *Purple* flood. *Dryden.*

PU'RPLE, *s.* the purple colour; a purple dress.

To PU'RPLE, *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] to make of a red colour mixed with blue. To make red.

PU'RPLES, *s.* [without a singular] spots of a livid red colour, which break out in malignant fevers. A purple fever.

PU'RPLISH, *a.* somewhat purple.

PU'RPORT, *s.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] the design, effect, or tendency of a discourse or writing.

To PU'RPORT, *v. a.* to show. To intend.

PU'RPOSE, *s.* [*propositum*, Lat. *propos*, Fr.] intention or design. Effect. Consequence. Example. Suitableness to the end intended.

To PU'RPOSE, *v. a.* to intend, design, or resolve. Neuterly, to have an intention; to have a design.

PU'RPOSELY, *ad.* with intention or design.

PU'RPRISE, *s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr.] a close or inclosure; also the whole compass of a manor.

To PURR, *v. n.* to murmur like a cat or leopard when pleased.

PURSE, *s.* [*pwrs*, Brit.] a bag in which money is kept.

To PURSE, *v. a.* to put into a purse. To gather up like the mouth of a purse.

PU'RSENET, *s.* a net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

PU'RSEPROUD, *a.* haughty on account of wealth.

PU'RSER, *s.* in a king's ship, is an officer who has the charge of the victuals, and takes care they are good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a list of the ship's company, and sets down exactly the day of each man's admittance to pay.

PU'RSINESS, PU'RSIVENESS, *s.* shortness of breadth.

PU'RSLAIN, *s.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] in Botany, the peplis of Linneus. The British species is the water-purslain, found in marshes and shallow stagnant waters, and flowering in September. The sea purslain is a shrub found on the sea-shore. Cows, sheep, and goats, eat it.

PURSU'ABLE, *a.* fit to be pursued.

PURSU'ANCE, *s.* the prosecution, process, or continuation of an attempt.

PURSU'ANT, *a.* done in consequence of any thing.

To PURSU'E, *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.] to chase or follow as an enemy in order to seize. To continue an attempt. To follow as an example. To endeavour to attain. Neuterly, to go on, to proceed. A French idiom.

PURSU'ER, *s.* one who follows with a hostile intention.

PURSU'IT, *s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.] the act of following with hostile intention to take. An endeavour to attain. A prosecution or continuation of a design.

PU'RSUIVANT, *s.* [Fr.] a state messenger. An attendant on a herald.

PU'RSY, *a.* [*poussif*, Fr.] fat and short-breathed.

PU'RTENANCE, *s.* [*appurténance*, Fr.] the pluck of an animal.

To PURVE'Y, *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] to provide with conveniences. To procure. Neuterly, to buy in provisions. Obsolete in the first sense.

PURVE'YANCE, *s.* provisions. The act of procuring provisions.

PURVE'YOR, *s.* one that procures victuals. A pimp, procurer.

PU'RVIEW, *s.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] proviso; a providing clause.

PU'RULENCE, PU'RULENCY, *s.* [from *purulentus*, Lat.] the generation of matter in a wound.

PU'RULENT, *a.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] abounding with matter.

PUS, *s.* [Lat.] the matter of a well-digested sore.

To PUSH, *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.] to thrust, or drive by thrusting. To press forward. To enforce or drive to a conclusion. To importune or teaze. Neuterly, to make a thrust, effort, or attack.

PUSH, *s.* a thrust, an assault, an impulse. A forcible effort or struggle. Exigence; trial. A sudden emergence. A pimple; a weal; pustule, from *pustula*, Lat.

PU'SHER, *s.* one who pushes forward.

PU'SHING, *a.* enterprising; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN, *s.* a child's play, wherein pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANI'MITY, [*pusillanimité*, Fr.] want of courage; meanness of spirit.

PUSILLA'NIMOUS, *a.* [*pusillanime*, Fr.] void of courage. Mean-spirited, or narrow-minded.

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS, *s.* meanness of spirit.

PUSS, *s.* the common appellation for a cat. A sorry woman. The sportsman's name for a hare.

PU'STULE, *s.* [*pustula*, Lat.] a small swelling or tumor filled with matter. A pimple; an efflorescence.

PU'STULOUS, *a.* abounding in pustules or pimples.

To PUT, *v. a.* [*putter*, to plant, Dan. according to Junius] to lay down or deposit. To place in any situation or condition. To expose or apply to any thing To place, repose, or trust. To use any action by which the state or place of any thing is changed. To cause or produce. *To put by*, to turn off, divert, or thrust aside. *To put down*, to baffle, repress, crush, degrade, bring into disuse, confute, or commit to writing. *To put forth*, to propose, extend, emit, or exert. *To put in*, to interpose or drive to harbour. *To put in practice*, to use or exercise. *To put off*, to pull off, or lay aside; to delay or defeat by some artifice or excuse; to pass off by fraud or deceit; to procrastinate; to discard; to obtrude by false appearances or recommendations. *To put on* or *upon*, to impute or charge; to forward or promote; to impose or inflict; to assume or take. *To put over*, to refer. *To put out*, to place at interest; to extinguish, applied to light or sight; to shoot like a plant; to extend from the body; to drive from or expel; to publish; to disconcert. *To put to*, to kill by; to punish by; to assist with. *To put to it*, to perplex, distress, or press hard. *To put up*, to pass by unrevenged; to expose to fate; to start; to hoard; to hide. Neuterly, to go or move; to shoot or germinate. *To put in*, to enter a haven, to offer a claim. *To put off*, to leave land. *To put to sea*, implies to set sail, or begin one's course. *To put up*, to offer one's self as a candidate; to advance or bring one's self forward. *To put up with*, implies to bear without resentment. SYNON. *Put* seems to have a general sense; *place* one more limited, meaning to put orderly and in a proper place.

PUT, *s.* an action or state of distress. A clownish person. A game at cards. *A put off*, implies a shift or excuse.

PU'TAGE, *s.* [*putain*, Fr.] in Law, a prostitution on the woman's part.

PU'TANISM, *s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] the manner of living, or trade of a prostitute; whoredom.

PU'TATIVE, *a.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Lat.] supposed; reputed; imaginary.

PU'TID, *a.* [*putidus*, Lat.] mean, low, or worthless.

PU'TLOGS, or PU'TLOCKS, *s.* short pieces of timber, about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds, lying at right angles from the wall, and served to bear the boards on which the builders stand.

PUTRE'DINOUS, *a.* [from *putredo*, Lat.] stinking; rotten. "A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned." *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION, *s.* [*putrefaction*, Fr. from *putris*, rotten, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] the state or act of growing rotten. A kind of fermentation of the intestine particles of bodies, which tends to destroy their form of existence.

PUTREFA'CTIVE, *a.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] making rotten.

To PU'TREFY, *v. a.* to make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

PU'TRE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *putresco*, Lat.] the state of rotting.

PU'TRE'SCENT, *a.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] growing rotten.

PU'TRID, *a.* [*putridus*, Lat.] rotten, corrupted. *A putrid fever* is that in which the humours have so little circulation, that they fall into an intestine motion, and putrefy.

PU'TRIDNESS, *s.* rottenness.

PU'TTER, *s* one that states, proposes, or places. Followed by *on*, an inciter or instigator.

PU'TTINGSTONE, *s.* in some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *putting stones*, for trial of strength.

PU'TTOCK, *s.* a buzzard. See BUZZARD and BITTERN.

PU'TTY, *s.* a kind of powder on which glass is ground. A paste made of white lead, &c. and linseed oil, used by glaziers to fasten glass in windows. The powder of calcined tin used in polishing, and giving the last gloss on iron and steel works.

To PU'ZZLE, *v. a.* [for *pos.le*, from *pose*] to perplex, or confound with difficulties. To make intricate. To teaze, to embarrass.

PU'ZZLE, *s.* embarrassment; perplexity.

PU'ZZLER, *s.* one who puzzles.

PWLLHE'LLY, a town of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, 6 miles E. of Newin, 16 S. of Carnarvon, and 250 miles W. of London: it has a good market on Wednesday, for corn and other provisions.

PYGME'AN, *a.* [from *pygmy*] like a pygmy. Belonging to a pygmy.

PY'GMY, *s.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος, Gr.] a person belonging to a nation of Thrace, fabled to be only three spans high, and to have been devoured by cranes. A dwarf, or very short person.

PYLO'RUS, *s.* [πυλωρὸς, from πύλη and οὖρος, Gr.] the lower orifice of the stomach.

PY'RAMID, [πυραμὶς, from πῦρ, fire, Gr. because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone] in Geometry, a solid, standing on a square or polygonical basis, and terminating at the top in a point. The pyramids of Egypt, are famous both for their height and magnitude.

PYRA'MIDAL, PYRAMI'DICAL, *a.* resembling, or having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMI'DICALLY, *ad.* in the form of a pyramid. "Thus they rise *pyramidically*." *Broome.*

PY'RAMIS, *s.* [Lat. and Gr.] a pyramid.

PYRE, *s.* [*pyra*, Lat.] a pile to be burnt. A funeral pile.

PYRENE'AN MOU'NTAINS, or *Pyrenees*, mountains which divide France from Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the Ocean, being about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places in which they stand. There are several passages over them from one country to the other; the three principal of which are from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz, from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Luz, and from Jonqueira to Perpignan. These mountains yield great quantities of timber, with abundance of pitch and tar.

PYRE'TICKS, *s.* [from πυρετὸς, Gr.] medicines which cure fevers.

PYRETO'LOGY, *s.* [πυρετὸς, and λόγος, Gr.] a treatise on fevers.

PYRITES, *s.* [ἡ πυρῖτις, or ὁ πυρίτης, Gr.] firestone. Compound metallic bodies, found in detatched masses, but of no determinately angular form.

PY'ROMANCY, *s.* [πυρομαντία, from πῦρ, fire, and μαντεία divination, Gr.] divination by fire.

PYRO'METER, *s.* [πὺρ and μετρον, Gr.] an instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

PYROTE'CHNICAL, *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr.] engaged or skilled in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICS, *s.* [from πῦρ, fire, and τέχνη, art, Gr.] the art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, *s.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr. πῦρ and τέχνη, Gr.] the art of managing fire.

PY'RRHONISM, *s.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founded of the sceptics] scepticism, or universal doubt.

PYTHAGOREAN, *a.* founded on the opinions of Pythagoras.

PYX, or PY'XIS, *s.* [Lat.] the box in which the Romanists keep the Host. In Anatomy, the acetabu'lum, or hollow of the hip bone.

Q.

Q Is a consonant, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, called *kcu*, from the French *queue*, or tail, it being as O with a tail to it. In the Gothic alphabet it is in the form of an O, with a dot in the middle. Though it had a place in the Saxon alphabet, yet they generally substituted *cw* in its room, spelling *cwellan*, Sax. to quell or kill, in that manner. The *q* is never sounded alone, but in conjunction with *u*, as in *quibble*, *quarrel*, *quiet*, *quote*, &c. and never ends any English word. As a numeral, Q stands for 500; and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{Q}$, for 500,000. Used as an abbreviate, *q* stands for quantity, or quantum. Thus, among physicians, *q. pl.* is *quantum placet*, as much as you please; and *q. s. quantum sufficit*, *i. e.* as much as is necessary.—Q. E. D. among Mathematicians, is *quod erat demonstrandum*, *i. e.* which was to be demonstrated; and Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, *i. e.* which was to be done. Q. D. among Grammarians, is *quasi dictum*, *i. e.* as if it were said, or, as who should say.

QUAB, *s.* a sort of fish.

To QUACK, *v. n.* [*quacken*, to cry as a goose, Belg.] to cry like a duck; in this sense it is often written *quaake*, to express the sound better. To chatter loudly and boastingly.

QUACK, *s.* a person who pretends to arts which he does not understand, generally applied to ignorant pretenders in physic.

QUA'CKERY, *s.* the practice of physic without judgment or knowledge.

QUA'CKSALVER, *s.* one who brags of medicines or salves; a mountebank; a medicaster; a charlatan.

QUA'DRA, *s.* a word used in composition from *quadrans*, Lat. signifying four.

QUADRAGE'SIMA, *s.* [Lat.] is a denomination given to Lent from its consisting of forty days. Hence also, the first Sunday in Lent is called *Quadragesima Sunday*, and the preceding Sundays, *Quinquagesima Sexagesima Septuagesima.*

QUADRAGE'SIMAL, *a.* [from *quadragesima*, Lat.] belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

QUA'DRANGLE, *s.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] a square; a figure with four right angles.

QUADRA'NGULAR, *a.* a square having four right angles.

QUA'DRANT, *s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] the fourth part; the quarter; a quarter of a circle. An instrument containing the fourth part of a circle, with which altitudes are measured.

QUADRA'NTAL, *a.* included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUA'DRATE, *a.* [*quadratus*, Lat.] square, or having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts. Suited; applicable; used with *to*, from *quadrans*, Lat.

QUA'DRATE, *s.* a square or surface having four equal and parallel sides. In Astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant 90 degrees from each other, from *quadrat*, Fr.

To QUA'DRATE, *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat.] to suit, or be accommodated; followed by *with.*

QUADRA'TIC, *a.* four square; belonging to a square. *Quadratic Equations* in Algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root, or the number sought; and are of two sorts: first, *simple quadratics*, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, *affected quadratics*, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number.

QUA'DRATURE, *s.* [*quadrature*, Fr. *quadratura*, Lat.] the act of squaring. The first and last quarters of the moon. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.

QUADRE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *quadriennium*, Lat.] containing four years; happening every fourth year.

QUA'DRIBLE, *a.* that may be squared.

QUADRI'FID, *a.* [*quadrifidus*, Lat.] cloven into four parts.

QUADRILA'TERAL, *a.* [from *quatuor*, and *latus*, Lat.] having four sides.

QUADRILA'TERALNESS, *s.* the property of having four right-lined sides.

QUADRI'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] a game at cards.

QUA'DRIN, *s.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] a mite; a small piece of money in value about a farthing.

QUADRINO'MICAL, *a.* [from *quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] consisting of four denominations.

QUADRIPA'RTITE, *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] having four parts; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY, *ad.* in a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION, *s.* a division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS, *a.* [from *quatuor*, Lat. and *φύλλον*, Gr.] having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME, *s.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] a galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE, *s.* [*quatuor*, Lat. and *syllable*] a word of four syllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES, *s.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL, *a.* [from *quadrivium*, Lat.] having four ways meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED, *s.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] an animal that goes on four feet.

QUADRU'PLE, *a.* [*quadruplus*, Lat.] four-fold.

To QUADRU'PLICATE, *v. a.* [*quadruplicer*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] to double twice; to make four-fold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, *s.* [from *quadruplico*, Lat.] the taking a thing four times.

QUADRU'PLY, *ad.* to a fourfold quantity.

• QUÆRE, *v. a.* [Lat.] inquire; seek. A word made use of when a thing is recommended to inquiry.

To QUAFF, *v. a.* [etymology uncertain] to drink; to swallow in large draughts. Neuterly, to drink much.

To QUA'FFER, *v. n.* to feel out.

QUA'GGY, *a.* boggy; not solid.

QUA'GMIRE, *s.* [i. e. *quaking mire*] a bog which trembles under one's feet; a shaking marsh.

QUAIL, *s.* [*quilaga*, Ital.] a bird of game, perhaps so called from its mournful cry.

To QUAIL, *v. n.* [*quelen*, Belg.] to languish, or grow dispirited; to fade, to decline. Actively, to quell, crush, depress, sink, overpower. Not used.

QUAI'LPIPE *s.* a pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, *a.* [*comptus*, Lat.] nice; exact to excess. Subtilly contrived, fine-spun, affected. Neat, pretty.

QUAI'NTLY, *ad.* nicely; exactly; artfully.

QUAI'NTNESS, *s.* petty elegance; nicety.

To QUAKE, *v. n.* [*cwacan*, Sax.] to shake or tremble with cold or fear. To shake with the least jog or motion.

QUAKE, *s.* a shudder, or trembling motion.

QUA'KEGRASS, *s.* a kind of grass, of which there are two kinds, the small and the common.

QUA'KERS, *s.* [so called from the extraordinary agitations they are under, when moved, as they say, by the Spirit] a religious sect that arose during the interregnum, and founded by George Fox. Their particular tenets are built on Scripture misunderstood, and consist in believing that every person is at present inspired in the same manner as the Apostles; hence they reject a standing ministry, and hold, that no one is authorised to preach, unless immediately inspired by the Holy Ghost; they reject the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper as outwardly administered; hold oaths on any occasion unlawful; are extremely plain in their apparel, as well as in their language; look on payment of tithes as inconsistent with the gospel, and are remarkably simple, but facetious, and just in their dealings. They are firm advocates for the Arminian system of doctrine. Their tenets will be found more distinctly detailed in "Barclay's Apology."

QUALIFICA'TION, *s.* [*qualification*, Fr.] that which makes any person or thing fit. An accomplishment. Abatement; diminution.

To QUA'LIFY, *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.] to accomplish; to render fit for any thing or employment. To abate, soften, or diminish. To modify; to regulate.

QUA'LITY, *s.* [*qualité*, Fr. *qualitas*, Lat.] nature, relatively considered. A property or accident. Disposition or temper. Virtue or vice. Character. Accomplishment. Rank. Nobility. Persons of high rank collectively.

QUALM, *s.* [*cwealm*, a sudden stroke of death, Sax.] a sudden fit of sickness, or sickly languor.

QUA'LMISH, *a.* seized with sickly languor.

QUANDA'RY, *s.* [*qu'en dirai je?* what shall I say about it? Fr. *Skinner*] a doubt; a state of perplexity and uncertainty. A low word.

QUA'NTITY, *s.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.] that property of a thing which answers to the question, *how much?* that which can be increased or diminished. In Grammar, the length of time used in pronouncing a syllable.

QUA'NTUM, *s.* [Lat.] quantity; or amount. "The *quantum* of presbyterian merit." *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN, QUA'RANTINE, *s.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] the space of forty days, which a ship's crew, coming from places affected with the plague, is obliged to observe, without intercourse or commerce with others.

To QUA'RREL, *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.] to debate, dispute, or fall into variance; to scuffle, squabble, fight.

QUA'RREL, *s.* [*querelle*, Fr.] a scuffle, petty fight, brawl, contest, or dispute. A cause of dispute. Something that gives right to mischief or reprisal. Objection; ill-will. An arrow with a square head, from *quadrella*, Ital.

QUA'RRELLER, *s.* he who quarrels.

QUA'RRELLOUS, *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

QUA'RRELSOME, *a.* inclined to brawls; easily provoked choleric; irascible; petulant.

QUA'RRELSOMELY, *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS, *s.* petulance; cholerieness.

QUA'RRY, *s.* [*quarré*, Fr.] a square. Game flown at by a hawk. A mine whence stones are dug. An arrow with a square head, from *quadreau*, Fr.

To QUA'RRY, *v. n.* to prey upon. A low word.

QUA'RRYMAN, *s.* one who digs in a quarry.

QUART, *s.* [*quart*, Fr.] the fourth part of a gallon. A vessel which holds the fourth part of a gallon.

QUA'RTAN, *s.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] an ague happening every fourth day.

QUARTATION, *s.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] an operation made by refiners, wherein a fourth part of gold and three parts of silver are compounded.

QUA'RTER, *s.* [*quartier*, Fr.] a fourth part. A region of the skies, alluding to the seaman's card, or the four points in the horizon. A particular part of a town or country. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. A proper station. Mercy or pardon of life shewn by a conqueror. A measure of eight bushels. A part of a shoe, which makes up one side of the heel, and contains the strap which holds the buckle. A cleft or chink in a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUA'RTER, *v. a.* to divide into four parts. To divide, or break by force. To station or lodge soldiers. To divide into regions. To feed or diet. To bear as an appendage to one's hereditary arms. To lodge.

QUA'RTERAGE, *s.* a quarterly allowance.

QUA'RTERDAY, *s.* one of the days by which the year is divided into four parts, and on which rents are paid.

QUA'RTERDECK, *s.* the short upper deck of a ship.

QUA'RTERLY, *a.* containing a fourth part.

QUA'RTERLY, *ad.* once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER, *s.* one who regulates the quarters or lodgings of soldiers.

QUA'RTERN, *s.* a gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF, *s.* a staff of defence, so called from the manner of using it; one hand being placed on the middle, and the other half way between that and the end.

QUA'RTILE, *s.* an aspect of the planets when they are three signs, or 90 degrees, distant from each other; and is marked thus, □

QUA'RTO, *s.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] the size of a book, in which a sheet is doubled so as to contain four leaves.

QUARTZ, *s.* in Mineralogy, a species of the flint genus, which is divided into five sub-species, viz. the amethyst, the rock-crystal, milk-quartz, common-quartz, and prase.

To QUASH, *v. a.* [*quasso*, Lat. *quassen*, Belg.] to crush; to squeeze. To subdue suddenly. To make void, or annul. Neuterly, to be shaken with a noise.

QUASH, *s.* a pompion.

To QUA'SSATE, *v. a.* [*quassatum*, Lat.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSA'TION, *s.* [*quassatio*, Lat.] a brandishing or shaking.

QUATE'RNARY, *s.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] the number four. Adjectively, consisting of four.

QUA'TER-COUSINS, *s.* fourth cousins, which is the last degree of kindred.

QUATE'RNION, *s.* [*quaternio*, Lat.] the number four.

QUA'TRAIN, *s.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] a stanza consisting of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUA'VER, *s.* a shake of the voice; a note in music, two of which make a crotchet.

To QUA'VER, *v. n.* [*cwavan*, Sax.] to shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. To shake; to vibrate.

QUAY, *s.* [*quai*, Fr.] a key, or artificial bank on a sea or river, whereon goods are landed.

QUEAN, *s.* a worthless woman; generally a strumpet; a drab; a jade.

QUE'ASINESS, *s.* the sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUE'ASY, *a.* [of uncertain etymology] sick with nauseousness. Squeamish; causing nauseousness; fastidious.

QUEBE'C, the capital of Lower Canada, in North America. Almost all the houses of Canada are built of stone, and its inhabitants are about 20,000 in number. This city was erected by the French in 1605. It was taken in 1759 by General Wolfe, who, having received several wounds in the course of the action, expired just as his troops had obtained a complete victory. Quebec is a place of considerable trade, the exports and imports averaging a million and a half annually. Lat. 46. 48. N. lon. 71. 10. W.

To QUECK, *v. n.* to shrink; to show pain. Obsolete.

QUEEN, *s.* [*cwen*, Sax.] a woman invested with sovereign power. The wife of a king. A pictured card painted with the figure of a queen.

To QUEEN, *v. n.* to play the queen.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOWS, *s.* in Botany, the common meadowsweet.

QUEENBOROUGH, an ancient, but poor town of Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey, situated at the mouth of the river Medway. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. Now disfranchised; population 786. It is 15 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 44 E. of London. Markets on Monday and Thursday.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county in Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 25 miles square; bounded on the N. and W. by King's County and part of Tipperary, on the E. by Kildare and part of Carlow, and on the S. by Kilkenny. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved. It is divided into 51 parishes, and contains about 145,843 inhabitants. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a town of Linlithgowshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, where it is not more than two miles wide. It is a much frequented ferry, and is 9 miles W. of Edinburgh. Population 684.

QUEER, *a.* odd; strange; particular.

QUEE'RLY, *ad.* particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS, *s.* oddness; particularity.

QUEEST, *s.* [from *questus*, Lat. according to Skinner] a ring-dove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL, *v. a.* [*cwellan*, Sax.] to subdue or crush; originally, to kill. Neuterly, to die.

QUE'LLER, *s.* one that crushes or subdues.

QUE'LQUECHOSE, *s.* [Fr.] a trifle; a kickshaw.

To QUEME, *v. n.* [*cweman*, Sax.] to please. An old word. "Some well me *quemed*." *Gower.*

To QUENCH, *v. a.* [*cwencen*, Sax.] to extinguish fire, allay thirst, or still any passion or commotion. Neuterly, to cool; to grow cool.

QUE'NCHABLE, *a.* capable of being extinguished, allayed, or appeased.

QUE'NCHER, *s.* one that quenches; an extinguisher.

QUE'NCHLESS, *a.* not to be extinguished.

QUE'RELE, *s.* [*querela*, Lat.] a complaint to a court.

QUE'RENT, *s.* [*querens*, Lat.] the complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [from *querimonia*, Lat.] querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* querulously; with complaint.

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, *s.* a complaining temper.

QUE'RIST, *s.* [from *quæro*, Lat.] one that asks a question; an inquirer.

QUERN, *s.* [*cweorn*, Sax.] a handmill.

QUE'RPO, *s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Span.] a close-bodied coat or waistcoat.

QUE'RRY, for EQUE'RRY, *s.* [*écuyer*, Fr.] a groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the stables of a king.

QUE'RULOUS, *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] mourning; habitually complaining.

QUE'RULOUSLY, *ad.* in complaining manner.

QUE'RULOUSNESS, *s.* habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY, *s.* [from *quære*, Lat.] a question, or inquiry which wants a solution.

To QUE'RY, *v. a.* to ask questions.

QUEST, *s.* [*queste*, Fr.] search; the act of seeking. An impannelled jury, contracted from *inquest*. An examination. Searchers, collectively. Request.

To QUEST, *v. n.* [*quester*, Fr.] to go in search.

QUE'STANT, *s.* seeker; endeavourer after.

QUESTION, (the *tion* is pron. as spelt in this word and its following derivatives) *s.* [*question*, Fr. *questio*, Lat.]

any thing proposed to be examined, answered, or debated. The subject of debate. A doubt. A trial. Examination by torture.

To QUE'STION, *v. a.* to examine one by questions; to doubt, or be uncertain of. Neuterly, to inquire; to debate with a person by interrogatories.

QUE'STIONABLE, *a.* liable to doubt or dispute.

QUE'STIONABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being questionable.

QUE'STIONARY, *a.* inquiring; asking questions.

QUE'STIONER, *s.* an inquirer; an interrogator.

QUE'STIONLESS, *ad.* certainly; without doubt.

QUE'STMAN, QUE'STMONGER, *s.* a starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.

QUE'STRIST, *s.* a seeker; a pursuer.

QUE'STUARY, *a.* [from *quæstus*, Lat.] studious of profit.

QUIB, *s.* a sarcasm; a bitter taunt.

QUI'BBLE, *s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] a low conceit founded on the mere sound of words; a pun.

To QUI'BBLE, *v. n.* to pun, equivocate, or play on the mere sound of words.

QUI'BBLER, *s.* an equivocator.

QUI'BERON, a small peninsula in the department of Morbihan, to the N. of Belleisle; also a small island called the point of Quiberon, separated from the peninsula by a channel; the sea next it is called the Bay of Quiberon. It is remarkable for an ill-conceived and unfortunate expedition against France, of English troops and emigrants, in 1795. A terrible slaughter was made of these last devoted men, who seem on this occasion to have formed the forlorn hope; they were pushed foremost in attack, and left behind in retreat. It is 17 miles S. S. E. of Port Lewis.

QUICK, *a.* [*cwic*, Sax.] living, opposed to dead. Swift, opposed to slow. Speedy, opposed to delay. Active; nimble, or sprightly. SYNON. When we are *assiduous* at work, we lose no time; when *expeditious*, we defer not, but finish immediately; when *quick*, we work with activity. *Idleness*, *delay*, and *slowness*, are the three defects opposite to these three good qualities.

QUI'CKLY, *ad.* in a nimble, speedy, or ready manner. SYNON. The word *quickly* seems more proper to express the motion with which we act; its reverse is—*slowly*. The word *soon* respects the time when the action is performed; its reverse is—*late*. The word *speedily* has a greater relation to the time we employ about a thing; its reverse is—*long time*.

QUICK, *s.* a live animal. The living flesh, or sensible parts. Not in use in the first sense.

To QUI'CKEN, *v. a.* [*cwiccan*, Sax.] to make alive. To hasten; to accelerate. To actuate or excite. Neuterly, to become alive.

QUI'CKENER, *s.* one who makes alive; that which accelerates or actuates.

QUI'CKEN-TREE, *s.* the mountain ash.

QUI'CKGRASS, *s.* the dog-grass.

QUI'CKLIME, *s.* lime not quenched with water.

QUI'CKLY, *ad.* speedily; nimbly.

QUI'CKNESS, *s.* speed; swiftness. Activity. Sensibility. Sharpness; pungency.

QUI'CKSAND, *s.* a moving sand. Unsolid ground.

To QUI'CKSET, *v. a.* to set with living plants.

QUI'CKSET, *s.* a plant set to grow.

QUICK-SI'GHTED, *a.* seeing soon; having a sharp sight.

QUICK-SI'GHTEDNESS, *s.* sharpness of sight.

QUI'CKSILVER, or MERCURY, *s.* a fluid mineral, the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, of the colour of silver, and so subtile that it penetrates the parts of all other metals, renders them brittle, and partly dissolves them.

QUI'CKSILVERED, *a.* overlaid with quicksilver.

QUI'DDANY, *s.* [*quidden*, a quince, Teut.] confection of quinces made with sugar; marmalade.

QUI'DDIT, *s.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat. *quedit*, Fr.] a subtlety or equivocation. A low word.

QUI'DDITY, *s.* [*quidditas*, low Lat.] a trifling nicety, or cavil. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *Quid est?* What is it.

QUIE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *quiesco*, Lat.] a state of rest; repose.

QUIE'SCENT, *a.* [*quiescens*, Lat.] at rest; not changing place; lying at repose.

QUI'ET, *a.* [*quietus*, Lat.] still; free from disturbance, motion, passion, or strife. Smooth. Not noisy.

QUI'ET, *s.* [*quies*, Lat.] rest, repose, tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace, security, stillness.

To QUI'ET, *v. a.* to calm or make silent; to put to rest; to pacify; to still.

QUI'ETER, *s.* the person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM, *s.* the doctrine of the Quietists, who hold an apathy, or absolute tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUI'ETLY, *ad.* calmly; without noise, disturbance, motion, or resistance; peaceably; at rest.

QUI'ETNESS, *s.* a state of mind free from the turbulence of passion; stillness, calmness.

QUI'ETSOME, *a.* calm, still, undisturbed.

QUI'ETUDE, *s.* [*quietude*, Fr.] repose or tranquillity.

QUILL, *s.* [*caulis*, Lat.] the hard strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. A pen. The dart of a porcupine. A reed on which weavers wind their threads. An instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

QUI'LLET, *s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat.] subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.

QUI'LLWORT, *s.* in Botany, the isoetes of Linneus. The British species is the mountain quillwort, of which there are three varieties; the long-leaved, short-leaved, and flexible.

QUILT, *s.* [*kulcht*, Belg.] a cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To QUILT, *v. a.* to stitch one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

QUI'NARY, *a.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] consisting of five.

QUINCE, *s.* [*quidden*, Teut.] a fruit resembling a pear.

To QUINCH, *v. n.* to stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain.

QUINCU'NCIAL, *a.* having the form of a quincunx.

QUI'NCUNX, *s.* [Lat.] *Quincunx order* is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and five in the middle; which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

QUINQUAGESIMA, *s.* [Lat.] a Sunday so called, because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned in whole numbers. Shrove Sunday.

QUINQUA'NGULAR, *a.* [from *quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] having five corners.

QUINQUARTICULAR, *a.* [from *quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] consisting of five articles.

QUI'NQUEFID, *a.* [from *quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED, *a.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL, *a.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY, *s.* [corrupted from *squinancy*] an inflammatory swelling in the throat.

QUINT, *s.* [*quint*, Fr.] a sequence of five. Commonly applied to five cards, at the game of piquet.

QUI'NTAIN, *s.* [*quintain*, Fr.] a post with a turning top. See QUINTIN.

QUI'NTAL, *s.* [q. d. *centale* of *centum*, Lat.] an hundred pounds weight.

QUI'NTESSENCE, *s.* [sometimes accented on the second syllable, *quinta essentia*, Lat.] in Alchymy, the fifth or last and highest essence; an extract of any thing containing all its virtues.

QUINTESSE'NTIAL, *a.* consisting of quintessence.

QUI'NTIN, *s.* [*quintain*, Fr.] an upright post, on the top of which is a cross turned round on a pin, having a broad board, and a heavy sand-bag at each end; the person playing at the game used to strike the broad board with his lance, and endeavour to pass by before the sand-bag could strike him, in its revolution, on the back.

QUINTU'PLE, *a.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] five-fold.

QUIP, *s.* [derived from *whip*] a sharp jest or taunt; a sarcasm; a jeer; a joke.

To QUIP, *v. a.* to rally with bitter sarcasms; to taunt.

QUIRE, *s.* [*chœur*, Fr.] a body of singers; a chorus. That part of a church where service is sung. A bundle of paper consisting of 24 sheets, from *cahier*, Fr.

To QUIRE, *v. n.* to sing in concert.

QUI'RISTER, *s.* one who sings in concert at divine service; a chorister.

QUIRK, *s.* [etymology uncertain] a quick stroke or sharp fit. A smart taunt. An artful distinction. Subtlety; evasion.

To QUIT, *v. a.* [part. pass. *quit*, preter. *I have quit*, or *quitted; quitter*, Fr.] to discharge an obligation or duty; to make even. To set free or discharge from. To perform. To clear a debt. To abandon or forsake. To resign, or give up.

QUI'TCH-GRASS, *s.* [*cwice*, Sax.] dog-grass.

QUITE, *ad.* [*quitté*, free, Fr. hence the original expression, *quite* and *clean;* i. e. with a clean riddance] entirely; perfectly; completely.

QUI'TO, a province of Ecuador, a state of S. America. The country is well cultivated, and the towns and villages are populous. The air is exceedingly temperate. There is much gold in the northern parts. It is surrounded by the Cordilleras de los Andes, and is generally reckoned about 400 miles long, and 200 broad.—*Quito*, the capital, is seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of the Andes, on being 300 yards above the level of the sea. It is a bishop's see, and contains several convents and an university. It is subject to dreadful earthquakes, and on the 4th of Feb. 1797, nearly 14,000 perished by one of those awful visitations. The state of Ecuador was a part of the Columbian Republic. The inhabitants amount to about 70,000. Lat. 0. 13. S. lon. 78. 15. W.

QUITRENT, *s.* a small rent paid yearly in token of subjection to the lord of the manor; by which he is quit and free from all other rents or services.

QUITS, *interj.* a word used when any thing is repaid, or the opposite parties in a game are even.

QUI'TTANCE, *s.* [*quittance*, Fr.] a discharge from debt or obligation. A return or recompence. An acquittance.

QUITTER, *s.* a deliverer. The scoria or dross of tin. The matter of a sore or wound.

QUITTERBONE, *s.* a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse's foot.

QUI'VER, *s.* [perhaps corrupted from *couvrir*, to cover, Fr.] a case for arrows.

To QUI'VER, *v. n.* to quake; to play to and fro with a trembling motion.

QUI'VERED, *a.* furnished with, or placed in, a quiver.

QUO'DLIBET, *s.* [Lat.] a nice point, or subtilty; a quirk.

QUODLIBETA'RIAN, *s.* [from *quodlibet*, Lat.] one who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBETICAL, *a.* [from *quodlibet*, Lat.] not restrained to a particular subject.

QUOIF, or COIF, *s.* [*coeffe* or *coiffe*, Fr.] a cap. Particularly applied to that worn by a serjeant at law.

To QUOIF, *v. a.* to cap; to dress with a head-dress.

QUOIFFURE, *s.* [*coeffure*, or *coiffure*, Fr.] head-dress.

QUOIN, or COIN, *s.* [*coin*, Fr.] a corner. A wedge used in raising cannon, and for keeping things firm.

QUOITS, or COITS, *s.* a game played by throwing any thing from one stated point to another.

To QUOIT, *v. n.* to play at quoits; to throw from place to place. Actively, to throw.

QUO'NDAM, *s.* [Lat.] having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUO'RUM, *s.* [from *quorum*, the first word in the commission] a bench of justices; one in a commission without whom the rest cannot act.

QUOTA, *s.* [from *quotus*, Lat.] a share or proportion.

QUOTA'TION, *s.* the act of producing the passages of an author, either to illustrate or confirm. A passage produced from some author. Citation.

To QUOTE, *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] to cite a passage from an author.

QUO'TER, *s.* he that quotes; a citer.

QUOTH, *v. imperf.* [from *cwothan*, to speak or say, Sax.] he says or said; though sometimes applied to the first person, as *quoth I;* but never properly to the second.

QUOTI'DIAN, *a.* [*quotidianus*, Lat.] happening every day; daily.

QUOTI'DIAN, *s.* [*febris quotidiana*, Fr.] a fever that returns every day; any thing which returns daily.

QUO'TIENT, quo-shent, *s.* [*quotient*, Fr. from *quotus*, how often? Lat.] the number which shows how often a smaller number is contained in a greater, or how often the divisor is contained in the dividend.

QUO-WARRA'NTO, *s.* is a writ which lies against a person or corporation that usurps any franchise or liberty against the king, as to have a fair, market, or the like, in order to oblige the usurper to shew by what right or title he holds or claims such franchise.

R.

R Is the seventeenth letter of the alphabet, and is called a canine letter, because the pronunciation of it resembles the snarling of a cur. Its sound is uniform. In words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapsody*, &c. Used as a numeral, R anciently stood for 80, and dashed thus, R̄, for 80,000; but the Greek ρ or ῥ signified 100. In the prescriptions of Physicians, R stands for *recipe*, or take.

To RA'BATE, *v. a.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] in Falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RA'BBET, *v. a.* [*rabatre*, or *raboter*, Fr.] to plane or cut channels in boards, so as to make them fit each other.

RA'BBET, *s.* a joint made by paring two pieces of wood so as to wrap over each other.

RA'BBI, or RA'BBIN, *s.* [רב or רבי, Heb.] a doctor or teacher among the Jews.

RA'BBIT, *s.* [*robbe*, *robbekin*, Belg.] a small animal that burrows in warrens, esteemed for its flesh and fur.

RA'BBLE, *s.* [*rabula*, Lat.] a tumultuous crowd of low people.

RA'BBLEMENT, *s.* the lowest order of people; the vulgar. Not in use.

RA'BDOMANCY, *s.* [*ῥαβδομαντία*, Gr.] See RHABDOMANCY, which is the most proper spelling.

RA'BID, *a.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] fierce or furious; mad.

RA'BINET, *s.* a small piece of ordnance, between a falconet and a base.

RACE, *s.* [*race*, Fr.] a family ascending or descending. A generation. A particular breed. A root or sprig of ginger, from *rayz de gengibre*, Span. A particular strength or taste, applied to wine. An extraordinary force, applied to the understanding. A contest or course on foot or horseback, from *ras*, Isl.

RA'CEHORSE, *s.* a horse bred to run against others.

RACEMA'TION, *s.* [from *racemus*, Lat.] cluster, like that of grapes.

RACEMI'FEROUS, [from *racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing clusters.

RA'CER, *s.* a runner; one who runs to outstrip another. A race-horse.

RA'CINESS, *s.* the quality of being racy or strong tasted.

RACK, *s.* [*racke*, from *racken*, to stretch, Belg.] an engine used in torturing, consisting of a wheel, to which a person is fastened with his limbs extended. Torture or extreme pain. Any instrument which extends. A distaff. A wooden grate in which hay is placed. A spirituous liquor contracted from ARRACK. Clouds driven by the wind, or imaginary figures in those clouds, from *racke*, a track, Belg. A neck of mutton cut for the table.

To RACK, *v. n.* to stream like clouds driven before the wind. Actively, to torment, harass, oppress by exaction. To extend. To draw off from the lees.

RA'CKET, *s.* a clattering noise. Clamouring, or noisy confused talk. The instrument with which a ball is struck, from *raquette*, Fr.

RA'CKING, *s.* a pace of a horse, like an amble, excepting that its time is swifter, and its tread shorter.

RACOO'N, *s.* in Natural History, is a New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep fur; it sleeps in the day-time in a hollow tree, and goes out at nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea-side, where it is hunted by dogs.

RA'CK-RENT, *s.* rent raised to the uttermost.

RA'CY, *a.* [perhaps from *rayz*, a root, Span.] strong-tasted; tasting of the soil.

RAD, the old pret. of READ.

RAD, RED, and ROD, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel.

RA'DDOCK, or RU'DDOCK, *s.* a bird; the redbreast.

RA'DIANCE, or RA'DIANCY, *s.* [from *radio*, Lat.] sparkling lustre; the quality of darting rays; glitter; splendour.

RA'DIANT, *a.* [*radians*, Lat.] shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

To RA'DIATE, *v. a.* [*radio*, Lat.] to dart rays; to sparkle; to shine.

RA'DIATE, *a.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to those compound flowers in which the florets of the centre differ in form from those in the circumference; thus the daisy and sunflower are *radiate* flowers; because the florets in the centre are all tubular, but those in the circumference narrow or strap-shaped. It is also applied to the summits or upper part of the pistilla or pointals, when they are placed in a circle, as in the poppy.

RA'DIATED, *a.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] adorned with rays.

RADIA'TION, *s.* [*radiation*, Fr. *radiatio*, Lat.] a beamy lustre. Emission every way from the centre.

RA'DICAL, *a.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.] original. Implanted by nature. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY, *s.* origination.

RA'DICALLY, *ad.* originally; primitively.

RA'DICALNESS, *s.* the state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE, *v. a.* [from *radicatus*, Lat.] to root; to plant firmly and deeply.

RADICA'TION, *s.* [*radication*, Fr.] the act of taking root and fixing deep.

RA'DICLE, *s.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix* Lat.] that part of the seed of a plant which becomes the root.

RA'DISH, *s.* [*rædic*, Sax.] a garden root.

RA'DIUS, *s.* [Lat.] the semidiameter of a circle. In Anatomy, a long slender bone of the arm descending with the ulna, from the elbow to the wrist. In Optics, a straight line full of light, or a right line illuminated. In Mechanics, the spoke of a wheel.

RA'DNOR, NEW, a very ancient town of S. Wales, in Radnorshire, formerly the county-town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It has one extraordinary privilege, that of keeping a court of pleas for all actions, without being limited to any particular sum. It sends one member to parliament. It is seated near the spring-head of the river Somergill, or Hendwell, (which rises in the Hendwell pool, and empties itself into the Lug a little below Presteign,) 24 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 162 W. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. The principal fair on St. Luke's Day, O. S. Popul. 2,544.

RA'DNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 25 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Shropshire, and Herefordshire; on the W. the S. W. and S. by Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire; and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 4 market-towns, 52 parishes, and, in 1831, 24,651 inhabitants. The E. and S. parts of this county are tolerably level, and productive of corn; the other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. The N. W. angle is an absolute desert, and almost impassable. It sends one member to parliament.

To RAFF, *v. a.* to sweep, huddle, or take in a confused manner.

To RA'FFLE, *v. a.* [*raffler*, to snatch, Fr.] to cast dice for a prize.

RA'FFLE, *s.* the determination of a person's right to a prize by casting dice.

RAFT, *s.* [probably from *ratis*, a boat, Lat.] a frame or float to carry goods or persons on water, made by laying or tying pieces of timber together.

RAFT, [part. pass. of *reave* or *raff*] torn; rent.

RA'FTER, *s.* [*rafter*, Belg. *rafter*, Sax.] one of the pieces of timber which compose the roof of a building.

RA'FTERED, *a.* built with rafters.

RAG, *s.* [perhaps from *hracode*, torn, Sax.] a piece of cloth torn from the rest. Any thing rent or tattered; worn-out clothes; a tatter.

RAGAMU'FFIN, *s.* a person clothed in rags; a mean, paltry, sorry fellow.

RAGE, *s.* [*rage*, Fr.] violent anger or fury. Vehemence or increase of pain. Outrageous passion.

To RAGE, *v. n.* to be hurried away by excessive anger. To exercise fury. To act with mad or ungoverned fury.

RA'GEFUL, *a.* violent; furious.

RA'GGED, rag-ed, *a.* rent into tatters. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. Dressed in tatters. Rugged; not smooth.

RA'GGEDNESS, *s.* state of being dressed in tatters, or ragged; unevenness, as of rocks.

RA'GINGLY, *ad.* with vehement fury.

RAGMAN, *s.* one who deals in rags.

RA'GOUT, ra-goo, *s.* [Fr.] meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RA'GSTONE, *s.* a stone so named from its breaking in a ragged or irregular manner. The stone on which the edge of a tool new ground is smoothed.

RA'GWORT, *s.* a plant of which there are several species; a kind of groundsel.

RAGU'SA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan, with a harbour. It is about two miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and has an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. This place is distinguished by the fineness of its manufactures, and the citizens are all traders. It is 60 miles N. W. of Scutari. Lat. 42. 58. N. lon. 18. 10. E.

RAGU'SAN, The, a small territory in Dalmatia, in Europe, and containing four towns, and a few small islands in the Adriatic. The language in common use is the Sclavonian, but most of the citizens speak the Italian. It was formerly under the Turks and Venetians, but is now subject to Austria. Ragusa is the capital.

RA'JA, *s.* denoting *king*, a title given in Hindoostan, or the empire of the Mogul, to princes descended from those that ruled there before the conquest of the Moguls, who exercise all right of sovereignty, only paying a tribute to the Great Mogul, and observing the treaties by which their ancestors recognized his superiority.

RAIL, *s.* [*reigel*, Teut.] a cross-beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. A series of posts connected by beams, by which any thing is inclosed, differing from a *pale*, because it does not rise so high above the cross-beam. A kind of bird. A woman's upper garments, called likewise a *nightrail*.

To RAIL, *v. a.* to inclose with rails; to range in a line. Neuterly, to speak to or about with reproachful terms, from *railler*, Fr. *rallen*, Belg.

RAI'LER, *s.* one who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAI'LING, *s.* a contumelious speech.

RAI'LLERY, *s.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] slight and jocose satire.

RAI'MENT, *s.* [for *arraiment*, from *array*] clothes, or dress.

To RAIN, *v. n.* [*renian*, Sax.] to fall in drops from the clouds. To fall like rain. *It rains*, i. e. the water falls from the clouds. Actively, to pour down as rain.

RAIN, *s.* [*ren*, Sax.] water fallen from the clouds in drops.

RAI'NBOW, *s.* a meteor in the form of a party-coloured semicircle, appearing in a rainy sky opposite to the sun, by the refraction of its rays in drops of falling rain.

RAI'NDEER, *s.* [*hranas*, Sax.] a deer used in the northern countries for drawing sledges. Spelt also REINDEER.

RAI'NINESS, the state of being showery.

RAI'NY, *a.* showery; wet.

To RAISE, *v. n.* [*reiser*, Dan. *resa*, Swed.] to lift or heave from the ground. To set a thing upright. To increase in current value. To erect or build. To prefer or exalt. To excite, rouse, or stir up. To bring into being. To call into view, applied to spirits. To utter loudly, applied to the voice. To bring from death to life. To collect, applied to money. To give rise to.

RAI'SER, *s.* he that raises.

RAI'SIN, *s.* [*raisin*, Fr.] the fruit of the vine dried in the sun, or in an oven.

RAKE, *s.* [*racche*, Belg. *racc*, Sax.] an instrument with teeth, used in dividing ground, or grubbing up weeds. A loose, disorderly, vicious, gay, and thoughtless person, from *racaille*, low rabble, Fr.

To RAKE, *v. a.* to scrape together or clear with a rake. To draw together by violence or extortion. To scour or search with vehement desire. To heap together and cover. Neuterly, to search; to grope. To pass with violence.

RA'KER, *s.* one that rakes.

RA'KEHELL, *s.* a wild, vicious, or debauched person.

RA'KING, a ship in the act of cannonading another on the stern or head, so that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks. This is frequently called *raking fore and aft*, being the same with what is called enfilading by engineers.

RA'KISH, *a.* like a rake; loose, lewd, dissolute.

RA'LEIGH, an ancient town of Essex, 34 miles E. of London. Population 1339.

To RA'LLY, *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.] to reduce disordered forces to order. To treat with satirical mirth, or reproach with good humour; to banter. Neuterly, to come together in a hurry. To come again into order. To exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, *s.* [*ram*, Sax. and Belg.] a male sheep. An instrument with an iron head used in battering walls. In Astronomy, the first sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters at the time of the vernal equinox.

To RAM, *v. a.* to drive with violence, alluding to the motion of a battering-ram. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RA'MBLE, *v. n.* [perhaps from *ramb*, to rove, Swed.] to wander; to rove, or go about without any fixed resolution, or determined place.

RA'MBLE, *s.* a wandering irregular excursion.

RA'MBLER, *s.* a rover; a wanderer.

RA'MBOOZE, RA'MBUSE, *s.* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter; but of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater, in the summer.

RA'MEKIN, RA'MEQUINS, *s.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] small slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.

RA'MENTS, *s.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] scrapings; shavings.

RAMIFICA'TION, *s.* [*ramification*, Fr. from *ramus*, a branch, Lat.] division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. Small branches.

To RA'MIFY, *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] to separate into branches. Neuterly, to be parted into branches.

RAMILLIES, a village in the late Austrian Brabant, memorable for a battle fought here, May 23, N. S. 1706, between the allies under the Duke of Marlborough and the Marshal d'Auverquerque: and the French, under Marshal Villeroy and the elector of Bavaria. The latter lost all their baggage and artillery, about 120 standards, 600 officers, and 6000 private soldiers, besides about 8000 killed and wounded. The loss of the former did not exceed 3000 men. It is 13 miles N. of Namur.

RA'MMER, *s.* an instrument by which any thing is driven hard. The stick with which a charge is forced into a gun.

RA'MMISH, or RA'MISH, *a* rank or strong-scented.

RA'MOUS, *a.* [from *ramus*, a branch, Lat.] branchy; consisting of branches.

To RAMP, *v. n.* [*ramper*, Fr. *rampare*, Ital. *rempen*, Sax.] to leap with violence. To climb, applied to plants.

RAMP, *s.* a leap or spring.

RA'MPANCY, *s.* prevalence; exuberance.

RA'MPANT, *a.* [*rampant*, Fr.] prevailing, or breaking through restraint. Frisky, rompish. In Heraldry, reared up in order to combat.

To RA'MPART, or RA'MPIRE *v. a.* to fortify with ramparts. Obsolete.

RA'MPART, or RA'MPIRE, *s.* [*rempart*, Fr.] a massy bank of earth, cannon-proof, raised about the body of a place, and formed in bastions, &c. The wall round fortified places.

RA'MPION, *s.* [*rampunculus*, Lat.] a plant placed by Linnæus in the first section of his fifth class. The round-headed rampion is the British species. The blossoms are purple, and grow in spikes. It is found in dry pastures, and on the downs in Sussex.

RA'MSBURY, a town (formerly a bishopric) in Wiltshire, well known in London for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 68 W. of London. Popul. 2290.

RA'MSEY, a town of Huntingdonshire, formerly famous for its wealthy abbey, and hence called Ramsey the Rich. Part of the gate-house yet remains, with a neglected statue of Ailuin, the founder, the epitaph of whose tomb is reckoned one of the oldest pieces of English sculpture extant. Ailuin, is therein styled kinsman of the famous king Edward, alderman of all England, and the miraculous founder of this abbey. It is seated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pasture, and near the meers of Ramsey and Whittlesey, which abound with fowl and excellent pike and eels; 12 miles N. N. E. of Huntingdon, and 68 N. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 3006.

RA'MSEY, an island of South Wales, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, about 2 miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks, frequented in the breeding seasons by vast numbers of sea-fowls. It is 4 miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milford Haven.

RA'MSEY, a town on the N. E. coast of the Isle of Man, with a spacious bay, in which the largest ships may ride at anchor, with safety from all winds but the N. E. and then they need not be embayed. It is 15 miles N. of Douglas. Lat. 54. 18. N. lon. 4. 26. W.

RA'MSGATE, a sea-port of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where two very substantial stone piers have been built for the security of the harbour, which is now capable of receiving 200 sail of ships. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is much resorted to as a bathing-place. It is 6 miles S. of Margate, and 72 E. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Population 7985.

RA'MSONS, *s.* an herb.

RA'MUS, *s.* [Lat.] in general denotes a branch of any thing, as of a tree, an artery, &c.

RAN, the preter. of RUN.

To RANCH, *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*] to sprain; to injure by a violent twist.

RA'NCID, *a.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] strong-scented, musty.

RA'NCIDNESS, RANCI'DITY, *s.* strong scent, as of old oil. Mustiness.

RA'NCOROUS, *a.* spiteful in the highest degree.

RA'NCOROUSLY, *ad.* in a malignant manner.

RA'NCOUR, *s.* [*rancoeur*, old Fr.] hatred continued; inveterate malignity.

RAND, *s.* [*rand*, Belg.] a border, seam, or shred. "The *rand* of a shoe."

RA'NDOM, *s.* want of direction, rule, or method; chance, hazard; roving motion.

RA'NDOM, *a.* done by chance or without design; moving without direction.

RA'NFORCE, *s.* the ring of a gun next the touch-hole.

RANG, preterit of RING.

To RANGE, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] to place in order or rank. To rove over. Neuterly, to rove at large. To be placed in order.

RANGE, *s.* [*rangée*, Fr.] a rank, or any thing placed in a line. A class or order. An excursion; room for excursion. Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or placed in order. The step of a ladder. A kitchen grate. A beam of a coach.

RA'NGER, *s.* one that roves about; a robber. A dog that beats the ground. An officer that looks after the game of a forest.

RANK, *a.* [*ranc*, Sax.] strong; growing too fast. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. Strong-scented, from *rancidus*, Lat. Gross; coarse; rancid.

RANK, *s.* [*rang*, Fr.] a line of men placed abreast. A row. A class, or order. Degrees of dignity. High place.

To RANK, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] place abreast. To range or include in any particular class. To dispose in a regular manner. Neuterly, to be ranged; to be placed.

To RA'NKLE, *v. n.* to fester, or breed corruption. To be inflamed, applied both to the body and mind.

RA'NKLY, *ad.* in a coarse or gross manner.

RA'NKNESS, *s.* exuberance; superfluity of growth.

RA'NNY, *s.* [*mus araneus*, Lat.] the shrewmouse.

To RA'NSACK, *v. a.* [*ran*, Sax. and *saka*, Swed.] to plunder or pillage. To search narrowly. To violate.

RA'NSOME, *s.* [*rançon*, Fr.] the price paid for redemption of a prisoner. It is more commonly spelled *ransom*.

To RA'NSOME, or RA'NSOM, *v. n.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] to free from punishment or captivity by money.

RA'NSOMELESS, *a.* free from ransom.

RA'NSOMER, *s.* one who redeems.

To RANT, *v. n.* [*randen*, to rave, Belg.] to make use of pompous or high-sounding language without any proportionable dignity of thought.

RANT, *s.* high-sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

RA'NTER, *s.* a ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE, *s.* a wild, roving, hair-brained, rakish young wench.

To RA'NTIPOLE, *v. n.* to run about wildly. A low word. "She used to *rantipole* about the house."

RA'NULA, *s.* [Lat.] a soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue. It is made by congestion, and its progress fills up the space between the jaws, and makes a tumor externally under the chin.

RANU'NCULUS, *s.* [Lat.] a flower, called likewise crowfoot.

To RAP, *v. n.* [*hrappan*, Sax.] to strike with a smart and quick blow. Actively, to affect with rapture; to snatch away. *To rap and rend*, is to seize by violence.

RAP, *s.* a quick smart blow.

RAPA'CIOUS, *a.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous; greedy.

RAPA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* by rapine; by violent robbery; ravenously; greedily.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY, *s.* [*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat.] the act of seizing by violence; addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, *s.* [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Lat.] a violent forcing of a virgin or woman. In Botany, the wild navew; a sort of cabbage. A division of a county, sometimes meaning the same as a hundred, and at other times signifying a division consisting of several hundreds. The stalks of the clusters of grapes when dried, and used in making of vinegar.

RA'PID, *a.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.] quick; swift; impetuous.

RAPI'DITY, *s.* [*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*, Lat.] swiftness of motion; celerity.

RA'PIDLY, *ad.* swiftly; quickly.

RA'PIDNESS, *s.* swiftness; celerity.

RA'PIER, *s.* [*rapier*, Fr.] a small sword used only in thrusting. The small-sword.

RA'PIER-FISH, *s.* the ziphias, or swordfish.

RA'PINE, *s.* [*rapine*, Fr. *rapina*, Lat.] the act of taking away the goods of another by violence. Force. Plunder.

RA'PPER, *s.* one that strikes.

RA'PPORT, *s.* [*rapport*, Fr.] relation; reference; proportion. Not used.

To RAPT, *v. n.* to ravish; to put in ecstasy.

RAPT, *s.* a trance; an ecstasy.

RA'PTURE, *s.* [from *rapio*, Lat.] ecstasy; transport; violence of a pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination. Rapidity; haste.

RA'PTUROUS, *a.* ecstatic; transporting.

RARE, *a.* [*rare*, Fr. *rarus*, Lat.] uncommon, scarce. Excellent. Thin, opposed to dense. Thinly scattered. Raw; and in this sense often pronounced *rear*.

RA'REESHOW, *s.* a show carried in a box.

RAREFA'CTION, *s.* [*raréfaction*, Fr.] the art of making any medium thin, or of extending the parts of a thing so that they shall take up more room.

RAREFI'ABLE, *a.* capable of being made thinner.

To RA'REFY, *v. a.* [*raréfier*, Fr.] to make more thin. Neuterly, to become thin.

RA'RELY, *ad.* not often; seldom. Finely; nicely; accurately.

RA'RENESS, *s.* the quality or state of happening seldom and being uncommon. Value arising from scarcity.

RA'RITY, *s.* [*rareté*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.] uncommonness. A thing valued for its scarceness or uncommonness. Thinness; subtilty; the contrary to *density*.

RA'SCAL, *s.* [*rascal*, a lean beast, Sax.] a mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch.

RASCA'LITY, *s.* the low mean people. Vileness; knavery. "The *rascality* and lowest of the people."

RASCA'LLION, *s.* one of the meanest rank.

RA'SCALLY, *a.* mean; worthless.

To RASE, (Johnson says this word is written *rase* or *raze*; and that he would use the former spelling when it signifies to strike slightly; the latter when it implies to ruin) *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] to skim or brush the surface. To destroy or overthrow. To erase or blot out.

RASH, *a.* [*rash*, Belg.] hasty, violent, precipitate, inconsiderate.

RASH, *s.* [*rascia*, Ital.] satin. An efflorescence of red spots on the skin, perhaps corrupted from *rush*.

RA'SHER, *s.* a thin slice of bacon.

RA'SHLY, *ad.* in a hasty and thoughtless manner.

RA'SHNESS, *s.* foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate haste; precipitation; temerity.

RASP, *s.* [*raspo*, Ital.] a raspberry.

To RASP, *v. n.* [*raspen*, Belg. *rasper*, Fr.] to rub to powder with a very rough file. To wear away the surface with a rough file.

RASP, *s.* a rough file.

RA'SPATORY, *s.* [*raspatoir*, Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.

RA'SPBERRY, *s.* a kind of berry.

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH, *s.* a species of bramble, having serated leaves, white blossoms, and red berries.

RA'SURE, (see RASE) *s.* [*rasura*, Lat.] the act of scraping or shaving. A mark in writing made by rubbing or scratching out a word or letter.

RAT, *s.* [*ratta*, Belg. *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Span.] an animal larger than a mouse, that infests houses and ships. *To smell a rat*, implies to suspect danger, or to be put on the watch, as a cat by the scent of a rat.

RA'TABLE, *a.* set at a certain value.

RA'TABLY, *ad.* proportionably.

RATAFI'A, *s.* a fine cordial prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATA'N, *s.* a small Indian cane. An instrument of cane used by schoolmasters. A low and mean species of mahogany.

RATCH, RASH, *s.* in Clockwork, a sort of wheel, which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

RATE, *s.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.] a price fixed to any thing. A settled allowance or quantity. Degree. That which sets the value. The manner of doing a thing. A tax imposed by a parish, &c. *Rate of a ship of war*, is its order, degree, or distinction, as to magnitude, burden, number of men, and guns.

To RATE, *v. a.* to value at a certain price. To tax. To chide vehemently, from *reita*, Islandic. Neuterly, to make an estimate.

RATEE'N, *s.* a thick woollen stuff, quilled, or woven on a loom with four treddles, like serges. They are chiefly manufactured in France, Holland, and Italy, and are mostly used as linings.

RATH, *s.* a hill. "Upon a *rath* or hill." *Spen.*

RATH, *a.* [*rath*, quickly, Sax.] early; coming before the usual time. "*Rath* ripe are some." *May.*

RA'THER, *ad.* [the comparative of *rath*, now out of use] more willingly. Preferably. In a greater degree. More properly. Especially. *To have rather*, is to prefer, or desire in preference.

RATIFICA'TION, *s.* [*ratification*, Fr.] the act of ratifying or confirming.

RA'TIFIER, *s.* the person or thing that ratifies.

To RA'TIFY, *v. a.* [from *ratum* and *fio*, Lat.] to confirm; to settle; to validate.

RA'TIO, *s.* [Lat.] proportion.

To RATIO'CINATE, ra-shi-o-ci-nate, *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] to reason; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION, *s.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] the act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises by the exercise of reason.

RATIO'CINATIVE, *a.* argumentative; advancing by process of discourse.

RA'TION, (*the ti* in this and the following words is pronounced like *sh*; as *rúshún*, *rúshŭnal*, &c.) *s.* [*ratio*, Lat.] in the Army, is a portion of ammunition, bread, drink, and forage, distributed to each soldier in the army, for his daily subsistence, &c.

RA'TIONAL, *a.* [*rationalis*, Lat.] having the use of reason. Agreeable to reason. Wise; judicious.

RATIONA'LE, *s.* [Lat.] a reasonable account of the grounds on which any thing is founded

RA'TIONALIST, *s.* one who admits of nothing but what he can account for on the principles of reason. One who prefers reason to revelation.

RATIONA'LITY, *s.* the power of reasoning. Reasonableness.

RA'TIONALLY, *ad.* reasonably; with reason.

RA'TIONALNESS, *s.* the state of being rational.

RA'TISBON, an ancient and strong town of Bavaria, capital of the principality of Ratisbon, and the see of an archbishop. In the town-hall the general diets of the empire met. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, who, in time of peace, carry on an extensive trade; they amount to about 24,000. Ratisbon has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depôt, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. It has an ancient bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, and stands on the south side of that river, at the influx of the Regen, 62 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 49. 0. N. lon. 12. 11. E.

RA'TSBANE, *s.* a poison for rats; arsenic.

RATTEE'N, *s.* a kind of stuff. See RATEEN.

To RA'TTLE, *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Belg.] to make a quick noise with shaking things together, not very sonorous. To speak eagerly and noisily. Actively, to make a thing sound by shaking; to stun with noise; to scold.

RA'TTLE, *s.* a quick noise, nimbly repeated. Empty and loud talk. An instrument having something included in a hollow part, to cause terror or surprise. A plant.

RA'TTLEHEADED, *a.* giddy; unsteady.

RA'TTLESNAKE, *s.* a snake so called from the rattle at the end of its tail. Also a kind of root used as a remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.

RATTOO'N, *s.* a West Indian fox.

To RA'VAGE, *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] to lay waste, sack, spoil, plunder, pillage, ruin, ransack.

RA'VAGE, *s.* [*ravage*, Fr.] spoil or plunder.

RA'VAGER, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler.

RAU'CITY, *s.* [*raucitas*, Lat.] hoarseness; loud, rough, hoarse noise.

To RAVE, *v. n.* [*reven*, Belg. *rêver*, Fr.] to be delirious or talk irrationally. To burst into fits of fury like a mad person.

To RA'VEL, *v. a.* [*ravelen*, to entangle, Belg.] to entangle, to entwist. To unweave, or undo something woven. To hurry over in confusion. Neuterly, to fall into perplexity or confusion. To work in perplexity; to be busy with intricacies.

RA'VELIN, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a work having two faces, that compose a saliant angle without any flanks.

RA'VEN, *s.* [*hræfn*, Sax.] a large black fowl.

To RA'VEN, *v. a.* [*ræfian*, Sax.] to rob; to devour with great eagerness. Neuterly, to prey with rapacity. "Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf." *Gen.* xlix. 27.

**RA'VENGLASS*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. Its chief trade is in oysters. Two miles from the town, on the S. side of the Esk, are ruins of three miles in circumference, called the city of Barnscar, of which no historical documents appear to exist. It is 279 miles N. N. W. of London.

RAVE'NNA the capital of Romagna, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is an ancient town, and the see of an archbishop. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. Ravenna had a celebrated harbour, but the sea has gradually withdrawn four miles from the town. It is 162 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 44. 25. N. lon. 12. 15. E. Population 24,000.

RA'VENOUS, *a.* hungry to excess.

RA'VENOUSLY, *ad.* with raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of raging after prey; furious voracity.

RAUGHT, the old preterite and part. pass. of REACH. Snatched; reached; attained.

RA'VIN, *s.* prey; food gotten by violence; rapine; voraciousness.

RA'VINE, *s.* in Field Fortification, a deep hollow, usually formed by a great flood, or long continued running of water; frequently turned to good purposes in the field.

RA'VING, *s.* furious exclamation.

RA'VINGLY, *ad.* with frenzy; with distraction.

To RA'VISH, *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.] to violate a person's chastity by force. To take away by violence. To delight to ecstasy.

RA'VISHER, *s.* he that embraces a woman by violence. One who takes any thing by force.

RA'VISHMENT, *s.* [*ravissement*, Fr.] the act of violating chastity by force. Excessive delight. Rapture.

RAW, *a.* [*raa*, Dan. *roh*, Teut.] not boiled or roasted. Not dressed enough either by roasting or boiling. Not covered with the skin. Bleak; chill. New; immature. Sore. Ignorant or unexperienced, applied to the judgment.

RA'WBONE, or RA'WBONED, *a.* having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

RA'WHEAD, *s.* the name given to a spectre.

RA'WLY, *ad.* in a raw manner. Unskilfully. Newly.

RA'WNESS, *s.* the state of neither being boiled or roasted, applied to food. Inexperience, applied to the judgment. Hasty manner.

RAY, *s.* [*raie*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.] a beam of light or knowledge. A fish. An herb.

To RAY, *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr.] to streak; to mark in long lines. An old word.

RAZE, *s.* [*rayz*, a root, Span.] a root of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but less properly.

To RAZE or RASE, *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr. from *rasus*, Lat.] to overthrow, ruin, or demolish. To efface. To extirpate.

RA'ZOR, or RA'SOR, *s.* [*rasor*, Lat.] an instrument used in shaving. Used in the plural for the tusks of a boar.

RA'ZURE, *s.* [*rasure*, Fr.] See RASURE.

RE, is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us, to denote iteration or backward action; as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

REACCE'SS, *s.* a visit renewed.

To REACH, *v. a.* [*ræcan*, Sax.] to touch with the hand extended. To arrive at, or attain. To fetch from some place distant, and give. To transfer. To penetrate to. To be adequate to. To extend to, or spread about. Neuterly, to be extended afar. To make efforts to attain, to penetrate.

REACH, *s.* the act of taking or bringing by extending the arm. The act of taking or touching with the arm extended. Power of attaining. The limit of the understanding. A contrivance or artifice. Extent.

To REA'CT, *v. a.* to act back again. To return an action or impulse.

REA'CTION, *s.* [*réaction*, Fr.] the action whereby a thing acted upon returns the action upon the agent.

READ, *s.* [*rad*, Sax. *raed*, Belg.] counsel. "To wicked *read*." *Stern.* Saying; saw. Obsolete in both senses.

To READ, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *read*, but pronounced *rĕd*; *rad*, Sax.] to peruse, or utter by the voice, any thing written or printed. Figuratively, to discover by marks, or learn by observation. To know perfectly; to understand. Neuterly, to perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READE'PTION, *s.* [from *re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] recovery; act of regaining.

RE'ADER, *s.* one that peruses any thing written or printed. One studious in books. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

RE'ADILY, *ad.* expeditely; without hesitation, hinderance, or delay.

RE'ADINESS, *s.* [see READY] the quality of doing any thing without delay or hesitation.

RE'ADING, *s.* the act of perusing words written or printed. Study consisting in the perusal of books. A lecture. A public recital. Variation of copies.

RE'ADING, an ancient, large, well-built, and considerable town in Berkshire, containing three parish churches, and (1831) 15,600 inhabitants. It had formerly a most magnificent abbey of flint stone, founded by Henry I. the gate-house of which is still pretty entire; but a new county jail has been lately erected on the spot where it stood. Its

chief trade, of late years, is in malt, of which some of their barges carry 1000 or 1200 quarters of malt at a time. The Lent Assizes and Epiphany Sessions are held here. Reading is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 37 miles S. by W. of London. A very large market on Saturday for corn, and a market for cattle on Monday morning. Fairs, February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21. It sends two members to parliament.

READMI'SSION, *s.* the act of admitting again.

To READMIT, *v. a.* to let in again.

To READO'RN, *v. a.* to adorn again.

RE'ADY, *a.* [*ræd*, Sax.] quick in performance. Fit, or prepared. Willing; eager. Near; being at the point. Facile; easy; opportune. Done without hinderance or hesitation. Expedite; nimble. Adverbially, readily; so as not to need delay.

REAFFI'RMANCE, *s.* second affirmation.

RE'AL, *a.* [*réel*, Fr. *realis*, Lat.] relating to things, not persons. True, opposed to fictitious; genuine. In Law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

RE'ALGAR, *s.* red arsenic or sandaracha.

REA'LITY, *s.* [*réalité*, Fr.] truth, or real existence, opposed to appearance. Something intrinsically important.

To RE'ALIZE, *v. a.* [*réaliser*, Fr.] to bring into being or act. To convert money into land, or paper currency into money.

RE'ALLY, *ad.* actually; truly. Indeed.

REALM, *s.* [*roiaulme*, or *royaume*, Fr.] a kingdom. Kingly government.

RE'ALTY, *s.* [*realte*, Ital.] loyalty. Seldom used.

REAM, reem, *s.* [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Belg.] a bundle of paper, consisting of twenty quires.

To REA'NIMATE, *v. a.* to animate again. To restore to life; to revive.

To REANNE'X, *a. a.* to annex again.

To REAP, *v. a.* [*repan*, Sax.] to cut corn at harvest. To gather or obtain. Neuterly, to harvest.

RE'APER, *s.* one that cuts corn at harvest.

RE'APING-HOOK, *s.* a crooked instrument, used in cutting corn.

REAR, *s.* [*arriere*, Fr.] the hindermost troop of an army, or the last line of a fleet. The last class.

REAR, *a.* raw; neither well roasted or sodden. Early; a provincial word.

To REAR, *v. a.* [*arœran*, Sax.] to raise up. To lift up any thing fallen. To bring up from an infant state. To educate or instruct. To exalt or elevate.

RE'ARWARD, *s.* the last troop. The end; the tail or train behind. The latter part.

RE'ARMOUSE, *s* [*hreremus*, Sax.] the leather-winged bat; more properly spelt *rearmouse*.

To REASCE'ND, *v. a.* to climb or mount again. To go up a second time.

RE'ASON, (the *eas* is pron. like *eez*, in this word and its following derivatives; as, *reïzon*, *reïzonable*, &c.) *s.* [*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.] true and clear principles. Clear and fair deductions from premises. The cause, or final cause. A faculty in man, whereby he is distinguished from beasts, consisting in deducing one proposition from another, or, in finding out such intermediate ideas as may connect two distant ones. Right; justice. A just account. After *bring*, such measures as are consistent with humanity. "*Bringing* France to *reason*." *Addison*.

To RE'ASON, *v. n.* [*raisonner*, Fr.] to deduce consequences justly from premises. To debate, discourse, or endeavour to convince. Actively, to examine by the rules of reason.

RE'ASONABLE, *a.* [*raisonable*, Fr.] having the faculty of reasoning; endued with reason. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally; consistent with the rules of reason. Just. Moderate. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

RE'ASONABLENESS, *s.* the faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason. Moderation.

RE'ASONABLY, *ad.* agreeably to reason. Moderately.

RE'ASONER, *s.* [*raisonneur*, Fr.] one who reasons; an arguer. "By which this *reasoner* of so high renown."

RE'ASONING, *s.* argument.

RE'ASONLESS, *a.* void of reason.

To REASSE'MBLE, *v. a.* to collect or assemble again.

To REASSE'RT, *v. a.* to assert anew, or a second time.

To REASSU'ME, *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat.] to resume; to take again.

To REASSU'RE, *v. a.* [*reassurer*, Fr.] to free from fear; to restore from terror.

REATE, *s.* a kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

To RE'AVE, *v. a.* [pret. *reft*; *rœfian*, Sax.] to take away by stealth or violence.

REBAPTIZATION, *s.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr.] renewal of baptism.

To REBAPTI'ZE, *v. a.* [*rébaptiser*, Fr.] to baptize again.

To REBA'TE, *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] to blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.

REBATE, *s.* a rule in Arithmetic, the same as Discount.

RE'BECK, *s.* [*rebec*, Fr.] a three-stringed fiddle.

RE'BEL, *s.* [*rebelle*, Fr. from *rebellis*, Lat.] one who opposes lawful authority.

To REBE'L, *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] to rise in opposition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLER, *s.* one that rebels.

REBE'LLION, *s.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Lat.] the act or state of taking up arms, or otherwise opposing lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUS, *a.* opponent to lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSLY, *ad.* in opposition to lawful authority

REBE'LLIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW, *v. n.* to echo back a loud noise.

REBOATION, *s.* [from *reboo*, Lat.] the return of a loud bellowing sound.

To REBOU'ND, *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr.] to spring back again from any surface. Actively, to reverberate, or beat back.

REBOU'ND, *s.* the act of flying back after being driven with force against any thing.

REBU'FF, *s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr.] a quick and sudden resistance or check; repercussion.

To REBU'FF, *v. a.* to beat back. To oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUI'LD, *v. a.* to build again; to re-edify; to repair.

REBU'KABLE, *a.* worthy of being found fault with.

To REBU'KE, *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] to chide; to find fault with. To repress by an unexpected reproach; to reprehend.

REBU'KE, *s.* any chiding expression. A check; objurgation.

REBU'KER, *s.* reprehender; a chider.

RE'BUS, *s.* [Lat.] a word represented by a picture. A kind of riddle, in which the different syllables of a person's or place's name are hidden under some picturesque representation.

To REBU'T, *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] to retire back. Not used Actively, to drive back; to keep off.

REBU'TTER, *s.* an answer to a rejoinder.

To RÉCA'LL, *v. a.* to call back; to call again. To revoke.

RECA'LL, *s.* the act or power of calling back; revocation.

To RECA'NT, *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] to retract, or contradict what one has professed, said, or done.

RECANTA'TION, *s.* the act of contradicting what a person has professed, said, or done; retraction.

RECA'NTER, *s.* one that recants.

To RECAPITULATE, *v. a.* [*récapituler*, Fr.] to mention again. To repeat again in a distinct manner.

RECAPITULA'TION, *s.* [*récapitulation*, Fr.] a distinct repeating of the principal points or arguments of a discourse; detail repeated.

RECAPI'TULATORY, *a.* repeating again.

To RECA'RRY, *v. a.* to carry back.

To RECE'DE, *v. n.* to fall back; to retreat; desist.

RECE'IPT, re-seet, *s.* [from *receptum*, Lat.] the act of receiving. A writing acknowledging the receiving of money. A physician's prescription, or direction for making any thing consisting of various ingredients. Reception; admission.

RECE'IVABLE, *a.* [*recevable*, Fr.] capable of being received.

To RECE'IVE, *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr.] to take or obtain any thing as due. To take or obtain from another. To admit To take into a place or state. To conceive in the mind. To entertain as a guest.

RECEI'VEDNESS, *s.* general allowance.

RECE'IVER, *s.* in Chemistry, a vessel of earth, glass, &c. for receiving any distilled liquor. In Pneumatics, it is a glass vessel for containing the thing in which an experiment in the air pump is to be made. In Law, it is commonly understood in a bad sense, and used for such as knowingly receive stolen goods from thieves, and conceal them. *Receiver* also signifies an officer; of which there are several kinds, denominated from the particular matters they receive, the places where, and the persons from whom.

To RECE'LEBRATE, *v. a.* to celebrate anew.

RE'CENCY, *s.* [from *recens*, Lat.] the state of being lately done, or existent.

RECE'NSION, *s.* [*recensio*, Lat.] enumeration; review.

RE'CENT, *a.* [*recens*, Lat.] not long existent. New; late; fresh.

RE'CENTLY, *ad.* freshly; newly.

RE'CENTNESS, *s.* the quality of being lately used, made, or done; newness.

RECE'PTACLE, *s.* [*receptaculum*, Lat.] a vessel or place into which any thing is received. In Botany, the base, or seat, upon which the other parts of a flower are placed: thus, if you take a dandelion, and pull off all the florets and the common empalement, the round dotted surface that remains at the top of the stalk is the receptacle. That part of an artichoke so much esteemed for food is the receptacle.

RECE'PTARY, *s.* a thing received. Obsolete.

RECEPTIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *receptus*, Lat.] possibility of receiving.

RECE'PTION, *s.* [from *receptus*, Lat.] the act of receiving or entertaining; opinion generally admitted. The state or manner of being received or entertained. Treatment at first coming.

RECE'PTIVE, *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECE'PTORY, *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] generally or popularly admitted.

RECE'SS, *s.* [*recessus*, Lat.] retirement. Departure. A place of retirement or secrecy. An abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet, from *recez*, Fr.

RECE'SSION, *s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] the act of retreating.

To RECHA'NGE, *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr.] to change again.

To RECHA'RGE, *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.] to accuse in return. To attack again.

RECHE'AT, *s.* among Hunters, a lesson played on the horn when the hounds have lost their game, to call them from a counterscent.

RECIDIVA'TION, *s.* [from *recidivus*, Lat.] the falling a second time; backsliding; relapse.

RECI'DIVOUS, *a.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE, *s.* [Lat. from the first word of a medicinal prescription] a medicinal prescription or receipt.

RECIPIENT, *s.* [from *recipiens*, Lat.] the receiver; that to which any thing is given. The vessel of an air-pump, in which the subjects for the experiment are included.

RECI'PROCAL, *a.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *réciproque*, Fr.] mutual; alternate; returned equally on both sides. Affecting both parties alike. Done by each to each. In Geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much less than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and *vice versa*.

RECI'PROCALLY, *ad.* mutually; interchangeably.

RECI'PROCALNESS, *s.* mutual return; alternateness.

To RECI'PROCATE, *v. n.* [from *reciprocus*, Lat.] to act mutually or alternately.

RECIPROCA'TION, *s.* the state when any action is done mutually by each party.

RECIPRO'CITY, *s.* a mutual return.

RECISION, *s.* [from *recisus*, Lat.] the act of cutting off.

RECITAL, *s.* the relation of a thing a second time. Rehearsal; repetition. Enumeration.

RECITA'TION, *s.* repetition; rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, or RECITATIVO, *s.* a kind of musical pronunciation, wherein the words are pronounced more musically than in common speech, and less than in a song.

To RECITE, *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *réciter*, Fr. to relate; to rehearse; to tell over; to enumerate.

RECITER, *s.* he that recites.

To RECK, *v. n.* [*recan*, Sax.] to care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. Actively, to heed; to care for.

RE'CKLESS, *a.* [*receleas*, Sax.] careless; heedless; mindless; untouched.

RE'CKLESSNESS, *s.* carelessness; negligence.

To RE'CKON, (usually pronounced *rĕk'n*) *v. a.* [*recean*, Sax. *reckenen*, Belg.] to count or find out the number of any collection. To esteem, value, or account. Neuterly, to compute. To call to punishment, used with *with*. To lay stress, or dependence upon, used with *upon*; from *compter sur*, Fr.

RE'CKONER, *s.* one who computes; one who calculates cost.

RE'CKONING, *s* computation. An account of time. Accounts of debtor and creditor. Money due for entertainment at a public house. An account taken. Esteem or value. *A reckoning book*, is a book in which money received or expended is set down.

To RECLAIM, *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Lat.] to reform or make better. To reduce to the state desired. To recall, to cry out against. To tame.

RECLAI'MANT, *s.* a contradicter.

RECLAI'MLESS, *a.* not to be reclaimed.

To RECLI'NE, *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat.] to lean back; or sidewise. Neuterly, to lean, rest, or repose.

RECLI'NE, *a.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] in a leaning posture.

To RECLO'SE, *v. a.* to close again.

To RECLU'DE, *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] to open.

RECLU'SE, *a.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] shut up from company. Retired. Substantively, a retired person.

RECOAGULATION, *s.* second coagulation.

RECO'GNISANCE, re-kon-ni-zance, *s.* [*recognisance*, Fr.] acknowledgment of a person or thing. A badge. A bond of record, testifying the *recogniser* to owe to the *recognisee* a certain sum of money.

To RECOGNI'SE, re-cog-nize, *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.] to acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. To review or examine judicially.

RECOGNISEE', re-cog-ni-zee, *s.* the person in whose favour a bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR, re-cog-ni-zor, *s.* one who gives a bond to another.

RECOGNI'TION, *s.* [*recognitio*, Lat.] review; renewal of knowledge. Acknowledgment; memorial. Knowledge avowed.

To RECO'IL, *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] to rush or bound back again. To fall back; to fail or shrink.

RECO'IL, *s.* the rebounding or starting back of a cannon, &c. after explosion.

To RECOI'N, *v. a.* to coin over again.

RECOI'NAGE, *s.* the act of coining anew.

To RECOLLE'CT, *v. a.* [from *recollectus*, Lat.] to revive in, or recover to, the memory. To recover reason or resolution. To collect again.

RECOLLE'CTION, *s.* the act whereby an idea is sought after by the mind, and found, and brought again to view.

RE'COLLECTS, a congregation of reformed Franciscans, called also Friars minors of St. Francis.

To RECO'MFORT, *v. a.* to comfort or console again. To give new strength.

To RECOMME'NCE, *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] to begin anew.

RECOMME'NCEMENT, *s.* a beginning a thing anew.

To RECOMME'ND, *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr.] to praise to another. To render acceptable. To describe a person as worthy of the countenance of another. To commit with prayers.

RECOMME'NDABLE, *a.* [*recommendable*, Fr.] worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDA'TION, *s.* the act detailing the good qualities of a person, to gain a favourable reception from another.

RECOMME'NDATORY, *a.* that recommends to another.

RECOMME'NDER, *s.* one who recommends.

To RECOMMI'T, *v. a.* to commit anew.

To RECOMPA'CT, *v. a.* to join anew.

To RE'COMPENSE, *v. a.* [*récompenser*, Fr.] to repay, or requite. To return, or give in requital. To make up by something of equal value. To redeem or pay for.

RE'COMPENSE, *s.* [*recompense*, Fr.] the act of making a return, equivalent; compensation.

RECOMPI'LEMENT, *s.* a new compilement.

To RECOMPO'SE, *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.] to settle, or quiet anew. To form or adjust anew.

RECOMPOSI'TION, *s.* composition renewed.

To RECONCILE, *v. a.* [*réconciler*, Fr.] to make a person to like, or be liked again. To make consistent. To restore to favour. SYNON. To *reconcile*, supposes some dispute or disagreement. To *adjust*, supposes only some distance or difference.

RECONCI'LEABLE, *a.* [*réconciliable*, Fr.] capable of renewed kindness. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

RECONCI'LEABLENESS, *s.* consistence; possibility to be reconciled. Disposition to renew love.

RECONCI'LEMENT, *s.* the renewal of kindness, or restoring to favour. Friendship renewed; reconciliation.

RECONCI'LER, *s.* one who renews friendship between others. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

RECONCILIA'TION, *s.* [*reconciliation*, Fr.] renewal of friendship. Agreement of things seeming opposite. Atonement or expiation.

To RECONDE'NSE, *v. a.* to condense anew.

RECO'NDITE, *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] abstruse; profound; secret; hidden.

To RECONDU'CT, *v. a.* [*reconduire*, Fr.] to conduct again

To RECONJO'IN, *v. a.* to join anew.

To RECO'NQUER, *v. a.* [*reconquérir*, Fr.] to conquer again.

To RECONNOI'TRE, re-kon-noi-ter, *v. a.* [*reconnoître*, Fr.] in War, to take a view of; to examine the nature and situation of ground, &c.

To RECO'NSECRATE, *v. n.* to consecrate anew.

To RECONSI'DER, *v. a.* to turn in one's mind over and over. "*Reconsider* from time to time."

To RECONVE'NE, *v. n.* to assemble anew

To RECONVE'Y, *v. a.* to convey again.

To RECO'RD, *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.] to register any thing so as to preserve the memory of it. To celebrate, or cause to be remembered in a solemn manner.

RE'CORD, *s.* [the accent of the noun is generally on the first syllable, but that of the verb always on the last] a register or authentic memorial.

RECORDA'TION, *s.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] remembrance. Obsolete.

RECO'RDER, *s.* one who registers any event. The keeper of the tolls in a city. A person chosen to assist the magistrates, &c. of a city or corporation, in matters of justice, and proceedings in law. A kind of flute.

To RECOU'CH, *v. a.* to lie down again.

To RECO'VER, *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr.] to restore from sickness or disorder. To repair; to regain; to release; to reach. Neuterly, to grow well from a disease, or any evil.

RECO'VERABLE, *a.* capable of being cured or regained.

RECO'VERY, *s.* cure. The power or act of regaining. The state of a person cured. In Law, the cutting off an entail.

To RECO'UNT, *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] to tell in a minute and distinct manner.

RECO'URSE, *s.* [*recours*, Fr. *recursus*, Lat.] frequent passage. A return, or new attack. Application or attendance for help or protection. This last sense is most in use, the two former senses being obsolete. Access.

RECO'URSEFUL, *a.* moving alternately. "In that *recourseful* deep." *Drayton.*

RE'CREANT, *a.* [*récriant*, Fr.] cowardly, mean-spirited; crying out, or recanting for fear. Apostate; false.

To RE'CREATE, *v. n.* [*recreo*, Lat. *récréer*, Fr.] to refresh after labour. To amuse when weary. Figuratively, to delight or gratify. To revive or relieve.

RECREA'TION, *s.* refreshment after toil or weariness. Amusement; diversion.

RE'CREATIVE, *a.* refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

RECREA'TIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT, *s.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] dross; scoria; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

RECREME'NTAL, RECREMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* drowsy; coarse.

To RECRI'MINATE, *v. n.* [*récriminer*, Fr.] to return one accusation with another.

RECRIMINA'TION, *s.* [*recrimination*, Fr.] the act of returning one accusation by another.

RECRIMINA'TOR, *s.* he that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT, *a.* [*recrudescens*, Lat.] growing painful or violent again.

To RECRU'IT, *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.] to repair any thing wasted by fresh supplies. To supply the deficiencies of an army by new men. Neuterly, to raise new soldiers.

RECRU'IT, *s.* the supply of any thing wasted. A new soldier.

RECTA'NGLE, *s.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] an angle consisting of ninety degrees; a right-angle.

RECTA'NGULAR, *a.* [*rectus* and *angularis*, Lat.] having an angle consisting of ninety degrees; right-angled.

RECTA'NGULARLY, *ad.* with right angles.

RE'CTIFIABLE, *a.* capable of being set right.

RECTIFICA'TION, *s.* [*rectification*, Fr.] the act of setting a thing right which is wrong. In Distillery, the act of drawing spirits a second time, in order to increase their strength.

To RE'CTIFY, *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr.] to make right or reform. To increase the strength of spirits by repeated distillation.

RECTILI'NEAR, or RECTILI'NEOUS, *a.* [from *rectus* and *linea*, Lat.] consisting of right lines.

RE'CTITUDE, *s.* [*rectitude*, Fr.] straightness, opposed to curvity. Uprightness, or freedom from any vice or bias, applied to the mind.

RE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a ruler. A parson or minister of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTO'RIAL, *a.* belonging to the rector of a parish.

RE'CTORSHIP, *s.* [*rectorat*, Fr.] the rank or office of a rector.

RE'CTORY, *s.* [*rectorerie*, Fr.] a spiritual living, consisting of land, tithe, and other oblations, separated and dedicated to God for the service of the church, and for the maintenance of the minister to whose charge it is committed.

RECUBA'TION, *s.* [from *recubo*, Lat.] the act of lying or leaning.

RECU'MBENCY, *s.* [from *recumbo*, Lat.] the act of lying or leaning. Rest; repose.

RECU'MBENT, *a.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] lying; leaning.

RECU'PERABLE, *a.* [*recuperabilis*, Lat.] easy to be recovered.

RECUPERA'TION, *s.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] the act of recovering.

RECU'PERATIVE, or RECU'PERATORY, *a.* pertaining to recovery.

To RECU'R, *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.] to come back, or revive to the mind. To have recourse to, or take refuge in, from *recourir*, Fr.

To RECU'RE, *v. a.* to recover; to regain; to recover from sickness or labour. Not in use.

RECU'RE, *s.* recovery; remedy.

RECU'RRENCE, RECU'RRENCY, *s.* return.

RECU'RRENT, *a.* [*recurrens*, Lat.] returning from time to time.

RECU'RSION, *s.* [*recursus*, Lat.] return.

RECURVA'TION, RECU'RVITY, *s.* [from *recurvo*, Lat.] flexure backwards.

RECU'RVOUS, *a.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] bent backward.

RECU'SANT, *s.* [from *recusans*, Lat.] one that refuses to comply with the terms of a community or society.

To RECU'SE, *v. n.* [*récuser*, Fr.] to refuse. A juridical word.

RECU'SSION, *s.* [from *recussus*, Lat.] the act of shaking again, or beating back.

RED, *a.* [*red*, Sax. *hrud*, Brit.] one of the simple and primary colours of natural bodies, or rather of the rays of light. In Dyeing, it is one of the mother colours; some reckon six kinds or casts of red, viz. scarlet, crimson, half-grain, lively, orange, and scarlet of cochineal; but they may be reduced to the three principal drugs which give the colours; viz. the kermes, cochineal, and madder.

RE'DAN, RE'DANT, *s.* in Fortification, an indented work, made in form of the teeth of a saw, with saliant and coentering angles.

REDARGUA'TION, *s.* [from *redarguo*, Lat.] a disproving or refusing.

RE'DBERRIED SHRUB CASSIA, *s.* in Botany, a plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always sterile; the female plants, which have no conspicuous flower, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form.

RE'DBREAST, *s.* a small bird so called from the colour of its breast.

RE'DBURN, a thoroughfare town on the road from London to Dunstable, in Hertfordshire. It is 4 miles N. W. of St. Alban's, and 25 from London. Population 2047.

To RE'DDEN, *v. a.* to make red. Neuterly, to grow red, or blush.

RE'DDISH, *a.* somewhat red.

RE'DDISHNESS, *s.* tendency to redness.

REDDI'TION, *s.* [from *reddo*, Lat.] restitution.

RE'DDITIVE, *a.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, answering to a question.

RE'DDLE, *s.* an earth of the metal kind, of close and even texture, smooth, glossy, unctuous, remarkably heavy, of a fine florid red; that in England is the finest in the world.

REDE, *s.* [*ræd*, Sax.] advice; counsel. An old word.

To REDE, *v. a.* [*rædan*, Sax.] to counsel. Not in use.

To REDEE'M, *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.] to relieve by paying a price. To recompense. To pay an atonement; to free from guilt. To free a pledge by paying what money was lent on it, together with the interest.

REDEE'MABLE, *a.* capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS, *s.* the state of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER, *s.* one who ransoms or saves from guilt by paying a price, or making an atonement. A term frequently applied to our blessed Saviour.

To REDELI'VER, *v. a.* to deliver back.

REDELI'VERY, *s.* the act of delivering back.

To REDEMA'ND, *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr.] to demand back.

REDE'MPTION, *s.* [*redemptio*, Lat.] ransom, or delivery from guilt or punishment by making an atonement. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

REDE'MPTORY, *a.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] paid for ransom.

RE'DGUM, *s.* a disease of children newly born.

REDHIBI'TION, *s.* [*redhibitio*, Lat.] in Civil Law, an action to make void the sale of certain goods, and to oblige the seller to take them back.

RE'DHOT, *a.* heated so as to appear red.

REDI'NTEGRATE, *a.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] restored, renewed; made new.

REDINTEGRA'TION, *s.* renovation; restoration. *Red*

integration, Chemists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

RE'DLEAD, *s.* minium; lead calcined.

RE'DNESS, *s.* the quality of being red.

RE'DOLENCE, RE'DOLENCY, *s.* sweet scent

RE'DOLENT, *a.* [*redolens*, Lat.] sweet of scent.

To REDO'UBLE, *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr.] to repeat often. To increase by frequent additions of the same quantity. Neuterly, to become twice as much.

REDOU'BT, *s.* [*redoute*, Fr.] an outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

REDOU'BTABLE, *a.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.] terrible to enemies; formidable.

REDOU'BTED, *a.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] awful; formidable.

To REDOU'ND, *v. n.* [*redundo*, Lat.] to be driven back again. To conduce. To result.

To REDRE'SS, *v. a.* [*redresser*, Fr.] to set right, or amend To relieve, remedy, or ease; more properly applied to things.

REDRESS, *s.* a relief of grievances; reformation; amendment; remedy.

RED RU'SSIA, or *Little Russia*, a province of Poland, having Upper Poland on the W. Lithuania on the N. Little Tartary on the E. and Moldavia, Transilvania, and part of Hungary, on the S. It is about 650 miles long, and 200 broad. It was named Red Russia from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants.

RE'DRUTH, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is seated in the very heart of the mining country, 12 miles N. by E. of Helstone, and 263 miles W. by S. of London. Population 8200.

RED SEA, or *Sea of Edom*, a sea celebrated in ancient history, which extends in a direction from N. to S. dividing Africa from Arabia. It is separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Isthmus of Suez, and communicates by the Streight of Babelmandeb on the S. with the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean. In the year of the world 2513 the Israelites passed over this sea, and Pharaoh, together with his host, were drowned. It is now called by the Arabians the *Sea of Sulph*. This sea is 350 leagues in length, and 40 in breadth. M. Bruce says, that it was so named from Edom or Esau, the brother of Jacob; or from the colour of the sand on its coast.

To REDSE'AR, *v. n.* applied to iron, which, when too hot, breaks or cracks under the hammer.

RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL, *s.* a bird.

RE'DSTREAK, *s.* an apple, so called from its colour, preferred to all other fruit for making cider. Cider made from *redstreak* apples.

To REDU'CE, *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat.] to bring to its former state. To reform any disorder. To break into small pieces. To degrade. To bring into a state of want or misery. To subdue.

REDU'CEMENT, *s.* the act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing.

REDU'CER, *s.* one that reduces.

REDU'CIBLE, *a.* possible to be reduced.

REDU'CIBLENESS, *s.* quality of being reducible.

REDU'CTION, *s.* [*réduction*, Fr.] the act of breaking into pieces, or bringing into order from a state of disorder. In Arithmetic, the bringing numbers of different denominations into one.

REDU'CTIVE, *a.* [*réductif*, Fr.] having the power of reducing.

REDU'CTIVELY, *ad.* by reduction; by consequence.

REDU'NDANCE, or REDU'NDANCY, *s.* [*redundantia*, Lat.] a state wherein things abound to excess; superfluity; superabundance.

REDU'NDANT, *a.* [*redundans*, Lat.] superfluous; abounding to excess. Using more words or images than are useful.

REDU'NDANTLY, *ad.* superfluously; superabundantly.

To REDU'PLICATE, *v. a.* to double.

REDUPLICA'TION, *s.* the act of doubling.

REDU'PLICATIVE, *a.* [*réduplicatif*, Fr.] double.

To REE, *v. a.* to riddle; to sift.

To RE-E'CHO, re-ek-ko, *v. n.* to echo back.

REE'CHY, *a.* [corrupted from *reek*] smoky; s oty.

REED, *s.* [*reod*, Sax. *ried*, Teut.] a hollow knotted stalk A small pipe. An arrow. A plant, of which four kinds are natives of England, viz. the common, small, branched, and sea reed. They all flower in June and July.

To RE-E'DIFY, *v. a.* to build again; to rebuild. "The ruin'd walls he did *re-edify*." *Spen.*

REE'DED, *a.* covered with reeds.

REE'DEN, *a.* consisting of reeds.

REE'DMACE, *s.* in Botany, the typha of Linneus. The cat's-tail and smaller reedmace are the British species. They bear spikes of male and female flowers, and are found in ditches and ponds.

REE'DY, *a.* abounding with reeds.

REEF, *s.* in Navigation, a certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom, with a row of eyelet-holes parallel thereto. *Reefing*, is the operation of reducing a sail, by taking in one or more of the reefs, which is performed by lines, points, or knittles.

REEK, *s.* [*rec*, Sax. *reuke*, Belg.] steam; smoke; vapour. A pile of corn or hay, usually spelt and pronounced *rick*.

To REEK, *v. n.* [*recan*, Sax.] to smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

REE'KY, *a.* smoky; tanned; black.

REEL, *s.* [*reol*, Sax.] a turning frame on which yarn is wound from the spindle.

To REEL, *v. n.* [*rollen*, Belg. *rayla*, Swed.] to stagger; to incline first to one side and then to the other, in walking.

RE-ELE'CTION, *s.* repeated election.

To RE-ENA'CT, *v. a.* to enact anew.

To RE-ENJO'Y, *v. a.* to enjoy a second time.

To RE-E'NTER, *v. a.* to enter again; to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to replace on a throne.

RE-E'NTRANCE, *s.* the act of entering again.

REE'RMOUSE, *s.* [*hreremus*, Sax.] a bat.

To RE-ESTA'BLISH, *v. a.* to establish again.

RE-ESTA'BLISHER, *s.* one that re-establishes.

RE-ESTA'BLISHMENT, *s.* the act of re-establishing; the state of being re-established; restauration.

To RE-EXA'MINE, *v. a.* to examine again.

REEVE, *s.* [*gerefa*, Sax.] the bailiff of a franchise, or manor. Also the guardian of a church, or church-warden. Obsolete.

To REFE'CT, *v. a.* [from *refectus*, Lat.] to refresh; to restore after hunger and fatigue. Obsolete.

REFE'CTION, *s.* [*refection*, Fr. *refectio*, Lat.] refreshment after hunger and fatigue.

REFE'CTIVES, *s.* medicines which refresh and renew strength.

REFE'CTORY, *s.* [*réfectoire*, Fr.] a room for refreshment or eating.

To REFE'L, *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] to refute; to repress.

To REFE'R, *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *référer*, Fr.] to send or dismiss for information or judgment. To address or apply for judgment. Neuterly, to have respect or relation.

REFEREE', *s.* one to whom any thing is submitted or referred

REFERENCE, *s.* relation; respect; view towards. Dismission to another tribunal.

REFERE'NDARY, *s.* [from *referendus*, Lat.] one to whose decision any thing is referred. An officer in the court of chancery; the master of requests.

To REFERME'NT, *v. a.* to ferment anew.

REFE'RRIBLE, *a.* capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFI'NE, *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.] to clear from dross or any impurities. To polish; to make elegant; to make accurate. Neuterly, to affect nicety; to improve in point of accuracy; to grow pure.

REFI'NEDLY, *ad.* with affected elegance.

REFI'NEMENT, *s.* the act of cleansing from dross, foulness, or impurity. Improvement in elegance. Artificial practice. Affectation of elegance.

REFI'NER, *s.* one that clears from dross or impurity; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilities.

To REFIT, *v. a.* [*refaire*, Fr.] to repair; to restore after damage.

To REFLE'CT, *v. a.* [*reflecto*, Lat. *réflechir*, Fr.] to bend or throw back. Neuterly, to throw back light, or an image represented in a mirror. To throw back the thoughts on themselves or things past. To consider attentively. To throw or bring reproach.

REFLE'CTENT, *a.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] bending back; flying back.

REFLE'CTION, *s.* [from *reflectus*, Lat.] the act of throwing or bending back. Any thing represented or reflected on a looking-glass. Thought employed on things past. The perception of the operation of our own mind within us, as employed about the ideas it has got. Attentive consideration. Censure.

REFLE'CTIVE, *a.* throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

REFLE'CTOR, *s.* a considerer. A sort of optic glass that reflects light or images.

RE'FLEX, *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] directed backward.

REFLEX, *s.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] reflection.

To REFLEX, *v. a.* to reflect.

REFLEXIBI'LITY, *s.* the disposition of rays to be turned out of a right line, in passing out of one medium into another.

REFLE'XIBLE, *a.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] capable of being thrown back, or turned from their natural course, applied to rays of light.

REFLE'XIVE, *a.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] having respect to something past; capable of reflecting.

REFLE'XIVELY, *ad.* in a backward direction.

RE'FLOAT, *s.* ebb; reflux.

REFLORE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *refloresco*, Lat.] the quality of flourishing or blossoming anew.

To REFLOU'RISH, *v. a.* to flourish anew.

To REFLO'W, *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr.] to flow back.

REFLU'ENT, (sometimes accented on the first syllable) *a.* [*refluens*, Lat.] flowing back; running back.

RE'FLUX, *s.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing back. The backward course of water.

REFOCILLA'TION, *s.* [from *refocillo*, Lat.] restoration of rength by refreshment.

To REFO'RM, *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat.] to change from worse to better. Neuterly, to alter or make a change from worse to better.

REFO'RM, *s.* [Fr.] reformation or amendment.

REFORMA'TION, *s.* [*reformation*, Fr.] the act or state of change from worse to better. The change of religion from the corruption of popery, to its primitive state. SYNON. *Reformation* signifies often the action of reforming; *reform* seldom any other than the effect.

REFO'RMER, *s.* one who makes a change from bad to better. One who exploded the errors of popery introduced into religion, and reduced it to its primitive state.

To REFRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *refractus*, Lat.] to break the natural course of a ray; to beat back, or resist.

REFRA'CTION, *s.* [*refraction*, Fr.] the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium; in Dioptrics, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRA'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of refracting.

REFRA'CTORINESS, *s.* sullen obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

REFRA'CTORY, *a.* [*refractaire*, Fr. *refractarius*, Lat.] obstinate; stubborn; not submitting to authority or command; contumacious.

REFRA'GABLE, *a.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] perverse; liable to be confuted.

To REFRA'IN, *v. a.* [*réfréner*, Fr. from *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] to hold back; to keep from action. Neuterly, to forbear; to abstain; to spare.

REFRANGIBI'LITY, *s.* the disposition of a ray of light to be turned out of its natural course by passing out of one medium into another.

REFRA'NGIBLE, *a.* [from *re* and *frango*, Lat.] capable of being turned out of its natural line, or their natural course, applied to the rays of light.

REFRENATION, *s.* [from *re* and *fræno*, Lat.] the act of restraining.

To REFRE'SH, *v. a.* [*refraischer*, Fr.] to refresh after labour, pain, or want. To repair or improve any thing impaired by new touches. To cool; to refrigerate.

REFRE'SHER, *s.* that which refreshes.

REFRE'SHMENT, *s.* relief after pain, hunger, or fatigue. Figuratively, food, or rest.

REFRI'GERANT, *a.* [*réfrigérant*, Fr.] cooling; mitigating heat.

To REFRI'GERATE, *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] to cool.

REFRIGERA'TION, *s.* [*réfrigération*, Fr. *refrigeratio*, Lat.] the act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRI'GERATIVE, REFRI'GERATORY, *a.* [*réfrigératif*, Fr.] cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY, *s.* that part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool condensing vapours. Any thing internally cooling.

REFRIGE'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] cool refreshment; refrigeration.

REFT, [pret. and part. pass. of REAVE] taken, or took away. Obsolete.

RE'FUGE, *s.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.] shelter from danger or distress. Protection. An expedient.

To RE'FUGE, *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr.] to shelter or protect.

REFUGEE', *s.* [*réfugié*, Fr.] one that flies his country for shelter.

REFU'LGENCE, *s.* sparkling or bright splendour.

REFU'LGENT, *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] bright; glittering; shining; splendid.

REFU'LGENTLY, *ad.* in a shining manner.

To REFU'ND, *v. n.* [*refundo*, Lat.] to pour back. Figuratively, to restore or repay what is received. Used with the reciprocal pronoun *himself*, to reimburse.

REFU'SAL, *s.* the act of denying to receive any thing offered, or of granting a thing requested. The right of having a thing before another; pre-emption; option.

To REFU'SE, *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.] to deny any thing required or offered.

RE'FUSE, *a.* [the verb is accented on the second syllable, but the noun on the first] unworthy of acceptance after a choice is made.

RE'FUSE, *s.* that which is disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFU'SER, *s.* he who refuses.

REFU'TAL, *s.* [from *refuto*, Lat.] the act of proving false or erroneous.

REFUTA'TION, *s.* [*refutatio*, Lat.] the act of refuting; or shewing any thing to be false or erroneous; refutal.

To REFU'TE, *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat.] to prove false or erroneous, applied to persons or things.

To REGAI'N, *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr.] to gain a second time; to recover any thing lost.

RE'GAL, *a.* [*régal*, Fr *regalis*, Lat.] royal; kingly.

RE'GAL, *s.* [from *regalis*, Lat.] a musical instrument.

REGA'LE, *s.* [*regale*, Lat.] the prerogative of a king. An entertainment given to ambassadors.

To REGA'LE, *v. a.* [*régaler*, Fr.] to feast; to give an entertainment; to refresh; to gratify.

RE'GALEMENT, *s.* [*régalement*, Fr.] refreshment; entertainment.

REGA'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] the rights and prerogatives of a king; which, according to Civilians, are six, viz. 1. The power of judicature. 2. The power of life and death. 3. The power of peace and war. 4. A right to such goods as have no owner, as waifs, estrays, &c. 5. Assessments; and, 6. The coinage of money. *Regalia* is also used for the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown and sceptre with the cross, that with the dove, the globe, St. Edward's staff, the orb with the cross, four several swords, &c. In Church Affairs, the rights and privileges which cathedrals, &c. enjoy by the grants of kings.

REGA'LITY, *s.* [*regalitas*, Lat.] royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

To REGA'RD, *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.] to value; to look upon as worthy of notice. To respect or mind. To observe religiously. To respect or have relation to. To look toward.

REGA'RD, *s.* [*regard*, Fr.] attention to as a matter of importance. Respect; esteem. Relation. Note or eminence. Reference. Look or aspect. "With stern *regard*." *Milton.* An object of sight.

REGA'RDABLE, *a.* observable. Worthy of notice.

REGA'RDANT, *a.* in Heraldry, a lion, or such kind of beast of prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGA'RDER, *s.* one that regards.

REGA'RDFUL, *a.* attentive; taking notice of; observant; respectful.

REGA'RDFULLY, *ad.* attentively; heedfully; respectfully.

REGA'RDLESS, *a.* heedless; negligent; not taking notice; slighted.

REGA'RDLESSLY, *ad.* without heed.

REGA'RDLESSNESS, *s.* heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGA'TTA, *s.* a name given at Venice, to a kind of exhibition on the water, in which the gondoliers contest for superiority in the art of rowing their gondolas. A splendid entertainment, under this appellation, was exhibited on the Thames, in 1775.

RE'GENCY, *s.* [from *regent*] authority; government. Government administered for another. The district governed by a vicegerent. Those who are intrusted with the government in behalf another.

To REGE'NERATE, *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.] to produce anew. To renew by a change of nature from a carnal to a christian state.

REGE'NERATE, *a.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.] produced anew. Born again, or having one's natural dispositions changed by divine grace.

REGE'NERATENESS, *s.* the state of being regenerate.

REGENERA'TION, *s.* [*régénération*, Fr.] new birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a christian life.

RE'GENT, *a.* [*regens*, Lat.] governing. Exercising authority for another.

RE'GENT, *s.* a governor or ruler. One invested with authority for, or ruling in behalf of, another A professor, or teacher in a college or university.

RE'GENTSHIP, *s.* the office or state of a regent.

To REGE'RMINATE, *v. a.* [*regermino*, Lat.] to spring or bud out again.

REGERMINA'TION, *s.* [*regerminatio*, Lat.] the act of sprouting again.

RE'GIBLE, *a.* governable; manageable.

RE'GICIDE, *s.* [*regicidium*, Lat.] the act of murdering a king. One guilty of murdering his king, from *regicida*, Lat.

RE'GIMEN, *s.* [Lat.] that regulation in diet and living, suitable to the preservation or recovery of health. Rule; government.

RE'GIMENT, *s.* [*régiment*, Fr.] a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIME'NTAL, *a.* belonging to a regiment. Used in the plural for the particular uniform by which one regiment is distinguished from another.

RE'GION, *s.* [*région*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.] a tract of land. A country. Tract of space. A part of the body. Place or rank. A division or part of the atmosphere.

RE'GISTER, *s.* [*registré*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat.] an account of any thing committed to writing in some book kept for that purpose. An officer who commits any account or transaction to writing.

To RE'GISTER, *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr.] to commit to writing, in order to preserve from oblivion. To enrol, or set down in a list.

RE'GISTRY, *s.* the act of inserting in a register. The place where a register is kept. A series of facts recorded.

RE'GLET, *s.* [*réglet*, Fr.] ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT, *a.* [Fr.] predominant; reigning; having power; prevalent.

To REGO'RGE, *v. a.* [*regorger*, Fr.] to vomit up. To swallow back. To swallow eagerly.

To REGRA'FT, *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr.] to graft again.

To REGRA'NT, *v. a.* to grant back.

To REGRA'TE, *v. a.* to shock or offend. To engross or forestall, from *regratter*, Fr.

REGRA'TER, *s.* [*regrattier*, Fr.] a forestaller; engrosser. One who buys any wares or provisions, and sells them again in the same market, or five miles round it; also one who furbishes old arms, &c. to make them look new.

To REGREET, *v. a.* to re-salute; to greet a second time.

REGREET, *s.* a return or exchange of salutation.

To REGRE'SS, *v. n.* [from *regressus*, Lat.] to go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

REGRE'SS, or REGRE'SSION, *s.* [*regressus*, Lat.] passage back; a return or going back. The power of passing back.

REGRET, *s.* [*regret*, Fr.] vexation; sorrow for something past; grief; bitterness of reflection. Used by Prior in the plural, but without authority.

To REGRET, *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr.] to repent, or grieve at something done or past. To be uneasy at.

REGUE'RDON, *s.* reward; recompense.

To REGUE'RDON, *v. a.* to reward. Both the noun and the verb are obsolete.

RE'GULAR, *a.* [*régulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.] conformable or agreeable to rule or method. In Geometry, a *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal; and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles; and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. Instituted, initiated, or educated, according to received forms of discipline. SYNON. We are *regular* in our conduct; we are *methodical* with respect to our affairs.

RE'GULAR, *s.* [*régulier*, Fr.] in the Romish church, a person that professes and follows a certain rule of religious or monastic life, and observes the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

REGULA'RITY, *s.* [*regularité*, Fr.] conformity to rule. Order; method. SYNON. *Order* and *regularity* both imply a prudent disposition of things; but the first relates more to the effect which results from such a disposition; the latter, more to the power and to the model which conducts that disposition.

RE'GULARLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to rule, method, or order.

To RE'GULATE, *v. a.* [from *regula*, Lat.] to adjust by rule or method; to direct; to manage.

REGULA'TION, *s.* the act of regulating.

RE'GULA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that directs or adjusts by rule or method. The part of a machine which makes the motion equable. A clock made use of to adjust the motions of others.

RE'GULUS, *s.* [Lat.] the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom on melting. In Astronomy, a star of the first magnitude, situated in the heart of the Lion, one of the Zodiacal constellations.

To REGU'RGITATE, (last *g* soft) *v. a.* to throw or pour back any thing absorbed. Neuterly, to be poured back.

REGURGITA'TION, *s.* resorption; the act of swallowing back.

REHABILITA'TION, *s.* in Canon Law, signifies the restoration of a delinquent to his former condition.

To REHE'AR, *v. a.* to hear again.

REHE'ARSAL, *s.* recital; repetition. In Music and the Drama, a trial or recital of any thing before the representation of it publicly.

To REHE'ARSE, *v. a.* [from *rehear*] to repeat, recite, or relate. To try, recite, or pronounce, as preparatory to public exhibition.

To REJE'CT, *v. a.* [from *rejectus*, Lat.] to dismiss without compliance. To refuse, to cast off. To throw aside, as useless or evil.

REJE'CTABLE, *a.* that may be rejected.

REJE'CTION, *s.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] the act of casting off, or throwing aside.

RE'IGLE, *s.* [*regle*, Fr.] a hollow cut to guide any thing; regulator.

To REIGN, *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.] to enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. To be predominant; to prevail. To obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, *s.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.] royal authority. The time during which a person exercises sovereign authority. A kingdom or dominion.

To REIMBA'RK, *v. a.* [*rembarquer*, Fr.] to take shipping again.

REIMBARKA'TION, *s.* [*rembarquement*, Fr.] the act of going on shipboard.

To REIMBO'DY, *v. a.* [written more frequently, but less properly, *embody*] to reduce to a body again.

To REIMBU'RSE, *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, Lat. and *bourse* Fr.] to repay; to repair any loss or expense by an equivalent.

REIMBU'RSEMENT, *s.* reparation or repayment.

To REIMPRE'GNATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate*] to impregnate anew.

REIMPRE'SSION, *s.* a second or repeated impression.

To REIN, *s.* [*resnes*, Fr.] that part of a bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's hand. Figuratively, government. To *give the reins*, is to remove restraint, or give liberty.

To REIN, *v. a.* to govern by a bridle. Figuratively, to restrain or control.

REINS, *s.* [not used in the singular; *renes*, Lat.] the lower and the smallest part of the back; the kidneys.

To REINFE'CT, *v. a.* [from *re* and *infectus*, Lat.] to infect or corrupt again.

To REINFO'RCE, *v. a.* [*renforcer*, Fr. whence it ought rather to be spelled *re-enforce*] to add new force or strength; to recruit.

REINFO'RCEMENT, *s.* a fresh supply of men, arms, &c.

REINSE'RT, *v. a.* to insert a second time.

To REINSPI'RE, *v. a.* to inspire anew.

To REINSTA'L, *v. a.* to seat again. To put again in possession.

To REINSTA'TE, *v. a.* to put again in possession.

To REI'NTEGRATE, *v. a.* [from *re* and *integer*, Lat.] to renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair, to restore. See REDINTEGRATE.

To REINVE'ST, *v. a.* to invest anew.

To REJOI'CE, *v. n.* [*réjouir*, Fr.] to be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past; used with *for* or *at*. Actively, to make joyful or glad; to exhilarate; to glad.

REJOI'CER, *s.* one that rejoices.

To REJOI'N, *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] to join again. To meet one again. Neuterly, to make answer to an answer or reply.

REJOI'NDER, *s.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] an answer by the defendant to the plaintiff's replication or reply.

REJO'LT, *s.* [from *rejaillir*, Fr.] shock; succussion.

To REI'TERATE, *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *réitérer*, Fr.] to repeat again and again.

REITERA'TION, *s.* [*réitération*, Fr.] repetition.

To REJU'DGE, *v. a.* to try a second time; to review; to re-examine.

REJUVENE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *re* and *juvenesco*, Lat.] restoration of youth.

To REKI'NDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire, or inflame again.

To RELA'PSE, *v. n.* [from *relapsus*, Lat.] to slip or fall back. To fall back into vice, error, danger, &c. To fall back from a state of recovery.

RELA'PSE, *s.* a fall into vice or error once forsaken. A return to any state, especially into sickness, from a state of recovery.

To RELA'TE, *v. a.* [from *relatus*, Lat.] to tell or recite. To allay or be near to by kindred. Neuterly, to have relation or respect.

RELA'TER, *s.* teller; narrator.

RELA'TION, *s.* [*relation*, Fr. *relatio*, Lat.] the manner of belonging to any person or thing. Respect; reference;

regard. Connection of one thing to another. Kindred; alliance of kin. A person related to another by birth or marriage. A recital of facts; a narrative.

RELATIONSHIP, *s.* the state of being related to another, either by kindred or artificial alliance.

RE'LATIVE, *a.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatif*, Fr.] having relation, connection, or regard. Considered as belonging to and respecting something else.

RE'LATIVE, *s.* a person allied to another by birth or marriage. In Grammar, a pronoun, as, *who*, *whom*, &c. which answers to some preceding word called the antecedent.

RE'LATIVELY, *ad.* not absolutely; as it regards something else.

RE'LATIVENESS, *s.* the state of having relation.

To RELA'X, *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.] to slacken any thing strained. To make less rigorous. To make less attentive or laborious. To ease. To loose. Neuterly, to be mild, remiss, or free from rigour.

RELAXA'TION, *s.* [*rélaxation*, Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.] the act of loosening any thing strained. The cessation of restraint. Abatement of rigour, attention, or application.

RELA'Y, *s.* [*relais*, Fr.] horses placed in different stages on a road to relieve others.

To RELE'ASE, *v. a.* [*relascher*, Fr.] to free from confinement, servitude, pain, obligation, or restraint.

RELE'ASE, *s.* [*relasche*, Fr.] discharge from pain, penalty, claim, confinement, or servitude. An acquittance from debt.

To RE'LEGATE, *v. a.* [*relego*, Lat. *reléguer*, Fr.] to banish; to exile.

RELEGA'TION, *s.* [*reléguation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] exile; judicial banishment.

To RELE'NT, *v. a.* [*relentir*, Fr.] to soften, or grow less rigorous, hard, or tense. To soften in temper. To give, melt, or grow moist. Actively, to slacken. "*Relent* his pace." *Spenser*. To soften or mollify. "*Relented* their rebellious ire." *Spenser*.

RELE'NTLESS, *a.* unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RELE'VANT, *a.* [Fr.] relieving.

RELEVA'TION, *s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] a rising or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE, *s.* trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind. Used with *on* before the object of trust.

RE'LIC, *s.* [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.] that which remains of any thing after the rest is lost or decayed; generally used in the plural. The body of a person after death. Any thing kept in the memory of a person deceased.

RE'LICT, *s.* [*relictus*, Lat.] a widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

RELIE'F, *s.* [*relief*, Fr.] alleviation or mitigation of sorrow, pain, or distress. That which frees from danger, pain, or sorrow. The dismission of a sentinel from his post. In Law, remedy of wrongs, from *relevium*, Lat. The prominence of a figure, in a stone, &c. The recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different.

RELIE'VABLE, *a.* capable of relief.

To RELIE'VE, *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat.] to recommend by the interposition of something of a different nature. To support or assist mutually. To ease from pain or sorrow. To succour or rescue from danger. To give rest to a soldier, by placing another in his post. To right by law.

RELIE'VER, *s.* one who relieves.

RELIE'VO, *s.* [Ital.] that part of a figure which projects beyond the ground on which it is carved. It is distinguished into *alto*, where it rises much, or after the life; and *basso*, when it rises but little.

RELIGA'TION, *s.* [*relegatio*, Lat.] the act of binding fast or tying back.

To RELI'GHT, *v. a.* to light anew.

RELI'GION, (the latter *i* and *o* are usually omitted in pronouncing this word and its derivatives; as *relijŏn*, *relijŭs*, &c., *s.* [*religio*, Lat. *religion*, Fr.] that worship which belongs to the Deity, when considered as our creator, preserver, and benefactor. Any system of faith and worship. SYNON. *Religion* denotes a quality of the soul and disposition of the heart towards God, which prevents our failing in any part of our duty to the Supreme Being. *Piety* makes us acquit ourselves with greater respect and zeal. *Devotion* adds to this outwardly a serious composed behaviour.

RELI'GIONIST, *s.* a person bigoted to any religious persuasion.

RELI'GIOUS, *a.* [*religiosus*, Lat. *religieux*, Fr.] pious; disposed to the duties of religion. Teaching our duty towards God. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty chastity, and obedience, and to a monastic life. Figuratively exact or strict.

RELI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion. According to the rites of religion. Reverently; with veneration. Exactly; with strict observance.

RELI'GIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH, *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.] to forsake, leave, desert, quit, release, give up, forbear, or depart from.

RELI'NQUISHMENT, *s.* the act of forsaking.

RELI'QUARY, *s.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] a shrine or casket in which the relics of deceased saints are kept.

RE'LISH, *s.* [from *relecher*, to lick again, Fr. according to Skinner and Minshew] the effect which any thing has on the organs of taste, generally applied to something agreeable. A small taste. Figuratively, fondness or delight in any thing Sense, or a power of perceiving. Cast; manner.

To RE'LISH, *v. a.* to give a taste to, or season any thing To have a liking to. Neuterly, to have a pleasing taste. To give pleasure. To have a flavour.

RE'LISHABLE, *a.* gustable; having a taste.

To RELI'VE, *v. n.* to revive; to live anew. Obsolete.

To RELO'VE, *v. a.* to love in return. Not used.

RELU'CENT, *a.* [*relucens*, Lat.] shining; transparent; pellucid. "The *relucent* stream."

To RELU'CT, *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] to struggle again.

RELU'CTANCE, RELU'CTANCY, *s.* [from *reluctor*, Lat.] unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition; with *to* or *against*.

RELU'CTANT, *a.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy.

To RELU'CTATE, *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] to resist; to struggle against.

RELUCTA'TION, *s.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] repugnance; resistance; unwillingness.

To RELU'ME, or RELU'MINE, *v. a.* to light anew; to rekindle.

To RELY', *v. n.* to put trust or confidence in. To rest or depend upon. Used with *on* or *upon*.

To REMAI'N, *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Lat.] to be left out of a greater number, or quantity. To continue; to abide. To be left as not comprised. Actively, to await; to be left to.

REMAI'N, *s.* any thing left; relic. Residuum; residue A dead body. Generally used in the plural.

REMAI'NDER, *a.* remaining; refuse; left.

REMAI'NDER, *s.* what is left. A dead body; remains.

To REMA'KE, *v. a.* to make anew.

To REMA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* [*remancipo*, Lat.] to sell or return a commodity to him who first sold it.

To REMA ND, *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] to send or call back.

REMA'NENT, *s.* [from *remanens*, Lat.] the part remaining.

REMA'RK, *s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] an observation; a note or criticism.

To REMA'RK, *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] to note, observe; to distinguish, point out, or mark. SYNON. To *remark* implies taking notice with attention, in order to remember; to *observe*, means rather, to watch with examination by way of passing our judgment. We *observe* in order to *remark*.

REMA'RKABLE, *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] observable; worthy of observation or notice.

REMA'RKABLENESS, *s.* observableness; worthiness of observation.

REMA'RKABLY, *ad.* observably; in a manner worthy of observation.

REMA'RKER, *s.* an observer; one that remarks.

REME'DIABLE, *a.* capable of remedy; curable.

REME'DIATE, *a.* medicinal; affording a remedy. Obsolete.

REME'DILESS, *a.* not admitting cure or remedy.

REME'DILESSNESS, *s.* incurableness.

RE'MEDY, *s.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.] a medicine by which any distemper is cured. The cure or removal of any uneasiness or evil. Reparation; means of repairing.

To RE'MEDY, *v. a.* [*remédier*, Fr.] to cure or heal. To remove or repair any mischief.

To REME'MBER, *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old Fr.] to bear any thing in mind. To recal to the mind. To mention. To remind.

REME'MBERER, *s.* one who remembers.

REME'MBRANCE, *s.* [*remembrance*, Fr.] the act of the mind by which it recals any idea it once had. Memory; retention in memory; honourable memory; recollection. Any token by which one is kept in memory.

REME'MBRANCER, *s.* one that reminds; one that puts in mind. An officer of the exchequer, and of the city of London, who has a right to sit in the house of commons, and watch and report the proceedings as far as they respect the city; he also reminds the lord mayor of the days of public business, &c.

To RE'MIGRATE, *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] to remove back again. "*Remigrate* to their first simplicity."

REMIGRA'TION, *s.* removal back again.

To REMI'ND, *v. a.* to revive in the memory.

REMINI'SCENCE, *s.* [from *reminiscens*, Lat.] recollection; recovery of ideas.

REMINISCE'NTIAL, *a.* relating to reminiscence.

REMI'SS, *a.* [*remissus*, Lat.] wanting vigour; slack. Slothful, or careless. Negligent.

REMI'SSIBLE, *a.* admitting forgiveness.

REMI'SSION, *s.* [*remissio*, Lat.] abatement; relaxation; moderation. Cessation of intenseness. Forgiveness, or pardon.

REMI'SSLY, *ad.* in a careless, negligent, or slack manner.

REMI'SSNESS, *s.* want of care, attention, vigour, or ardour.

To REMI'T, *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.] to make less intense. To forgive a punishment, or pardon a fault, from *remettre*, Fr. To give up or resign. To defer; to refer. To send money to a distant place. Neuterly, to grow slack, or less violent.

REMI'TMENT, *s.* the act of remitting to custody.

REMI'TTANCE, *s.* the act of paying money at a distant place. A sum of money sent to a distant place.

REMI'TTER, *s.* one that sends money to distant places. In Law, where a person having two titles to lands, &c. and coming to such by the last title, and that being defective, he shall be restored to, and adjudged into the lands, &c. by his former more ancient titles.

RE'MNANT, *s.* [corrupted from *remanent*] any thing that is left or remains; residue.

RE'MNANT, *a.* remaining; yet left. "Dedicate her *remnant* life." *Prior.*

REMO'LTEN, *a.* melted again.

REMO'NSTRANCE, *s.* [*remontrance*, Fr.] a strong representation of the ill consequences of any proceeding.

To REMO'NSTRATE, *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Lat.] to shew reason against any thing in strong terms. Used with *against*.

REMO'RA, *s.* [Lat.] a let or obstacle. A kind of worm, or fish, which sticks to the bottom of ships, and hinders them in their passage.

To REMO'RATE, *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] to hinder; to delay.

REMO'RSE, *s.* [from *remorsus*, Lat.] uneasiness occasioned by a consciousness of guilt. Pity; tenderness; sympathetic sorrow; sting of conscience.

REMO'RSEFUL, *a.* tender; compassionate.

REMO'RSELESS, *a.* unpitying; cruel; savage.

REMO'TE, *a.* [*remotus*, Lat.] distant, applied to time, relation, or place; foreign. Not agreeing.

REMO'TELY, *ad.* at a distance.

REMO'TENESS, *s.* the quality of being distant, applied to relation, time, or place.

REMO'TION, *s.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] the act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance.

REMO'VABLE, *a.* such as may be removed.

REMO'VAL, *s.* the act of putting out of any post or place. Translation to another place.

To REMO'VE, *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat.] to take away, or put from its place. To place at a distance. Neuterly, to change place or abode.

REMO'VE, *s.* change of place. The act of removing a chessman or draught. A step in the scale of gradation. A small distance. The act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. "His horse wanted two *removes*." *Swift.*

REMO'VED, *particip. a.* remote; separate from others.

REMO'VEDNESS, *s.* the state of being removed; remoteness.

REMO'VER, *s.* one who removes.

To REMOU'NT, *v. a.* [*remonter*, Fr.] to mount again.

REMUNERABI'LITY, *s.* capable of receiving rewards.

REMU'NERABLE, *a.* rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE, *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat *rémunérer*, Fr.] to reward; to recompense; to repay; to requite.

REMUNERA'TION, *s.* [*rémunération*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.] reward; requital; recompence; repayment.

REMU'NERATIVE, *a.* exercised in dispensing rewards.

To REMU'RMUR, *v. a.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] to utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. Neuterly, to murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.

RE'NARD, *s.* [Fr.] the name of a fox in fable.

RENA'SCENCY, *s.* a revival of growth.

RENA'SCENT, *a.* [*renascens*, Lat.] produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *renascor*, Lat.] possible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE, *v. a.* to sail again.

RENCOU'NTER, *s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] the action of two bodies that meet, or strike against each other. Clash. Opposition between persons. A loose or casual engagement. A sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER, *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.] to clash; to collide. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. To skirmish with another. To fight hand to hand.

To REND, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *rent*; *rendan*, Sax.] to tear with violence; to lacerate.

RE'NDER, *s.* one that rends; a tearer.

To RE'NDER, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.] to pay or give back. To give on demand. To make. To represent. To translate, followed by *in* or *into*. To surrender, followed by *up*. To afford.

RE'NDER, *s.* a surrender.

RE'NDEZVOUS, ren-de-vooz, *s.* [*rendez-vous*, Fr.] a meeting, or place of meeting, appointed.

To RE'NDEZVOUS, ren-de-vooz, *v. n.* [from *rendez-vous*, Fr.] to meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION, *s.* surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE, or RENEGA'DO, *s.* [*renegado*, Span. *renégat*, Fr.] one that leaves his religion on base principles; an apostate. One who deserts to an enemy; a revolter.

To RENE'GE, *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat.] to deny; to disown.

To RENE'W, *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] to renovate; to restore to its former state. To begin again, to repeat. In Scripture, to make anew, or change to a new state of life.

RENE'WABLE, *a.* capable of being renewed.

RENE'WAL, *s.* the act of restoring or reducing to its former state; renovation.

RE'NFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, 28 miles long, and from 6 to 12 broad; bounded on the N. and W. by the Frith of Clyde, E. by Lanarkshire, and S. by Ayrshire; containing, in 1831, 133,443 inhabitants. This county was the paternal inheritance of the Stuarts before they ascended the throne; it gives the title of baron to the Prince of Wales. Renfrew is the capital.

RENI'TENCY, *s.* that resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled against, each other.

RENI'TENT, *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] acting against any impulse by elastic power.

RE'NNET, *s.* a ferment. See RUNNET.

RE'NNET, or RE'NNETING, *s.* [*reinette*, Fr.] a kind of apple.

To RE'NOVATE, *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] to renew; to restore to its first state.

RENOVA'TION, *s.* [*rénovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Lat.] the act or state of being renewed; renovation; renewal.

To RENOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.] to disown; to abnegate. To quit upon oath. SYNON. To *renounce* and *resign* are voluntary acts; to *abdicate* is an involuntary act. *Abdicate* more particularly relates to a throne; *renounce*, to matters of religion; *resign*, to employments.

RENOU'NCEMENT, *s.* act of renouncing; renunciation.

RENO'WN, *s.* [*renommée*, Fr.] fame; praise widely spread; celebrity.

To RENO'WN, *v. n.* [*renommer*, Fr.] to make famous: to celebrate.

RENO'WNED, *part. a.* famous; celebrated; eminent.

RENT, *s.* [from *rend*] a hole made by tearing; a slit; a break; a laceration.

To RENT, *v. a.* [from *rend*] to tear.

RENT, *s.* [*rente*, Fr.] revenue; an annual payment for the hire of any thing; money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT, *v. a.* [*rente*, Fr.] to hold by paying rent. To let to a tenant.

RE'NTABLE, *a.* that may be rented.

RE'NTAL, *s.* a schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER, *s.* he that holds by paying rent; a tenant. A *renter warden* is an officer in most of the companies of London, whose business is to receive the rents or profits belonging to the company.

RENVE'RSED, *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] overturned.

To RENU'MERATE, *v. a.* [*renumero*, Lat.] to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [*rénunciation*, Fr. *renunciatio*, Lat.] the act of renouncing.

To REORDA'IN, *v. n.* [*réordonner*, Fr.] to ordain again, on supposition of some defect.

REO'RDERING, *s.* re-establishment.

REORDINA'TION, *s.* repetition of ordination.

To REPA'CIFY, *v. a.* to pacify again.

REPAI'D, part. pass. of REPAY.

To REPAI'R, *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *réparer*, Fr.] to restore after any loss or damage. To fill up anew. To amend by an equivalent.

REPAI'R, *s.* reparation; supply of loss, damage, or injury.

To REPAI'R, *v. n.* to go to.

REPAI'R, *s.* [*repaire*, Fr.] resort; abode; the act of going to a place.

REPAI'RER, *s.* amender; restorer.

REPA'NDOUS, *a.* [*repandus*, Lat.] bent upwards.

RE'PARABLE, *a.* [*réparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Lat.] capable of being amended, or retrieved.

RE'PARABLY, *ad.* in a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.

REPARA'TION, *s.* [*réparation*, Fr. *reparatio*, Lat.] the act of repairing the damages made by time in a building, or in any other thing. Supply of what is wasted. Recompense, or amends made for an injury.

REPA'RATIVE, *s.* whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE', *s.* [*repartie*, Fr.] a smart or witty reply.

To REPARTEE', *v. n.* to make smart replies.

REPARTITION, *s.* [*répartition*, Fr.] the act of dividing, or sharing again.

To REPA'SS, *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] to pass back again. Neuterly, to go back in the same road.

REPA'ST, *s.* [*repas*, Fr.] a meal; a refreshment. Victuals.

To REPA'ST, *v. a.* [*repaître*, Fr.] to feed or feast.

REPA'STURE, *s.* entertainment. Obsolete.

To REPA'Y, *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr.] to pay back in return, requital, or revenge. To recompense. To reimburse.

REPA'YMENT, *s.* the act of repaying. The thing repaid.

To REPEAL, *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.] to revoke; abrogate; annul.

REPE'AL, *s.* the act of recalling from exile. Not in use. Abrogation; revocation; abolition.

REPE'ALABLE, *a.* capable of being repealed.

To REPEAT, *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *répéter*, Fr.] to do or speak the same thing more than once.

REPE'ATEDLY, *ad.* over and over; more than once.

REPE'ATER, *s.* one that recites. A watch that strikes the hours by compression of the spring.

RE'PEHAM, a town in Norfolk, trading largely in malt. It has two churches in one church-yard, and is seated on the river Eyne, 10 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 112 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 452.

To REPEL, *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.] to drive back any thing, or an assailant. Neuterly, to act with a force contrary to that which is impressed. In Physic, to prevent too great an afflux of humour to any particular part.

REPE'LLENT, *s.* [from *repellens*, Lat.] a remedy that has a repelling power.

REPE'LLER, *s.* one that repels.

To REPE'NT, *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.] to think on any thing past with sorrow. To express sorrow for something past. To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life. Actively, to remember with sorrow. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. "And the Lord said, I will destroy man, whom I have created—for it *repenteth me* that I have made them." *Gen.* vi. 7.

REPE'NTANCE, *s.* [*repentance*, Fr.] sorrow for any thing past. Such sorrow for sin as produces amendment; penitence.

REPE'NTANT, *a.* [*repentant*, Fr.] sorrowful for what is past. Expressing sorrow for sin.

To REPE'OPLE, *v. a.* to stock with people anew.

To REPERCU'SS, *v. a.* [from *repercussus*, Lat.] to beat back; to drive back. Not in use.

REPERCU'SSION, *s.* [*repercussion*, Fr. *repercussio*, Lat.] the act of driving back; rebound.

REPERCU'SSIVE, *a.* [*repercussif*, Fr.] having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound. Repellent. Driven back; rebounding. The two last are obsolete.

REPERTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*repertitius*, Lat.] found; gained by finding.

RE'PERTORY, *s.* [*répertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] a treasury; a magazine.

RE'PETEND, *s.* [from *repetendus*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, that part of an infinite decimal fraction which is repeated *ad infinitum*: Thus in the examples 2,666, &c. and 1,131313, &c. the ,666 and ,131313, are the repetends: the former being denominated single, because one figure only is constantly repeated, and the latter compound, because more than one are repeated.

REPETI'TION, *s.* [*répétition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Lat.] the doing the same thing more than once. The act of reciting or rehearsing. Recital from memory, opposed to reading.

REPIA'NO, REPIE'NO, *s.* in Music, signifies full, and is used to distinguish those violins in concertos, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play through the whole concerto.

REPIGNORA'TION, *s.* the redeeming of a pledge.

To REPI'NE, *v. n.* to fret, vex, grieve, or be discontented; to murmur.

REPI'NER, *s.* one who frets or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE, *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr.] to put again into the same place; to reinstate.

To REPLAI'T, *v. a.* to fold one part often over another.

To REPLA'NT, *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr.] to plant anew.

REPLANTA'TION, *s.* the act of planting again.

To REPLE'NISH, *v. a.* [from *re* and *plenus*, Lat.] to stock or fill. Neuterly, to regain the former fulness. Obsolete.

REPLE'TE, *a.* [*repletus*, Lat.] full; completely filled. Filled to excess; followed by *with*.

REPLE'TION, *s.* [*réplétion*, Fr.] the state of being too full.

REPLE'VIABLE, *a.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous, Lat.] to be restored after being seized.

To REPLE'VIN, or REPLE'VY, *v. a.* [*replegio*, low Lat.] to take back or set any thing at liberty that is seized by way of security.

REPLE'VIN, *s.* in Law, is a remedy granted on a distress, by which the first possessor has his goods restored to him again, on his giving security to the sheriff that he will pursue his action against the party restraining, and return the goods or cattle, if the taking them should be judged lawful. In case of a distress for rent, the tenant must bring his writ of replevin within five days, otherwise the goods are to be appraised and sold.

REPLI'CA, REPLICA'TO, *s.* [Ital.] in Music, signifies to repeat.

REPLICA'TION, *s.* [*replicatio*, Lat.] an answer; a reply.

To REPLY', *v. n.* [*répliquer*, Fr.] to answer; to make a return to an answer. Actively, to return as an answer. Used with *to*, *against*, or *upon*.

REPLY', *s.* [*replique*, Fr.] an answer, or a return to an answer.

REPLY'ER, *s.* he that makes a return to an answer.

To REPO'LISH, *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr.] to polish again.

To REPO'RT, *v. a.* [*reporter*, Fr.] to spread any thing by rumour. To give account of. To give repute. To relate.

REPO'RT, *s.* rumour; or popular fame. Public character or reputation. An account returned; relation. An account of judicial cases. Sound, or loud noise

REPO'RTER, *s.* relater, one that gives an account.

REPO'RTINGLY, *ad.* by common fame.

REPO'SAL, *s.* the act of reposing.

To REPO'SE, *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.] to lay to rest. To confide or trust in without any suspicion, followed by *upon* or *in*. To lodge or lay up, followed by *in*. Neuterly, to sleep, or take one's rest. To rest in confidence.

REPO'SE, *s.* sleep; rest; quiet. Cause of rest or confidence.

REPO'SEDNESS, *s.* state of being at rest.

To REPO'SITE, *v. a.* [from *repositus*, Lat.] to lay up or lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSI'TION, *s.* the act of replacing.

REPO'SITORY, *s.* a place wherein any thing is safely laid up.

To REPOSSE'SS, *v. a.* to possess again.

To REPREHE'ND, *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.] to find fault with; to chide; to reprove. To charge with as a fault; with *of*.

REPREHE'NDER, *s.* a blamer; a reprover.

REPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*reprehensible*, Fr.] worthy of blame or censure; culpable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* blameableness.

REPREHE'NSIBLY, *ad.* blameably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION, *s.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.] the act of finding fault, chiding, or blaming.

REPREHE'NSIVE, *a.* given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT, (the *s* in this word and its following derivatives is pron. like *z*; as, *reprezént*, &c.) *v. a.* [*repræsento*, Lat. *représenter*, Fr.] to exhibit or show as if present. To describe or show in any particular character. To fill the place of, or personate another by a vicarious character.

REPRESENTA'TION, *s.* [*représentation*, Fr.] an image or likeness of any thing. The act of supporting a vicarious character. A respectful declaration. A public exhibition.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, *a.* [*représentatif*, Fr.] exhibiting a likeness. Bearing any character by commission from another.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, *s.* one exhibiting the likeness of another, or exercising a vicarious character from another. That by which any thing is shewn.

REPRESE'NTATIVELY, *ad.* in character of another; by a representative; by legal delegacy.

REPRESE'NTER, *s.* one who shows or exhibits. One who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESE'NTMENT, *s.* image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRE'SS, *v. a.* [from *repressus*, Lat.] to crush or subdue; to put down.

REPRE'SSION, *s.* [*repressio*, Lat.] the act of crushing or subduing.

REPRE'SSIVE, *a.* having power to repress; acting to repress.

REPRIE'VAL, *s.* respite.

To REPRIE'VE, *v. a.* [*reprendre*, Fr.] to free from immediate sentence of death. To give respite.

REPRIE'VE, *s.* respite; a temporary suspension of sentence of death.

To REPRIMA'ND, *v. a.* [*réprimander*, Fr.] to reprove; to chide; to reprehend; to check.

REPRIMAND, *s.* [*réprimande*, Fr.] reproof; reprehension.

To REPRI'NT, *v. a.* to renew an impression. To print a new edition.

REPRI'SAL, *s.* [*reprisaille*, Fr.] something seized as a retaliation for robbery, or damage sustained.

REPRI'SE, *s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] the act of taking something in retaliation of injury received.

To REPRO'ACH, *v. a.* [*réprocher*, Fr.] to censure, or charge with a fault, in censorious and opprobrious language. To upbraid.

REPRO'ACH, *s.* [*reproche*, Fr.] the act of finding fault in opprobrious terms. Any thing which exposes to infamy or disgrace.

REPRO'ACHABLE, *a.* worthy of reproach or censure.

REPRO'ACHFUL, *a.* scurrilous; opprobrious; disgraceful; infamous; vile; shameful; ignominious.

REPRO'ACHFULLY, *ad.* opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

REPRO'BATE, *a.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] lost to virtue and grace; abandoned; profligate.

RE'PROBATE, *s.* a person lost to virtue. A profligate. One abandoned to wickedness.

To RE'PROBATE, *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.] to disallow or reject. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. To abandon to one's sentence without hopes of pardon

RE'PROBATENESS, *s.* the state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, *s.* [*réprobation*, Fr.] the act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned, to eternal misery. A sentence of condemnation.

To REPRODU'CE, *v. a.* [*reproduire*, Fr.] to produce again; to produce anew.

REPRODU'CTION, *s.* [*réproduction*, Fr.] the act of producing anew.

REPROO'F, *s.* blame or reprehension spoken to a person's face. Censure; reprehension.

REPRO'VABLE, *a.* blameable; culpable; worthy of reprehension.

To REPRO'VE, *v. a.* [*réprouver*, Fr.] to blame; to censure. To charge to the face with a fault; to reprehend. To refute; to disprove.

REPRO'VER, *s.* one that reproves. SYNON. He who *reproves* another points out his faults, and blames him. He who *reprimands* affects to punish, and mortifies the offender.

To REPRU'NE, *v. a.* to prune a second time.

RE'PTILE, *a.* [*reptilis*, Lat.] creeping on the ground.

RE'PTILE, *s.* in Natural History, are a kind of animals denominated from their creeping or advancing on the belly. Or, *Reptiles* are a genus of animals and insects, which, instead of feet, rest on one part of the body, while they advance forward with the rest. Such are earthworms, suckers, caterpillars, &c. It is also used by Botanists to signify plants which creep upon the earth, unless sustained by some other plant or prop; as cucumbers, melons, the vine, &c.

REPTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*reptitius*, Lat.] creeping.

REPU'BLIC, *s.* [*république*, Fr. *respublica*, Lat.] a state in which the power is lodged in more than one. A commonwealth.

REPU'BLICAN, *a.* belonging to a commonwealth; placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN, *s.* one who holds a commonwealth, without a monarch, to be the best form of government.

REPU'BLICANISM, *s.* attachment to a republican government.

REPU'DIABLE, *a.* fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE, *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *répudier*, Fr.] to divorce; to reject; to put away.

REPUDIA'TION, *s.* [*répudiation*, Fr.] divorce; a putting away; rejection.

To REPU'GN, re-pune, *v. a.* to resist.

REPU'GNANCE, REPU'GNANCY, *s.* [*répugnance*, Fr.] inconsistency, or contrariety. Struggle of opposition; reluctance.

REPU'GNANT, *a.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.] disobedient. Contrary; opposite.

REPU'GNANTLY, *ad.* contradictorily.

To REPU'LLUALTE, *v. n.* [*re* and *puttulo*, Lat. *repulluler* Fr.] to bud again

REPU'LSE, *s.* [*repulsa*, Lat.] the condition of being driven off from any attempt, or put aside from any design; denial; check.

To REPU'LSE, *v. a.* [from *repulsus*, Lat.] to beat back or drive off.

REPU'LSION, *s.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] the act or power of driving off from itself.

REPU'LSIVE, *a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPU'RCHASE, *v. a.* to buy again.

RE'PUTABLE, *a.* honourable; generally esteemed; celebrated.

RE'PUTABLY, *ad.* without discredit.

REPUTA'TION, *s.* [*réputation*, Fr.] the general character of a person. Credit; honour.

To REPU'TE, *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *réputer*, Fr.] to hold, account, or esteem; to think.

REPU'TE, *s.* character; reputation; established opinion

REPU'TELESS, *a.* disgraceful; disreputable.

REQUE'ST, *s.* [*requête*, Fr.] the act of asking any thing of another. An entreaty; petition. Demand; the state of being desired.

To REQU'EST, *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] to ask a favour of another. To entreat; to solicit.

REQUE'STER, *s.* a petitioner; a solicitor.

To REQUI'CKEN, *v. a.* to reanimate.

RE'QUIEM, *s.* [Lat.] a hymn so called from its being used in imploring *rest* for the dead. Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.

REQUI'RABLE, *a.* fit to be required.

To REQUI'RE, *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requérir*, Fr.] to ask a thing as one's right. To make necessary; to need.

RE'QUISITE, (the *s* is pron. like *z* in this word and its following derivatives; as, *réquizite*, &c.) *a.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] necessary; needful; not to be done without.

RE'QUISITE, *s.* any thing essentially or indispensably necessary.

RE'QUISITELY, *ad.* necessarily; in a requisite manner.

RE'QUISITENESS, *s.* necessity; the state of being requisite.

REQUITAL, *s.* a return made for any good or bad office; retaliation. A reward.

To REQUI'TE, *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] to repay, or return good or ill; to recompense.

RE'REWARD, *s.* the rear, or last troop of an army.

To RESALUTE, *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat.] to salute or greet anew; to return a salutation to.

To RESCI'ND, *v. a.* [*rescindo*, Lat.] to cut off To abrogate or annul, applied to laws.

RESCI'SSION, *s.* [*rescissio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off; abrogation.

RESCI'SSORY, *a.* [*rescissoire*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] having the power to cut off.

RE'SCRIPT, *s.* [*rescriptum*, Lat. *rescrit*, Fr.] the edict or decree of an emperor.

To RE'SCUE, *v. a.* [*rescorro*, old Fr.] to set free, or deliver from confinement, danger, or violence.

RE'SCUE, *s.* [*rescosse*, old Fr.] an act whereby a person is delivered from violence, danger, or confinement.

RE'SCUER, *s.* one that rescues; a deliverer.

RESE'ARCH, *s.* [*recherche*, Fr.] diligent search or inquiry; scrutiny.

To RESE'ARCH, *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] to examine; to inquire; to scrutinize.

To RESE'AT, *v. a.* to seat again.

RESEI'ZER, *s.* one that seizes again.

RESEI'ZURE, *s.* repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

RESE'MBLANCE, *s.* [*ressemblance*, or *resemblance*, Fr.] likeness; similitude; representation.

To RESE'MBLE, *v. a.* [*ressembler*, or *resembler*, Fr.] to compare; to represent as like something else. To be like.

To RESE'ND, *v. a.* to send back again. Obsolete.

To RESE'NT, *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.] to take well or ill. To be offended at, or return an injury. To have a due sense of.

RESE'NTER, *s.* one who feels injuries deeply.

RESE'NTFUL, *a.* malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY, *ad.* with deep sense; with strong perception; with continued anger.

RESE'NTMENT, *s.* [*ressentiment*, Fr.] a strong or hasty sensation of good or ill. A deep sense of injury.

RESERV'ATION, *s.* [*réservation*, Fr.] the act of concealing in the mind. Something kept back, or not given up. Custody.

RESE'RVATORY, *s.* [*réservoir*, Fr.] a place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

To RESE'RVE, (usually pronounced *rézerve*) *v. a.* [*reservo*, Lat. *réserver*, Fr.] to keep or save for some other time or purpose. To retain; to keep; to store.

RESE'RVE, *s.* something stored or saved against some future exigence. Something concealed in the mind. Exception; a prohibition. An exception in favour of a person or thing. Modesty, or caution observed in behaviour.

RESE'RVED, *a.* modest, or not too free in behaviour or discourse. Sullen; close. SYNON. We are *reserved* in our words and actions; we are *modest* in our desires, our gestures, and our dress.

RESE'RVEDLY, *ad.* not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

RESE'RVEDNESS, *s.* the quality of keeping one's secret sentiments.

RESE'RVER, *s.* one that reserves.

RESERVOI'R, *s.* [Fr.] a place where any thing is stored up, or collected in large quantities; reservatory.

To RESE'TTLE, *v. a.* to settle again.

RESE'TTLEMENT, *s.* the act of settling again. The state of settling again.

RE'SIANCE, *s.* in Law, residence; abode; dwelling.

RE'SIANT, *a.* [*resseant*, Fr.] resident; present in a place.

To RESI'DE, *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, Fr.] to dwell; to abide; to live. To subside; to sink; to fall to the bottom, from *resido*, Lat.

RE'SIDENCE, *s.* [*résidence*, Fr.] the act of continuing or dwelling in a place. A place of abode; habitation; dwelling. Sediment, from *resido*, Lat.

RE'SIDENT, *a.* [*residens*, Lat. *résidant*, Fr.] dwelling or having abode in any place.

RE'SIDENT, *s.* [*résident*, Fr.] an agent, minister, or officer, residing in any distant place with the dignity of a public minister.

RESIDE'NTIARY, *a.* holding residence; attending in a journey. Substantively, a canon installed to the privileges and profits of residence.

RESI'DUAL, RESI'DUARY, *a.* [from *residuum*, Lat.] relating to that part which remains.

RE'SIDUE, *s.* [*résidu*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.] the remainder; that which is left.

RESI'DUUM OF A CHARGE, in Electricity, first discovered by Mr. Gralath of Germany, in 1746, is that part of the charge that lay on the uncoated part of the Leyden phial, which does not part with all its electricity at once; so that it is afterwards gradually diffused in the coating.

To RESI'GN, *v. a.* [*resigno*, Lat. *résigner*, Fr.] to give or yield up a claim or possession. To submit with confidence, applied to Providence. To submit without opposition or resistance.

RESIGNA'TION, *s.* [*résignation*, Fr.] the act of yielding or submitting without resistance or doubt.

RESIGNE'E, *s.* in Law, the person to whom the thing is resigned.

RESI'GNER, *s.* one that resigns.

RESI'GNMENT, *s.* the act of resigning.

RESI'LIENCE, RESI'LIENCY, *s.* [from *resilio*, Lat.] the act of starting or leaping back.

RESI'LIENT, *a.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] starting or springing back.

RESILITION, *s.* [from *resilio*, Lat.] the act of springing back; resilience.

RE'SIN, *s.* [*résine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] the fat sulphureous part of a vegetable, which will incorporate with oil or spirit, but not an aqueous menstruum. Those vegetable substances that will dissolve in water, are *gums*; those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oil, are *resins*.

RE'SINOUS, *a.* containing resin; partaking of the nature and properties of resin.

RE'SINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being resinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE, *s.* [*résipiscence*, Fr.] repentance.

To RESI'ST, *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. *résister*, Fr.] to oppose, or act against. To hinder; to act against the impression of external force.

RESI'STANCE, RESI'STENCE, *s.* [written *resistance*, when supposed to be derived from the French, but *resistence*, when derived from *resistens*, Lat.] the act of resisting; opposition. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

RESISTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of resisting.

RESI'STIBLE, *a.* that may be resisted.

RESI'STLESS, *a.* not to be opposed; irresistible.

RESO'LVABLE, *a.* capable of being separated or analyzed. Capable of being explained.

RE'SOLUBLE, *a.* [*re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] capable of being dissolved or melted.

To RESO'LVE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is usually pron. like *z*) *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat.] to inform, explain, or clear from any doubt or difficulty. To confirm or settle in any opinion or determination; used with *at*. To analyze. To melt, or dissolve. Neuterly, to determine. To melt, or be dissolved. To be fixed in an opinion; used with *of*.

RESO'LVE, *s.* a fixed resolution; determination.

RESO'LVEDLY, *ad.* with firmness and constancy.

RESO'LVEDNESS, *s.* resolution; constancy; firmness.

RESO'LVEND, *s.* [from *resolvendus*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, a term in the extraction of the square and cube roots, &c. signifying the number arising from increasing the remainder after subtraction.

RESO'LVENT, *s.* [from *resolvens*, Lat.] that which has the power of causing solution.

RESO'LVENTS, *s.* medicines which dissolve and disperse. In Chemistry, liquors for the dissolving metals or minerals.

RESO'LVER, *s.* one that forms a first resolution. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.

RE'SOLUTE, *a.* [*résolu*, Fr.] fixed, determined, constant, steady, firm.

RE'SOLUTELY, *ad.* determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

RE'SOLUTENESS, *s.* determinateness; the state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLU'TION, *s.* [*résolution*, Fr. *resolutio*, Lat.] the act of clearing from doubt or difficulty. The act of separating any thing into its constituent parts. Dissolution. A fixed determination, or settled thought. Steadiness, constancy, firmness. The determination of a cause in a court of justice.

RE'SOLUTIVE, *a.* [*résolutif*, Fr. *resolutus*, Lat.] having the power to dissolve or relax.

RE'SONANCE, *s.* [from *resono*, Lat.] sound; re-sound; echo.

RE'SONANT, *a.* [*resonans*, Lat.] sounding, or echoing.

To RESO'RT, *v. a.* [*ressortir*, Fr.] to have recourse to. To go publicly, or repair to. In Law, to fall back.

RESO'RT, *s.* an assembly, or numerous body of men meeting in the same place. Concourse. The act of visiting. Spring, or active power. Resource.

RESO'RTER, *s.* one that frequents or visits.

To RE'SOUND, *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat.] to echo; to sound back. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. To celebrate by sound. To return sounds; to sound with any noise. Neuterly, to be echoed back.

RESOU'RCE, *s.* [*ressource*, Fr.] some new or unexpected means that offer. An expedient; shift.

To RESPE'CT, *v. a.* [from *respectus*, Lat.] to regard, or have regard to. To consider with a low degree of reverence. To have relation to. To look toward.

RESPE'CT, *s.* regard; attention. A low degree of reverence. Partial regard. Good will. A consideration or motive. Relation or regard.

RESPE'CTABLE, *a.* meriting respect; venerable.

RESPE'CTER, *s.* one who prefers one before another from a partial regard.

RESPE'CTFUL, *a.* paying due reverence. Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

RESPE'CTFULLY, *ad.* with some degree of reverence.

RESPE'CTIVE, *ad.* relating to particular persons or things. Relative; reciprocal; particular.

RESPE'CTIVELY, *ad.* particularly; relatively.

RESPE'CTLESS, *a.* void of respect.

RESPE'RSION, *s.* [*respersio*, Lat.] the act of sprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION, *s.* [*respiration*, Fr. *respiratio*, Lat.] the act of breathing. Relief or respite from labour.

To RESPI'RE, *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat. *respirer*, Fr.] to breathe. To catch breath. To rest, to take rest.

RE'SPITE, *s.* [*respit*, Fr.] a reprieve, or the suspension of a capital sentence. A pause or interval.

To RE'SPITE, *v. a.* to relieve by a pause or intermission. To suspend or delay, from *respiter*, old Fr.

RESPLE'NDENCE, RESPLE'NDENCY, *s.* brightness; lustre; splendour.

RESPLE'NDENT, *a.* [*resplendens*, Lat.] bright; shining. Having a beautiful lustre.

RESPLE'NDENTLY, *ad.* with lustre; splendidly.

To RESPO'ND, *v. a.* [*respondeo*, Lat.] to answer an argument or objection. To correspond or suit.

RESPO'NDENT, *s.* [from *respondens*, Lat.] one who answers in a suit, or in a set disputation.

RESPONDE'NTIA, *s.* in Commerce, is a term applied to money, which is borrowed, not upon the vessel, as in bottomry, but upon the goods and merchandise contained in it, which must necessarily be sold or exchanged, in the course of a voyage; in which case the borrower, personally, is bound to answer the contract; and he is said to take up money at *respondentia*.

RESPO'NSE, *s.* [*responsum*, Lat.] an answer or reply made to an objection, or argument. An answer made by a congregation, or clerk, in divine worship, from *respons*, Fr.

RESPO'NSIBLE, *a.* [from *responsus*, Lat.] answerable, or accountable; used with *for*. Capable of discharging any obligation.

RESPO'NSIBLENESS, *s.* the state of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPO'NSION, *s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] the act of answering.

RESPO'NSIVE, *a.* [*responsif*, Fr.] answering; making answer. Correspondent; suitable.

RESPO'NSORY, *a.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] containing answer. Substantively, response; responsal.

REST, *s.* [*rest*, Sax. *ruste*, Belg.] sleep. The state of death. Cessation from motion, disturbance, or bodily labour. A support on which any thing leans. A place of repose. Remainder, or what remains.

REST, *a.* [*quod restat*, Lat.] others; those not included in any proposition.

To REST, *v. n.* to be asleep or dead. To cease from motion, labour, or disturbance. To remain satisfied. To lean upon; to be supported, followed by *upon*. To be left, or remain. Actively, to put into a state of repose or quiet. To confide in; used with *upon*.

RESTA'GNANT, *a.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTA'GNATE, *v. n.* to stand without flow.

RESTAGNA'TION, *s.* the state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION, *s.* [from *restauro*, Lat.] the act of recovering to its former state.

To RESTE'M, *v. a.* to force back against the current.

RE'STFUL, *a.* quiet; being at rest.

RESTHA'RROW, *s.* a plant with butterfly-shaped blossoms. There are two British species, viz. the corn and creeping restharrow; the former is found on barren land, and goes also by the names of cammock, petty-whin, and ground furze; and the latter on the sea-coast, having red or almost white blossoms. Both kinds flower in June and July.

RE'STIFF, RE'STIVE, or RE'STY, *a.* [*restif*, Fr.] unwilling to stir, comply, or go forward, generally applied to a horse. Headstrong; stubborn; froward; obstinate.

RE'STIFNESS, *s.* unwillingness; frowardness.

RESTI'NCTION, *s.* [from *restinctus*, Lat.] the act of extinguishing.

RESTITU'TION, *s.* [*restitutio*, Lat.] the act of restoring any thing lost or taken away. The act of recovering a former state.

RE'STLESS, *a.* unable to sleep. Unquiet. Unsettled. In continual motion or action.

RE'STLESSLY, *ad.* unquietly; without rest.

RE'STLESSNESS, *s.* a state wherein a person cannot sleep, will not cease from action, or is always in motion.

RESTO'RABLE, *a.* what may be restored.

RESTORA'TION, *s.* the same with *Restauration:* which see. The return of king Charles II. in 1660, by way of eminence, is called the *Restoration*.

RESTO'RATIVE, *a.* having the power to recruit any waste, or to recruit life.

RESTO'RATIVE, *s.* a medicine that has the power of recruiting the wastes of nature.

To RESTO'RE, *v. a.* [*restauro*, Lat.] to give or bring back what is lost, wasted, or taken away. To retrieve from decay. To recover passages, in books, from their corruption.

RESTO'RER, *s.* one that restores.

To RESTRAI'N, *v. a.* [*restreindre*, Fr.] to withhold or

keeping. To hinder; to repress; suppress; keep in awe. To confine, or limit.

RESTRAI'NABLE, *a.* capable to be restrained.

RESTRAI'NEDLY, *ad.* with restraint.

RESTRAI'NER, *s.* one that restrains; one that withholds.

RESTRAI'NT, *s.* [*restreint*, Fr.] an abridgment of liberty. A prohibition; restriction; hinderance; repression.

To RESTRI'CT, *v. a.* [from *restrictus*, Lat.] to limit or confine.

RESTRI'CTION, *s.* [*restriction*, Fr. *restrictio*, Lat.] confinement; limitation.

RESTRI'CTIVE, *a.* expressing limitation. In Physic, binding or astringent.

RESTRI'CTIVELY, *ad.* with limitation.

To RESTRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*restringo*, Lat.] to limit; to confine; to astringe.

RESTRI'NGENT, *a.* [*restringens*, Lat. *restringent*, Fr.] possessing a restringing quality; styptic; astringent.

RE'STY, *a.* [see RESTIFF] obstinate in not complying.

To RESUBLI'ME, *v. a.* to sublime another time.

To RESU'LT, *v. n.* [*résulter*, Fr. *resulto*, Lat.] to fly back. To rise as a consequence; to be produced as an effect, or flow as a consequence.

RESU'LT, *s.* resilience; the act of flying back. An effect flowing from the operation of any particular cause. A consequence or inference from premises.

RESU'LTANCE, *s.* [*résultance*, Fr.] the act of resulting.

RESU'MABLE, *a.* capable of being taken back.

To RESU'ME, *v. a.* [*resumo*, Lat.] to take back what has been given or taken away. To take again, used by Dryden with *again*, as, "*resume again*," but improperly. To begin again any thing suspended, dropped, or given over.

RESU'MPTION, re-sum-shon, *s.* [*resumptio*, Lat. *résumption*, Fr.] the act of resuming.

RESU'MPTIVE, *a.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] taken back. Used substantively in the plural, for medicines that restore decayed nature.

RESUPINA'TION, *s.* [from *resupino*, Lat.] the act of lying on the back.

RESU'PINE, *a.* [*resupinus*, Lat.] lying with the face upwards.

To RESURVE'Y, *v. a.* to review; to survey again.

RESURRE'CTION, *s.* [*résurrection*, Fr. *resurrectio*, Lat.] revival after death. The act of rising again after death.

To RESU'SCITATE, *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Lat.] to stir up anew; to revive.

RESUSCITA'TION, *s.* [from *resuscito*, Lat.] the act of stirring up anew; reviving or arising again.

To RETAI'L, *v. a.* [*retailler*, Fr.] to divide, or sell in small parcels; to sell at second hand.

RETAI'L, *s.* a sale consisting in small quantities.

RETAI'LER, *s.* one who sells by small quantities.

To RETAI'N, *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat.] to preserve from loss or without discharge. To keep without loss. To keep in pay or hire. Neuterly, to belong to or depend on, used with *to*. To keep or continue.

RETAI'NER, *s.* a dependent; adherent; hanger on, for subsistence. In Law, a servant who wears a person's livery, but does not dwell in his house. Also the fee given to a counsellor to retain his services, and prevent his being engaged by the other party in the suit. This is frequently given a long while before a trial, or when, perhaps, there is only a chance that a trial may be necessary. The act of keeping dependents.

To RETA'KE, *v. a.* to take again.

To RETA'LIATE, *v. a* [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] to return in kind, or like for like; to requite; to repay.

RETALIA'TION, *s.* the act of returning like for like.

To RETA'RD, *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.] to hinder in motion or swiftness. To delay or put off. Neuterly, to stay back or delay.

RETARDA'TION, *s.* the act of hindering action in motion. Delay. Hinderance.

RETA'RDER, *s.* obstructor; hinderer.

To RETCH, *v. a.* [*hræcan*, Sax.] to force, or make an essay to force something up from the stomach; to stretch or lengthen; to gape or yawn.

RETCHLESS, *a.* careless; reckless.

RETE'CTION, *s.* [from *retectus*, Lat.] the act of discovering to view.

RETE'NTION, *s.* [*rétention*, Fr. *retentio*, Lat.] the act of retaining, keeping to, containing, or preserving. In Medicine, that state of contraction in the solids which makes them hold fast their contents. Memory, or the art of keeping those simple ideas which the mind has received from sensation or reflection. Limitation or restraint.

RETE'NTIVE, *a.* [*rétentif*, Fr. *retentus*, Lat.] having the power of retaining, or preserving in the mind.

RETE'NTIVENESS, *s.* the quality of retention.

RE'TFORD, or *Redford*, *East*, a pretty large, well-built town of Nottinghamshire, on the great North road, and on the east side of the river Idle. The principal trade of this place is in hops and malt. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 40 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Its right of electing two members is now in the Bassetlaw Hundred. Population 2500.

RETICE'NCE, *s.* [*réticence*, Fr. *reticentia*, Lat.] concealment by silence.

RETICLE, *s.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] a small net.

RETI'CULA, *s.* in Astronomy, an instrument for measuring very nicely the quantity of eclipses.

RETI'CULAR, *a.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] having the form of a small net.

RETI'CULATED, *a.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] made of net-work; formed with meshes.

RETIFORM, *a.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] having the form of a net.

RETINA, *s.* one of the inner tunics of the eye.

RETINUE, *s.* [*retenue*, Fr.] a number attending on a great person; a train. SYNON. *Retinue* implies a number of followers; *train*, the same with order.

To RETI'RE, *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.] to go to a place of privacy; to withdraw from sight. To retreat from danger. To quit a public station, or a company. Actively, to withdraw or take away.

RETI'RE, *s.* a retreat; a place of privacy. Recession; retirement. Not in use.

RETI'RED, *a.* secret; private; withdrawn.

RETI'REDNESS, *s.* the state of being free from public employ, or company. Privacy.

RETI'REMENT, *s.* the state of one who quits a public station, or a populous place. A private abode, or way of life.

To RETO'RT, *v. a.* [from *retortus*, Lat.] to throw back. To return an argument, censure, or any incivility. To bend backwards.

RETO'RT, *s.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.] a censure or reproach returned. In Chemistry, a glass vessel with a curved neck, to which the receiver is fitted.

RETO'RTER, *s.* one that retorts.

RETO'RTION, *s.* the act of retorting.

To RETO'SS, *v. a.* to toss back.

To RETOU'CH, *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] to improve by new touches.

To RETRA'CE, *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] to trace back.

To RETRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *retractus*, Lat.] to recall; to recant. To take back; to resume. Neuterly, to withdraw concession.

RETRACTA'TION, *s.* [*rétractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] recantation; change of opinion.

RETRA'CTION, *s.* the act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done; recantation.

RETRA'XIT, *s.* an open and voluntary renunciation of a suit in court.

RETRE'AT, *s.* [*retraite*, Fr.] a place of privacy or solitude. The act of going back to avoid a superior force. A place of security.

To RETRE'AT, *v. n.* to go to a private or solitary dwelling. To take shelter. To retire from a superior enemy. To quit a former place.

RETRE'ATED, *part. a.* retired; gone to privacy.

To RETRE'NCH, *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.] to cut off, or pare away. To confine or lessen, applied to expences. Neuterly, to live with less expence or pomp.

RETRE'NCHMENT, *s.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] the act of lopping or paring away any thing superfluous, applied to writings. The act of lessening, applied to expence. An intrenchment covered by a parapet.

To RETRIBUTE, *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat.] to pay back; to recompense.

RETRIBU'TION, *s.* [*rétribution*, Fr. *retributio*, Lat.] the act of repaying. A return suitable to an action.

RETRI'BUTIVE, RETRI'BUTORY, *a.* repaying; making repayment.

RETRIE'VABLE, *a.* capable of being retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE, *v. a.* [*rétrouver*, Fr.] to recover or restore after loss, impair, waste, or corruption. To regain, or bring back.

RE'TRIMENT, *s.* [*retrimentum*, Lat.] dross or dregs.

RETRO'ACTION, *s.* [from *retroactus*, Lat.] the act of driving back.

RETROA'CTIVE, *a.* having the power to drive back.

To RETROCE'DE, *v. n.* [*retrocedo*, Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROCE'SSION, *s.* [from *retrocessus*, Lat.] the act of going backwards.

RETROGRADA'TION, *s.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] the act of going backward. *Retrogradation of the nodes of the moon*, is a motion of the nodes of her orbit, by which they continually move from east to west, or from Aries to Pisces, &c. making a complete revolution in 18 common years, 228d. 4h. 52m. 52s. according to the equinoxes. *Retrogradation of the sun*, is a motion by which in some situations in the torrid zone he seems to move backward, or from west to east.

RETROGRADE, *a.* [*rétrograde*, Fr. from *retro*, backward, and *gradior*, to go, Lat.] going backward. Contrary or opposite. In Astronomy, the planets are said to be *retrograde*, when, by their motion in the Zodiac, they move backward, or contrary to the order of the signs; as from the 29° of Pisces to the 28° of the same sign; but this retrogradation is only apparent, and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the real centre of the planetary motions, they will appear always direct, and never either stationary or retrograde.

To RETROGRADE, *v. a.* [*retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROGRE'SSION, *s.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] the act of going backward.

RETROSPECT, *s.* [from *rétro* and *specio*, Lat.] a look cast on things behind The consideration of things past.

RETROSPE'CTION, *s.* the act or faculty of considering things past.

RETROSPE'CTIVE, *a.* looking backward.

To RETU'ND, *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] to blunt; to obtund; to turn the edge.

To RETU'RN, *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] to come back to the same place or state. To go or come back. To make answer, retort, or reply. Actively, to repay, requite; give or send back. To give account of. To transmit. SYNON. we are said to *return* what has been lent or given to us; to *surrender* what we have in pledge or charge; *to restore* what we have taken or stolen.

RETU'RN, *s.* the act of coming back; retrogression revolution; vicissitude; repayment of money; profit; remittance; retribution; requital. *Returns*, or days in back, are certain days in each term, appointed for the return of writs, &c. In Building, it is a side or part that falls away, from the foreside of any straight work.

RETU'RNABLE, *a.* allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETU'RNER, *s.* one who pays or remits money.

REVE, *s.* the bailiff of a franchise. See REEVE.

To REVE'AL, *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *révelér*, Fr.] to discover, to show, to disclose, to lay open. To impart something from heaven.

REVE'ALER, *s.* one that shows or makes known; one tha discovers to view; a discoverer.

REVEI'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] the beat of a drum in the morning, to summon the soldiers.

RE'VEL, an opulent and well-fortified city of Russia, capital of the government of Revelskoi, formerly one of the Hans Towns. The harbour is spacious and convenient, and a part of the Russian fleet is usually stationed in it. It is a place of considerable trade, and much frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland, partly on a mountain, 100 miles N. of Riga, and 220 W. S. W. of Petersburg. Lat. 59. 26. N. lon. 24. 11. E.

To RE'VEL, *v. n.* [derived by Skinner from *réveiller*, Fr. to awake; by Mr. Lye from *raveelen*, Belg. to rove loosely about] to feast with loose and clamorous mirth.

RE'VEL, *s.* a public rejoicing time; or a feast with loose and noise jollity.

To REVEL, *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] to retract; to draw back.

REVELATION, *s.* [*révelation*, Fr. *revelatio*, Lat.] discovery; particularly applied to the discovery of sacred truths from heaven. The Apocalypse of St. John, containing a prophetic view of the state of the church under the gospel.

RE'VELLER, *s.* one who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVEL-ROUT, *s.* a mob; an unlawful assembly; rabble.

RE'VELRY, *s.* loose noisy mirth.

To REVE'NGE, *v. a.* [*revancher*, Fr.] to return an injury. To punish for injuries.

REVE'NGE, *s.* satisfaction for an injury. SYNON. *Revenge* is an act of passion; *vengeance*, of justice; injuries are *revenged*, crimes are *avenged*. The first of these proceeds from human imbecility, the latter is properly the prerogative of God.

REVE'NGEFUL, *a.* addicted to return injuries; vindictive.

REVE'NGEFULLY, *ad.* vindictively.

REVE'NGELESS, *a.* without revenge.

REVE'NGER, *s.* one who punishes crimes; one who resents injuries.

RE'VENUE, *s.* [sometimes accented on the second syllable, from *revenu*, Fr.] income; or the annual profits of lands or other funds.

To REVE'RB, *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] to strike against; to reverberate. Not in use.

REVE'RBERANT, *a.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] resounding; beating back.

To REVE'RBERATE, *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat. *réverbérer*, Fr.] to beat back. In Chemistry, to heat in a furnace, where the flame is beat from the top back on the bottom. Neuterly, to beat back; to resound.

REVERBERA'TION, *s.* [*réverbération*, Fr.] the act of beating or driving back.

REVE'RBERATORY, *a.* [*réverbératoire*, Fr.] beaten or driven back. In Chemistry, used substantively for a furnace closely stopped at the top, so as to return the flame upon the matter placed near the bottom.

To REVE'RE, *v. a.* [*révérer*, Fr. *revereor*, Lat.] to regard with awe. To pay submissive respect. To venerate.

RE'VERENCE, *s.* [*révérence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.] awful regard. An act of obeisance. Title of the clergy.

To RE'VERENCE, *v. a.* to look on as an object of respect and awful regard.

RE'VERENCER, *s.* one who regards with reverence.

RE'VEREND, *a.* [*révérend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.] venerable; deserving awe and respect on account of years and station. A title applied to the clergy, among whom an archbishop is styled *most reverend;* a bishop *right reverend;* and a private clergyman *reverend.*

RE'VERENT, *a.* [*reverens*, Lat.] humble; expressing awful regard or veneration.

REVERE'NTIAL, *a.* [*reverentiel*, Fr.] expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERE'NTIALLY, *ad.* with reverence.

RE'VERENTLY, *ad.* respectfully; with awe.

REVE'RER, *s.* one who venerates; one who reveres.

REVERIE' or REVERY, *s.* [*réverie*, Fr.] a state wherein ideas float in the mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding. Loose musing; irregular thought. Delirium; distraction.

REVE'RSAL, *s.* the act of changing a sentence.

To REVE'RSE, *v. a.* [*reverto*, Lat.] to turn upside down. To overturn; to subvert. To turn back. To contradict or repeal. To put one thing in the place of another. Neuterly, to return.

REVE'RSE, *s.* change. A contrary or opposite. That side of a coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVE'RSIBLE, *a.* [*réversible*, Fr.] capable of being reversed.

REVE'RSION, *s.* [*réversion*, Fr.] the state of being to enjoy after the death of the present possessor. Succession, or right of succession. *Reversion of series*, in Algebra, is the finding the value of the root, or unknown quantity, whose powers enter the term of an infinite series, by means of another infinite series, in which it is not contained.

REVE'RSIONARY, *a.* consisting in reversion; to be enjoyed after the death of another.

To REVE'RT, *v. a.* [*reverto*, Lat.] to change; to turn to the contrary. To reverberate, or beat back. Neuterly, to return or fall back.

RE'VERY, *s.* loose musing. See REVERIE.

To REVE'ST, *v. a.* [*revestio*, Lat.] to clothe again. To reinvest; to vest again in possession or office.

REVE'STIARY, *s.* [*révestiaire*, Fr.] a place where dresses are reposited.

REVI'CTION, *s.* [from *revictum*, Lat.] return to life.

To REVI'CTUAL, *v. a.* to stock with victuals again.

To REVIE'W, *v. a.* to look back. To consider any thing past, or examine a second time. To see again.

REVIE'W, *s.* second examination. The act of surveying an army, when performing its exercise.

To REVI'LE, *v. a.* to reproach; to treat with contumely.

REVI'LE, *s.* reproach; contumely; exprobation. Not in use. "Without *revile* reply'd." *Milton.*

REVI'LER, *s.* one who reviles.

REVI'SAL, *s.* a second examination or review.

To REVISE, *v. a.* [from *revisus*, Lat.] to review; to examine or look over a second time.

REVI'SE, *s.* a second perusal or examination. Among Printers, a second proof of a sheet after it is corrected.

REVI'SER, *s.* [*reviseur*, Fr.] an examiner; a superintendent.

RE'VISION, *s.* [*révision*, Fr.] review.

To REVI'SIT, *v. a.* [*revisito*, Lat.] to visit again.

REVI'VAL, *s.* the act of restoring from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVIVE, *v. n.* [*revivo*, Lat.] to return to life. To recover from a state of obscurity, oblivion, or languor. Actively, to bring to life again. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. To bring back to the memory. To quicken. In Chemistry, to recover from a mixed state.

REVI'VER, *s.* that which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifico*, Lat.] to recall to life.

REVIVIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of recalling to life.

REVIVI'SCENCY, *s.* [from *revivisco*, Lat.] renewal of life.

REU'NION, *s.* [*réunion*, Fr.] return to a state of juncture, concord, or cohesion.

To REUNITE, *v. a.* to join any thing separated. To reconcile. Neuterly, to join or cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE, *a.* [*révocable*, Fr. *revocabilis*, Lat.] that may be recalled or repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being revocable.

To RE'VOCATE, *v. a.* [*revoco*, Lat.] to recall; to call back.

REVOCA'TION, *s.* [*révocation*, Fr. *revocatio*, Lat.] act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal.

To REVO'KE, *v. a.* [*révoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.] to repeal, or reverse; to check; to draw back.

To REVO'LT, *v. n.* [*révolter*, Fr.] to fall off from one to another, including the idea of something bad or rebellious.

REVO'LT, *s.* [*révolte*, Fr.] change of sides; gross departure from duty; desertion.

REVO'LTED, *part. a.* having swerved from duty.

REVO'LTER, *s.* one who changes sides; a deserter.

To REVO'LVE, *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Lat.] to roll in a circle; to perform a course in a circle. In Law, to fall in a regular course of changing possessors. Actively, to roll any thing round. To consider or meditate upon.

REVOLU'TION, *s.* [*révolution*, Fr. *revolutio*, Lat.] the course of any thing which returns to the point from whence it sets out. A space measured by any body revolving in an orbit. A change of government, applied particularly to that by which king William and queen Mary acceded to the crown of England. Since 1789, revolutions of governments and ancient establishments have taken place in France, Holland, Italy, Swisserland, Germany, &c.

REVOLU'TIONIST, *s.* an undistinguished promoter of revolutions in government. *Burke.*

REVU'LSION, *s.* [*revulsio*, Lat.] the act of drawing humours from one part of the body to another.

REVU'LSIVE, *a.* having the power of revulsion.

To REWA'RD, (the *a* in this word and its derivatives is pron. broad, like *au*: as, *rewaûrd*, *rewaûrder*, &c.) *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *re* and *award*] to give in return; to repay; to recompense for good

REWA'RD, *s.* some benefit conferred on a person for doing well.

REWA'RDABLE, *a.* worthy of reward.

REWA'RDER, *s.* one that rewards; one that recompenses.

RHA'BDOMANCY, *s.* [*ῥαβδομαντία*, from *ῥάβδος* and *μάντις*, Gr.] divination by a wand.

RHA'PSODIST, *s.* [*ῥαψῳδὸς*, Gr.] one who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHA'PSODY, (the *h* after the *r*, as formerly observed, is mute in this and all the following words; as, *reum*, *ryme*, &c.) *s.* [*ῥαψῳδία*, from *ῥάπτω* and *ᾠδή*, Gr.] any composition consisting of parts made without necessary dependence or mutual connection.

RHAYADERGOWY, a town of Radnorshire, in South Wales, on the Wyre, 19 miles W. of Radnor, and 181 W. N. W. of London. Market on Wed. Population 4440.

RHE'INBERRY, *s.* a plant, called also buckthorn.

RHETORIC, *s.* [*ἡ ῥητορική*), Gr.] the art of speaking with elegance, so as to rouse or persuade. Oratory.

RHETO'RICAL, *a.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. *ῥητορικὸς*, Gr.] figurative; oratorial; belonging to rhetoric.

RHETO'RICALLY, *ad.* like an orator: figuratively, with intent to move the passions.

To RHETO'RICATE, *v. n.* [*rhetŏricor*, Lat.] to play the orator by making use of figurative expressions, and addressing the passions.

RHETORI'CIAN, *s.* [*rhétoricien*, Fr.] one who teaches the science of rhetoric.

RHEUM, *s.* [*ῥεῦμα*, from *ῥέω*, to flow, Gr. *rheume*, Fr.] a thin watery matter oozing through the glands, particularly near the mouth.

RHEUMA'TIC, *a.* [*ῥευματικὸς*, Gr.] proceeding from rheum; belonging to the rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM, *s.* [*ῥευματισμὸς*, from *ῥευματίζω*, Gr.] in Medicine, a pain sometimes moveable, and sometimes fixed on the muscular part of the body, resembling the gout.

RHEU'MY, *a.* full of sharp moisture.

RHINE, a large river of Europe, which rises in the country of the Grisons. After crossing part of Germany, and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which loses itself in the sands, and the other falls into the Merwe, 5 miles N. W. of Dort.

RHINO'CEROS, *s.* [*ῥινόκερος*, from *ῥὶν*, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn, Gr.] a beast covered with thick scales, and having a horn growing out near its nose.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. and E by Massachusets, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has generally been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It is as healthful as any part of North America. Providence and Newport are the chief towns. Inhabitants, 97,210.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 miles long, and 15 broad. The air is good, and the soil fertile, but not well cultivated. It is supposed by some that this island was peopled by Dadanim or Rodanim, the grandson of Japhet; but others are of opinion, that it was peopled by the posterity of Shem, who dwelt on the adjacent continent, and that it received its name from the vast quantity of roses which grew on it. Its principal town, of the same name, is still a place of note. This island was famed for the Colossus, or image of Apollo, which was fixed at the mouth of the harbour of Rhodes: it was 70 cubits high, and its parts in proportion, few men being able to grasp its thumb. It was begun by Charles of Lindus, and was finished by Laches; it cost about 300 talents, and contained about 720,000 pounds weight of brass. This famous statue was erected about Anno Mundi 3716; and after standing 60 years, was thrown down by an earthquake. About 894 years after, Mauvias, the 6th caliph of the Saracens, sold it to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels therewith. This island has been under the dominion of several masters. The Apostle Paul touched at this place as he went to Jerusalem, Anno Domini 60. The present inhabitants are generally Greeks, who are very poor, in number about 20,000. The town of Rhodes is situated in lat. 95. 24. N. lon. 28. 25. E.

RHO'MBIC, *a.* shaped like a rhombus.

RHOMBOI'DAL, *a.* approaching in shape to a rhombus.

RHOMBOI'DES, *s.* [*ῥομβοειδὴς*, from *ῥόμβος*, and *εἶδος*, Gr.] a quadrangular figure, having its opposite sides and opposite angles equal. In Natural History, a kind of mussel fish; a turbot fish. In Surgery, a pair of muscles of the shoulder-blade, so called from their figure.

RHO'MBUS, or RHOMB, *s.* [*rhombe*, Fr. *ῥόμβος*, Gr.] in Geometry, a quadrangular figure, having two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

RHONE, one of the largest rivers in France, which, rising among the Alps in Swisserland, passes through the lake of Geneva, visits that city, and then runs S. W. to Lyons; where, joining the Saone, it continues its course due S. passing by Orange, Valence, Viviers, Avignon, and Arles, and falls into the Mediterranean a little above Marseilles, by several mouths.

RHU'BARB, *s.* [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] a medicinal purgative root, possessing the double virtue of a cathartic and astringent; it readily evacuates, particularly the bilious humours, and afterwards greatly astringes and strengthens

RHUMB, *s.* [*rumb de vent*, Fr.] in Navigation, is a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense *rhumb* is the same with the point of the compass.

RHYME, *s.* [*ῥυθμὸς*, Gr. *rhythme*, Fr.] an harmonious succession of sounds. The consonance of verses, wherein the last syllable of one line has the same sound as that of another. Figuratively, poetry; a poem. *Rhyme* or *reason* is a proverbial expression for number or sense.

To RHYME, *v. n.* to have the same sound. To make verses.

RHY'MER, or RHY'MSTER, *s.* one who makes rhymes; a versifier.

RHYTHM, *s.* [*ῥυθμὸς*, Gr.] in Music, is used to signify a certain number of pulses in any given time.

RHY'THMICAL, *a.* [*ῥυθμικὸς*, Gr.] harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.

RI'AL, or RY'AL, a Spanish silver coin, equal to about sixpence three farthings sterling.

RIB, *s.* [*ribbe*, Sax.] an arched bone, sustaining the inside of the thorax. Any piece of timber or other matter used to strengthen the side of a ship. Any prominence running in lines; "the *rib* of a leaf."

RI'BALD, *s.* [*ribauld*, Fr.] a loose, rough, brutish person.

RI'BALDRY, *s.* [*ribaudie*, Fr.] mean, lewd, brutal language.

RI'BAND, *s.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] a fillet, or narrow slip of silk worn for ornament.

RI'BBED, *a.* having ribs.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and, crossing Lancashire, falls into the Irish sea below Preston. It abounds with salmon, and various other fish.

RI'BBON, *s.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST, *v. n.* to beat soundly. A burlesque word.

RIC, *a.* [Sax.] powerful, rich, or valiant.

RICE, *s.* [*oryza*, Lat.] an esculent grain cultivated in the Indies, of an oval figure, covered with a husk like barley.

RICH, *a.* [*riche*, Fr. *rica*, Sax.] abounding in money, lands, or other possessions, applied to persons. Splendid, valuable, sumptuous, applied to dress. Having any quality in great quantities, or to a great degree. Fertile, applied to soil.

RICHARD I. (surnamed Cœur-de-lion) Richard staid above a month in France, after his father Henry II.'s death, so well was he assured of the disposition of the people of England, and that nothing would be attempted there to his prejudice, though in his father's life-time he had, or pretended to have, some fears and jealousies on account of his brother, prince John. The first thing he did was to have an interview with Philip; when he thanked him for his late protection, and did homage to him for his French provinces. On the 20th of July 1189, he received the ducal crown of Normandy at Roan, and was girt with the ducal sword, according to the custom of investiture. The first order he sent to England, where he was obeyed as if he had been already crowned, was to set his mother queen Eleanor at liberty, who had been 16 years in confinement. He also entrusted her with the administration during his absence, and empowered her to release what prisoners she pleased; she was too sensibly affected with her long confinement, not to exercise with pleasure this power given her by her son; who having settled his affairs in France, came to London, and was crowned by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, on Sept. 3. 1189. The ceremony was disturbed by the massacre of some Jews, who pressing to see the solemnity, the people fell furiously upon them, and killed several of them. But the king having caused a strict inquiry to be made, some of the ringleaders in this barbarous action were deservedly put to death. It must be observed that ever since the taking of Jerusalem by the Saracens, the people breathed nothing but revenge against the enemies of Christ; and this made them take this opportunity of falling upon the poor Jews, though they had no hand in that revolution in Palestine. Their not being Christians was enough: and the cruel example of the Londoners was followed by several other great towns, especially at York, where 500 Jews, besides women and children, having fled into the castle to avoid the fury of the rabble, the high-sheriff required them to deliver it up; and upon their refusal, the people drew up in a body, and attacked the castle. The Jews offered a great sum of money to go off with their lives, but, notwithstanding, the people would give them no quarter. And so, rather than fall into the hands of the uncircumcised Christians, every master of a family cut his wife and children's throats first, then dispatched his servants, and ended with the slaughter of himself. A new crusade for the recovery of Jerusalem from the Infidels, had been resolved between Philip of France and king Henry, in which Richard was to bear a part; but their private quarrels had put a stop to the undertaking. And now Philip and Richard being at perfect amity, they resumed the design according to both their vows. King Richard's thoughts were wholly taken up with this affair from his very accession; whether for the sake of glory or religion, let the reader judge. As he designed to make as great a figure as possible in this expedition, it was necessary he should carry with him a numerous army; to maintain which, he stuck at no methods to raise money. Besides the late king's treasure, amounting to above 100,000 marks, which he wholly applied this way, he sold almost all the crown lands, of which the bishops and abbots were the chief purchasers. For 10,000 marks he delivered up Berwick and Roxborough to the king of Scotland, and discharged him and his successors from the homage his father had imposed. When complaints were made to him of these measures, he said, he would sell London itself, could he find a chapman able to purchase it. He got a power from the pope to dispense with those who repented of their vow, as having too hastily engaged in the crusade; and as there were many of this sort, he raised great sums by this means. He also extorted money from the richest of his subjects, by borrowing of those against whom he could have no handle, and laying such as had any ways made themselves obnoxious under a necessity of saving themselves harmless by making him presents. Whilst he was by these and other methods heaping up money, the clergy did all they could to procure him soldiers, and the army soon became very numerous. Having made these extraordinary preparations for his voyage, he gave the regency, during his absence, to Longchamp, his high chancellor, who was also bishop of Ely, and the pope's legate, joining with him the bishop of Durham. As to his brother prince John, he would not let him have any share in the government, for fear of giving him an opportunity to act against him: but, to make him easy, he invested him with the earldom of Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, Nottingham, Derby, and Lancaster; and gave him in marriage Avisa, heiress of the house of Gloucester, his second cousin. All things being settled, king Richard passed over into France about the beginning of the year 1190, and the two armies of France and England, making together above 100,000 men, joined at Vezelai towards the end of June, according to agreement. The two monarchs marched together as far as Lyons, where parting, Philip proceeded for Genoa, and Richard for Marseilles, to meet his fleet; both being to join again at Messina in Sicily, the general rendezvous of the Croises. Philip soon arrived there; but Richard (whose fleet had been separated by a storm, and were some time before they joined again,) not till towards the end of September. Here a quarrel soon arose between Richard and Tancred king of Sicily, who having detained the queen dowager, Richard's sister, in prison, set her at liberty on his arrival, and sent her to him. But Richard, not satisfied with this, demanded the dower assigned her by William II. her husband. Tancred being very backward to comply with this demand, Richard seized on a castle and monastery near Messina, and Tancred in return ordered matters so, that the inhabitants of Messina, taking the advantage of some disorder there, expelled the English out of their city. Richard, enraged at this, attacked the city with such fury, that he became master of it the first assault. Upon this, Tancred thought fit to satisfy all Richard's demands, and a treaty was concluded between them. But as nothing but force had brought Tancred to comply, he now endeavoured to sow dissension between Richard and Philip. The latter had already looked with a jealous eye on Richard's visible superiority, and was of himself but too much disposed to fall out with him. Both sides being exasperated, Philip peremptorily demanded of Richard to consummate his marriage with the princess Alice, his sister; and Richard as peremptorily refused it, saying, he could not marry a princess, by whom the king his father had had a son, offering to prove it by witnesses; and though this point, being of so tender a nature, was dropt, yet this and some other disputes had so exasperated their minds, that they were never more friends. However, this did not hinder them from pursuing their voyage. Philip set sail first about the end of March, 1191, Richard staying for the arrival of Eleanor, his mother, who was bringing along with her Berenguella of Navarre, whom he had espoused. They soon arrived, and Eleanor returning home, leaving Berenguella with the queen dowager of Sicily, king Richard put to sea with a gallant fleet, about a fortnight after Philip's departure, taking the two princesses along with him. This fleet met with a violent storm between Cyprus and Rhodes, which drove part of them on the coast of Cyprus; where Isaac, king of the island, a prince of a very bad character, imprisoned the English that had escaped the shipwreck, and seized their effects. King Richard, provoked at

this barbarity, as soon as the scattered fleet was joined, landed his men, and attacked Isaac so furiously, that he was forced to abandon the shore. The king of England pursuing this advantage, with ease made himself master of the city of Lemisso; and soon after Isaac and his only daughter were made prisoners. He entreated king Richard not to put him in irons; who granted his request so far, that instead of iron, he ordered him to be bound with silver fetters. The conquest of the whole island soon followed, which Richard gave some time after to Guy of Lusignan, the last king of Jerusalem, whose family enjoyed it near 200 years. Before Richard left Cyprus, he consummated his marriage with the princess Berenguella. Whilst the king was making himself famous by these great actions abroad, Longchamp, the regent, abused his power at home to such a degree, that his colleague, the bishop of Durham, and the six counsellors the king had appointed to assist them, complained to prince John, and got him to join with them in order to depose him; which they effected, and conferred the regency on the archbishop of Roan, till the king's pleasure should be known. John was glad of this opportunity of having a hand in the administration, and improved it so as to make a strong party for the crown, in case his brother died during his expedition, in prejudice of his nephew Arthur, duke of Bretagne, son to his elder brother Geoffrey. To return to the affairs of Palestine: Acon, or Ptolemais, had been besieged by some Christian princes a whole year. When Philip of France arrived, he continued the siege, but with little success. King Richard arrived afterwards, and carried it on so vigorously, that, in spite of all the attempts of the sultan Saladin to raise it, the city at length surrendered upon articles, July 12, 1191. And now the Christian army expected to march towards Jerusalem; but the dissension between the two kings, which broke out afresh, occasioned chiefly by Philip's envying Richard's glory, and the superiority he had obtained by the number and good condition of his troops, and his personal valour, proved an obstacle to the design. Philip finding himself very weak after a violent fit of sickness, and being impatient to go and take possession of Artois, which was fallen to him by the death of the earl of Flanders, quitted Palestine, and returned home, leaving 10,000 of his men under the command of the duke of Burgundy. Soon after his departure, Richard and Saladin exhibited a spectacle of horror, by putting the prisoners to death each had in his power, which were some thousands. This was occasioned by Saladin's refusing to perform the articles of the surrender of Acon, upon which Richard is thought to have begun with beheading the Turkish prisoners, and Saladin, by way of reprisal, did the same by his Christian captives. After this, Richard resolved to besiege Ascalon; and as he was marching towards it with that design, Saladin posted himself advantageously in the way, with an army of 300,000 men. Here a great battle ensued, which was fought on Sept. 7, 1191. Richard attacked the Saracens, so much superior to him in number, with such undaunted valour and resolution, that he in the end entirely defeated them, leaving 40,000 dead on the field of battle. After which he repaired the maritime cities of Ascalon, Joppa, and Cesarea, which Saladin had abandoned, after having demolished their walls. Then he marched towards Jerusalem, and in his way took the great Babylon caravan, consisting of 3000 loaded camels, and 4000 horses or mules, and guarded by 10,000 horse. By this capture he made himself master of an inestimable booty. After which he continued his march towards Jerusalem, and from a hill had a prospect of the city; but want of forage obliged him to put off the siege. In the mean time, the duke of Austria, with the Germans, and the duke of Burgundy, with the French, deserted him, and the Italian troops under the marquis of Montserrat refused to serve any longer. These things, together with the diminishing of his own troops by sickness and battles, the fear of Philip's attacking his dominions in his absence, and the news of what his brother John was doing in England, made Richard resolve to return home. But before his departure he caused Henry, earl of Champaign, to be elected general of the forces that were to be left behind in Palestine, and concluded a truce with Saladin for three years. Thus ended the famous crusado, which drained England and France of men and money, and after all proved of but very little advantage to the eastern Christians. Richard embarked for England towards the end of the year 1192, and meeting with a storm, was forced on the coast of Istria, and from thence between Aquileia and Venice. Whether by mistake, or otherwise, he entered the territories of the duke of Austria, whom he had affronted at the siege of Acon, and took the road to Vienna. Though he travelled in the disguise of a pilgrim, as did also his attendants, he was however at last accidentally discovered to the duke of Austria, and seized at a village near Vienna. The emperor Henry VI. demanded this royal prisoner of the duke, who delivered him up, upon assurance given him that he should have a good share in his ransom. The news of the king's imprisonment quickly reached England, and caused the greatest consternation among his friends, whilst prince John took this opportunity to endeavour to wrest the crown from his brother, but was prevented by the diligence of the queen his mother, and the barons, who preserved their fidelity to their imprisoned sovereign. Finding he could not make a sufficient party in England, he went over to Normandy, and failing also in his attempts there, he applied to the king of France, and made a treaty with him. Philip, glad of any pretence to embroil Richard's affairs, resolved to seize on the provinces he held in France. He made himself master of Gisors, Eureux, and the country of Vexin, and laid siege to Roan; but he failed in this last attempt, being repulsed with great loss, and forced to abandon the siege. In the mean while queen Eleanor left no stone unturned to procure the liberty of the king her son, whilst Philip and John did all they could to prevail with the emperor to keep him still a prisoner. Eleanor at last had her desire, chiefly by means of the German princes, who vigorously espoused the cause of the unfortunate king before the emperor; and so Richard was set at liberty upon paying down 100,000 marks of pure silver, which the queen his mother raised in England for that purpose, and giving hostages for the payment of 50,000 more. The king was no sooner released, but he set out with all speed for the Low Countries, and embarking at Antwerp, arrived at Sandwich on the 20th of March, 1194, after having been absent from England four years, of which he had been fifteen months a prisoner. Richard was received with great demonstrations of joy by his subjects: but he did not make any long stay in England; for, having reduced the few castles that were still in the hands of John's adherents, and causing himself to be crowned a second time, he passed over into France with a considerable army, to be revenged on Philip for his late insults, and for encouraging the rebellion of his brother John. At the instance of his mother, he was reconciled to prince John at Roan, upon his making his submission; but a war commenced between the two kings, the particulars of which are but of small moment, neither of them gaining much advantage over the other. Whilst Richard was in France, a great sedition was raised in London, by one William Fitz-Osburn, commonly called Longbeard, on account of a tax

which he alleged would fall wholly on the poor, with whom he had gained great credit by affecting always to appear an advocate for them. The tumult could not be appeased without the citizens taking to arms. In the end Longbeard was taken and hanged, with nine of his accomplices. The lower class of people, when he was dead, began to revere a man that they had not spirit to relieve. They stole his gibbet, and paid it a veneration like that offered to the wood of the cross. The turf on which it stood was carried away, and kept as a preservative from sickness and misfortune; and had not the clergy withstood the torrent of popular superstition, his memory might have received honours similar to those paid at the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. About this time lived the famous Robin Hood, and his associate Little John, who with their gang are said to have infested Yorkshire with their robberies. Some say he was of noble descent, and was reduced to these courses by his riot and extravagance. He never hurt any person, robbed only the rich, and spared the poor. A proclamation being issued against him, he fell sick at the nunnery of Berkeley, and desiring to be let blood, was betrayed, and bled to death. Richard, after the truce he had made with France, might have enjoyed some repose after his many fatigues, if his avarice had not put him upon an action which occasioned his death. A gentleman of Limosin, which was held of the duchy of Guienne, having found a treasure that had been hid for some ages in his grounds, Richard pretended it belonged to him as sovereign of the country. The gentleman would have given him a part; but finding the king was resolved to have the whole, he applied for protection to Vidomer, viscount of Limoges, who sheltered him in the castle of Chaluz. Richard marched into the Limosin, to lay siege to the castle. But as he was taking a turn round in order to view it, one Bertram, an archer, let fly an arrow at him from the walls, which shot him in the shoulder close to his neck. The wound, under the management of an unskilful surgeon, gangrened, so that he died of it eleven days after he received it, viz. on the 6th of April, 1199. The castle being taken before he died, and the person who shot him brought before him, he asked why he did it. The man boldly replied, it was to revenge the death of his father and brother, whom the king had slain, and that he was glad he had rid the world of one who had done so much mischief. The dying king forgave him, and ordered him his liberty, with a present of 100 shillings. But as soon as the king was dead, Marchal, general of the Flemings, caused the miserable man to be flayed alive. Thus fell king Richard, in the 10th year of his reign, and 48th of his age. Before he died he made his will, leaving his kingdom and his other dominions to his brother John, and ordered his body to be buried at Fonteverard, at the feet of the king his father, to testify his grief for his undutiful behaviour towards him. He left only a natural son, whose name was Philip, to whom he gave the lordship of Cognac, in the duchy of Guienne. He was certainly a prince of an intrepid and dauntless spirit, of unquestionable valour and courage, whence he was surnamed Cœur de Lion, or Lion's Heart. If those who have written his life have not misrepresented him, pride, avarice, and lust, were his reigning vices. It is said, that a certain priest once took the freedom to admonish him to put off those ill qualities, which were usually called his three daughters. The king told him he had been thinking to do so, and would give the first to the Templers, the second to the Monks, and the third to the Bishops. He imposed exorbitant taxes on his subjects, and extorted large sums from them by unjustifiable methods. During his whole reign, he never was above eight months in England, which doubtless was unhappy under his government. Richard was the first king of England who bore three lions passant in his arms. He ordered that weights and measures should be the same all over the kingdom. It was during the crusades, that the custom of wearing coats of arms was introduced into Europe. The knights, cased up in armour, had no way to make themselves known and distinguished in battle, but by the devices on their shields; and these were gradually adopted by their posterity and families, who were proud of the pious and military enterprises of their ancestors. King Richard was a passionate lover of poetry; and there even remain some poetical works of his composition. In his reign the city of London began to assume a new form with respect to its government, to have a mayor, and to be divided into several corporations or societies, now termed companies. Henry Fitz-Alwin was the first mayor, who continued in that office 24 years.

RICHARD II. Upon the death of Edward III. his grandson Richard, son of the Black Prince, succeeded to the crown. He was born at Bourdeaux, and was now about 11 years old. He had three uncles, who might upon specious pretences have disputed the succession with him; but they were so far from endeavouring to supplant him, that they were the first to do him homage. Accordingly, on the 16th of July, 24 days after Edward's death, young Richard was crowned without any opposition. The truce with France was expired near three months before Edward's death. The king of France was making vast preparations to complete the expulsion of the English out of all the places they held in France; whilst at the end of the last reign, and at the beginning of this, the English seemed wholly unconcerned about the war. And so, whilst five armies were employed in different places to finish the work in France, the French made several descents upon England, burnt Hastings, Portsmouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth, and plundered the Isle of Wight. For this the people blamed the king's uncles, who took upon them the administration of affairs till the parliament should meet; not considering that they had neither money nor forces, nor any lawful authority to raise them. The parliament met in October, and gave the regency of the kingdom to the three uncles, joining with them some bishops and lay lords. This mortified the duke of Lancaster, the eldest of the uncles, a prince of a haughty temper, who had flattered himself with the hopes of being sole regent. Whilst preparations were making to guard the coasts, and to oppose France, the king of Navarre put Cherbourg into the hands of the English, as the duke of Bretagne soon after delivered up Brest to them. These places, together with Calais and Bourdeaux, might have been of great advantage to the English, as by means of these four towns they might have invaded France four several ways: but they made not a proper use of this advantage: and Richard, towards the end of his reign, gave up Brest and Cherbourg for a very inconsiderable sum. When measures were taken in England to assist the duke of Bretagne, the French court, in order to divert the storm from their own country, (according to their usual artifice,) encouraged the king of Scotland to make a diversion on his side. He accordingly broke the truce, and took Berwick by surprise; but the earl of Northumberland drew together a body of troops, and retook it by storm. In this siege, his son Henry Percy signalized himself with such bravery and resolution, that he gained the surname of Hotspur. In the mean time, hostilities continued to be carried on in several places, between the French and English, without any general action, or decisive battle. Whilst the nation was involved abroad and those about the king had more regard to their own private interest than that of the public, a surprising insurrec-

tion broke out, which threatened the whole kingdom with destruction. The parliament had imposed a pole-tax, whereby all persons above 15 years old were obliged to pay 12d. a head; the monks and nuns not excepted. This tax was levied with great moderation at first; but at length, being farmed by divers persons, who having advanced such a sum to the king, were to have what they could raise by it, these farmers and their collectors levied the tax with great rigour, in order to enrich themselves. One of the collectors having demanded of a tyler at Deptford, whose name was Walter, from thence called Wat Tyler, 12d. for one of his daughters, the father refused to pay it, alleging that she was under the age mentioned in the act. The insolent collector attempting in a way not very modest to satisfy himself of the truth of this, Wat took up a hammer, and knocked out his brains. The people took his part, and promised to stand by him. Immediately the populace rose in Kent, and chose Wat Tyler for their leader; and they were soon followed by those of Essex, under the conduct of Jack Straw. To the poll-tax were added other grievances; the little care taken by those at the helm to guard the coasts against the French, notwithstanding the large sums that had been raised for that purpose; the extortion of the judges and lawyers, the oppression of the nobles, &c. These grievances being inflamed by seditious spirits, and, as some say, by the monks, who thought themselves aggrieved by the poll-tax, the people rose in great numbers, and Wat soon found himself at the head of 100,000 men. With these he marched directly for London, freeing all the prisoners as he went along. This formidable mob proceeded to the utmost extravagancies; they cut off the heads of those lords, gentlemen, judges, and lawyers, they could lay hands on; and bound themselves by oath never to own for king any whose name should be John; which was occasioned by their hatred to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who at this time was gone to the borders to negociate a truce with the Scots. Being come to Black-Heath, Wat Tyler reviewed his army, and continuing their march towards London, took and plundered Southwark. Shortly after he entered London, the city mob opening the bridge gates to him, in spite of the magistrates. Here this enraged rabble committed the most horrid ravages, burning and plundering the houses of the judges, lords, and principal citizens. They then seized the Tower, and finding there the archbishop of Canterbury and the high treasurer, they without any ceremony or delay cut off the heads of both of them. The king and council were exceedingly distracted and alarmed at these furious proceedings, and in great perplexity what course to take to put a stop to them. At last it was resolved to offer the rebels a charter confirming the people's liberties, and a general pardon; which those of Essex accepting, returned to their homes. Wat Tyler still continued at the head of 30 or 40,000 men; and the king coming to Smithfield, sent to desire him to come and confer with him. Wat returned a haughty answer, that he would come when he thought fit. He however set forward at the head of his troops, and meeting the king in Smithfield, they had a conference together, both on horseback. He made such extravagant demands, that Richard knew not how to answer him; and now and then he would lift up his sword, as if he threatened the king. This insolence so enraged W'worth, mayor of London, who was by the king, that he struck the rebel such a furious blow on the head with his sword, as instantly killed him. The rebels seeing their leader fall, were about to revenge his death, when the young king, with a courage and presence of mind that could hardly be expected from his years, cried out aloud to them, "My friends, will you kill your king? What, though you have lost your leader! I will be your captain, follow me." With that, turning his horse about, he put himself at their head, and marched to St. George's Fields. The rebels, imagining he had declared for them, readily followed him. When they were come thither, they presently saw a great number of citizens well armed, whom the mayor had raised, marching towards them. And thinking the whole city was coming out against them, they immediately threw down their arms, and the whole multitude was soon dispersed, without the loss of one life but that of Wat Tyler their leader. There were much the same kind of insurrections in Norfolk and Suffolk; but the bishop of Norwich, putting himself at the head of some troops, quickly suppressed them. Those in Essex began also to stir again; but the king marched against them, and defeated them. Great numbers were slain, and others were taken and executed; among whom was Jack Straw, their leader. He confessed, if they had succeeded, their intention was to kill the king, to extirpate the nobility, and the clergy, except the Mendicant Friars, to divide England into several kingdoms, to make Wat Tyler king of Kent, to abolish all the old laws, and make new ones. This formidable insurrection was in the year 1381, and did not last above a month from the beginning to the end. A marriage having been concluded between king Richard and Anne of Luxembourg, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus, she arrived in England, and was received with great pomp and magnificence, soon after the troubles were appeased. The same year the king granted a power to the bishops to imprison heretics; but the house of commons soon got it revoked. In 1385, the Scots, by the assistance of France, as well as the French themselves, were preparing again to invade England. This alarmed the court, and made them so exert themselves, that in a little time Richard was at the head of a very numerous army, some even say, 300,000 men. Though with this army he might have subdued Scotland, he made little or no use of it. Instead of pushing the Scots vigorously, who would not have been able to stand before him, he employed himself in ravaging the country about Edinburgh, whilst they slipt by him into Cumberland, and committed terrible devastations. And though he might have intercepted them in their return, he omitted to do it, and returned ingloriously into England. It must be owned, indeed, that marching with the greatest part of his army first towards the southern part of this island, he, by the intelligence which the French had of the great number of his forces, prevented the invasion from France, which was at the same time intended. Richard's chief favourites now were, Nevil, archbishop of York, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, whom he created marquis of Dublin, (the first who bore the title of marquis in England,) the Duke of Ireland; Michael de la Pole, son to a merchant in London, whom he made earl of Suffolk and high-chancellor; and judge Tresilian. These, by humouring his passions, got an absolute ascendant over him. That they might engross him to themselves, they inspired him with jealousy of his three uncles, especially the duke of Lancaster, persuading him that he aspired to the crown; whilst these could not without indignation see persons of obscure birth or inferior rank engross all the king's favour and confidence. These jealousies and animosities proved fatal to the king himself, who always loved those best that flattered him most, and were for justifying whatever was agreeable to his inclination. These favourites were become so odious, that when the king demanded a subsidy from the parliament, on account of another French invasion that was threatened, instead of answering his desire, they presented an address for

the removal of his favourites. Richard was exceedingly enraged at this proceeding, and said, 'That to please the parliament, he would not turn out the meanest scullion in his kitchen.' A few days after, he sent to the chancellor in an imperious manner to renew his demand of the supply. But the two houses uniting on this occasion, peremptorily refused it, unless he would first remove the favourites. Things were even upon the point of coming to a rupture, when the king, thinking better of the matter, complied. After which, the duke of Ireland's estate was confiscated by order of parliament, and the chancellor was obliged to restore all the grants the king had made him; which done, the parliament appointed fourteen commissioners to manage affairs jointly with the king. But so fickle and imprudent was Richard, that, as soon as the parliament broke up, he recalled his old ministers, and caressed them more than ever; who now made use of all their arts to be revenged on their enemies. The duke of Gloucester, the youngest of the king's uncles, who had acted vigorously against them, was the chief object of their resentment; whom they endeavoured to get poisoned, but he escaped for that time. The remaining part of this reign was nothing but confusion, and a series of arbitrary measures. The ministers formed a design of making the king absolute, which Richard was very well pleased with. 'Twas agreed that he should raise an army, to terrify the duke of Gloucester, and the other lords his associates; as, the earls of Arundel, Warwick, Nottingham, and Derby, which last was eldest son to the duke of Lancaster. Then a parliament was to be called, which was to be wholly at the king's devotion, and none to be returned but such as were set down in his list. For this purpose, he sent for all the sheriffs and judges to Nottingham, and communicated to them his design. The sheriffs refused to comply: but the judges were not so scrupulous as to what, was referred to them. Being asked, whether the king might not turn out the 14 commissioners appointed by parliament, and annul what other acts he pleased; they replied, That the king was above the laws. And some through servile flattery, others compelled by menaces, signed this opinion. The king then issued out commissions for levying an army; but so few were willing to serve him, that he was forced to desist. And all he gained by this was, that by discovering his designs, he increased more and more the hatred of the people. The duke of Gloucester and the other lords, alarmed at these proceedings, and knowing that the chief aim of the court was their destruction, resolved to take arms; and, as they were in great credit with the people, soon raised an army of 40,000 men. This threw the king into great perplexity, but he thought the best way was to amuse them by fair promises, whilst the duke of Ireland went and raised an army in Wales; which he soon did, but being met by the earl of Derby, in Oxfordshire, was defeated, and forced to fly into Holland. From thence he went into Louvain, where he died about three years after. In his baggage, which was taken, was found a letter from the king, ordering him to march with all speed to London, and promising to live and die with him. It was also discovered that he designed to make up matters with France at any rate, in order to have the assistance of that crown to reduce his subjects to obedience. Richard's measures being thus defeated, he took shelter in the Tower, and the lords immediately marched their army to London. They demanded a conference with the king, which in the circumstances he was in, he durst not refuse. They upbraided him with the Nottingham plot, and all his other measures to destroy them, and to make himself absolute. He seemed much affected, and shed tears at this remonstrance; and it was agreed, that he should meet them the next day at Westminster, in order to settle with him the government. But they were no sooner gone from the tower, than he altered his mind, and sent them word he would not meet them. Hereupon they let him know, that if he did not come, they would choose another king. Frightened at this declaration, he not only came, but consented to the banishment of his favourites. As to the judges, they were taken off the bench, and sent to the Tower. The parliament meeting on Feb. 1380, several persons were impeached of high treason. Some were banished, and had their estates confiscated. The chief justice, Sir Robert Tresilian, and some others, were hanged at Tyburn. After this a general pardon was passed for both parties, the king renewed his coronation oath, and all the lords repeated their oaths of allegiance to him. During these transactions, the duke of Lancaster was in Spain, endeavouring to possess himself of the crown of Castile, which he claimed in right of his wife, eldest daughter of Peter the Cruel. At his return the king invested him with the duchy of Guienne, not out of any affection for him, but with a view of having him at a distance. Though matters had been thus made up, the unhappy temper of the king soon threw all in confusion again. Being now come of age, he was resolved to take the government into his own hands; when it soon appeared that he was not at all disposed to rule with moderation according to the laws, but that he was fully resolved to follow the opinions and maxims of his late favourites. His queen being dead, he married Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and made a dishonourable truce with that crown for 28 years. The dukes of Lancaster and York, seeing how matters went; quitted the court; and the duke of Gloucester, who had taken the freedom to upbraid the king, his nephew, on several occasions, was treacherously seized, hurried over to Calais, and there smothered between two feather beds. The earls of Warwick and Arundel were apprehended and sent to the Tower. The king now took more timely and effectual methods to have a parliament at his devotion. He changed all the sheriffs, and the magistrates of cities and boroughs, and suffered none to continue in place, but such as would be subservient to his will. A packed parliament being by such means obtained, they stuck not at sacrificing to the king's and his minister's resentment, the first lords in the kingdom. Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, was banished, and his estate confiscated; the earl of Warwick sentenced to perpetual exile in the Isle of Man. This parliament, so agreeable to Richard's mind, was adjourned to Shrewsbury, though in those days the parliament usually sat but one session. Here they established such maxims as were destructive to liberty and the constitution. They approved the opinion for which Tresilian and other judges had been condemned. Accordingly the judges, who attended during the session, decided, "That when the king proposed any affair in parliament, it was high treason to go upon any other business before the king's was dispatched. Thus this scandalous parliament, by humouring the king in every thing, was only hastening his ruin. So many great men being either dead or banished, and the parliament having given their sanction to his arbitrary power, Richard now thought himself above all restraint, and minded nothing but his ease and pleasure; whilst his ministers, wholly intent upon their own private advantage, let the affairs of the nation go to wreck. To shew what lengths the king and his ministers went to raise money, 17 counties were condemned of treason for taking arms under the late duke of Gloucester, notwithstanding the general pardon; and to save their estates, were forced to give blank bonds, to be filled up with what sum the king pleased; and every one bound himself under

great penalties, by what was inserted in these bonds, to stand by the statutes of the Shrewbury parliament. Such tyrannical proceedings could not fail of making the nation very uneasy. And in the midst of the general discontent, a rebellion happening in Ireland, the infatuated king went over in person with his troops to quell it. He was no sooner gone, but a conspiracy began to be formed in England, to deprive him of his crown. The malecontents, after several consultations, resolved to call in the duke of Hereford, or Lancaster, who was now in France; and to that end wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury, who was also there, to communicate their design to him, promising to assist him to the utmost of their power. The duke laying hold of this opportunity to try his fortune, got a few ships of the duke of Britagne, and embarking with the archbishop of Canterbury, and a small number of men, set sail, and hovered some time about the coast of England, to see if the people would declare for him. As soon as it was known that he was on the coast, they began to take arms in several places. Upon this the duke landed in July, 1399, near Revenspur in Yorkshire, where he was presently joined by the earl of Northumberland, and Henry Percy his son, with some troops; and the people flocked to him so from all parts, that in a few days he saw himself at the head of 60,000 men. The duke of York, whom the king had left regent, a man not much disposed for action, and the rest of the council, hereupon left London, and repaired to St. Alban's, which they had no sooner done, but the city declared for the duke. Soon after, the earl of Wiltshire, and the rest of Richard's ministers, thinking themselves not safe where they were, left the duke of York, and retired to Bristol Castle; and the duke, finding it impossible to stem the torrent, withdrew to his own house. The duke of Lancaster first marched to London, where the citizens received him with the greatest demonstrations of joy and affection, as their saviour and deliverer. He then proceeded directly for Bristol, and laying siege to the castle, where the ministers were retired, became master of it in four days; when he caused the earl of Wiltshire, and some other of Richard's counsellers, to be beheaded, to satisfy the multitude, who were exceedingly enraged against them. And soon after the duke of York, his uncle, came in to him. Whilst these things were doing, the contrary winds hindered the king for some weeks from having any news from England. At last, when he was informed of the duke his cousin's descent, instead of coming over himself with his forces, he sent the earl of Salisbury before him to levy troops; which he did in Wales and Cheshire, to the number of 40,000. But having continued in arms for some time, and the king not appearing, they dispersed and returned home. Soon after the king arrived, and when he found how matters stood, and that all the nobility and people had declared against him, he was in the utmost consternation, and knew not which way to turn himself. At last he withdrew privately from the army, and went and shut himself up in Conway Castle, in Wales. The duke of Lancaster being marched to Chester, Richard, in the extremity he was in, thought it best to throw himself upon his enemy's generosity, and even offered to resign his crown, provided he would spare his life, and allow him an honourable pension; and then went and conferred with the duke at Flint. From hence they set out both for London, where Richard was presently conducted to the Tower; and the duke having caused him to call a parliament, the day before it met, he repaired to the Tower, with a great many lords, and there Richard delivered up the crown and sceptre, and signed an instrument, confessing himself unworthy and unfit to govern the kingdom any longer; which instrument of resignation was the next day approved of in parliament. They then drew up several articles of accusation against him, upon which he was solemnly deposed, much in the same manner as Edward II. had been. The throne being thus vacant, the duke of Lancaster, as had been agreed, rose up, and claimed the crown; and it was unanimously resolved, Sept. 30, 1399, that he should be proclaimed king of England and France, and lord of Ireland; which was done accordingly the same day. Thus ended the unhappy reign of Richard, in its 23d year. He seemed to be a prince of generous inclinations in his younger years, but afterwards being corrupted by flattery, grew excessively full of himself; most profusely expensive in pomp, and show, and diversions; assuming, arbitrary, cruel, and inflexible; which losing him the affections of his subjects, in the end, by a sudden and surprising revolution, lost him his crown. He had no issue by either of his two marriages. See Henry IV. for the account of his death,

RICHARD III. (surnamed Crook Back, duke of Gloucester) was proclaimed king on the 20th June, 1483, by the name of Richard III. and was solemnly crowned, together with his queen, on the 6th of the following month. In the mean time, he appointed the lord John Howard earl marshal, and created him duke of Norfolk; his son Thomas Howard, earl of Surry; William Berkley, earl of Nottingham; and the lord Lovel, one of his chief confidants, viscount Lovel, on whom he likewise conferred the office of chamberlain. He also released from confinement the archbishop of York, and the lord Stanley; and taking doctor Morton, bishop of Ely, out of the Tower, committed him to the custody of the duke of Buckingham, who sent him to Brecknock castle in Wales. Richard enjoyed the crown, which he had obtained by such unjust and cruel methods, but two years and two months; which whole time was spent by him in contriving methods to support himself on the throne; and by his enemies, in plots and conspiracies to pull him down; in which they at last succeeded, and at the same time deprived him both of his crown and life. As he could not think himself safe whilst his two nephews, the young king, and his brother the duke of York, were yet living, he resolved on the wicked expedient of dispatching them out of the way; which was accordingly done soon after his coronation. The two innocent children were still in the Tower, the government of which he had given to Sir Robert Brackenbury, one of his creatures. He chose to be absent from London whilst the hellish design was executed, that he might be the less suspected; and set out with the duke of Buckingham to visit several counties. Being come to Gloucester, he sent express orders to Brackenbury to put the two young princes to death. Brackenbury, more conscientious than Richard imagined, humbly desired to be excused. Upon which he sent him a written order, by sir James Tyrrel, requiring him to deliver up to the said Tyrrel the keys and government of the Tower for one night only. Brackenbury obeyed; and Tyrrel brought in two ruffians, Miles Forest and John Dighton, whom he had hired to perpetrate the horrid fact. In the dead of the night, when the princes were asleep, they entered the chamber, and rushing upon them, stifled them both in their bed, and then buried them under a little staircase. This, Tyrrel confessed, who was executed in the next reign. In 1674, some bones were found there, supposed to be theirs, which Charles II. caused to be put in a marble urn, and removed to Westminster Abbey. From Gloucester king Richard set out for the north, to quell some disorders in those parts; and coming to York, was crowned there a second time, in the beginning of Sept. At the same time, he created Edward, his

son, prince of Wales, who was then ten years old. Having got rid of his nephews, and taken measures for renewing the foreign alliances, he endeavoured to make those his friends whom he most suspected, by giving them considerable posts and employments, particularly the office of lord steward of the household to the lord Stanley (who had married Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of the earl, who was still in Bretagne.) Richard now thought himself very secure: but at this very time a conspiracy was forming, which, though it proved unsuccessful at first, in the end completed his ruin. The duke of Buckingham, who had been the chief instrument in placing Richard on the throne, was at the head of this conspiracy. He thought himself neglected by Richard, or, at least, not rewarded in proportion to the service he had done him. It is said, the king had broke his word with him, with regard to some lands he had promised to give him. However, he retired from court exceedingly disgusted, meditating nothing but revenge, and soon began to concert measures with Morton, bishop of Ely, his prisoner in Wales, how to dethrone the usurper whom he had lately set up. After several conferences, and thoroughly understanding one another, the scheme they fixed upon was to set Henry earl of Richmond on the throne. In this project they were sure of having all the friends of the house of Lancaster on their side, Henry being the only relict of that family. And in order to engage the Yorkists, it was thought necessary, that Henry should promise to marry the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. Matters being thus concerted, the first step that was taken was, by a trusty messenger, to acquaint the countess of Richmond with their design; who came heartily into it, and found means privately to impart it to the queen dowager, in her sanctuary, who readily gave her consent that Henry should marry her daughter. This done, they each of them engaged their most faithful friends in the plot, and these drew in others; which indeed was no hard matter, as the usurper was universally hated by the nation. The countess then sent two trusty persons into Bretagne, to inform the earl her son of what was doing in his favour, and to invite him over. His condition there seemed not very promising for such an undertaking. But upon the duke of Bretagne's promising to assist him, he sent word to the countess his mother, that he should be ready to come over in October. Though the conspirators took all imaginable care to conceal themselves, yet Richard had some confused intimations of a plot; and beginning to suspect the duke of Buckingham, ordered him to court; but he peremptorily refused to come, declared against the king, and took up arms, drawing together the forces he and his adherents had privately listed in Wales, and marched towards the western counties, in order to join his friends who were ready to rise there, and where the earl of Richmond designed to land. But the duke being stopped in his passage by a dreadful inundation of the Severn, which lasted six days, his whole army dispersed, and he being left with only one servant, went and concealed himself in the house of one Banister, to whom both he and his father had been great benefactors. Nevertheless, upon Richard's publishing a proclamation offering a very great reward for apprehending him, he was basely betrayed by Banister to the high sheriff of Shropshire, and soon after lost his head. About the same time, the earl of Richmond appeared on the coast of England, and was like to have fallen into the hands of his enemies; but he luckily escaped, and sailed back to Normandy, and from thence to Bretagne, to wait for a more favourable opportunity. In the mean time, Richard proceeded with severity against the conspirators, putting many of them to death, and gave an extraordinary commission to Sir Ralph Ashton for that purpose. Among others, *Sir William Collingburn*, a Wiltshire gentleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, for abetting the earl of Richmond's project, and for writing the following satirical rhyme on Richard and three of his favourites:

"The Cat, the Rat, and Lovel the dog,
"Rule all England under a hog."

Alluding to Catesby, Ratcliff, and Lovel, who bore a dog for his arms, as one of Richard's supporters was a wild boar. But many, to escape the king's severity, fled into Bretagne, to the earl of Richmond; among whom was Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, son to king Edward's queen. The storm being thus in appearance blown over, king Richard thought fit to call a parliament; which meeting on January 23, 1484, and being wholly devoted to the king, made no scruple to declare the issue of Edward IV. illegitimate, to confirm Richard's irregular election, and recognize his pretended right to the crown. They then passed an act of attainder against the earl of Richmond, and all his adherents. But it was very happy for his mother, the countess, that nobody discovered her having any hand in the plot. The earl of Richmond had many English lords now with him, who had escaped to Bretagne, after the late disappointment, and assured him, that the nation in general were his friends; and the duke of Bretagne promised to continue his assistance. But here he was soon in great danger. For the duke being grown old and infirm, his prime minister, Landais, one of very mean extraction, now governed all in his name; and made himself so odious to the nobility, and all the people of Bretagne, that to support himself against them, he sought foreign assistance, and believed he had a good opportunity of receiving it from king Richard, on condition of delivering the earl of Richmond into his hands. Nothing could be more agreeable to Richard, and a negociation was actually carried on between this hated king and equally hated minister, for this purpose. In the mean time, the earl knew nothing of all this; but the bishop of Ely, who had made his escape, and, though abroad, had good spies about Richmond, advertised him of the danger he was in. Upon which, with great difficulty, he escaped in disguise from Bretagne, and repaired to the court of Charles VIII. king of France, who had succeeded his father, Lewis XI. The generous duke of Bretagne was angry with his minister for giving the earl any cause of uneasiness, and permitted all the English to follow him; and not long after, Landais, for all his insolent proceedings, met with his deserved reward on a gibbet. The earl was very civilly treated at the court of Charles VIII. who at length promised him some assistance, not so much out of regard to him, as to cause new troubles in England. Here also he had the satisfaction to see the earl of Oxford come to him, who had been imprisoned by Edward IV. in the castle of Hammes, in Picardy, but had now prevailed on the governor and garrison to declare for the earl of Richmond. Richard had intelligence that something was also contriving against him in England, but could not discover by whom. After some time, he found out that what was carrying on in favour of the earl, was chiefly grounded on his having promised to marry the princess Elizabeth. To prevent him, therefore, he resolved to marry her himself. In order to this, by various plausible pretences, particularly by promising to secure the crown to the princess after his death, as the prince of Wales was now dead, and he had no other child, he so wrought on the queen dowager, that she delivered her five daughters into his hands. Then he took care to get rid of Anne, his queen, daughter of the great earl of Warwick, either by poison, or her to die with grief and vexation by his ill treatment, &c.

by actually poisoning her. She would have been more pitied, if she had not married the murderer of her former husband, who was Edward, prince of Wales, son to Henry VI. Richard now made his addresses to the princess, his niece, but found her absolutely inflexible. In the mean time, as he grew every day more odious, many lords and gentlemen went over to the earl of Richmond, and offered him their services; others did the same, to avoid being sacrificed to his suspicions; and those who staid at home, waited only for an opportunity to declare against him. All circumstances now concurring, the earl set sail from Harfleur, on the 31st of July, 1485, with only 2000 men, which France had lent him, together with the ships to transport them. On the 6th of August he landed at Milford Haven, and marching towards North Wales, was joined by Rice ap Thomas, with a considerable body of Welch troops. As the earl was of Welch extraction, that country in general readily favoured his design. In a few days he arrived at Shrewsbury, where the inhabitants readily received him, and Sir George Talbot brought him an aid of 2000 men. The lord Stanley, and his brother sir William, raised forces, as if it had been for the king, but had given private assurance to the earl that they would join him at a proper opportunity; which they did after the two parties were engaged, and were by that means the chief cause of the earl's success. King Richard having heard of the earl's landing, ordered all his forces to be drawn together at Nottingham, resolving to go in person and fight him. And the earl being no less desirous to decide the quarrel with one blow, resolved to go and meet Richard. In his march he was joined by Sir Walter Hungerford, Sir Thomas Bourchier, and several others, who deserted the king. The two armies met near Bosworth in Leicestershire, and the battle was fought on the 22d of August, 1485. The earl of Richmond was at first in danger of being worsted, when the lord Stanley joining him with 5000 men, and his brother with 2000, the king's army was entirely routed after a fight of two hours, in which he gave signal proofs of his valour and courage. In the heat of the battle, espying the earl, he rode furiously to attack him, and killed Sir William Brandon, the earl's standard-bearer, who stood in his way, and threw Sir John Cheney to the ground, who had taken the former's place. When he saw the day was lost, he rushed into the midst of his enemies, and was slain. It is very likely he was betrayed, and that some great men, who staid with him, held secret intelligence with the earl of Richmond. It is said, that on the very morning of the battle, before it began, the following lines were found fixed on the duke of Norfolk's tent door, who was slain fighting for Richard:

" Jockey of Norfolk, be not so bold:
" Dicky thy master is bought and sold."

Sir Richard Ratliff was also slain; and the perfidious Catesby, being taken prisoner, was executed at Leicester. Thus fell king Richard, aged about 34 years, who, excepting his unjustifiable methods to get and keep the crown, may be reckoned no bad king. He took care to suppress vice, and promote sobriety and virtue, and had a great regard to the due administration of justice, except where his crown was concerned. Lord Verulam says, he was in military virtue approved, and a good law maker. He founded the college of Heralds, and made them a corporation. He was certainly endowed with great parts and abilities, which would have made him a truly great man, if they had been rightly applied. His boundless ambition made him aspire to the crown, and it was for the sake of that only, that he was guilty of all that treachery, dissimulation, and cruelty, which justly renders his memory detested. His body was found stript naked, covered with blood and dirt, and in that condition was thrown across a horse, with the head hanging on one side, and the legs on the other, and carried to Leicester; where it was interred. He was the last king of the Plantagenet race, who had swayed the sceptre ever since Henry II.

RI'CHES, *s.* [*richesses*, Fr.] money or possessions. A splendid or sumptuous appearance.

RI'CHLY, *ad.* in a splendid, wealthy, plenteous, or abundant manner. Truly; used in an ironical sense.

RI'CHMOND, a village in the county of Surry, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly resided. It has a very fine park, with delightful gardens, and is visited by a great number out of curiosity. It is 12 miles W. of London. Inhabitants, 7543.

RI'CHMOND HILL, its summit is a most delightful spot, commanding a beautiful, luxuriant, and diversified prospect (deservedly celebrated by the poet, " who sung the seasons and their change," by Dr. Smollet, and other writers of genius, " sensibly alive to the beauties of nature") of the " Enchanting Vale of Thames," of the royal palaces, with magnificent seats, glittering towns, charming pleasure grounds, hills, groves, swelling lawns, meadows, pasture grounds, corn fields, &c. &c. on its banks. The landscape from this favourite situation exhibits a picture of the most elegant simplicity; nature decorated with the greatest neatness, the most exquisite embellishments of rural scenery; in short, an elysium, charming the eye with indescribable variety. It takes in a view, more or less distant, of the city of London, of Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, Highgate, with other parts of Middlesex and Surry.

RI'CHMOND, a small market town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, containing many handsome houses, with a manufactory of yarn stockings, and of woollen knit caps for seamen. It is pleasantly seated on the river Swale, over which it has a stone bridge, 40 miles N. W. of York, and 232 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Sends two members to Parliament. Population 3900.

RI'CHMONDSHIRE, a district in the North Riding of Yorkshire, included in the duchy of Lancaster. It was formerly a county of itself, and abounds in romantic situations. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the capital town.

RI'CHNESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in money, possessions, finery, or fertility. Abundance, or perfection of any quality.

RICK, *s.* a pile of corn or hay, regularly heaped up in an open field, and sheltered from wet. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

RI'CKETS, *s.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] a distemper in children, wherein their joints grow knotty, and their limbs uneven.

RI'CKETY, *a.* disordered with the rickets.

RI'CKMANSWORTH, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Saturday. 8 miles S. W. of St. Alban's, and 18 W. N. W. of London. Population 4584.

RI'CTURE, *s.* [*rictura*, Lat.] a gaping.

RID, preterit of RIDE.

To RID, *v. a.* [*hreddan*, Sax.] to set free from danger or trouble. To destroy. To dispatch.

RI'DDANCE, *s.* deliverance from danger, incumbrance, trouble, or any thing one is glad to be freed from.

RI'DDEN, participle of RIDE.

RI'DDLE, *s.* [*rædels*, Sax.] a question or problem expressed in obscure terms, in order to try a person's wit. Any thing puzzling, or not easily solved; an enigma. A coarse or open sieve, from *hriddle*, Sax.

To RI'DDLE, *v. a.* to solve or explain a riddle. To sift by a coarse sieve. Neuterly, to speak obscurely.

RI'DDLINGLY, *ad.* in the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE, *v. n.* [pret. *rid*, or *rode*, part. *rid*, or *ridden*; *ridan*, Sax.] to travel on horseback, or in a carriage drawn by horses. Figuratively, to travel in, or be borne by, any vehicle. To manage a horse. To be supported in motion. Actively, to manage insolently and at will; to sit on so as to be carried.

RI'DER, *s.* one who is carried on a horse, or in a vehicle. One who manages or breaks horses. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE, *s.* [*hrigg*, Sax. *rig*, Dan.] the top of the back. The rough or sharp top of any thing, alluding to the vertebræ of the back. Ground thrown up by the plough. The top of a house rising to an acute angle. In Farriery, *ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities.

To RIDGE, *v. a.* to form a ridge.

RI'DGEL, RI'DGELIN, *s.* [*ovis rejicula*, Lat.] an animal half castrated.

RI'DGY, *a.* rising in a ridge.

RI'DICULE, *s.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] wit which provokes laughter by representing any person or thing in a comic odd light. Synon. Laughter in scorn, is the common import of *ridicule* and *derision*; but the former implies contemptuous merriment; the latter, sportive insult.

To RI'DICULE, *v. a.* to expose to laughter by representing as odd and uncouth.

RI'DICULER, *s.* he that ridicules.

RIDI'CULOUS, *a.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] worthy of laughter. Exciting contemptuous mirth.

RIDI'CULOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDI'CULOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous.

RI'DING, *part. a.* employed to travel on any occasion.

RI'DING, *s.* a district; a division of a county.

RI'DINGCOAT, *s.* a coat made to keep out weather.

RI'DINGHOOD, *s.* a hood used by women when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIDO'TTO, *s.* an entertainment of singing, music, &c. An opera.

RIE, or RYE, *s.* an esculent grain, which differs from wheat in having a flatter, opaque, and coarser grain.

RIFE, *a.* [*ryfe*, Sax. *rijf*, Belg.] prevailing; abounding; frequent: generally applied to contagious distempers.

RI'FELY, *ad.* prevalently; abundantly. "It was *rifely* reported." *Knolles' Turk. Hist.*

RI'FENESS, *s.* prevalence; abundance.

To RI'FLE, *v. a.* [*rijfelen*, Belg.] to rob; to plunder; to pillage. To take away; to seize as pillage.

RI'FLE, *s.* Rifle guns are those whose barrels, instead of being smooth in the inside, are formed with a number of spiral channels, resembling female screws. The ball consequently goes right forwards, without deviation or deflection.

RI'FLER, *s.* robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, *s.* [from *rive*] a cleft; a breach; an opening.

To RIFT, *v. a.* to cleave or split. Neuterly, to burst or open. To belch, from *raver*, Dan.

RIG, *s.* [*hrigg*, Sax] the top of a hill falling on each side; a back; a whore. *To run or play one's rig*, is to be merry upon, or ridicule.

To RIG, *v. a.* [from *hrigg*, Sax.] to dress; to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RI'GA, a large, populous, and opulent city of Russia, capital of the government of Riga, or Livonia. Next to Petersburgh and Odessa, Riga is the most commercial town in the whole empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident in the town; but those of the English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, tallow, &c. its principal imports are salt, cloth, silks, wine, grocery wares, and salted herrings. Within the fortifications are about 14,000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, exclusive of a garrison of 1000 men. Riga was finally obliged to submit to Peter the Great in 1710. It is 5 miles from the mouth of the Duna, and 160 N. E. of Koningsberg. Lat. 56. 55. N. lon. 24. 6. E.

RIGADOO'N, *s.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] a gay brisk dance.

RIGA'TION, *s.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] the act of watering.

RI'GGER, *s.* one that rigs or dresses.

RI'GGING, *s.* the sails or tackling of a ship.

RI'GGISH, *a.* wanton, whorish.

To RI'GGLE, *v. a.* [properly *wriggle*] to move backwards and forwards as shrinking from pain.

RIGHT, (the *gh* is mute in this word and its following derivatives; as, *rite*, *riteful*, &c.) *a.* [*rigt*, Sax. *recht*, Belg.] proper, suitable, or becoming, opposed to wrong. True, opposed to erroneous. Passing a right judgment. Honest or just. That side of a person which is opposed to the left. Straight, opposed to crooked. Perpendicular.

RIGHT, *interj.* well done; used as an expression of approbation.

RIGHT, *ad.* in a proper, just, or true manner. In a direct line. Frequently used in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend.

RIGHT, *s.* justice. Freedom from error. Just claim, or that which belongs to a person. Property or interest. A privilege. The side opposite to the left. *To rights*, implies straight, or in a direct line; but after *set*, deliverance from error. Synon. *Right* is the object of *justice*, and that which is due to every one. *Justice* is the conformity of our actions with *right*: it is to render and secure to every one that which is his due. The former is, according to circumstances, liable to change; the latter is ever invariable.

To RIGHT, *v. a.* to do justice to, or relieve from wrong

RI'GHTEOUS, *a.* [*rihtwise*, Sax. whence *rightwise*, in ancient authors, and from thence by corruption *righteous*] just; honest; virtuous; leading a life conformable to the rules of morality and religion. Equitable.

RI'GHTEOUSLY, *ad.* honestly; virtuously.

RI'GHTEOUSNESS, *s.* virtue; goodness. Behaviour in general agreeable to the laws of morality and religion.

RI'GHTFUL, *a.* having just right of claim. Honest or just. Agreeable to justice.

RI'GHTFULLY, *ad.* according to right; according to justice.

RI'GHTFULNESS, *s.* moral rectitude.

RI'GHTLY, *ad.* according to truth and justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously.

RI'GHTNESS, *s.* conformity to truth; rectitude.

RI'GID, *a.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.] stiff, unpliant, or not to be bent. Severe or inflexible, applied to conduct. Sharp, cruel, stern.

RIGI'DITY, *s.* [*rigidité*, Fr.] the state of being stiff. Stiffness of appearance.

RI'GIDLY, *ad.* in a stiff, severe, or inflexible manner.

RI'GIDNESS, *s.* severity, inflexibility.

RI'GLET, *s.* [*regulet*, Fr.] a flat thin square piece of wood. See Reglet.

RI'GOL. *s* a circle. Used by Shakspear for a diadem.

RI'GOROUS, *a.* severe; allowing no abatement; stern. Exact; scrupulously nice.

RI'GOROUSLY, *ad.* severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

RI'GOUR, *s.* [*rigor*, Lat.] cold; stiffness. In Medicine a convulsive shuddering, with a sensation of cold. Severity of conduct, or want of condescension and compliance. Strictness. Rage or cruelty. Hardness.

RILL, *s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] a small brook; a little streamlet.

To RILL, *v. n* to run in small streams.

RI'LLET, *s.* a small stream.

RIM, *s.* [*rima*, Sax.] a border, or margin. That which encircles any thing.

RIME, *s.* [*hrim*, Sax.] hoar frost. A hole or chink, from *rima*, Lat. Not used.

To RIME, *v. n.* to freeze with hoar frost.

RIMO'SE, *a.* [*rimosus*, Lat.] full of clefts or chinks.

RIMO'SITY, *s.* [from *rimosus*, Lat.] the quality of being full of clefts or chinks.

To RI'MPLE, *v. a.* to pucker; to contract into corrugations.

RI'MPLING, *s.* uneven motion; undulation.

RIMY, *a.* steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

RIND, *s.* [*rind*, Sax. *rinde*, Belg.] the bark, husk, or outside covering of vegetables.

To RIND, *v. n.* to strip of its bark, husk, or outside covering; to decorticate.

RING, *s.* [*hring*, Sax.] a circle. A circle of gold or other metal worn as an ornament. A circle of metal to be held by. A circle made by standing round. A circular course. A number of bells harmonically tuned. A sound. In Astronomy, that thin, broad, opaque, circular arch, encompassing the planet Saturn.

To RING, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass *rung; hringhan*, Sax.] to strike bells or other bodies so as to make them sound. To encircle. To fit or supply with rings. Neuterly, to sound like a bell. To make bells sound. To sound or tinkle. To be filled with a bruit or report, followed by *of*.

RING-BONE, *s.* a hard callous substance, growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, from whence it derives its name.

RI'NGDOVE, *s.* [*rhingelduyve*, Teut.] a kind of pigeon.

RI'NGER, *s.* he who rings.

RI'NGLEADER, *s.* the head of a riotous crowd.

RI'NGLET, *s.* [diminutive of *ring*] a small ring or circle; a curl.

RI'NGSTREAKED, *a.* marked with circular streaks.

RI'NGTAIL, *s.* a kind of kite with a whitish tail.

RI'NGWOOD, a town of Hamphsire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a considerable manufacture of worsted knit hose. It contains nearly 4400 inhabitants, and is 28 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 91 W. by S. of London.

RI'NGWORM, *s.* a circular tetter.

To RINSE, *v. a.* [*rincer*, Fr.] to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

RI'NSER, *s.* one who washes, or rinses; a washer.

RI'OT, *s.* [*riotte*, old Fr. *riotto*, Ital.] wild and loose mirth. An uproar, or serious tumult. In Law, it is, when three or more persons, assembled together, commit some unlawful act with force and violence. By stat. 1 Geo. I. c. 5. if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, unlawfully and riotously assembled, continue together for an hour, after being required by a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, to disperse, they shall be deemed guilty of felony. *To run riot*, is to act without control or restraint.

To RI'OT, *v. n.* [*riotter*, old Fr.] to abandon one's self to pleasure. To feast in a luxurious manner. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OTER, *s.* one who is dissipated in luxury; one who excites an uproar.

RI'OTISE, *s.* dissoluteness; luxury. Obsolete.

RIOTOUS, *a.* [*riotteux*, Fr.] luxurious. Wanton. Seditious or turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY, *ad.* luxuriously; with licentious luxury; seditiously; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being riotous.

To RIP, *v. a.* [*hrypan*, Sax.] to cut asunder with a knife any thing sewed. To tear in pieces. To take away from by laceration. Figuratively, to disclose or bring to view any thing industriously concealed.

RIPE, *a.* [*ripes*, Sax. *rijp*. Belg.] brought to perfection by time and growth; mature. Resembling ripe fruit. Finished. Brought to the point of taking effect. Qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, *v. n.* to grow fit for use by time. To be matured. Actively, to make ripe.

RI'PELY, *ad.* maturely; at the proper time.

To RI'PEN, *v. n.* to become perfect or fit for use by growth, time, or gradual improvement. Actively, to make ripe.

RI'PENESS, *s.* the state of being full grown; fit for use, or perfect.

RI'PLEY, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Nyd, 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 206 N. by W. of London.

RI'PPER, *s.* one who rips; one who tears.

To RI'PPLE, *v. n.* to fret on the surface, as water swiftly running. To *ripple* flax, is to clean it.

RI'PPLE, *s.* the agitation of water on the surface.

RI'PPLING, *s.* a moving roughness of surface.

RI'PPON, a well-built town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It had once a flourishing woollen manufacture, and is still a staple for wool, which is bought up here every week by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. but is most noted for its manufacture of hardware, particularly spurs. Its magnificent church, adorned with three lofty spires, is both parochial and collegiate, (having a dean and chapter, and sending a proctor to the convocation of the province of York,) and is the only one that is so in England, except that of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire. It is pleasantly situated on the river Ure, over which it has two stone bridges, 28 miles N. W. of York, and 222 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Thursday after June 24, Thursday after March 21, on May 12, the first Thursday in June, on Holy Thursday and on the first Thursday after August 22, and November 22. It has about 14,500 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament.

RI'PTOWEL, *s.* a gratuity given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RI'SBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. 37 miles W. N. W. of London. Population (including Monk's Risborough) 3140.

To RISE, *v. n.* [pret. *rose*, part. *risen; risan*, Sax. *reisen*, Belg.] to get up from the ground. To get up from a bed, seat, or after a fall. To spring or grow up. To be advanced with respect to rank or fortune. To increase in value or esteem. To swell. To amend. To come into notice. To begin to act. To make an insurrection. To be roused or excited to action. *To rise up for*, is to undertake the defence of a person; *to rise up against*, is to attack. To elevate, applied to style or sentiment. To be revived after death. Applied to the sun, when he first appears above the horizon. SYNON. To change our posture from recumbent to erect, is the true meaning of the verb *to rise;* whereas, *to get up*, implies rather to climb.



RISE, *s.* the act of getting up from any seat, or from the ground. Ascent. A place that assists a person in an ascent. An eminence. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon. Increase in any respect. Beginning or original. Increase of sound.

RI'SER, *s.* one that rises.

RISIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of laughing.

RI'SIBLE. *a.* [*risible*, Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.] having the faculty of laughing. Ridiculous, or fit to excite laughter.

RI'SING, *s.* insurrection. *Shak.*

RISK, *s.* [*risque*, Fr. *riesg*, Span.] hazard; peril; danger; venture. SYNON. *Danger*, *hazard*, *risk*, *venture*, all imply chance of harm; but *danger* relates to the evil that may happen; *hazard*, *risk*, and *venture*, to the good we may lose—with this difference, that *hazard* expresses something near; *risk*, something at a distance; *venture*, something farther off, relating only to the possibility of events.

To RISK, *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] to hazard; to venture; to endanger.

RI'SKER, *s.* one that risks.

RITE, *s.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] a solemn act of religion; an external ceremony.

RI'TUAL, *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] done according to some religious institution; solemnly ceremonious.

RI'TUAL, *s.* a book containing the rites or ceremonies of divine worship.

RITUALIST, *s.* a stickler for ceremonies in worship; one skilled in the ritual

RI'VAGE, *s.* [Fr.] a bank; a coast. Obsolete.

RI'VAL, *s.* [*rivalis*, Lat.] one who is in pursuit of the same thing as another. One who is a competitor with another for a woman's affections. One who endeavours to surpass another. Antagonist.

RI'VAL, *a.* [*rivalis*, Lat.] making the same claim. Pursuing the same object. Emulous.

To RI'VAL, *v. a.* to oppose or endeavour to gain something attempted by another. To endeavour to equal or excel; to emulate. Neuterly, to be competitors. Obsolete in this last sense.

RIVALITY, RI'VALRY, *s.* [*rivalitas*, Lat.] emulation; rivalship; competition.

RI'VALSHIP, *s.* the state of a person who endeavours to obtain the same thing as another.

To RIVE, *v. a.* [part. *riven*, from *ryft*, broken, Sax.] to split; to cleave; to force asunder by driving in something blunt. Neuterly, to be split.

To RI'VEL, *v. a.* [from *gerifled*, corrugated, rumpled, Sax.] to contract into wrinkles, or corrugations.

RI'VEN, participle of RIVE.

RI'VER, *s.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] a current of water which flows from its source in a channel to the sea, &c.

RI'VERHORSE, *s.* in Natural History, the hippopotamus.

RI'VERWEED, *s.* in Botany, the conferva of Linneus. Forty-seven British species have been enumerated.

RI'VET, *s.* a pin clenched at both ends.

To RI'VET, *v. a.* to fasten by a pin clenched at both ends. To fasten strongly.

RI'VULET, *s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] a small river, brook, or stream of running water. SYNON. *Rivulets* and *brooks* are certain species of *streams* which are running waters; with this difference, that a *rivulet* runs between banks; whereas a *brook* winds its way through the meadows, or by a hedge side. *A rivulet* is a much larger *stream* than a brook. We say the rapid *stream*; the clear *rivulet*; the gurgling *brook*.

RIXDO'LLAR, *s.* a silver coin struck in Germany, valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

ROACH, *s.* a fresh-water fish, noted for its simplicity.

ROAD, *s.* [*rade*, Fr.] a large path travelled by carriages. A place where ships may anchor. Excursion; journey.

To ROAM, *v. a.* [*romigare*, Ital.] to wander without a settled purpose; to ramble; to rove. Actively, to range or wander over.

RO'AMER, *s.* a rambler; a rover; a wanderer.

ROAN, *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with gray or white spot thickly interspersed, applied to horses.

To ROAR, *v. n.* [*raran*, Sax.] to make a loud noise, applied to that of a lion or other wild beast. To make a great outcry in distress. To sound as the wind or sea. To make a great noise.

ROAR, *s.* the cry of a lion or other beast. An outcry of distress. A clamour or noise of merriment. The sound of the wind or sea. Any loud noise.

RO'ARER, *s.* a noisy brutal man.

RO'ARY, *a.* [better *rory*, from *roris*, Lat.] dewy.

To ROAST, *v. a.* [*rôtir*, Fr.] to dress meat on a spit which turns round before a fire. To dress before a fire. To heat any thing violently. *To rule the roast*, is to govern, manage, or preside.

ROB, *s.* juice made thick.

To ROB, *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Ital.] to take away unlawfully, and by force. *To be robbed*, is to lose any thing by violence, or by secret theft; but in the active voice, *to rob* is applied only to the taking any thing away by open violence; and *to steal*, to the taking any thing away by secret theft.

RO'BBER, *s.* one who deprives another unlawfully of his property; a plunderer; a thief.

RO'BBERY, *s.* theft committed either by force or with privacy.

ROBE, *s.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital.] a gown of state, worn by persons of distinction. A gown worn by infants. A gown worn by girls before they put on mantuas.

To ROBE, *v. a.* to clothe in a robe. To dress in a proper manner

RO'BERSMAN, RO'BERTSMAN, *s.* in the old statutes, a sort of bold and stout robbers or night-thieves, said to be so called from Robin Hood.

ROBIN-REDBREAST, *s.* a bird so named from the colour of its breast.

ROBO'REOUS, *a.* [*roboreus*, Lat.] made of oak.

ROBU'ST, ROBU'STIOUS, *a.* [*robustus*, Lat. *robuste*, Fr.] strong made. Violent. Requiring strength.

ROBU'STIOUSLY, *ad.* furiously; violently.

ROBU'STNESS, *s.* strength; vigour.

RO'CAMBOLE, *s.* a kind of wild garlic.

RO'CHDALE, a town in Lancashire, situated in a vale on the Roche, surrounded by hills which abound in coals; it has flourishing manufactures of hats, bays, serges, and other woollen and cotton goods. Rochdale is 12 miles N. by E. of Manchester, and 198 N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. It has a population of 20,110, and with its dependencies 74,427, and now elects one representative.

RO'CHE-ALUM, *s.* [*roche*, a rock, Fr.] a purer sort of alum.

RO'CHEFORT, a sea-port town of France, where are several large magazines of naval stores. Its harbour is very commodious, and much frequented. It is 18 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 56. N. lon. 0 53. E.

RO'CHESTER, a city of Kent, with two markets on Wednesday and Friday. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It was formerly much larger than at present. It has two parish churches, besides the ca-

thedral. It consists chiefly of one principal street, which is paved. It has two free-schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here also an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, and with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and it is remarkable, that an inscription over the door intimates, that "rogues and proctors are excepted." Stroud is at the west end of this place, and Chatham at the east. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is 30 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 29 S. E. by E. of London.

ROCHET, rot-shet, *s.* a surplice. A fish.

ROCHFORD, a town of Essex, in a hundred of that name, with a market on Tuesday. It is 10 miles S. of Malden, and 39 from London. Population 1258.

ROCK, *s.* [*roce*, Sax.] a vast mass of stone fixed in the earth. Figuratively, protection or defence. A distaff, from *rock*, Dan. *rocca*, Ital.

To ROCK, *v. a.* [*rocquer*, Fr.] to shake or move backwards and forwards. To move in a cradle. Figuratively, to lull or quiet. Neuterly, to move to and fro in a cradle. To be violently agitated.

ROCKDOE, *s.* a species of deer inhabiting the Alps.

ROCKER, *s.* one who rocks a cradle.

ROCKET, *s.* [*rochetto*, Ital.] an artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical paper, filled with nitre, charcoal, sulphur, gunpowder, &c. which being fastened to a stick, mounts in the air, and then bursts. In Botany, a plant, the bunias of Linneus. The sea-rocket, the British species, is known by having egg-shaped pods, smooth, and two-edged, and pale purple blossoms. It is found on the sea-shore, and flowers in June. The base rocket is a species of yellow-weed, found in cornfields, and on chalk hills. The broad-leaved rocket is the same with the hedge-mustard. The wall and yellow rocket are species of the sisymbrium of Linneus. The wild rocket is a sort of cabbage, found on old walls, and among rubbish. The winter rocket, called also winter cresses, is a species of the erysimum of Linneus.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, having a market on Thursday. It was formerly noted for its forest, which extended near 14 miles in length, and for its castle, which has long since been demolished. It is 84 miles N. by W. of London. Population about 300.

ROCKBURY, *s.* a name given by the lapidaries to the garnet, when of a very strong, though not deep red, with a fair cast of the blue.

ROCKSALT, *s.* mineral salt.

ROCKWORK, *s.* stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

ROCKWORT, *s.* a plant, called also rockcress.

ROCKY, *a.* full of rocks. Stony. Hard, or obdurate.

ROD, *s.* [*roede*, Belg.] a long twig. Any thing long and slender. A sceptre. An instrument used in measuring. A measure containing sixteen feet and a half. A bundle of twigs used in correcting children. Correction.

RODE, preterit of RIDE.

RODOMONTADE, *s.* [Fr. from a boastful boisterous hero in Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*] an empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

To RODOMONTADE, *v. n.* to brag or boast.

ROE, *s.* [*ra deor*, Sax.] a species of deer. The female of the hart. The eggs or spawn of fish.

ROGATION, *s.* [*rogation*, Fr.] a litany or supplication. *Rogation-Week*, is that immediately preceding Whit-Sunday, and is so called from three fasts held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, named *Rogation-days*, from the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or, as a preparation for celebrating Holy Thursday.

ROGUE, rog, *s.* [of uncertain etymology] a wandering beggar. A vagrant, a vagabond. A villain or thief. Used likewise to carry the idea of slight tenderness and waggery. SYNON. *Rogue, sharper, thief*, are all persons who steal what does not belong to them; with this difference, that the *rogue* steals in secret; he pilfers. The *sharper* steals by finesse; he over-reaches. The *thief* steals by all manner of means, robbing by force and violence.

To ROGUE, *v. n.* to play the vagabond; to wander. To play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* knavery or arch tricks; waggery.

ROGUESHIP, *s.* the qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, *a.* knavish. Slightly mischievous; waggish

ROGUISHLY, *ad.* in a knavish manner; wantonly; like a rogue.

ROGUISHNESS, *s.* the qualities of a rogue.

To ROIST, or ROISTER, *v. n.* [*rister*, Isl.] to behave in a turbulent and blustering manner.

ROISTER, or ROISTERER, *s.* a turbulent or blustering fellow.

To ROLL, (the *o* pron. long) *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Belg.] to move any thing by a successive application of its different parts on the ground. To move any thing round upon its axis. To make a thing move in a circle. To wrap round about. To form into round masses, by rubbing on a surface. To pour in a stream or waves. Neuterly, to move or be moved by a successive application of its parts on any surface. To perform a periodical revolution. To run on wheels. To move in a tumultuous manner. To roll on an axis.

ROLL, *s.* the act of moving by a successive application of its parts on the ground. Any thing rolling. A mass made round, from *rouleau*, Fr. A round or cylindrical body, used in breaking clods, &c. A public writing, from *rotulus*, Lat. alluding to the ancient method of rolling writings on a stick. A register, catalogue, or chronicle. A small loaf

ROLLER, *s.* [*rouleau*, Fr.] any thing turning on its own axis. A bandage or fillet.

ROLLING-PIN, *s.* a round piece of wood tapering at each end, used in making paste.

ROLLING-PRESS, *s.* a press on which copper-plates are printed.

ROLLS, *s.* the office of Rolls in Chancery-lane, is appointed for the custody of the rolls and records in Chancery. The master of this office is the second person in that court, and in the absence of the lord chancellor he sits as judge.

ROLLYPOOLY, *s.* a sort of game, in which, when a ball runs into a certain place, it wins.

ROMAGE, *s.* [*romagio*, Ital.] a tumult or bustle.

ROMANCE, *s.* [*romanza*, Ital.] a story or narrative of fictitious adventures. In common speech, a lie.

To ROMANCE, *v. n.* to lie; to forge.

ROMANCER, *s.* a liar; a forger of tales.

To ROMANIZE, *v. a.* to latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

ROMANTIC, *a.* resembling a Romance; wild. Improbable; false. Fanciful; full of scenery.

ROME, a famous city of Italy, founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, and as many, churches, six bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, cirques, co-

lumns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches; besides a prodigious number of fine statues. The pope has three superb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican; a summer-house on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, near the church of St. John, where they crown the popes. St. Peter's church is the largest in all Christendom; and is encrusted within and without with marble; it is 840 feet in length, 725 in breadth, 300 in height, and 2465 in circumference; 24 popes have died since its foundation; and it has cost twenty-three millions of crowns. In the great square before this church is an obelisk of granite, 80 feet in height without the pedestal, which is 82 feet high. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world. Rome is divided into fourteen wards, called Rione; and the Castle of St. Angelo is sufficient to keep the whole city in awe: it is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with five bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borghese. Rome is very well supplied with water by their magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions; with a great variety of wine; but a price is set on every thing by the magistrates. Paul wrote an excellent Epistle to the Romans; in which, after assuring them of his regard for them, he describes the deplorably corrupt state of all men by nature, whether Gentiles or Jews, and the impossibility of justification before God by works of our own, &c. Rome is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, and is 600 miles S. E. of Paris, 410 S. S. W. of Vienna, 900 S. E. of London, 875 S. by E. of Amsterdam, 750 N. E. of Madrid 750 N. W. of Constantinople, and 110 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

ROʹMISH, *a.* popish.

ROʹMNEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-port towns, and is seated on a marsh of the same name, famous for feeding cattle; but the air is unhealthy. It is 71 miles S. E. of London. It is disfranchised. Population 983.

ROMP, *s.* a rude, untaught, awkward, boisterous girl, fond of sport or play. Rough or rude play.

To ROMP, *v. n.* to play in a noisy, rude, or wanton manner.

RONDEAUʹ, ron-doʹ, *s.* [Fr.] an ancient kind of poetry, consisting of thirteen verses divided into three couplets; at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the first is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.

ROʹNDLE, *s.* [from *round*] a round mass.

ROʹNION, *s.* a fat bulky woman.

RONT, *s.* an animal stinted in the growth.

ROOD, *s.* [from *rod*] a measure containing the fourth part of an acre, or 50 perches, poles, or rods, square. A pole, or measure of 16 feet and a half in long measure. The cross, from *rode*, Sax.

ROOʹDLOFT, *s.* a gallery in the church on which reliques or images were set to view.

ROOF, *s.* [*hrof*, Sax.] the cover or top of a house. The vault or inside arch which covers a building. The palate or upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, *v. a.* to inclose or cover with a roof. To inclose in a house.

ROOʹFY, *a.* having roofs.

ROOK, *s.* [*hroc*, Sax.] a bird resembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion, but grain. A common man at chess, from *rocco*, Ital. Figuratively, a cheat or sharper.

To ROOK, *v. n.* to rob; to cheat.

ROOʹKERY, *s.* a nursery for rooks.

ROOʹKY, *a.* inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, *s.* [*rum*, Sax. *runt* Goth.] space or extent of place. Space or place unoccupied. Passage, or space for passing. Space or opportunity free from obstruction. An apartment in a house. Place of another; stead. SYNON. *Room* is a general expression, and implies any divided part of a house. *Chamber* is a particular expression, and means a *room* appropriated to sleep.

ROOʹMAGE, *s.* space; place.

ROOʹMINESS, *s.* quality of extent; space.

ROOʹMY, *a.* wide; spacious; capacious.

ROOST, *s.* [*hrost*, Sax.] that on which a bird sits to sleep. The act of sleeping; applied primarily to fowls, and figuratively to men.

To ROOST, *v. n.* [*roesten*, Belg.] to sleep as a bird. To lodge, in burlesque.

ROOT, *s.* [*roed*, Belg. *rót*, Swed.] in Botany, that part of a plant which rests in the ground, imbibes the juices of the earth, and transmits them to the plant for nutrition. Figuratively, the bottom or lower part. Any plant whose roots are are eaten. The original first cause, or ancestor. An impression, or lasting effect and residence. In Mathematics, a quantity considered as the basis of a higher power. In Grammar, a primitive word, from whence others are divided or compounded.

To ROOT, *v. n.* to fix the root, or strike far into the earth. To turn up the earth. Actively, to fix deep and firm in the earth. To impress or fix deeply. To pull up by the roots; to turn up out of the ground; used with *up*. To destroy entirely, eradicate, or extirpate; to banish; used with *out*.

ROOT-BOUND, *a.* fixed to the ground by a root.

ROOʹTED, *a.* fixed firmly and deeply in the earth, or any other place; radical.

ROOʹTEDLY, *ad.* deeply; strongly.

ROOʹTY, *a*, full of roots.

ROPE, *s.* [*rap*, Sax. *roep*, or *roop*, Belg.] a cord, string, halter. A row of things hanging down. "*A rope* of onions."

To ROPE, *v. n.* to draw out into threads or viscous filaments.

ROʹPEDANCER, *s.* one who can dance on ropes.

ROʹPEGRASS, *s.* in Botany, the melica of Linneus The red ropegrass, or purple melic grass, is the British species. In the isle of Rafa they make this grass into ropes for fishing-nets, which are remarkable for lasting long without rotting.

ROʹPEMAKER, *s.* one whose trade is to make ropes.

ROʹPERY, *s.* rogue's tricks. A place where ropes are made.

ROʹPINESS, *s.* viscosity; glutinousness.

ROʹPY, *a.* viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

ROʹQUELAURE, rok-e-loʹ, *s.* [Fr.] a long cloak used by men.

ROʹRAL, *a.* [*roralis*, Lat.] dewy.

RORAʹTION, *s.* [from *ros*, dew, Lat.] a falling of dew.

ROʹRID, *a* [*roridus*, Lat.] dewy.

RORIʹFEROUS, *a.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] producing dew.

RORIʹFLUENT, *a.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] flowing with dew.

ROʹSARY, *s.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] a bunch or string of beads on which the Romanists count their prayers.

ROʹSCID, *a.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] dewy; abounding in dew.

ROSE, *s.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] a flower whose petals are placed circularly, and expanded in a beautiful order; of which the species are many. *To speak under the rose* is to disclose a secret, or reveal any thing which will not be discovered afterwards.

ROSE, preter. of RISE.

ROʹSEATE, ro-ze-ate, *a.* [*rosat*, Fr.] rosy; full of roses. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

RO'SEBAY, *s.* a shrub with spreading and trailing branches, and purplish flesh-coloured blossoms. It is found on mountains in the north of England.

RO'SE-MALLOW, *s.* a plant larger than the common mallow.

RO'SEMARY, *s.* [*rosemarinus*, Lat.] a plant. The wild rosemary, or marsh cistus, found in turf-bogs, is the British species.

RO'SENOBLE, *s.* an English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

RO'SEWATER, *s.* water distilled from roses.

RO'SET, *s.* a red colour for painters.

ROSICRU'SIANS, *s.* hermetical philosophers, who call themselves Brothers of the Rosy Cross, pretend to know all sciences, and how to make the *philosopher's stone*.

RO'SIN, *s.* inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. See RESIN, the most proper spelling.

To RO'SIN, *v. a.* to rub with rosin.

RO'SINY, *a.* resembling rosin.

ROSS, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 120 miles W. by N. of London. Population 3078.

ROSS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Strathnavern; on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean; on the S. by Inverness; and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however, there are flocks of sheep, cattle, and deer. It sends one member to parliament. Ross and Cromarty contain 34,927 male and 39,893 female inhabitants. See CROMARTY.

RO'SSEL, *s.* light land.

RO'STRATED, *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] adorned with the beaks of ships.

RO'STRUM, *s.* [Lat.] the beak of a bird or ship. A scaffold or pulpit, whence orators anciently harangued. A pipe which conveys liquor into the receiver in common alembics. A pair of crooked scissars used in dilating wounds.

RO'SY, *a.* [*roseus*, Lat.] resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, or fragrance.

To ROT, *v. n.* [*rotan*, Sax. *rotten*, Belg.] to putrefy, or lose the cohesion of its parts. Actively, to corrupt or make putrid.

ROT, *s.* a distemper among sheep, by which their lungs are wasted. A putrid decay.

RO'TARY, *a.* [*rota*, Lat.] whirling as a wheel.

RO'TATED, *a.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] whirled round.

ROTA'TION, *s.* [*rotatio*, Lat.] the act of whirling round; the state of being whirled round. A turn or succession.

ROTA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] that which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, *s.* [*routine*, Fr.] words uttered by mere memory without meaning. Memory of words without understanding their meaning.

To ROTE, *v. a.* to fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

RO'TGUT, *s.* bad beer. A low word.

RO'THBURY, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Friday. It is 307 miles N. by W. of London. Popul. 2869.

RO'THERHAM, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is a well-built place, and is famous for considerable iron works in its neighbourhood, at Masbrough. It is seated at the influx of the Rother with the Don, over which is a stone bridge; 32 miles S. of Leeds, and 159 N. by W. of London. Population 4083.

RO'THER-NAILS, *s.* [corrupted from *rudder* and *nails*] nails with very full heads, used in fastening the irons of rudders.

RO'THSAY, a borough town of Scotland, in the isle of Bute, 70 miles W. of Edinburgh. Population 6084.

RO'THWELL, or *Rowell*, a town of Northamptonshire, 15 miles N. N. E. of Northampton, and 79 N. N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Population 2002.

RO'TTEN, *a.* corrupted or putrid. Figuratively, wanting firmness, solidity, or honesty. Stinking.

RO'TTENNESS, *s.* state of being rotten; putrefaction.

RO'TTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich city of the United Provinces, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches, next to Amsterdam. Erasmus was born in this place, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen. It is seated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 51. 57. N. Population 54,000.

ROTU'ND, *a.* [*rotundus*, Lat.] round; circular; spherical.

ROTU'NDIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [from *rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY, *s.* [*rotundité*, Fr. *rotunditas*, Lat.] the quality of being round.

ROTU'NDO, *s.* [*rotondo*, Ital.] a building of a round form, both on the outside and in the inside, such as the pantheon at Rome.

To ROVE, *v. n.* [*roffver*, Dan.] to ramble, wander, or walk about without any particular determination. Actively, to wander over.

RO'VER, *s.* a wanderer. A fickle or inconstant person. A robber or pirate. *At rovers*, without any particular aim.

ROUGE, rooje, *s.* [*rouge*, Fr.] red paint.

ROUGH, (this word, and its following compounds, pronounced *ruff*, as *rúffcast*, *rúffdraft*, &c.) *a.* [*hrah*, *hruhge*, Sax.] having inequalities on the surface, opposed to smooth; rugged. Austere, applied to the taste. Harsh, applied to sound. Severe, rude, or void of civility, applied to behaviour. Hard-featured. Not finished or polished. Coarse. Tempestuous, applied to weather.

To RO'UGHCAST, *v. a.* to form in a careless or inelegant manner with inequalities on its surface. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

RO'UGHCAST, *s.* a rude model. A kind of plaster very uneven in its surface, because mixed with pebbles, &c.

RO'UGHDRAUGHT, *s.* a draught of a thing performed without care or nicety.

To RO'UGHDRAW, *v. a.* to trace coarsely.

To ROU'GHEN, *v. a.* to make rough. Neuterly, to grow rough.

To RO'UGH-HEW, *v. a.* to form in a rude, careless manner.

ROU'GH-HEWN, *part. a.* rugged; unpolished; not nicely finished.

ROU'GHLY, *ad.* with uneven surface. Harshly; rudely. Severely. Austerely.

ROU'GHNESS, *s.* inequality of surface. Austerity or astringency of taste. Harshness of sound. Severity, or want of civility or elegance of behaviour or treatment. Violence of operation, applied to medicine. An unpolished or unfinished state. Want of elegance in dress or appearance. Tempestuousness, applied to weather. Coarseness of features.

ROUGHT, old preterit of REACH. Reached.

To ROU'GHWORK, *v. a.* to work coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROU'NCEVAL, *s.* a species of pea, so called from Roncesval, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.

ROUND, *a.* [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Ital. *rund*, Belg.] cylindrical, circular, or spherical; orbicular. Smooth, applied to the sound of periods. Not broken, applied to numbers.

Quick, applied to motion. Plain; without reserve; followed by *with*. Large; as, "a *round* sum."

ROUND, *s.* a circle, sphere, orb. A rundle, or step of a ladder. The time in which a thing passes through the hands of a company, and comes back to the first. A revolution. A discharge of musketry. A walk performed by an officer in surveying any district, from *ronde*, Fr.

ROUND, *ad.* every way; on all sides. In a circle or revolution, from *en ronde*, or *à la ronde*, Fr. in a circular manner. Not in a direct line, followed by *about*.

ROUND, *prep.* on every side of. Circularly about. All over.

To ROUND, *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat.] to surround or encircle. To make circular. To raise figures to a relief. To move about any thing. To make smooth, applied to periods. Neuterly, to grow to a circular form. To whisper, from *runen*, Teut.

ROU'NDABOUT, *a.* ample or extensive. Indirect or loose. A bad word.

ROU'NDEL, ROU'NDELAY, *s.* [*roundelet*, Fr.] a kind of poetry, consisting of thirteen verses, eight of which are of one kind of rhyme, and five of another; it is divided into three couplets and has the beginning of the *roundel* repeated at the end of the second and third couplets in an equivocal sense, if possible. A round form or figure, from *rondelle*, Fr.

ROU'NDER, *s.* circumference; inclosure.

ROU'NDHEADS, *s.* Puritans, so named from their custom of cropping their hair round.

ROU'NDHOUSE, *s.* the constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

ROU'NDISH, *a.* somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

ROU'NDLY, *ad.* in a round form. Openly; plainly. Briskly. Completely; in earnest.

ROU'NDNESS, *s.* circularity; sphericity; rotundity. Smoothness. Honesty; openness.

To ROUSE, *v. a.* [See RAISE, or RISE] to wake from rest. To excite to thought or action. To drive a beast from his laire. Neuterly, to awake from slumber. To be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, *s.* [*rusch*, half drunk, Teut.] a dose of liquor rather too large.

ROU'SER, *s.* one who rouses.

ROUT, *s.* [*rot*, Belg.] a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. Figuratively, a clamour or bustle. Confusion of an army defeated, from *route*, Fr.

ROUTE, *s.* [*route*, Fr.] a road; a way. "Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take." *Gay.*

To ROUT, *v. n.* to assemble in tumultuous and clamorous crowds. Actively, to defeat, to disperse by defeating.

ROW, *s.* [*reih*, Teut.] a rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, *v. n* [*rowan*, Sax.] to make a vessel move on the water by oars. Actively, to drive by oars.

RO'WEL, (*ow* pron. as in *now*) *s.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] the pointed part of a spur which turns on an axis. A seton, or roll of hair, silk, &c. put into a wound to promote a discharge.

To RO'WEL, *v. a.* to pierce through the skin, and keep a wound open by a rowel.

RO'WEN, *s.* a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.

RO'WER *s.* one that rows.

RO'XBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale, and containing the districts of Teviotdale, Liddesdale, Eusdale, and Eskdale. It is bounded on the N. by Berwickshire; on the E. and S. by the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland; and on the W. by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N. to S. it extends near 30 miles, and about 18 from E. to W. The principal towns are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, and Roxburgh, which last town, with its castle, is situated near the Teviot, 19 miles S. W. of Berwick and 32 S. E. of Edinburgh. It sends one member to parliament. Inhabitants, in 1831, 43,663.

RO'YAL, *a.* [*royal*, Fr.] kingly; regal; belonging to, or becoming a king. Figuratively, noble, illustrious.

RO'YALIST, *s.* [*royaliste*, Fr.] an adherent to a king.

To RO'YALIZE, *v. a.* to make royal.

RO'YALLY, *ad.* in a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

RO'YALTY, *s.* [*royalté*, or *royauté*, Fr.] kingship; the character, office, state, or ensigns of a king.

To ROYNE, *v. a.* [*royner*, Fr.] to gnaw; to bite.

RO'YNISH, *a* [*royneaux*, Fr.] paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Obsolete.

RO'YSTON, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Wednesday, very considerable for corn. Under the market-place is a kind of subterraneous chapel, dug out of the chalky rock, supposed to be of Saxon construction. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London. Popul. 1747.

RO'YTELET, *s.* [Fr.] a little or petty king. "Causing the American *roytelets* to turn homagers." *Heylin.*

To RUB, *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Brit.] to clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it. To touch so as to wear off some of the surface. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind. To move one body upon another. Figuratively, to hinder by collision. To remove by friction. Used with *down*, to clear or curry. Used with *up*, to excite or awaken. Neuterly, to fret, or wear by friction. To get through difficulties.

RUB, *s.* an hinderance or obstruction. The act of rubbing. Inequality of ground, which hinders a bowl in its course. A difficulty, or cause of uneasiness.

RU'BBAGE, or RU'BBISH, *s.* [*rubbage* is now obsolete] ruins of buildings; fragments of matter used in building. A confused mass. Any thing vile or worthless.

RU'BBER, *s.* one that passes one thing hard over the surface of another. Any thing used to rub with. Two games out of three. A whetstone. A coarse file.

RU'BBLE-STONE, *s.* a stone so called from its being rubbed or worn by the water.

RU'BICAN, *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white on the flanks, applied to the colour of a horse.

RU'BICUND, *a.* [*rubicundus*, Lat. *rubiconde*, Fr.] inclining to redness; blood-red.

RU'BIED, *a.* of the colour of a ruby.

RUBIFIC, *a.* [from *ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] making red.

RU'BIFORM, *a.* [from *ruber*, Lat. and *form*] having the form of red.

To RU'BIFY, *v. a.* to make red.

RUBIGINOUS, *a.* [*rubiginosus*, Lat.] rusty; foul.

RU'BIOUS, *a.* [*rubens*, Lat.] ruddy; red. Not used.

RU'BRIC, *s.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] directions in the common prayer and law books, so termed, because originally written and printed with red ink.

RU'BRIC, *a.* red.

To RU'BRIC, *v. a.* to adorn with red.

RU'BRICATED, *a.* [*rubricatus*, Lat.] smeared or marked with red.

RU'BY, *s.* [from *ruber*, Lat.] a precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness to the diamond. Redness. Any thing red. A red pimple.

RU'BY, *a.* of a red colour. "Ope their *ruby* lips."

RUCTATION, *s.* [from *ructo*, Lat.] a belching arising from wind and indigestion.

To RUD, *v. a.* [from *rutu*, redness, Sax.] to make red Obsolete.

RU'DDER, *s.* [*roeder*, Belg.] an instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed. Figuratively, any thing that guides or governs the course.

RU'DDINESS, *s.* the quality of approaching to redness.

RU'DDLE, *s.* [*rudul*, Isl.] red earth.

RU'DDOCK, *s.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] a kind of bird; the redbreast. "The *ruddock* warbles soft."

RU'DDY, *a.* [*rudu*, Sax.] pale red; approaching to red. Of a fresh blooming colour.

RUDE, *a.* [*rudis*, Lat. *rede*, Sax.] rough, coarse, brutal; uncivil; tumultuous. Boisterous, violent, turbulent. Harsh. Untaught, ignorant. Unpolished. Rugged, or shapeless, from *rude*, Fr. Artless, inelegant. Performed merely with strength.

RU'DELY, *ad.* in a coarse, brutal, violent, rough, boisterous, or unskilful manner.

RU'DENESS, *s.* want of civility, elegance, or instruction. Violence. Storminess, or rigour.

RU'DENTURE, *s.* [Fr.] in Architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain, and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are usually filled up.

RU'DERARY, *a.* [from *ruderatus*, Lat.] belonging to rubbish.

RUDERA'TION, *s.* [*ruderatio*, Lat.] in Architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.

RU'DGLEY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the S. side of the river Trent, near Cannock wood, on the road from London to Chester. It is 126 miles N. W. of London. Population 3165.

RU'DIMENT, *s.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.] the first principles; the first elements of a science, or education. The first inaccurate and unpolished draught or beginning of any thing.

RUDIME'NTAL, *a.* relating to first principles; initial.

To RUE, *v. a.* [*reowfian*, Sax.] to grieve, to regret, or lament.

RUE, *s.* [Fr. *ruta* Lat.] an herb.

RUE'FUL, *a.* woeful; sorrowful.

RUE'FULLY, *ad.* mournfully; sorrowfully.

RUE'FULNESS, *s.* sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE'LLE, roo-el, *s.* [Fr.] a circle; an assembly at a private house. Not used.

RUFF, *s.* [see RUFFLE] a linen ornament gathered and formerly worn round the neck. A small river-fish, so called from the roughness of the scales.

RU'FFIAN, *s.* [*ruffiano*, Ital.] a hired murderer. A murderer; cut-throat; robber; a boisterous, mischievous fellow.

RU'FFIAN, *a.* brutal; savagely boisterous.

To RU'FFIAN, *v. n.* to rage, or raise tumults; to act the ruffian. Not in use.

To RU'FFLE, *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, to wrinkle, Belg.] to contract into wrinkles, or make rough. To discompose, applied to the temper. To surprise. To throw together in disorder. To contract into plaits. Neuterly, to grow rough or boisterous. To flutter. To jar. Obsolete.

RU'FFLE, *s.* plaited or gathered linen worn as an ornament on the wristband, &c. Platted silk, or other stuff worn as an ornament at the bottom of the sleeve of a woman's gown. A disturbance or commotion, applied to the mind.

RU'FFLERHOOD, *s.* in Falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when first drawn.

RUG, *s.* [*rugget*, rough, Swed.] a coarse nappy woollen cloth. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds. A rough woolly dog. Not used in the last sense.

RU'GBY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a free-school, and four alms-houses; 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 85 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 2500.

RU'GGED, rug-ed, *a.* [*rugget*, Swed.] full of unevennesses or inequalities on the surface; rough. Without order. Savage or brutal, applied to temper. Stormy or boisterous, applied to weather. Rough or harsh, applied to sound. Surly, applied to aspect. Rough or shaggy.

RU'GGEDLY, *ad.* in a rugged manner.

RU'GGEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being rough.

RU'GIN, *s.* a nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, *s.* [*rugine*, Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.

RUGO'SE, *a.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] full of wrinkles.

RU'IN, *s.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.] the fall or destruction of cities or houses. The remains of a building that is demolished. Loss of happiness or fortune; destruction. Mischief or bane.

To RU'IN, *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr.] to demolish, subvert, destroy. To deprive of happiness or fortune To impoverish. Neuterly, to fall in ruins; to run to a state of decay and destruction. To be impoverished.

To RUI'NATE, *v. a.* to destroy, demolish, or involve in poverty and misery. Not in use.

RUINA'TION, *s.* subversion, or destruction. "*Ruination* of towns." *Camb.* Obsolete.

RU'INER, *s.* he that ruins.

RUI'NOUS, *a.* [*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.] fallen to decay; pernicious; destructive.

RU'INOUSLY, *ad.* in a ruinous manner; mischievously; destructively.

RULE, *s.* [*regula*, Lat.] government, empire, sway, or supreme command. An instrument by which lines are drawn. A canon or precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. Propriety or regularity of behaviour. SYNON. *Rule*, respects properly those things that ought to be done; *order*, the manner in which things should be done. We submit to *rule*; we conform to *order*.

To RULE, *v. a.* to control, to govern with power and authority. To manage. To settle as by rule. Neuterly, to exercise power or authority in governing.

RU'LER, *s.* a governor, or one who has supreme authority or command. An instrument used in drawing lines.

RUM, *s.* a kind of spirits distilled from sugar. A cant name for a parson. "Rusty dull *rums*." *Swift.*

To RU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Belg.] to make a hoarse, low, continued noise.

RU'MBLER, *s.* the person or thing that rumbles.

RU'MFORD, a town of Essex. It is a large thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is noted for its hog market on Tuesday, and its corn market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 11 E. N. E. of London. Population 4300.

RU'MINANT, *a.* [*ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*, Lat.] having the property of chewing the cud.

To RU'MINATE, *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.] to chew the cud. To muse, or meditate; to think on again and again. Actively, to chew over again. To meditate over and over again.

RUMINA'TION, *s.* [*ruminatio*, Lat.] the property or act of chewing the cud. Figuratively, meditation; reflection.

To RU'MMAGE, *v. a.* to search, or plunder; to evacuate. Neuterly, to search places.

RU'MMER, *s.* [*roemer*, Belg.] a large drinking cup or glass with a broad mouth.

RU'MOUR, *s.* [*rumor*, Lat. *rumeur*, Fr.] flying report, not well established; bruit; fame.

To RU'MOUR, *v. a.* to spread a report.

RU'MOURER, *s.* a reporter; a spreader of news.

RUMP, *s.* [*rumpff*, Teut.] the end of the back-bone; the buttocks; tail-piece of a bird.

To RU'MPLE, *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Belg.] to wrinkle or disorder.

RU'MPLE, *s.* [*hrympelle*, Sax.] a pucker, or plait made by negligence or carelessness.

RU'MSEY, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgesses, a town-clerk, recorder, and two serjeants at mace. Here is a manufactory for shalloon. 8 miles N. N. W of Southampton; 13 W. by S. of London. Population 5056.

To RUN, *v. n.* [*yrnan*, Sax. *rinnan*, Goth. *rennen*, Belg.] to move the legs very swiftly. Followed by *about*, to use the legs in motion; to move in a hurry. To pass with a quick motion. To take a course, applied to ships. To contend in a race. *To run away*, to make an escape, or leave unexpectedly. To stream or flow, applied to liquors. To be liquid, or melt. To pass. To go away, or vanish. To move in any direction. To be busied upon, applied to the mind, and used with *on* or *upon*. Used with *over*, to be exuberant, or to be mentioned cursorily. To discharge matter, applied to wounds. To have a general tendency. Used with *after*, to search, to go out of the way for. Followed by *in with*, to close or comply, to agree. *To run away with*, to hurry without deliberation. *To run over*, to be so much as to flow over; to be so full as to be overflown. Actively, to melt or cast; applied to metals. Applied to fortune; to hazard, risk, or venture. *To run down*, to chase till weary. Figuratively, to crush or overbear. *To run through*, to stab or pierce with a weapon, so that the point appear on the contrary side; to pass through.

RUN, *s.* the act of running. Course, motion, or direction. Flow or cadence, applied to verse. Uncontrolled course or humour. Long reception; continued success. *At the long run*, signifies the end, or at last.

RU'NAGATE, *s.* [corrupted from *renégat*, Fr.] an apostate; a deserter, fugitive, rebel, renegado.

RU'NAWAY, *s.* one that flies from danger; a fugitive.

RUNCATION, *s.* weeding. *Elveyn.*

RU'NDLE, *s.* a round or step of a ladder. Something put round an axis; a peritochium. In Botany, a composition of flowers, in which a number of slender fruitstalks proceed from the same centre, and rise nearly to the same height, so as to form a regular surface at the top; as in the hemlock, carrot, and cow's parsnep. Rundles of flowers are frequently called umbels; and the plants producing them are said to be umbelliferous plants.

RU'NDLET, *s.* [perhaps from *runlet*, or *roundlet*] a small barrel. In Botany, the fruitstalks which compose a rundle are often divided at the top into several smaller fruitstalks; and these smaller sets of fruitstalks are called rundlets. The fruitstalks of a rundle and of a rundlet are called spokes. The hemlock, carrot, and angelica, furnish examples.

RUNG, the pret. and part. pass. of RING.

RU'NIC, *a.* a term applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths, Danes, and other neighbouring nations; its derivation is uncertain.

RU'NNEL, *s.* a rivulet; a small brook.

RU'NNER, *s.* one that runs. A racer. A messenger. One employed by a banker or newsmonger to collect money or news abroad. A shooting sprig. One of the stones of a mill. A bird.

RU'NNET, *s.* [*gerunnen*, Sax.] a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used for curdling milk. Sometimes, but improperly, spelt *rennet*.

RU'NNION, *s.* a paltry, scurvy wretch.

RUNT, *s.* [runt in the Teutonic dialect signifies a bull or cow, and is used by us in contempt for small cattle; as *kefyl*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse] any animal small below the natural growth of its kind.

RUPEE', *s.* an Indian coin, value 2s. 3d.

RU'PTION, *s.* [from *ruptus*, Lat.] a breach.

RU'PTURE, *s.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.] the act of breaking; the state of a thing bursting. A breach of peace, or act of hostility. An eruption of the gut; hernia.

To RU'PTURE, *v. a.* to break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

RU'PTUREWORT, *s.* a plant, of which the British species are three, viz. the smooth, rough, and sea rupturewort. The first of these species is a little saltish and astringent, and increases the secretions by the kidneys. The juice is said to take away specks in the eyes. The least rupturewort, otherwise called allseed, is the little flax found in wet gravelly soil, and flowers in August.

RU'RAL, *a.* [*rural*, Fr. *ruralis*, Lat.] belonging to, existing in, or resembling, the country.

RURA'LITY, RU'RALNESS, *s.* the quality of being rural.

RURI'COLIST, *s.* [*ruricola*, Lat.] an inhabitant of the country.

RURI'GENOUS, *a.* [from *rus* and *gigno*, Lat.] born in the country.

RUSE, *s.* [Fr.] cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; fraud; deceit.

RUSH, *s.* [*risc*, Sax.] a plant of which there are eleven English species properly so called. The blossoms of all the sorts are brown, or approaching to blackness. The flowering rush is the water gladiole, having long and narrow root-leaves, a naked cylindrical stem, and purple and white blossoms. It is found in muddy ditches, and flowers in June. The hare's-tail rush is a sort of cottongrass found on bogs. The least rush, called also small Plymouth rushgrass, is a species of bulrush, found on wet and sandy ground. Any thing proverbially worthless.

To RUSH, *v. n.* [*hreosan*, Sax.] to move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, *s.* a violent course or motion.

RU'SHGRASS, *s.* a genus of the grasses. The longa rooted bastard cyperus, round blackheaded bogrush, brown bastard cyperus, compressed bastard cyperus, and white-flowered rushgrass, are the British species.

RU'SHLIGHT, *s.* a candle made of a rush stripped of its bark for a wick, and dipped in tallow.

RU'SHY, *a.* abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, *s.* [*risc*, Sax.] hard or rough bread made for store.

RU'SMA, *s.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quick-lime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women made their psilothron, to take off hair.

RU'SSET, *a.* [*rousset*, Fr.] of a reddish-brown. Used by Sir Isaac Newton, for gray. Coarse, rustic, or homespun.

RU'SSET, *s.* coarse or country dress.

RU'SSET, or RU'SSETING, *s.* a name given to several species of pears or apples on account of their colour.

RU'SSIA, the empire of, is a large country, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the Sea of Japan, and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia; White Russia, which comprehended part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Voledimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his im-

perial majesty takes the title of Emperor of all the Russias. The seas of Russia are the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea near the frontiers of Turkey, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Nieper, or Boristhenes, which runs between Lithuania and Poland; the Wolga, which runs through the middle of the country, and falls into the Caspian Sea; the Don, which after several turnings runs into Little Tartary, and falls into the sea of Asoph; the Dune, which running northward falls into the White Sea; and the Oby, which running north falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may easily be conceived that a country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and that the soil must be very different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn; the N part is not only more cold, but more marshy, and overrun with forests inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Besides domestic animals, there are wild beeves, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermines, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world. In Russia there are also large quantities of cotton and silk, with which they make all sorts of stuffs; the other merchandises are skins, furs, Russia leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. The inhabitants in general are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexions; they are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They were formerly the most ignorant brutish people in the world; but are now making a rapid progress in every social and elegant improvement and refinement. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Greek patriarch, who resided at Constantinople. The church is governed by a patriarch, and under him there are four metropolitans, and eight archbishops. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. The ordinary revenue of this vast empire is 20,000,000 of rubles, which is partly drawn from contributions, partly from duties on merchandises, and partly from farms. The orders of knighthood are that of St. Andrew, St Catherine, and St. Alexander Newski, which are all of late institution. The punishment of their criminals is very barbarous, nor have they always the privilege of a fair trial. The territory of the whole Russian empire occupies a space of above 7,000,000 square miles, being about a ninth part of all the land upon the globe, while the inhabitants of these immense regions do not amount to 63,000,000. The population of St. Petersburgh is 320,000, and that of Moscow, 260,000

RUST, *s.* [*rust*, Sax.] the red scales of iron owing to moisture. The calx or flour of any metal. Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption.

To RUST, *v. n.* to have its surface corroded or tarnished. To degenerate or grow inactive by idleness. Actively, to make rusty.

RU'STIC, *a.* [*rusticus*, Lat.] rural; country. Rude or unpolite. Savage. Artless; simple. Plain or unadorned.

RU'STIC, *s.* a clown or unpolished countryman. In Architecture, a kind of building in imitation of nature, particularly when the stones in the face of a building are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer.

RU'STICAL, *a.* [*rusticus*, Lat.] rough; savage; unpolite.

RU'STICALLY, *ad.* savagely; inelegantly; rudely.

To RU'STICATE, *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Lat.] to reside in the country. Actively, to banish into the country.

RUSTI'CITY, *s.* [*rusticité*, Fr. *rusticitas*, Lat.] the qualities of one who lives in the country. Broadness of pronunciation; rudeness of manners. Rural appearance, simplicity.

RU'STINESS, *s.* the quality or state of being rusty.

To RU'STLE, *v. n.* [*hristlan*, Sax.] to make a noise like that of silk, when brushing against any thing; like that of trees, when blown by the wind; or that of a hedge, when pierced by a beast.

RU'STY, *a.* covered with rust. Impaired by inactivity.

RU'STYBACK, *s.* a genus of the ferns. The forked, hairy, and marsh rustyback, are the English species. The two first species are found in the clefts of rocks, and the latter in turf-bogs.

To RUT, v. n. [*from rut*, Fr.] to have a desire of coming together, applied to deer.

RUT, *s.* [see the verb] the copulation of deer. A hole worn by the track of a wheel, from *route*, Fr.

RU'THIN, or *Ruthyn*, a town of Denbighshire, 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 206 N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Population 3719.

RU'TLANDSHIRE, the least county of England, 15 miles in length and 11 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire; and on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 48 parishes and 2 market towns, and sends only two members to parliament, which are for the county. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash, in which are plenty of fish. The shire-town is Okeham. This county contained in 1831, 19,834 inhabitants.

RUTH, *s.* [from *rue*] mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. Out of use.

RU'THFUL, *a.* rueful; woeful; sorrowful.

RU'THFULLY, *ad.* woefully; sadly. Sorrowfully.

RU'THLESS, *a.* cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

RU'THLESSLY, *ad.* cruelly; barbarously.

RU'THLESSNESS, *s.* want of pity.

RU'TILANT, *a.* of a bright red.

RU'TTIER, *s.* [*routiere*, Fr.] a direction of the road or course at sea.

RU'TTISH, *a.* wanton or lecherous.

RY'DER, *s.* a clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading.

RYE, *s.* [*ryge*, Sax.] a coarse kind of bread-corn. A disease in hawks.

RYE, a town in Sussex, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque ports, and is governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends one member to parliament. It is 14 miles S. E. by S. of Tunbridge, and 61 on the same point from London. Population 3715.

RYE GATE, a town in Surry, with a market-house, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas a Becket. The neighbourhood abounds in fuller's-earth and medicinal plants. It is charmingly situated in the vale of Holmesdale, 16 miles E. of Guildford and 21 S. of London. Market on Tuesday, and a monthly one on Wednesday. It sends one member to parliament. Population 3400.

RYEGRASS, *s.* a sort of grass.

S.

S Is the eighteenth letter, and fourteenth consonant, of our alphabet. In the beginning of a word, *s* has invariably its natural and genuine sound; in the middle of it, it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *rose, prose, rosy, easier, miser, nosel, resident, busy*, &c. In the end of monosyllables it sometimes sounds like *s*; as in *this, thus*, &c. and sometimes like *z*; as in *as, has, is, his*, &c. and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. In some words it is silent, as in *isle, viscount*, &c. At the end of words it is often doubled, where-

by they become hard and harsh; as in *brass, kiss, loss, mass, trespass,* &c. In Writing or Printing, the long *ſ* is sometimes used in the beginning and middle of words, and the short *s* at the end. In Abbreviations, S stands for *societas,* or *socius;* as, R. S. S. for *regiæ societatis socius,* i. e. fellow of the royal society. In Medicinal Prescriptions, S. A. signifies *secundum artem,* i. e. according to the rules of art. Used as a numeral, S anciently denoted seven. In Books of Navigation, S. stands for south; S. E. for south east; S. W. for south west, &c.

SABA'OTH, *s.* [צבאות, plur. of צבא, an host or army, *σαβαὼδ,* Gr.] a name given to God in the holy scriptures, implying his omnipotence, or sole disposal of the events of war, and absolute government of the angelic orders.

SA'BBATH, *s.* [שבת, rest, Heb. *σάββατον,* Gr.] the seventh day of the week. A day appointed for religious duties, and a total cessation from work, in commemoration of God's resting on the seventh day; but is kept by Christians on the first day of the week, in commemoration of Christ rising from the dead on that day. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

SABBA'THBREAKER, *s.* one who violates the sabbath, by doing those things therein which are forbidden him to do in the holy scriptures.

SA'BBATHLESS, *a.* without interval of rest.

SABBA'TICAL, *a.* [*sabbaticus,* Lat.] resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SA'BBATISM, *s.* [*σαββατισμὸς,* Gr. from *sabbatum,* Lat.] rigid observance of the sabbath superstitiously.

SA'BINE, *s.* [*sabine,* Fr. *sabina,* Lat.] a plant, the same with savin.

SA'BLE, *s.* [*zibella,* Lat.] fur. It is the skin of a beast of this name, and is much esteemed for its blackness.

SA'BLE, *a.* [*sable,* Fr.] black. Used mostly by heralds and poets.

SA'BLIERE, *s.* a piece of timber as long, but not as thick as a beam. A sand-pit.

SA'BRE, *s.* [*sabre,* Fr.] a cimeter, or sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

SABULO'SITY, *s.* [from *sabulosus,* Lat.] sandiness; grittiness.

SA'BULOUS, *a.* [from *sabulum,* Lat.] sandy or gritty.

SACCA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a violent check given to a horse by tightening the reins very suddenly.

SA'CCHARINE, *a.* [from *saccharum,* Lat.] possessing the taste or any other qualities of sugar.

SACERDO'TAL, *a.* [*sacerdotalis,* Lat.] belonging to priesthood; priestly.

SA'CHEL, *s.* a small leather bag, used by children to carry their books.

SA'CHEM, *s.* a name given to a chief, or prince, among the West Indians.

SACK, *s.* [שק, Heb. *σάκκος,* Gr. *saccus,* Lat. *sac,* Fr. *sack,* Brit. *sæc,* Sax. *saco,* Port. &c. &c. It is observed of this word, that it is found in almost all languages, and is therefore conceived to be antediluvian] a large bag. The measure of three bushels. A loose robe worn by a woman. A kind of sweet wine, from *sec,* Fr. The act of storming, plundering, or pillaging a town. Pillage or plunder, from *sacar,* Span.

To SACK, *v. a.* to put up in bags. To take by storm; to plunder, pillage, lay waste, or destroy.

SA'CKBUT, *s.* [*sacabuche,* Span. *sambuca,* Lat. *sambuque,* Fr.] a musical instrument of the wind kind, resembling a trumpet in its use, but differing from it in form and size.

SA'CKCLOTH, *s.* a coarse cloth of which sacks are made, formerly worn in times of public fasting and lamentation.

SA'CKER, *s.* one that takes and pillages a town.

SA'CKPOSSET, *s.* a posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

SA'CRAMENT, *s.* [*sacrament,* Fr. *sacramentum,* Lat.] an oath or any other ceremony producing a strong and lasting obligation. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, and received as a pledge to assure us of the reception of such grace. The eucharist or holy communion.

SACRAME'NTAL, *a.* [*sacramental,* or *sacramentel,* Fr.] belonging to the sacrament.

SACRAME'NTALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a sacrament.

SA'CRED, *a.* [*sacre,* Fr. *sacer,* Lat.] set apart for holy uses. Consecrated; holy. Inviolable.

SA'CREDLY, *ad.* inviolably; religiously.

SA'CREDNESS, *s.* holiness; sanctity.

SACRI'FIC, *a.* [*sacrificus,* Lat.] employed in sacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE, *a.* capable of being offered in sacrifice. "Whatsoever was *sacrificable.*"

SACRIFICA'TOR, *s.* [*sacrificateur,* Fr. from *sacrificor,* Lat.] sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

SACRIFICA'TORY, *a.* offering sacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE, *v. a.* [*sacrificer,* Fr. *sacrifico,* Lat.] to offer any thing to heaven. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. To kill. To devote with loss. Neuterly, to make offerings to God.

SA'CRIFICE, *s.* [*sacrifice,* Fr. *sacrificium,* Lat.] the act of offering to heaven. Any thing offered to heaven. Any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER, *s.* one that sacrifices.

SACRIFI'CIAL, *a.* performing sacrifice; belonging to sacrifices.

SA'CRILEGE, *s.* [*sacrilege,* Fr. *sacrilegium,* Lat.] the crime of taking any thing dedicated to divine worship, or profaning any thing sacred.

SACRILE'GIOUS, *a.* [*sacrilegus,* Lat.] polluted with the crime of sacrilege; violating things sacred.

SACRILE'GIOUSLY, *ad.* profanely; in a sacrilegious manner.

SA'CRING, *part.* [*sacrer,* Fr.] consecrating.

SA'CRIST, or SA'CRISTAN, *s.* [*sacristain,* Fr.] one that has the charge or care of the utensils or moveables of a church.

SA'CRISTY, *s.* [*sacristie,* Fr.] an apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are kept. A vestry.

SAD, *a.* [etymology uncertain; probably a contraction for *sagged,* heavy, burdened, overwhelmed, from *to sag,* to load] full of sorrow. Melancholy; gloomy. Grave; serious. Calamitous; afflictive. Dark, applied to colour. Heavy; weighty. "More *sad* than lump of lead." *Fairy Queen.*

To SA'DDEN, *v. a.* to make sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy. To darken. To make cohesive, applied to land.

SA'DDLE, *s.* [*sadl,* Sax. *sadel,* Fr.] the seat put on a horse's back for a person to sit on.

To SA'DDLE, *v. a.* to cover with, or put on a saddle. Figuratively, to load or burden.

SA'DDLEBACKED, *a.* hunch-backed, applied to men. Having the back low, and the head and neck raised, applied to a horse.

SA'DDLER, or SA'DDLEMAKER, *s.* one that makes saddles.

SA'DDLEWORTH, a district of Yorkshire, on the borders of Cheshire and Lancakshire; with 16,000 inhabitants.

SA'DDUCEES, an heretical sect among the Jews, opposite both in principles and every thing else to the Pharisees

They were so called, say some, from SADOCK, the supposed founder of their sect; or, according to others, from צדק, Heb. (*tsdek*) a word signifying *justice*. They held the most impious tenets in religion. They denied the resurrection of the dead, and even a future state; affirming, that the human soul perished with the body. They utterly denied the existence of angels, and of all spirits except of God. This dangerous and wicked heresy, as many learned men think, was occasioned by their wilfully mistaking the doctrine of their master Sochæus, who used to press upon his disciples the disinterested love of virtue, insisting, that men ought to serve God, not as mercenary slaves do their masters, through fear, and for their own advantage, but for his own sake, and for pure love of virtue, without any expectation of reward. This doctrine, harmless in itself, led them to conclude, though falsely, that their master had absolutely denied any state of future rewards. In consequence of their other principles, they denied likewise the providence of God, or that he concerned himself in any sense with the affairs of men. These atheistical principles rendered them justly odious to the people. How they could deny a divine providence is very unaccountable, since they received as inspired writings the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, which are one continued history of the exercise of such a divine interposition in the affairs of the world.

SA'DLY, *ad.* miserably; mournfully.

SA'DNESS, *s.* the state of a person in affliction. Melancholy look; dejection of mind. Seriousness, or sedate gravity.

SAFE, *a.* [*sauf*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.] free from danger, hurt, or loss. Secure.

SAFE, *s.* a place to put victuals in free from mice, &c. a pantry, a buttery.

SAFECO'NDUCT, *s.* a guard through an enemy's country. Convoy. A pass.

SA'FEGUARD, *s.* defence or security from danger. A convoy. A pass, or warrant to pass.

SA'FELY, *ad.* with safety; without danger.

SA'FENESS, *s.* the quality of being free from danger.

SA'FETY, *s.* freedom from danger or hurt. Custody, or the state of being secured from escaping.

SA'FFRON, *s.* [*safran*, Fr. *saphar*, Arab.] a flower or plant which is used in medicine, and for tincturing any thing yellow. See CROCUS.

SA'FFRON, *a.* yellow, or of the colour of saffron.

To SAG, *v. a.* to hang heavy. Actively, to load.

SAGA'CIOUS, *a.* [*sagax*, Lat.] quick of scent or thought. Acute in making discoveries.

SAGA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* with quick scent. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY, *s.* [*sagacitas*, Lat.] quickness of scent. Acuteness of discovery, or apprehension. The faculty by which we find out intermediate ideas, or discover the connexion between each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

SA'GAMORE, *s.* a king or supreme ruler among the Indians. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE, *s.* [*sauge*, Fr.] an herb used in cooking.

SAGE, *a.* [*sage*, Fr.] wise, grave, prudent, discreet.

SAGE, *s.* [*sage*, Fr.] a philosopher; a person of gravity and wisdom.

SA'GELY, *ad.* gravely, prudently.

SA'GENESS, *s.* wisdom, gravity.

SAGI'TTAL, sa-jit-tal, *a.* [from *sagitta*, Lat.] belonging to an arrow. In Anatomy, applied to a suture of the head, resembling an arrow.

SA'GITTARY, sa-jit-a-ry, *s.* [*sagittarius*, Lat.] a centaur. The name of one of the southern signs of the Zodiac, which the sun enters on the 22d of November.

SA'GO, *s.* the pith of a tree called Landan, growing in the Molucca Islands in the East Indies; and is of considerable use in diet, as a restorative and nourisher.

SA'IC, *s.* [*saica*, Ital. *saique*, Fr.] a Turkish vessel used in carrying merchandise.

SAID, pret. and part. pass. of SAY.

SAIL, *s.* [*segl*, Sax. *seyl*, Belg.] a piece of canvass which catches the wind, and by that means moves a vessel on the water. In Poetry, a wing. A ship or vessel. *To strike sail*, is to lower the sail; and used, figuratively, for abating of pomp or superiority.

To SAIL, *v. n.* to move by means of sails. To pass by water. To swim. To pass along smoothly. Actively, to pass by means of sails. To pass through.

SA'ILER, or SAILOR, *s.* [*sailer* is most agreeable to analogy, but *sailor* is most commonly used] a seaman. SYNON. *Sailor* is used with most propriety with respect to the common men; or, in the sea phrase, those before the mast. *Seamen* agrees best with regard to the superior class of the ship's company, such as the officers, boatswain, gunner, &c. *Mariner* relates more to those who gain their livelihood at sea, but who are generally their own masters; as fishermen. We say, an able *sailor*; an expert *seaman*; a bold *mariner*.

SA'ILYARD, *s.* the pole on which the sail is extended.

SAIM, *s.* [*saime*, Ital.] lard; as swine's *saim*.

SAINT, *s.* [from *sanctus*, Lat.] a person eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, *v. n.* to number or reckon among the saints; to canonize. Neuterly, to act with a show of piety.

SAI'NTED, *a.* holy; reckoned among the saints.

SAIN'TFOIN, or SAI'NFOIN, *s.* [Fr.] a genus of plants of which there are several species, but only one, viz. the cock's head saintfoin, a native of England. It has winged leaves, prickly shells containing one seed, and red blossoms. It is cultivated like clover for feeding cattle, and is particularly advantageous in dry hilly situations, and chalky soils.

ST. JAMES' WORT, *s.* a plant; a species of groundsel.

ST. JOHN's WORT, *s.* a plant. Several species of tutsan go by this name.

SA'INTLY, *ad.* like a saint; becoming a saint.

SA'INTSHIP, *s.* the character or qualities of a saint.

SAKE, *s.* [*sac*, Sax. *saecke*, Belg.] final cause, end, or purpose. Regard to any person or thing.

SA'KER, *s.* [*saker* originally signifies a hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey] a small sort of cannon.

SAL, *s.* [Lat.] salt.—Often used in Pharmacy.

SALA'CIOUS, *a.* [*salax*, Lat.] lustful.

SALA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* lecherously; lustfully

SALA'CITY, *s.* [*salacitas*, Lat.] lust; lechery.

SA'LAD, *s.* [*salade*, Fr.] herbs which are eaten raw.

SALAMA'NDER, *s.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] an animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parcy* has a picture of the Salamander, with a receipt for the bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect. *Salamander's hair*, or *salamander's wool*, is a kind of asbestos, or mineral flax.

SALAMA'NDRINE, *a.* resembling a salamander.

SA'LARY, *s.* [*salaire*, Fr. *salarium*, Lat.] stated hire. Annual or periodical payment.

SALE, *s.* [*saal*, Belg.] the act of selling. Market, or vent Price. A public or proclaimed exposition of goods by auction or at a market.

SA'LEABLE, *a.* fit to be sold.

SA'LEABLENESS, *s.* fitness for sale.

SA'LEBROUS, *a.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] rugged; uneven.

SA'LESMAN, *s.* one who sells clothes ready made. One who sells cattle for others.

SALEWORK, *s.* work done in a careless manner, and fit only to be exposed in shops.

SA'LIANT, *a.* [Fr.] In Heraldry, in a leaping posture. In Fortification, projecting beyond the other works.

SA'LIENT, *a.* [*saliens*, Lat.] leaping; panting; springing with a swift motion.

SA'LINE, or SA'LINOUS, *a.* [*salinus*, Lat.] saltish; consisting of salt.

SA'LIQUE LAW, sa-lik, *s.* a law made in France, according to some, by king Pharamond; or, according to others, by Philip the Long, which rendered women incapable of succeeding to the throne.

SA'LISBURY, or *New Sarum*, a city and the capital of Wiltshire, containing nearly 9000 inhabitants; with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, has the title of an earldom, and is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, that waters most of the principal streets, which are large and spacious. It has several handsome buildings, particularly the cathedral, which is a stately handsome building with a lofty spire, and commonly said to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. sends two members to parliament, and is 80 miles W. by S. of London.

SALIVA, *s.* [Lat.] the fluid by which the mouth and tongue are moistened. Spittle. Any thing spit.

SALIVAL, or SA'LIVARY, *a.* relating to, or consisting of, spittle.

To SA'LIVATE, *v. a.* to evacuate the spittle. To bring on a spitting by art.

SALIVA'TION, *s.* [*salivatio*, Lat.] a secretion of spittle. The state of a person who is under cure for any venereal or scrofulous complaint, by secreting spittle.

SA'LIVOUS, *a.* [*salivosus*, Lat.] having the nature of spittle; consisting of spittle.

SALLEE', an ancient town of Fez, in Africa, long noted for its rovers, or pirates, who make prizes of all Christian ships that they meet, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W. of Fez, and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 34. 5. N. lon. 6. 38. W.

SA'LLET, or SA'LLETING, *s.* corrupted from *salad*, and of the same signification.

SA'LLOW, *s.* [*salix*, Lat.] a tree of the willow kind.

SA'LLOW, *a.* [*salo*, black, Teut.] sickly, morbid. Of a greenish yellow.

SA'LLOWNESS, *s.* yellowness; sickly paleness.

SA'LLOWTHORN, *s.* a shrub, called also sea buckthorn. The common sallowthorn is a kind of willow.

SA'LLY, *s.* [*sallie*, Fr.] an unexpected issue or eruption from a place besieged. A range or excursion. A flight, applied to wit. An escape, frolic, or extravagant flight.

To SA'LLY, *v. n.* to burst out suddenly from a place besieged.

SA'LLYPORT, *s.* a gate from which sallies are made.

SALMAGU'NDI, *s.* [corrupted from *selon mon gout*, Fr. according to my taste; or *c'est a mon gout*] a mixture of chopped meat, salmon, pickled herrings, &c.

SA'LMON, *s.* [*salmo*, Lat.] a large river fish.

SA'LMONTROUT, *s.* a trout somewhat resembling a salmon.

SA'LSAFY, or SA'LSIFY, *s.* a provincial term for the purple goatsbeard.

SALSAMENTARIOUS, *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Lat.] belonging to salt things.

SALSOA'CID, *a.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

SALSU'GINOUS, *a.* [from *salsugo*, Lat.] saltish; somewhat salt.

SALT, *s.* [*salt*, Goth. *sealt*, Sax. *sal*, Lat. *sel*, Fr.] a body of a pungent taste, dissolvable in water, and incombustible; which gives consistence to all bodies, preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the varieties of taste. A taste or smack. Figuratively, wit, merriment.

SALT, *a.* having the taste of salt. Impregnated or seasoned with salt. Lecherous, from *salax*, Lat.

To SALT, *v. a.* to rub with salt. To season with salt.

SA'LTANT, *a.* [*saltans*, Lat.] jumping; dancing.

SA'LTASH, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday It is a corporation, has some trade, especially in malt. It is disfranchised; population 1548. It is 214 miles W. by S. of of London.

SALTA'TION, *s.* [*saltatio*, Lat.] the act of dancing or jumping. Beat; palpitation.

SA'LTCAT, *s.* a lump or salt, made at the salterns, and given to pigeons.

SA'LTCELLAR, *s.* a vessel of salt set on the table.

SA'LTER, *s.* one who sells or makes salt.

SA'LTERN, *s.* a place where salt is made.

SA'LTFLEET, a small town of Lincolnshire, 153 miles N. of London. Market on Saturday.

SA'LTIER, *s.* [*saultiere*, Fr.] in Heraldry, a bearing in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

SA'LTISH, *a.* somewhat salt.

SA'LTNESS, *s.* having the taste of salt.

SA'LTPAN, or SA'LTPIT, *s.* a pit from whence salt is dug.

SALTPETRE, *s.* [*sal petræ*, Lat.] nitre.

SA'LTZBURG, a duchy of Germany, W. of Austria, S. of upper Bavaria, and N. of Carinthia. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. No manner of grain is sown here, but hay of a very peculiar goodness is produced in every part. Here are considerable manufactures of steel and brass, as appears from the astonishing number of swords, sabres, muskets, cannon, &c. which are to be seen in the armories all over the country. It extends about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name. Population 13,000.

SALVABI'LITY, *s.* possibility of being saved.

SA'LVABLE, *a.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] possible to be received to everlasting life.

SA'LVAGE, *s.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] money paid by the owners for retaking a vessel from an enemy; or for saving goods from the dangers of the seas.

SALVA'TION, *s.* [*salvatio*, Lat.] preservation from eternal misery. Reception to a state of happiness.

SA'LVATORY, *s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] a place where any thing is preserved.

SALU'BRIOUS, *a.* [*salubris*, Lat.] wholesome; promoting or confirming health.

SALU'BRITY, *s.* [*alubritas*, Lat.] the quality of promoting health.

SALVE, *s.* [from *salvus*, Lat.] any glutinous matter applied to wounds. Figuratively, help or remedy.

To SALVE, *v. a.* to cure with medicines. To help; to remedy. To help something by an excuse or reservation.

SA'LVER, *s.* a vessel on which glasses or other things are presented to guests.

SA'LVO, *s.* [Lat. a form used in granting any thing] an exception, excuse, or reservation.

SA'LUTARINESS, *s.* wholesomeness, or the quality of promoting health.

SA'LUTARY, *a.* [*salutaris*, Lat.] wholesome; promoting or contributing to health.

SALUTA'TION, *s.* [*salutation*, Fr. *salutatio*, Lat.] the act or style of saluting; greeting; salute.

To SALU'TE, *v. a.* [*saluto*, Lat.] to pay persons a compliment, or wish them well, at meeting. To greet, to hail. To please or gratify. To kiss.

SALU'TE, *s.* salutation; greeting. A kiss.

SALU'TER, *s.* he who salutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS, *a.* [*salutifer*, Lat.] healthful; conducive to health.

SAME, *a.* [*sammo*, Gothic; *sammo*, Swed.] not another; identical; very; of the like sort, kind, or degree. Mentioned before.

SA'MENESS, *s.* identity; the state of being not another, or not different.

SA'MLET, *s.* [a diminutive of *salmon*; whence *salmonet*, or *salmonlet*, and *samlet*] a small salmon.

SAMOYE'DES, THE, once a numerous nation of Tartary, in Asia, but now strangely dispersed. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheek-bones, small eyes, a flat nose, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, large ears, straight, harsh, black hair, a short neck, little or no beard, and short legs.

SAMP, *s.* a name given in America to a sort of bread made of the maize, or Indian corn.

SA'MPHIRE, *s.* an umbelliferous plant found on the sea-coast. Poor people on the sea-coast eat it as a potherb, and it is very generally used as a pickle. The golden samphire is a species of elecampane, flowering in August. The marsh samphire is the jointed glasswort. The prickly samphire, or sea-parsnep, is a species of the echinophora of Linneus.

SA'MPLE, *s.* [from *example*] a specimen; a part shewed, that judgment may be made of the whole.

SA'MPLER, *s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] a pattern of work. A piece of work wrought by girls to teach them marking, &c.

SA'NABLE, *a.* [*sanabilis*, Lat.] curable; remediable.

SANATION, *s.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] the act of curing.

SA'NATIVE, *a.* [from *sano*, Lat.] having the power to heal or cure.

SA'NATIVENESS, *s.* power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION, *s.* [*sanctification*, Fr.] the state of being freed, or the act of freeing, from the dominion of sin. The act of making holy; consecration.

SA'NCTIFIER, *s.* one that sanctifies or consecrates.

To SA'NCTIFY, *v. a.* to free from the pollution and power of sin. To free from guilt. To make holy. To secure from violation.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [from *sanctimonia*, Lat.] having the appearance of a saint; saintly.

SANCTIMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* with sanctimony.

SA'NCTIMONY, *s.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] a scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness; holiness.

SA'NCTION, *s.* [*sanction*, Fr. *sanctio*, Lat.] the act which confirms a thing, and makes it obligatory.

To SA'NCTION, *v. a.* to give a sanction to.

SA'NCTITUDE, *s.* from [*sanctus*, Lat.] holiness; goodness; saintliness.

SA'NCTITY, *s.* [*sanctitas*, Lat.] a state of holiness. Goodness; godliness; purity. An holy being; angel.

SA'NCTUARY, *s.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Lat.] a holy place. A place of refuge, or protection; asylum. Shelter or protection.

SAND, *s.* [*sand*, Dan. and Belg.] a very small gritty earth. Particles of stone not joined, or after being joined, broken to powder. A barren country covered with sands.

SA'NDAL, *s.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.] a loose shoe.

SA'NDARACH, san-da-rak, *s.* [*sandaraque*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Lat.] a very beautiful native fossil, often injudiciously confounded with factitious red arsenic, and with the red matter formed by melting the common yellow orpiment. A dry hard resin of a whitish colour, of which pounce is made. The matter commonly found in a bee-hive, commonly named *bees-bread*.

SA'NBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the Welock, 26 miles E. of Chester, and 162 N. N. W. of London. Population 7214.

SA'NDBLIND, *a.* afflicted with a defect in the sight, in which small particles seem continually flying before the eyes.

SA'NDED, *a.* barren, covered with sand.

SANDEMA'NIANS, in Ecclesiastical History, a modern sect that originated in Scotland, about the year 1728, and were first called *Glassites* from John Glass, their founder; afterwards by their present name, in 1755, from Mr. Robert Sandeman, who wrote in favour of their principles. Their opinions and practices chiefly consist in, their weekly administration of the Lord's Supper; their love-feasts, of which every member is required to partake; their kiss of charity used on this occasion; their weekly collection before the Lord's Supper for the support of the poor, and other expences; mutual exhortation; abstinence from blood and things strangled, washing each other's feet, which they understand as a literal precept, &c. They maintain a plurality of elders, pastors, or bishops, in each church. In discipline, they are very strict and severe. They are not, at present, a very numerous sect, either in England or Scotland, and differ from the Calvinists in their notions of faith, which they deem a simple assent, and not a *justifying* faith.

SA'NDERLING, *s.* a bird.

SA'NDERS, *s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] a curious sort of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, yellow, red, and green.

SA'NDEVER, *s.* [*saindever*, Fr.] the recrement or scum produced in making glass.

SA'NDISH, *a.* approaching to the nature of sand; loose.

SA'NDSTONE, *s.* a stone that crumbles into sand.

SA'NDWICH, a town of Kent, having markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a corporation and cinque port; is governed by a mayor, 11 jurats, sends two members to parliament, called barons, and has the title of an earldom. The trade of Sandwich is greatly decayed, by reason of its harbour being almost choked up with sand. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 68 E. by S. of London. Popnlation 3136.

SA'NDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Sea, discovered by Captain Cook, who gave them the above name in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration they were first visited. They lie between 19 and 22 deg. N. lat. and between 155 and 159 deg. W. lon. and are 12 in number, the largest of which is called Owhyhee. The air of these islands is, in general, salubrious, and many of the vegetable productions are the same with those of the Society Islands. The inhabitants resemble those of Otaheite; and Christianity is established among them.

SA'NDWORT, *s.* in Botany, the arenaria of Linneus. Several species of chickweed are in this genus.

SA'NDY, *a.* abounding in, or consisting of, sand.

SA'NDYX, *s.* a ceruse burnt till it resembles red arsenic in colour; or, red earth, probably the red orpiment.

SANE, *a.* [*sanus*, Lat.] whole; healthy; sound.

SANG, preterit of SING.

SA'NGIAC, *s.* a Turkish governor of a city or province.

SANGUI'FEROUS, *a.* [*sanguifer*, Lat.] conveying blood.

SANGUIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] the production of blood.

SA'NGUIFIER, *s.* producer of blood. "Bitters—the best *sanguifiers*." *Floyer.*

To SA'NGUIFY, *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] to produce blood.

SA'NGUINARY, *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat.] bloody; cruel; murderous.

SA'NGUINE, *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.] red, or like blood, applied to colour. Abounding with blood. Cheerful, applied to temper. Warm, ardent, or confident.

SA'NGUINENESS, or SANGUI'NITY, *s.* ardour; heat of expectation; confidence.

SANGUI'NEOUS, *a.* [*sanguineus*, Lat.] constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SA'NHEDRIM, *s.* [*synedrium*, Lat. *συνέδριον*, or *συνέδρειον*, Gr.] the supreme council or court of judicature among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

SA'NICLE, *s.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] an umbelliferous plant, found in woods and hedges, and flowering in May and June. The leaves are slightly bitter and astringent. The Yorkshire sanicle is the common butterwort. The juice of the leaves kills lice; and the common people use it to cure the cracks or chops in cows' udders.

SA'NIES, *s.* [Lat.] serous putrid matter issuing from an ulcer. It is thinner than pus.

SA'NIOUS, *a.* [from *sanies*, Lat.] running with a thin and undigested matter.

SA'NITY, *s.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] health; soundness of mind.

SANK, preter of SINK.

SA'NQUAHAR, a borough town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 25 miles N. of Dumfries. Population 3268.

SANS, saung, *prep.* [Fr.] without. *Shakspear.*

SAP, *s.* [*sap*, Belg. *sæpe*, Sax.] the juice which ascends in and nourishes plants.

To SAP, *v. a.* [*supper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] to undermine; to demolish or subvert by digging under. Neuterly, to proceed by digging under.

SA'PID, *a.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] tasteful; palatable.

SAPI'DITY, SA'PIDNESS, *s.* tastefulness.

SA'PIENCE, *s.* [*sapience*, Fr. *sapientia*, Lat.] the habit or disposition of mind which imports the love of wisdom. Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

SA'PIENT, *s.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] wise or sage.

SA'PLESS, *a.* [*saploos*, Belg.] destitute of sap, or vital juice. Dry; old; husky.

SA'PLING, *s.* a young tree or plant.

SAPONA'CEOUS, or SA'PONARY, *a.* [from *sapo*, Lat.] having the qualities of soap. Soapy.

SA'POR, *s.* [Lat.] taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORI'FIC, *a.* [from *sapor* and *facio*, Lat.] producing taste.

SA'PPHIRE, *s.* [*sapphirus*, Lat.] a precious stone of a beautiful sky colour.

SA'PPINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in sap or juice. Figuratively, defect of understanding.

SA'PPY, *a.* abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. Young; weak or infirm.

SA'RABAND, *s.* [*sarabande*, Fr. *çarabanda*, Span.] a musical composition, generally played very grave and serious; also a Spanish dance.

SA'RACENS, the general name of a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came originally from the deserts of Arabia; *Sarra*, in their language, signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and within 60 years after his death conquered a considerable part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They invaded France, and kept possession of Spain till the year 1511, when they were finally expelled. They also maintained a war in Palestine a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it; but now there are no people of that name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

SA'RCASM, *s.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Lat.] a keen reproach; gibe; taunt.

SARCA'STIC, or SARCA'STICAL, *a.* satirical; taunting; severe.

SARCA'STICALLY, *ad.* tauntingly; severely.

SA'RCENET, *s.* fine thin woven silk.

To SA'RCLE, *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*, Lat.] to weed corn.

SARCOCE'LE, sar-ko-sele, *s.* [*σὰρξ*, and *κήλη*, Gr.] an excrescence of the testicles.

SARCO'LOGY, *s.* [*σὰρξ* and *λογος*, Gr.] is that part of Anatomy which treats of the soft parts, viz. the muscles, intestines, arteries, veins, nerves, and fat.

SARCO'MA, *s.* [*σάρκωμα*, Gr.] a fleshy excrescence, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCO'PHAGOUS, *a.* [*σαρκοφάγος*, from *σαρκέω*, Gr.] feeding on flesh. Caustic.

SARCO'PHAGY, *s.* [*σαρκοφαγία*, from *σὰρξ* and *φάγω*, Gr.] the practice of eating flesh.

SARCO'TICS, *s.* [from *σαρκωτικὸς*, Gr.] medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh. Incarnatives.

SARCULATION, *s.* [*sarculus*, Lat.] the act of weeding; plucking up weeds.

SARDI'NIA, an island of the Mediterranean sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road; it contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum, and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various political revolutions. The inhabitants are about 490,000. Cagliari is the capital. Popul. 27,000.

SA'RDONYX, *s.* [*σαρδόνυξ*, from *σάρδιος* and *ὄνυξ*, a nail, on account of resembling a human nail in its colour] a species of onyx, whereon the white lies like a plate of a reddish colour.

SARK, *s.* [*seyrk* Sax.] a shark. In Scotland, a shirt.

SARN, *s.* a British word for pavement, or stepping stones.

SA'RPLIER, *s.* [*sarpillière*, Fr.] a piece of canvass for wrapping up wares; a packing cloth.

SARSE, *s.* [*sas*, Fr.] a sieve made of lawn.

To SARSE, *a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] to sift through a lawn sieve.

SART, *s.* a piece of woodland turned into arable.

SA'RUM, OLD, an ancient borough of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farm-house, did send two members to parliament, but was at length disfranchised by the reform bill in 1832. It once covered the summit of a high steep hill; but there is nothing now to be seen of it but some small ruins of a castle, with a double intrenchment, and a deep ditch. It is about a mile N. of Salisbury.

SASH, *s.* a belt, or silken band of net-work, worn by officers by way of distinction. A window, with large panes made with frames which go in grooves, and are let up and down by pullies.

SA'SSAFRAS, *s.* in Pharmacy, is the wood of an American tree, of the laurel kind, imported in large straight blocks. It is said to be warm, aperient, and corroborant,

and that it purifies the blood and juices; an infusion of it, in the way of tea, is a very pleasant drink.

SAT, the preterit of SIT.

SA'TAN, *s.* [שטן, an adversary, Heb. *Satan*, Lat.] the prince of hell; the devil; any wicked spirit.

SATA'NIC, or SATA'NICAL, *a.* [from *Satan*] devilish; infernal.

SA'TCHEL, *s.* [*sacculus*, Lat. see SACHEL] a little leathern bag used by children to carry books in.

To SATE, *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] to feed too much, or beyond the desires of nature; to glut; to satiate; to pall.

SA'TELLITE, *s.* [in the plural number it is used by Pope as a word of four syllables, and accented by him on the second syllable; *satelles*, Lat.] in Astronomy, a secondary planet, which moves round some primary planet as its centre.

SATE'LLITOUS, *a.* consisting of satellites.

To SA'TIATE, *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] to satisfy; fill; pall; glut. To gratify any desire. To impregnate with as much as it can receive; to saturate.

SA'TIATE, *a.* glutted; full to satiety.

SATI'ETY, *s.* [*satiété*, Fr. *satietas*, Lat.] more than enough; state of being palled.

SA'TIN, *s.* [*satin*, Fr. *sattin*, Belg.] a soft, close, and shining silk.

SA'TIRE, *s.* [*satira*, Lat.] a poem in which wickedness and folly are censured. SYNON. *Satire* is general; a *lampoon* is personal: the former is commendable; the latter scurrilous.

SATI'RIC, or SATI'RICAL, *a.* [*satirique*, Fr. *satiricus*, Lat.] belonging to satire. Censorious; severe in reproach; invective.

SATI'RICALLY, *ad.* with invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

SA'TIRIST, *s.* one who writes satires.

To SA'TIRIZE, *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr.] to censure, as in a satire.

SATISFA'CTION, *s.* [*satisfaction*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Lat.] the act of giving complete or perfect pleasure. The state of being pleased. Freedom from uncertainty or suspense. Gratification. Atonement; recompence, or amends for a crime or injury.

SATISFA'CTIVE, *a.* giving satisfaction.

SATISFA'CTORILY, *ad.* so as to content.

SATISFA'CTORINESS, *s.* power of satisfying; power of giving content.

SATISFA'CTORY, *a.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr.] atoning; giving satisfaction; making amends.

To SA'TISFY, *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Lat.] to please to such a degree that nothing more is desired. To feed to the full. To recompense. To convince. To give atonement or amends for an injury. Neuterly, to make payment.

SA'TIVE, *a.* fit to be sown in gardens.

SA'TRAPA, *s.* the chief governor of a province in Persia.

SA'TURABLE, *a.* impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SA'TURANT, *a.* impregnating to the full.

To SA'TURATE, *v. a.* [*saturo*, Lat.] to impregnate till no more can be imbibed.

SA'TURDAY, *s.* [from *sæter*, a Saxon idol, and *dæg*, Sax. a day] the last day of the week.

SATU'RITY, *s.* [*saturitas*, Lat.] fulness.

SA'TURN, *s.* [*Saturnus*, Lat.] in the Newtonian Astronomy, is one of the superior planets. To the naked eye he appears less bright than any other planet, (the Georgium Sidus excepted,) on account of his great distance from us, but as seen through a good telescope, he is the most elegantly adorned body in the system. His mean distance from the sun is 954,072 of those parts of which the earth's distance is 100,000, which is about 900,700,000 English miles, as deduced from the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769. By moving at the rate of about 22,000 miles every hour, he completes his immense circuit round the sun in 29yrs. 164d. 7h. 21m. 50s. but his sidereal revolution is 12d. 7h. 14m. 52½" longer. The time from one of his conjunctions with the sun, as seen from the earth, to the next, is 378d. 2h. 8m. 8s. His diameter is $10\frac{1}{10}$ as great as the earth's; consequently he contains 1030 times as much matter. Dr. Herschel has discovered that he turns round his axis at the prodigious rate of about 24,500 miles every hour, in 10h. 16m. 0½s. therefore his year contains about 25,140 of such days. The rotation is performed in the same way as that of the earth upon her axis. He appears, like the other superior planets, to be direct, retrograde, or stationary, according to his aspect with the sun, as seen from the earth; which proves that the sun, and not the earth, is the centre of his orbit. The greatest number of days he can be retrograde, in a synodic revolution, is 141, in which time the angle of retrogradation is about 7°. He does not move in the plane of the earth's orbit, but is inclined thereto 2° 29′ 50″, intersecting the ecliptic in two opposite points called his nodes, which, on August 21, 1784, where posited in 21° 50′ 8½″ of Cancer and Capricorn, according to Mr. Bugge's observation of the planet's passage through his descending node at that time. They move 55′ 30″ in 100 years. His eccentricity is 53,640, and greatest equation of his orbit 6° 26′ 42″. The place of his aphelion, anno 1800, was in 29° 4′ of Sagittarius, having a progressive motion of 1° 50′ 7″ in 100 years. This planet, like Jupiter, has parallel streaks called belts, apparently on his surface; but that they are not so, is evident from their changeableness: some suppose them to be vehicles similar to our clouds, and designed for the like purposes; but of this nothing certain can be said. Saturn, according to Dr. Herschel, is encompassed with two concentric rings, which, like the moon, are opaque, receiving their light from the sun, and reflecting it on the planet. These rings are inclined 30° on the orbit of Saturn, intersecting it in two opposite points called the nodes of the rings, which are placed in about 17° of Virgo and Pisces. The rings, in a Saturnian year, are constantly carried parallel to themselves, similar to the earth's axis, and consequently the sun shines on the northern half for near 15 years without setting, and *vice versâ*. The rings, considered as one, being a broad circular arch, having, in the opinion of Dr. Herschel, a spherical or spheroidical edge, is invisible, except through very powerful telescopes, when Saturn is about its nodes, on account of its thin edge being directed to us; but the more the planet is removed from them, the more open it appears. It is the most open when the planet is in 17° of Gemini and Sagittarius. Dr. Herschel computes the diameter of the larger ring to be 204,883 miles, and the distance of the two rings 2839 miles. The rings are equally distant from Saturn on every side, and the outer one has a revolution round its axis in 10h. 32m. 15½s. But these rings are not the only light reflected on the planet in the absence of the sun; he has likewise 7 satellites, or moons, constantly moving round him as their centre, so that there is no part of this huge planet but is constantly enlightened by one or more of these moons. They all move so nearly in the plane of the rings, the fifth excepted, that the difference cannot be perceived by our best telescopes. Mr. Cassini places the node of the fifth satellite in 5 S. 5° upon the orbit of its primary. From the discovery of Herschel that the satellites of Jupiter move round their axes in the time they move round their primary, we may infer that those of Saturn have the like motion.—The periodical revolutions and distances of these satellites from the body of Saturn, expressed in semidiameters of that planet, and in miles, are as follows:

Sat.	Periods.				Distances in Semi-diam.	Distances in Mes.	Diam. of Orbit.	
1	1*d*	12*h*	18′	27″	5⅝	876,000	1′	27″
2	2	17	44	22	5½	221,000	1	52
3	4	12	25	11	8	322,000	2	36
4	15	22	41	13	18	724,000	6	14
5	72	7	53	42	54	2,172,000	17	25
6	1	8	53	9	3⅝	143,000		814
7	0	22	37	23	2⅝	114,000	0	57

Among Astrologers, an infortune. In Chemistry, it is an appellation given to lead. In Heraldry, it denotes the black colours in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

SATURNIAN, *a.* [*saturnius*, Lat.] golden; happy; belonging to the planet Saturn.

SATURNINE, *a.* [*saturninus* Lat.] gloomy, grave, or melancholy; supposed to be born under the influence of the planet Saturn.

SATYR, *s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] in Heathen Mythology, was a fabulous kind of demi-god, or rural deity, of the ancient Romans, represented with goat's feet, and sharp pricked up ears.

SATYRIASIS, *s.* an abundance of seminal lymphas.

SATYRION, *s.* [*satyrium*, Lat.] in Botany, a genus of plants, of which there are five British species. It is also called orchis.

SAVAGE, *a.* [*sauvage*, Fr.] wild or uncultivated. Untamed or cruel. Untaught, barbarous, uncivilized.

SAVAGE, *s.* a person who is neither taught nor civilized.

To SAVAGE, *v. a.* to make wild or savage. "*Savag'd* by woe." *Thom.*

SAVAGELY, *ad.* barbarously; cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, *s.* barbarousness; cruelty.

SAVANNA, *s.* [Span.] an open meadow without wood; pasture ground, in America.

SAUCE, *s.* [*sauce*, Fr.] any liquid or other thing eaten with food to improve its taste. *To serve one the same sauce*, is to return one injury by another.

To SAUCE, *v. a.* to accompany food with something to give it a higher relish. To gratify the palate. To intermix with something good; or, ironically, bad.

SAUCEBOX, *s.* an impertinent, impudent fellow.

SAUCEPAN, *s.* a small skillet used in making sauces, &c.

SAUCER, *s.* [*sauciere*, Fr.] a small platter on which a tea-cup stands.

SAUCILY, *ad.* impudently; in a saucy manner; petulantly; impertinently.

SAUCINESS, *s.* impudence; petulance; impertinence.

SAUCISSE, or SAUSAGE, *s.* in the Military, is a long train of powder, sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches in diameter, serving to set fire to mines.

SAUCISSON, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, faggots made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breast-works in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

SAUCY, *a.* [perhaps best derived from *salsus*, Lat.] pert; contemptuous of superiors; impertinent; petulant; insolent.

To SAVE, *v. a.* [*sauver*, Fr. *salvo*, Lat.] to preserve or rescue from danger, destruction, or eternal misery. To reserve or lay by money. To prevent from spending. To spare or excuse. To salve; to reconcile. *To save one's tide*, is to embark just time enough to accomplish a voyage before the tide turns; and, figuratively, to take, embrace, or not lose an opportunity. Neuterly, to be cheap.

SAVE, *ad.* [imperative of *save*] except; not including.

SAVINGNESS, *s.* parsimony, frugality.

SAVEALL, *s.* a small pan fixed in a candlestick to burn the ends of candles.

SAVER, *s.* a rescuer; one who lays up and grows rich. One who escapes loss, though without gain. An economist.

SAVIN, *s.* [*savin*, Fr.] an herb, a species of juniper. In Medicine, it is famous as an hysteric and attenuant.

SAVING, *a.* frugal; laying by money, and refraining from expence. Adverbially, with exception or favour of.

SAVING, *s.* the act of avoiding expence. Any thing preserved from being expended. An exception in favour of.

SAVINGLY, *ad.* with parsimony.

SAVIOUR, *s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] the title given to our Blessed Lord, who, by his death and sufferings, has made a propitiation for the sins of mankind, and saves those that *believe in him* from eternal misery. Redeemer.

To SAUNTER, *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, i. e. to go to the holy land; alluding to those persons who wander about begging charity, under pretence of going to the holy land; or rather from *sans terre*, Fr. without any settled home] to wander about in an idle manner; to linger; to loiter.

SAVORY, *s.* a plant; the leaves are a warm aromatic, of a grateful smell, and a penetrating pungent taste.

SAVOUR, *s.* [*saveur*, Fr.] a scent or odour. Figuratively, a taste.

To SAVOUR, *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr.] to have any particular scent or taste. To betoken or have an appearance of something. Actively, to like; to relish or take pleasure in. To give a taste of.

SAVOURILY, *ad.* with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, *s.* taste pleasing and piquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURY, *a.* [*savoureux*, Fr.] pleasing to the smell; relishing; flavorous; piquant.

SAVOY, *s.* [*brassica*, Lat.] a sort of colewort.

SAVOY, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 50 miles long, and 40 broad. Chamberry is the capital. In 1792, this country was over-run by the French, who made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc; but was restored to Sardinia, in 1814. It is bounded on the N. by Geneva, E. by Piedmont, and S. and W. by France.

SAUSAGE, or SAUCIDGE, *s.* [*saucisse*, Fr.] a well-known food, made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice, and put into a gut, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

SAW, the preterit of SEE.

SAW, *s.* [*saga*, or *sige*, Sax. *sawe*, Dan.] an instrument with teeth, used to cut wood or metal, &c. A saying; a sentence; a proverb; an adage, from *saghe*, Belg.

To SAW, *v. a.* [participle *sawed*, or *sawn*] to cut timber or other materials with a saw.

SAWDUST, *s.* dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SAWPIT, *s.* a pit over which timber is laid to be sawn.

SAWER, or SAWYER, *s.* one who cuts timber with a saw.

SAWWORT, *s.* a plant of which there are three English species, viz. the dyer's, mountain, and corn sawwort. This genus is distinguished from the thistle by its hairy receptacle, distended cup, and thorny scales. The first species is used by dyers to give a yellow colour to coarse woollen cloths.

SAXIFRAGE, *s.* in Botany, a plant. There are two species; the alternate-leaved, and common golden saxifrage. The blossoms of both species are a bright yellow, and flower in April. The former species is found in shady woods near rills of water, and the latter in watery lanes. The Cornwall saxifrage is the ligusticum of Linneus, an

umbelliferous plant flowering in July. The English marsh saxifrage is the knotted spurrey. The meadow saxifrage is a species of harestrong. The white saxifrage is a kind of sengreen found on dry ground, and flowering in May.

SA'XIFRAGOUS, *a.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Lat.] dissolvent of the stone.

SA'XMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is 89 miles from London.

SA'XONY. If considered in its largest sense, as including the Upper and Lower Saxony, it is bounded on the N. by the Baltic sea, Denmark, and the German Ocean; on the E. by Poland and Silesia; and on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Hesse-Cassel; and on the W. by Westphalia. It lies between lat. 50. and 55. deg. N. and between longitude 8 and 18 deg. E. *Saxony, duchy*, to which the *electorate* is annexed, is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunswick, the principality of Halberstadt and electorate of Brandenburgh, on the E. by Silesia, and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the landgravate of Hesse. Its capital is Wittemberg; but the elector usually resides at Dresden.—N. B. In July, 1807, the elector of Saxony was raised to the dignity of King by the French emperor; who also annexed to his dominions the provinces of Poland lately belonging to Prussia, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw. —The events of 1814, however, deprived the king of his title and newly acquired territory.

To SAY, *v. a.* [preterit *said*; *secgan*, Sax. *seggen*, Belg.] to speak, tell, or utter words. To allege or affirm. Neuterly, to speak. In Poetry, this word is elegantly used in the imperative, to introduce a question.

SAY, *s.* [*saga*, Sax.] a speech. A sample, contracted from *assay*. A trial by a sample. A kind of silk, from *soie*, Fr. a kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING, *s.* an expression; words; opinion delivered sententiously; a saw, or adage.

SCAB, *s.* [*scæb*, Sax. *scabies*, Lat.] a hard crust of matter covering a wound or sore. The itch or mange in horses. A paltry person, or one who is loathsome on account of his appearance.

SCA'BBARD, *s.* [*schap*, Teut.] the sheath of a sword.

SCA'BBED, or SCA'BBY, *a.* covered with scabs. Paltry; worthless.

SCA'BBEDNESS, *s.* the state of being scabbed.

SCA'BBINESS, *s.* the quality of being scabby.

SCA'BIOUS, *s.* a plant with blue blossoms, and naked fruitstalks, found on heaths and hilly pastures. Bees are very fond of the flowers. The lesser field scabious is the feathered devilsbit.

SCA'BIOUS, *a.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] leprous, itchy, scabby.

SCA'BROUS, *a.* [*scabreux*, Fr. *scaber*, Lat.] rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical.

SCA'BROUSNESS, *s.* roughness; ruggedness.

SCAD, *s.* a kind of fish, supposed to be the same with the shad.

SCA'FFOLD, *s.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavot*, from *schawen*, to show, Belg.] an occasional gallery or stage, raised either for shows, executions, or spectators. Frames of timber erected on the sides of a building for the workmen to stand on.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, or SCA'FFOLDING, *s.* a frame or stage erected for a particular occasion. A building erected in a slight manner.

SCAGLIO'LA, *s.* is an imitation of marble of any sort. It is laid on brick in the manner of stucco, and worked off with iron tools. The Pantheon, in Oxford-street, had all its columns formed of this material.

SCALA'DE, or SCALA'DO, *s.* [*scalade*, Fr. *scalado*, Span. from *scala*, a ladder, Lat.] a furious assault made on a place by ladders raised against the walls.

SCA'LARY, *a.* [from *scala*, a ladder, Lat.] proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, skauld, *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Ital.] to injure the skin by boiling water.

SCALD, *s.* a kind of local leprosy, in which the head is covered with a scurf or scab.

SCALD, *a.* mean; paltry; sorry.

SCALE, *s.* [*scale*, Sax. *skal*, Isl.] a balance, or vessel in which things are weighed, suspended on a beam. The sign *Libra* in the Zodiac. The small shells or crusts which lie over each other, and make the coats of fishes. A lamina or thin plate which arises on metals. A ladder or means of accent, from *scala*, Lat. The act of storming by ladders. A regular gradation or series which rises gradually higher. A ruler used in measuring proportions. The series of musical proportion. Any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, *v. a.* [*scalare*, Ital.] to mount or climb by ladders. To weigh, measure, or compare. To take off a thin plate or lamina. To strip off scales. To pare off a surface. Neuterly, to peel off in thin pieces.

SCA'LED, *a.* squamous; having scales like fishes; scaly.

SCALE'NE, or SCALE'NUM, [*scalenum*, Lat. *scalene*, Fr.] a geometrical figure which has its three sides unequal to each other.

SCA'LINESS, *s.* the state of being scaly.

SCALL, *s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Isl.] leprosy; baldness.

SCA'LLION, *s.* [*scalogna*, Ital.] a kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP, *s.* [*escallop*, Fr.] a fish with a hollow and pectinated shell. The shell of a scallop fish. Any thing drest in a scallop shell.

To SCA'LLOP, *v. a.* to cut or mark on the edges with waving lines. To dress any thing in a scallop shell.

SCALP, *s.* [*scalpo*, Ital.] the skull, cranium, or bone that incloses the brain. The skin which covers the top of the head.

To SCALP, *v. a.* to cut off the skin which covers the head.

SCA'LPEL, *s.* [Fr. *scalpellum*, Lat.] a kind of knife chiefly used in dissections and surgical operations.

SCA'LY, *a.* covered with scales.

To SCA'MBLE, *v. n.* to be turbulent or rapacious. To scramble or get by struggling with others. To shift in an awkward manner. Actively, to mangle or maul.

SCA'MBLER, *s.* [Scottish] an intruder upon a person's generosity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY, *ad.* with turbulence and intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMO'NIATE, *a.* made with scammony.

SCA'MMONY, *s.* [*scammonium*, Lat. *scammonée*, Fr.] a concreted resinous juice, tender, friable, light, of a grayish brown colour, and disagreeable odour.

To SCA'MPER, *v. n.* [*scampare*, Ital. *schampen*, Belg.] to fly with speed and fear. To march with eagerness.

To SCAN, *v. a.* [*scando*, Lat. *scandre*, Fr.] to prove a verse by examining its feet. To examine in a nice and curious manner.

SCA'NDAL, *s.* [σκάνδαλον, Gr. *scandale*, Fr.] an offence given by the faults of others. A reproachful and infamous aspersion; infamy. *Scandalum magnatum*, in Law, is a defamatory speech or writing to the injury of a person of dignity; for which a writ that bears the same name is granted for the recovery of damages.

To SCA'NDAL, *v. a.* to treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

To SCA'NDALIZE, *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω, Gr. *scandaliser*, Fr.] to offend by some action supposed criminal. To reproach, defame, or disgrace.

SCA'NDALOUS, *a.* [*scandaleux*, Fr.] giving public offence. Infamous; reproachful; shameful; opprobrious; disgraceful; openly vile.

SCA'NDALOUSLY, *ad.* shamefully; censoriously; opprobriously.

SCA'NDALOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of giving public offence.

SCA'NSION, *s.* [*scansio*, Lat.] the act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, *v. a.* [*skaaner*, to spare, Dan.] to limit, straiten, or keep within narrow bounds.

SCANT, *a.* wary; parsimonious. Scarce; less than what is requisite.

SCANT, *ad.* scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

SCA'NTILY, *ad.* niggardly; sparingly; narrowly.

SCA'NTINESS, *s.* narrowness; want of space, amplitude, quantity, or of greatness.

SCA'NTLET, *s.* a small pattern or quantity.

SCA'NTLING, *s.* [*eschantillon*, Fr.] a small quantity cut as a pattern; a size or measure. A small piece, proportion, or quantity.

SCA'NTLY, *ad.* hardly, scarcely, narrowly, penuriously.

SCA'NTNESS, *s.* narrowness; meanness; smallness.

SCA'NTY, *a.* narrow; small; short of its proper quantity. Poor; sparing; niggardly.

To SCAPE, *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*] to shun or fly. Neuterly, to get away from danger.

SCAPE, *s.* flight from danger. A means of escape; an evasion. A freak or start, owing to inadvertence. An act of vice or lewdness.

SCA'PULA, *s.* [Lat.] the shoulder-blade.

SCA'PULAR, or SCA'PULARY, *a.* [*scapularis*, Lat.] relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, *s.* [*eschar*, Fr. *εσχάρα*, Gr.] the seam or mark of a wound, after it is cured.

To SCAR, *v. a.* to mark as with a sore or wound.

SCA'RAB, *s.* [*scarabe*, *scarabæus*, Lat.] a beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.

SCA'RAMOUCH, *s.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] a buffoon in a motley dress.

SCA'RBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. It is a place of some trade, and much frequented on account of the Spa, has a good harbour, sends two members to parliament, contains 7067 inhabitants, and is 213 miles N. of London. Market on Thursday and Saturday.

SCARCE, *a.* [*scarso*, Ital. *schaers*, Belg.] hard to be met with; rare; not plentiful or common.

SCARCE, or SCA'RCELY, *ad.* with difficulty; hardly; scantly.

SCA'RCENESS, or SCA'RCITY, *s.* penury; smallness of quantity. Rarity; uncommonness; infrequency.

To SCARE, *v. a.* [*scorare*, Ital. according to Skinner] to fright; to terrify; to affright; to strike with sudden fear.

SCA'RECROW, *s.* an image or clapper used to frighten birds. Any thing to raise terror.

SCARF, *s.* [*escharfe*, Fr.] any ornament that hangs loose on the shoulders.

To SCARF, *v. a.* to throw loosely on. To dress in any loose garment.

SCA'RFSKIN, *s.* the outward skin of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICA'TION, *s.* [*scarification*, Fr. *scarificatio*, Lat.] an operation wherein several incisions are made in the skin by a lancet or some such instrument.

SCARIFICA'TOR, *s.* one who scarifies.

SCA'RIFIER, *s.* he who scarifies. An instrument by which scarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY, *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] to let blood, by making several incisions in the skin, as in cupping.

SCA'RLET, *s.* [*escarlate*, Fr. *scarlato*, Ital.] a beautiful bright red, but not shining. Cloth dyed scarlet.

SCA'RLET, *a.* of a scarlet colour.

SCARP, *s.* [*escarpe*, Fr.] the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the field.

SCATCH, *s.* [*escache*, Fr.] a kind of horse bit for bridles. In the plural, stilts used to walk in dirty places, from *chasses*, Fr.

SCATE, *s.* [*skidor*, Swed. *skid*, Isl.] a kind of wooden shoe, having a plate of steel underneath, used in sliding over the ice. A fish of the species of thornback, from *squatus*, Lat.

To SCATE, *v. n.* to move on the ice by means of scates.

To SCATH, *v. n.* [*sceathan*, or *scathan*, Sax.] to waste, hurt, damage, or destroy. Seldom used.

SCATH, *s.* [*sceath*, Sax.] waste; damage; loss; mischief. Obsolete.

SCA'THFUL, *a.* mischievous; destructive. *Shak.*

To SCA'TTER, *v. a.* [*scateran*, Sax. *schatteren*, Belg.] to throw loosely about; to sprinkle. To dissipate or disperse. To spread thinly. Neuterly, to be dispersed or dissipated.

SCA'TTERINGLY, *ad.* loosely; dispersedly.

SCA'TTERLING, *s.* a vagabond, one who has no fixed habitation.

SCATU'RIENT, *a.* [*scaturiens*, Lat.] springing as a fountain.

SCATURI'GINOUS, *a.* [from *scaturigo*, Lat.] abounding in springs or fountains.

SCA'VAGE, *s.* a toll or custom anciently exacted by mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs of cities and towns corporate, of merchant-strangers, for wares exposed and offered to sale within their liberties; which was prohibited by 9 Hen. VII. but the city of London still retains the custom.

SCA'VENGER, *s.* [from *scavan*, to sweep, Sax.] a petty officer who is to see that the streets are kept clean.

SCE'NERY, *s.* the appearance of place or things. The representation of a place in which an action is performed. A collection of scenes used in a playhouse.

SCENE, *s.* [*σκηνή*, Gr. *scæna*, Lat. *scene*, Fr.] the stage; the dramatic theatre. The general appearance of any action; display; representation; series. A part of a play, generally applied to so much as passes between the same persons in the same place. The place represented by the stage. A picture or hanging on the stage, relative to some place or building, adapted to the play.

SCE'NIC, *a.* [*scénique*, Fr.] dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *σκηνή* and *γράφω*, Gr. drawn in perspective.

SCENO'GRAPHICALLY, *ad.* in perspective.

SCENO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *σκηνή* and *γράφω*, Gr.] the art of perspective.

SCENT, *s.* [from *sentir*, Fr.] the power or sense of smelling. Chase followed by the smell.

To SCENT, *v. a.* [*sentir*, Fr.] to smell; to perceive any thing by the nose, or organ of smelling. To perfume or communicate odours.

SCE'PTIC, *s.* one who doubts. See SKEPTIC.

SCE'PTRE, sep-ter, *s.* [*sceptrum*, Lat. *σκῆπτρον*, Gr. *sceptre*, Fr.] a royal staff borne in the hand by kings, &c. as a mark of their sovereignty.

SCE'PTRED, *a.* bearing a sceptre.

SCHE'DULE, se-dule, *s.* [*schedula*, Lat.] a small scroll, or inventory. A scroll annexed to a will or other writing, containing something not mentioned in the main writing.

SCHE'MATISM, skem-ma-tism, *s.* [*σχηματισμός*, Gr.]

combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. Particular form or disposition of a thing.

SCHE'MATIST, ske-ma-tist, *s.* a projector; one given to forming schemes; a contriver.

SCHEME, skeem, *s.* [*σχῆμα*, from *σχέω*, Gr.] a plan, system, or design, wherein several things are brought into one view. A project, draught, contrivance. Any lineal or mathematical diagram; combination of the heavenly bodies.

SCHE'MER, *s.* a contriver; a projector.

SCHESIS, ske-sis, [*σχέσις*, Gr.] habit of the body. A figure in Rhetoric, whereby a certain affection or inclination of the opponent is feigned, on purpose to be answered.

SCHIRRHO'SITY, *s.* an induration of the glands.

SCHI'RROUS, skir-rous, *a.* [from *σκίῤῥος*, Gr.] consisting of a hard insensible tumor.

SCHIRRHUS, *s.* [*σκίῤῥος*, Gr.] a hardened gland.

SCHISM, sizm, *s.* [*σχίσμα*, from *σχίζω*, to cleave, Gr.] a criminal separation or division in religion.

SCHISMA'TICAL, siz-mat-i-kal, *a.* [*σχισματικὸς*, Gr.] inclining to, or practising schism.

SCHISMATIC, siz-mat-ik, *s.* [from *σχισματικὸς*, Gr.] one who separates himself from the Christian church without assigning any just cause. A separatist; a sectary.

To SCHI'SMATIZE, siz-ma-tize, *v. a.* to be guilty of the crime of schism.

SCHO'LAR, sko-lar, *s.* one who receives instruction from a master; a disciple. A man of letters. A pedant.

SCHO'LARSHIP, *s.* learning; knowledge acquired by education at school, university, &c. by the study of authors, or converse with people of genius and letters. An exhibition or pension allowed a scholar or student.

SCHOLA'STIC, *a.* [*scholasticus*, Lat.] practised in the schools; acquired at, or befitting a school.

SCHOLA'STICALLY, *ad.* according to the niceties or methods of the schools.

SCHO'LIAST, *s.* [*scholiaste*, Fr.] a writer, or author of explanatory notes.

SCHO'LION, or SCHO'LIUM, *s.* [*σχόλιον*, Gr. *scholium*, Lat.] a note or explanation.

SCHO'LY, *s.* [*scholie*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] an explanatory note.

To SCHO'LY, *v. a.* to write expositions.

SCHOOL, *s.* [*schola*, Lat.] a house where persons are instructed in any science or art. A state of education. A particular system of doctrine. Form of theology, succeeding the age of the primitive fathers.

To SCHOOL, *v. a.* to instruct or teach. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

SCHOO'LBOY, *s.* a boy that goes to school.

SCHOO'LFELLOW, *s.* one bred in the same school.

SCHOO'LMAN, *s.* one versed in the niceties and subtleties of academical disputation; a person skilled in school-divinity.

SCHOO'LMASTER, *s.* one who presides and teaches in a school.

SCHOO'LMISTRESS, *s.* a woman who governs a school.

SCIA'GRAPHY, *s.* [*sciagraphie*, Fr. *σκιαγραφία*, Gr.] in Architecture, the profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. In Astronomy, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun or moon.

SCIATHE'RICAL, SCIATHE'RIC, *a.* [*sciaterique*, Fr. *σκιαθηρικος*, Gr.] belonging to a sun-dial.

SCIATIC, or SCIA'TICA, (the *sci* in this and the following words is pronounced always like *si*) *s.* [*sciatica*, Lat. *sciatique*, Fr.] the gout in the hip.

SCIA'TICAL, *a.* afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, *s.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*, Lat.] a clear and certain knowledge, grounded on demonstration and self-evident principles. A system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reason, and theory, without any immediate application of it to practice. Knowledge. One of the seven liberal arts, viz. grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

SCIENTIAL, *a.* producing certainty or knowledge. Obsolete.

SCIENTIFIC, or SCIENTIFICAL, *a.* [from *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.] producing certainty or demonstrative knowledge.

SCIENTIFICALLY, *ad.* so as to produce knowledge.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying to the W. of Cornwall, dangerous for strangers to sail near without a good pilot, there having been often ships wrecked upon them; and particularly, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with four men of war, were cast away here in the night of Oct. 22, 1707; where there were not only a great number of common sailors, but people of distinction, lost. St. Mary's is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest The total population is about 2500.

SCIMITAR, *s.* a short sword. See CIMETER.

To SCINTILLATE, *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] to sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION, *s.* [*scintillation*, Fr. *scintillatio*, Lat.] the act of sparkling; sparks emitted. The act of twinkling, applied to the stars.

SCIOLIST, *s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] one who knows many things superficially; a smatterer in science or literature.

SCIOLOUS, *a.* [from *sciolus*, Lat.] superficially knowing.

SCION, *s.* [*scion*, Fr.] a small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ, whereby a person is called on to *shew cause* why a judgment passed should not be put in execution. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed after the judgment is given.

SCISSARS, *s.* [written variously, according to the word whence it is supposed to be derived: those who deduce it from *incido*, or *cædo*, Lat. write *cisors*; those that derive it from *scindo*, write *cissors*; and others again write *cisars*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, from *ciseaux*, Fr.] a small pair of blades with a sharp edge moving on a rivet, and used for cutting paper, cloth, &c. Always used in the plural.

SCISSILE, sis-sil, *a.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Lat.] capable of being cut or divided by a sharp edge.

SCISSION, sish-on, *s.* [*scission*, Fr. *scissio*, Lat.] the act of cutting. "Wounded by *scission* or puncture."

SCISSURE, *s.* [from *scissum*, Lat.] a breach, rupture, fissure, crack, or rent.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into six counties, viz. Posega, Zabrab, Creis, Warasden, Zrein, and Walpon, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom. It is a level country, about 73 miles in breadth; but is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia. Population about 550,000.

SCLE'ROTIC, skle-ro-tik, *a.* [*σκληρὸς*, Gr.] hard; generally applied to one of the tunics or coats of the eye.

SCLEROTICS, *s.* [from *σκληρόω*, to harden, Gr.] medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

To SCOAT, or SCOTCH, *v. a.* to stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it.

To SCOFF, *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Belg.] to ridicule with insolence. To treat with contemptuous and reproachful language, used with *at*.

SCOFF, *s.* derision; ridicule; expression of scorn.

SCO'FFER, *s.* one who ridicules, or derides another with insolence, contumely, or sauciness.

SCO'FFINGLY, *ad.* in contempt; in ridicule.

To SCOLD, *v. n.* [*scholden*, Belg.] to quarrel clamorously and rudely; to brawl.

SCOLD, *s.* a clamorous quarrelsome woman.

SCO'LLOP, *s.* a pectinated shell-fish. See SCALLOP.

SCOLOPE'NDRA, *s.* [*scolopendre*, Fr.] a sort of venomous serpent. An herb.

SCONCE, *s.* [*schantz*, Teut.] a fort or bulwark. Figuratively, the head. A candlestick, which moves on a rivet, and is fixed against a wall. A fine. A low word in the last sense.

To SCONCE, *v. a.* [according to Skinner, from *sconce*, a head; it signifying to fix a fine on any one's head] to fine, or make a person pay a sum of money for a fault. A pedantic word used in the university.

SCONE, or *Scoon*, a royal palace, and town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned, and is 40 miles N. of Edinburgh.

SCHOO'NER, *s.* a small vessel with two masts.

SCOOP, *s.* [*schoepe*, Belg.] a kind of large ladle, used to throw out liquor. An instrument made of bone, and used in the eating the pulp of an apple, &c. A sweep or stroke. "At one fell *scoop*." *Shak.*

To SCOOP, *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Belg.] to get by means of a scoop. To lade out. To empty or carry off in a hollow instrument To cut hollow or deep.

SCOO'PER, *s.* one who scoops. A water-fowl.

SCOPE, *s.* [*scopus*, Lat.] the object of a person's actions or designs. An aim, intention, or drift. The final end. Room, or space. Liberty, or freedom from restraint. Licence. An act of riot. Quantity extended. Used only in the three first senses.

SCO'PULOUS, *a.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] abounding in rocks.

SCORBUTIC, or SCORBUTICAL, *a.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from *scorbutus*, Lat.] afflicted with the scurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, *ad.* with tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.

To SCORCH, *v. a.* [*scorched*, Sax.] to change the colour of any thing by heat. To burn superficially. To burn. To parch. Neuterly, to be burnt on the outside. To be dried up.

SCORE, *s.* [*scora*, Isl.] a notch cut with an edged instrument. A line drawn. An account kept by notches cut in wood, or by lines drawn by chalk. A debt. An account of something past. Part of a debt. A reason or motive. Sake. Twenty; probably because twenty being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score. A song in *score*, is that which is written under the musical notes.

To SCORE, *v. a.* to set down as a debt. To impute or charge. To mark by a line.

SCO'RIA, *s.* [Lat.] dross; recrement.

SCO'RIOUS, *a.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] drossy.

To SCORN, *v. a.* [*schernen*, Belg. *escorner*, Fr.] to despise, slight, contemn, vilify, deride, disdain. Neuterly, to scoff, or treat with contemptuous language, used with *at*.

SCORN, *s.* [*escorne*, old Fr.] an act of contumely and contempt; slight; scoff; derision. *To laugh to scorn*, to deride as contemptible.

SCO'RNER, *s.* one who treats a person or thing with contempt or ridicule; a despiser; a scoffer.

SCO'RNFUL, *a.* disdainful, insolent; looking upon or treating with contempt; acting in defiance.

SCO'RNFULLY, *ad.* contemptuously; insolently.

SCO'RPION, *s.* [*scorpion*, Fr. *scorpio*, Lat.] a reptile resembling a lobster, but his tail ends in a point, and has a very venomous sting. One of the signs of the Zodiac, which the sun enters about October 24.

SCO'RPIONGRASS, *s.* a plant of which the mouse-ear is the British species. It is generally fatal to sheep.

SCOT, *s.* [*écot*, Fr] shot; payment. *Scot and lot*, what is due from a person as a parishioner, &c. *Scot free*, denotes a person being excused paying his share to his reckoning, or being remitted some punishment.

To SCOTCH, *v. a.* to cut, or make slight marks with an edged instrument.

SCOTCH, *s.* a slight cut; a shallow incision.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, or SCOTCHED COLLOPS, *s.* [from *scotch*] small pieces of veal cut across with a knife.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the north part of the island of Great Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, except the S. where it is separated from England by the river Tweed; towards the E. by Cheviot hills and the river Esk, and Solway Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth head, near the isle of Mull, to Buchaness, and 190 in breadth where it is broadest. Besides the main land, there are 700 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the Western Islands, the Orkneys, and the Schetland Islands. The air is generally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern part the days in summer are very long. Here are many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in so great plenty. They have mines of several sorts, particularly of lead, with quarries of free-stone for building; so that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. The fisheries in the surrounding seas are of great national importance, and will become a real source of wealth to the nation, when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect villages, and open canals in the remote parts of the country. Scotland was an independent kingdom til James VI. was called to the throne of England; and in the reign of queen Anne, one of his successors, both kingdoms were united under the name of Great Britain. Sixteen peers are elected to represent the nobility, and 53 commoners to represent the counties and boroughs, in the same parliament with that of England. There are five universities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. Scotland is divided into 34 counties, and Edinburgh is the capital. The established religion is the Presbyterian. There are few Roman Catholics, nor are the Episcopalians numerous. Scotland contained, in 1831, 2,365,807 inhabitants, being an increase, since 1821, of 278,351.

SCO'TOMY, *s.* [*σκότωμα*, Gr.] a dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCO'VEL, *s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] a sort of mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.

SCO'UNDREL, *s.* [*scondaruola*, Ital.] a mean rascal; a low petty villain; a person of base principles and actions.

To SCOUR, *v. a.* [*skurer*, Dan. *scheuren*, Belg.] to rub a surface hard with any thing rough in order to cleanse it. To remove by scouring. To cleanse, bleach, whiten. To clear from enemies or obstacles. In Physic, to purge violently. To pass swifty over, applied to the motions of animals. Neuterly, to run with great swiftness; to scamper; to perform the office of cleaning household utensils.

To SCOURCE, *v. a.* to exchange one thing for another; to swap.

SCO'URER, *s.* one who cleans by rubbing; one who runs swiftly; a purge, rough and quick.

SCOURGE, *s.* [*escourgée*, Fr.] an instrument made of several cords or thongs used to strike offenders with; a whip; a lash. Figuratively, vindictive affliction. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. A whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, *v. a.* to lash with a whip. To punish or chastise.

SCO'URGER, *s.* one that chastises; a punisher.

SCOUT, *s.* [*escout*, Fr.] one who is sent privily to observe the motions of an enemy. An advice boat. A person employed on errands in a college.

To SCOUT, *v. n.* to go out in order to make secret observations on the motions of an enemy.

To SCOWL, (*ow* pron. as in *how*) *v. n.* [*scylian*, to squint, Sax.] to frown; to look angry, sour, or sullen; to pout.

SCOWL, *s.* a look of gloom or discontent.

SCO'WLINGLY, *ad.* sullenly.

To SCRA'BBLE, *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, Belg.] to paw or scratch with the hands. To climb by the hands. To scramble.

SCRAGG, *s.* [*scraghe*, Belg.] any thing lean or thin.

SCRA'GGED, skrag-ed, *a.* [corrupted from *cragged*] rough; full of protuberances or asperities.

SCRA'GGEDNESS, SCRA'GGINESS, *s.* leanness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA'GGY, skrag-y, *a.* lean; thin; rough or rugged.

To SCRA'MBLE, *v. n.* [see SCRABBLE] to struggle so as to catch or seize any thing with the hands before another. To climb by the help of the hands, used with *up*.

SCRA'MBLE, *s.* an eager struggle for any thing, in which one endeavours to seize before another. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER, *s.* one that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRANCH, *v. a.* [*schrantzer*, Belg.] to grind something crackling or brittle between the teeth.

SCRA'NNEL, *a.* grating by the sound; vile; worthless.

SCRAP, *s.* a small piece; a bit, fragment, or crumb.

To SCRAPE, *v. a.* [*screopan*, Sax. *schrapen*, Belg.] to take off the surface by the action of a sharp instrument. To erase or take off by the motion of an edged instrument held perpendicular. To collect or gather by great pains, care, and penurious means. To *scrape acquaintance*, is to curry favour, or insinuate into familiarity. Neuterly, to make a harsh noise. To play badly on a fiddle. To make an awkward bow.

SCRAPE, *s.* [*skrap*, Swed.] perplexity; difficulty; distress. A bow. A low word.

SCRA'PER, *s.* an edged instrument used to scrape with. A thin iron at a door, on which a person cleans his shoes. A miser. A bad player on a fiddle.

To SCRATCH, *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Belg.] to mark or tear with slight, uneven, ragged cuts. To tear with the nails. To wound slightly. To wound with any thing keen which leaves a mark or line on the skin. To write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, *s.* a ragged and shallow cut. A wound given by the nails. A slight wound. A peruke easily combed out.

SCRA'TCHER, *s.* he that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES, *s.* cracked ulcers, or scabs in a horse's foot

SCRA'TCHINGLY, *ad.* with the action of scratching.

SCRAW, *s.* [Irish and Erse] surface or scurf.

To SCRAWL, *v. a.* to draw or mark in an irregular and awkward manner. Neuterly, to write ill.

SCRAWL, *s.* writing performed in an awkward and unskilful manner.

SCRA'WLER, *s.* a clumsy inelegant writer.

SCRAY, *s.* a bird, the same with the sea-swallow.

SCRE'ABLE, *a.* [*screabilis*, Lat.] that may be spit out.

To SCREAK, skreek, *v. n.* [*skrige*, Dan.] to make a shrill or hoarse noise like that of a person terrified, or like that of a rusty hinge. To creak.

SCREAK, skreek, *s.* [*skrige*, Dan.] a shrill noise made by a person on the sight of something terrifying. See SCREECH.

To SCREAM, *v. n.* [*hreman*, Sax.] to cry out with a shrill voice in terror or agony.

SCREAM, *s.* a shrill loud cry made by a person in terror or pain.

To SCREECH, *v. n.* [see SCREAK, *scrækia*, to cry, Isl.] to utter a loud shrill cry, when in terror or agony.

SCREECH, *s.* cry of horror and anguish; harsh horrid cry.

SCREE'CHOWL, *s.* an owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is said to betoken danger, misery, and death.

SCREEN, *s.* [*eseran*, Fr.] any thing that affords shelter or concealment, or is used to exclude cold or light. A riddle to sift sand, &c.

To SCREEN, *v. a.* to shelter, hide, or conceal; followed by *from*. To sift; to riddle; from *cerno crevi*, Lat.

SCREW, *s.* [*screeve*, Belg. *escrou*, Fr.] one of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side so as to receive the former.

To SCREW, *v. a.* to turn by, or fasten with a screw. To deform by contortions, applied to the face. To squeeze or press. To extort; to oppress.

SCRI'BBET, *s.* a painter's pencil.

To SCRI'BBLE, *v. n.* [*scribillo*, Lat.] to write in a careless and incorrect manner. Actively, to fill with careless writing.

SCRI'BBLE, *s.* careless or worthless writing.

SCRI'BBLER, *s.* a petty author; an author of no merit.

SCRIBE, *s.* [*scribe*, Fr. *scriba*, Lat.] a writer. A public notary. In Scripture, a person skilled in the Jewish law, and employed in transcribing it for the use of others.

SCRI'MER, *s.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] used by Shakspear for a gladiator.

SCRINE, *s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] a coffer or chest; a place where writings or curiosities are deposited.

SCRIP, *s.* [*skræppa*, Isl.] a small bag, budget, or satchel. A schedule, a small paper, or writing, from *scriptio*, Lat.

SCRI'PTORY, *a.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] written; not orally delivered.

SCRI'PTURAL, *a.* contained in the Old or New Testament; biblical.

SCRI'PTURE, *s.* [*scriptura*, Lat.] writing. The Bible, or system of divine truths contained in the Old or New Testament so named by way of eminence.

SCRI'VENER, *s.* [*scrivano*, Lat.] one who draws contracts or deals in conveyancing, or placing money at interest.

SCRO'FULA, *s.* [from *scrofa*, an old sow, Lat.] the king's evil

SCRO'FULOUS, *a.* diseased with the king's evil.

SCROLL, *s.* [etymology doubtful] a writing rolled up into a cylindrical shape.

SCROTOCE'LE, *s.* [*scrotum*, Lat. and *κήλη*, Gr.] a rupture of the scrotum.

SCRO'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] the bag wherein the testicles of the male are contained, composed of two membranes, exclusive of a scarf-skin.

To SCRUB, *v. a.* [*schrobben*, Belg.] to rub hard with something coarse.

SCRUB, *s.* a mean or base person. Any thing mean or despicable. A worn-out broom.

SCRU'BBED, or SCRU'BBY, *a.* [*scrubet*, Dan.] mean; dirty; vile; worthless; sorry.

SCRU'PLE, *s.* [*scrupule*, Fr. *scrupulus*, Lat.] a doubt, difficulty, or perplexity, which the mind cannot easily resolve. In Medicine, a weight containing 20 grains. Proverbially, any any small quantity.

To SCRU'PLE, *v. n.* to doubt or hesitate.

SCRU'PLER, SCRU'PULIST, *s.* one that hesitates; a doubter.

SCRUPULO'SITY, *s.* nice or excessive caution or doubtfulness. Fear of acting in any thing which may chance to give offence, or may contradict some precept; tenderness of conscience.

SCRU'PULOUS, *a.* [*scrupuleux*, Fr. *scrupulosus*, Lat.] afraid to do or comply for fear of violating any precept, or of hazarding any loss or danger. Nice. Careful; cautious.

SCRU'PULOUSLY, *ad.* carefully; nicely; anxiously.

SCRU'PULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being scrupulous.

To SCRUSE, *v. a.* to squeeze: to crowd.

SCRU'TABLE, *a.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] discoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTA'TION, *s.* [*scrutatio*, Lat.] search; examination; inquiry.

SCRUTA'TOR, or SCRUTINEE'R, *s.* [*scrutator*, Lat.] an inquirer; a searcher; an examiner.

To SCRU'TINIZE, or SCRU'TINY, *v. a.* to search or examine with exactness.

SCRUTINOUS, *a.* captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

SCRU'TINY, *s.* [*scrutin*, Fr.] a nice, exact, and scrupulous search, examination, or inquiry.

SCRUTOIRE, *s.* [from *scritoire*, or *escritoire*] a case containing drawers for writings.

To SCUD, *v. n.* [*skutta*, Swed.] to run or fly away in a hurry, or with precipitation.

To SCU'DDLE, *v. n.* See SCUTTLE.

SCU'FFLE, *s.* [derived by Skinner from *shuffle*] a confused tumult or broil.

To SCU'FFLE, *v. n.* to fight in a confused and tumultuous manner.

To SCULK, *v. n.* [*sculcke*, Dan.] to lurk or lie close in hiding places.

SCU'LKER, *s.* a lurker; one who conceals himself through shame or mischief.

SCULL, *s.* [*skola*, the skull of an animal, Isl.] the bone which defends and includes the brain. A small boat; a cock boat. One who rows in a small boat. A great number or shoal of fish.

SCU'LLCAP, *s.* a headpiece; a nightcap.

SCU'LLER, *s.* [*skiola*, a vessel, Isl.] a boat which has but one rower; a cock boat. One that rows a small boat.

SCU'LLERY, *s.* [*escueille*, a dish, Fr.] a place where kitchen utensils, as kettles, dishes, &c. are cleaned and kept.

SCU'LLION, *s.* [from *escueille*, a dish, Fr.] one who washes the dishes, and does the other drudgery of a kitchen.

To SCULP, *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat. *sculper*, Fr.] to carve; to engrave. Obsolete.

SCU'LPTILE, *a.* [*sculptilis*, Lat.] made by [illegible]

SCU'LPTOR, *s.* [Lat. *sculptor*, Fr.] one who [illegible] wood or stone.

SCU'LPTURE, *s.* [Fr. *sculptura*, Lat.] the [illegible] wood or stone; carved work; the art of engraving [illegible]

To SCU'LPTURE, *v. a.* to cut; to engrave.

SCUM, *s.* [*schuym*, Belg. *escume*, Fr. *skum*, Dan. *schiuma*, Ital.] the froth which rises on the top of any liquor; the dross, refuse, or that part of filth which swims on the top of any liquor in fusion.

To SCUM, *v. a.* to take off the filth which rises to the top of any liquor when boiling; commonly written *skim*.

SCU'MMER, *s.* [*escumoir*, Fr.] a vessel or instrument with which filth, &c. is taken from the top of any liquor; commonly written *skimmer*.

SCU'PPER-HOLES, *s.* [*schoepen*, Belg.] small holes on the deck of a vessel, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper-leathers*, and the nails with which they are fastened *scupper-nails*.

SCURF, *s.* [*scurf*, Sax. *skurff*, Dan.] a kind of dry miliary scab; a soil or filth sticking on the surface.

SCU'RFINESS, *s.* the state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL, *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] low; mean; abusive; lewdly jocular; grossly opprobrious.

SCURRILITY, *s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] reproach expressed in gross terms.

SCU'RRILOUS, *a.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] using low, mean, and vile reproaches; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

SCU'RRILOUSLY, *ad.* with gross reproach; with low buffoonery.

SCU'RVILY, *ad.* vilely; basely; coarsely.

SCU'RVY, *s.* [see SCURF] a distemper wherein red itching blotches, and sometimes livid ones, appear on the skin.

SCU'RVY, *a.* covered with scabs; affected with the scurvy. Vile, base.

SCU'RVY-GRASS, *s.* a plant so called from its virtue. There are many species. The Scotch scurvy-grass is the sea bindweed.

SCUT, *s.* [*skott*, Isl.] a tail; applied to such animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

SCUTAGE, *s.* [*scutum*, Lat.] a tax imposed anciently for furnishing the king's army with men.

SCUTCHEON, *s.* [*scuccione*, Ital.] the shield or bearing of a family, in Heraldry. See ESCUTCHEON.

SCUTE'LLATED, *a.* [from *scutella*, Lat.] divided into small surfaces.

SCUTIFORM, *a.* [from *scutum* and *forma*, Lat.] shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE, *s.* [*scutell*, Celt.] a wide shallow vessel, so called from a dish or platter which it resembles. A dust basket. A small grate. A quick pace; an affected hurry in walking, from *scud*. In a ship, the small holes cut for passage from one deck to another, or the windows cut in cabins for the sake of light. Also, the name of a sea-fish.

To SCU'TTLE, *v. n.* to run with affected hurry.

SCY'LLA, rocks in the Faro di Messina. These were exceedingly dangerous to mariners; but by a dreadful earthquake, in 1783, which proved fatal to many places in the neighbourhood, they are said to have been destroyed.

SCYTHE, *s.* an instrument for mowing grass.

SEA, (the *ea*, in this word and its following compounds, is pronounced like *ee*, as in *see*) *s.* is frequently used for that vast tract of waters encompassing the whole earth; but it is more properly a part or division of those waters, and is better defined a lesser assemblage of water, which lies before, and washes the coasts of some particular countries, from whence it is generally denominated; as, the Irish Sea,

the Mediterranean Sea, the Arabian Sea, &c. Figuratively, any thing agitated, or in commotion.

SE'ABAR, *s.* the sea-swallow.

SE'ABEAT, *a.* dashed by the waves of the sea.

SE'ABREACH, *s.* irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SE'ABREEZE, *s.* a wind blowing from sea.

SE'ABUILT, *a.* built for the sea.

SE'ACABBAGE, *s.* the same with the sea colewort.

SE'ACALF, *s.* [*phoca*, Lat.] the seal, so called from its making a noise like a calf.

SE'ACARP, *s.* [*turdus marinus*, Lat.] a spotted fish that lives amongst stones and rocks.

SE'ACHART, see-kart, *s.* a map on which the coasts of the sea are delineated.

SE'ACOAL, *s.* a coal so called because conveyed by the sea; pit-coal.

SE'ACOAST, *s.* a shore, or land bordering on the sea.

SE'ACOMPASS, *s.* the card and needle by which mariners steer their vessels.

SE'ACOW, *s.* the manatee, a cetaceous animal, about 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 in circumference.

SE'AFARER, *s.* one that travels by sea; a mariner.

SE'AFARING, *a.* used to the sea; travelling by sea.

SE'AFENNEL, *s.* a plant, the same with samphire.

SE'AFIGHT, *s.* a battle fought on the sea.

SE'AFORD, in Suffolk, one of the cinque-ports; distant from London 59 miles. Disfranchised. Population 1098.

SE'AGIRT, *a.* girded or encircled by the sea.

SE'AGRASS, *s.* a plant with an undivided stem, alternate leaves, and flowers on fruitstalks. It is found in salt-water ditches, and flowers in August.

SE'AGREEN, *a.* resembling the colour of the distant sea.

SEA'GULL, *s.* a water-fowl.

SE'AHEDGEHOG, *s.* a kind of sea shell-fish.

SE'AHOG, *s.* the porpus.

SE'AHOLLY, *s.* a plant, called also eryngo.

SE'AHOLM, *s.* a small uninhabited island.

SEAL, *s.* [*sele*, or *seol*, Sax. *seel*, Dan.] the sea calf. An instrument on which a coat of arms, &c. are carved, used in fastening of letters, and affixed to writings as a testimony, from *sigel* Sax. The impression of a seal in wax, or on a wafer. Act of confirmation. The *Great Seal* is that whereby all patents, commissions, warrants, &c. coming from the king, are sealed. The *Privy Seal*, is that usually first set to grants that are to pass the Great Seal.

To SEAL, *v. a.* to close or fasten. To confirm or attest with a seal. To ratify. To shut or close up, followed by *up*. To mark with a stamp. Neuterly, to fix a seal, followed by *unto*.

SE'ALER, *s.* one that seals.

SE'ALING-WAX, *s.* a composition used in fastening or closing letters.

SEAM, *s.* [*seam*, Sax.] the edge of cloth where two pieces are joined together. The juncture of the planks in a ship. A cicatrix or scar. A measure. Tallow, grease, hog's lard, from *seme*, Sax. In Botany, the line formed by the union of the valves of a seedvessel, as in the pea.

To SEAM, *v. a.* to join the edges of two pieces of cloth, or to fasten the edges of two pieces of timber together. To mark with a scar.

SE'AMAN, *s.* [plural *se men*] a sailor.

SE'AMARK, *s.* a point or mark in the sea, which mariners make use of to direct their course by.

SE'AMLESS, *a.* having no visible joining or seam.

SE'AMSTRESS, *s.* [*seamstre*, Sax.] a woman who lives by sewing.

SEAN, *s.* [*segne*, Sax.] a very large net, used to catch fish in the sea, made like a drag net, but sometimes without a cord, 200 fathoms in length, and from 2 to 6 fathoms in depth. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine*.

SE'APIECE, *s.* a picture representing a prospect of the sea.

SE'APORT, *s.* a harbour.

SE'APOY, *s.* [*sipah*, Pers.] an Indian soldier in the infantry of the East India Company. Properly SEPOY.

SEAR, *a.* [*searian*, to dry, Sax.] dry; not green.

To SEAR, *v. a.* [*searian*, Sax.] to burn or cauterize.

To SEARCE, *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] to sift finely,

SEARCE, *s.* a fine sieve; a bolter.

To SEARCH, *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.] to examine into; to explore; to look through; to try. To inquire; to seek after something lost, hid, or unknown. In Surgery, to probe. Used with *out*, to find by seeking. Neuterly, to make inquiry; to try to find, followed by *for*, or *after*.

SEARCH, *s.* inquiry; examination; quest; pursuit; act of seeking.

SE'ARCHER, *s.* an inquirer; examiner; one who seeks after any thing hid or unknown. An officer in London, who examines the bodies of the dead, in order to detect any violence.

SE'ARCLOTH, *s.* [*sarclath*, Sax.] a plaster.

SE'ASHELL, *s.* a shell found on the shore.

SE'ASHORE, *s.* the coast of the sea.

SE'ASICK, *a.* sick on board a vessel at sea; a disorder attending people at their first going to sea.

SE'ASIDE, *s.* the edge of the sea.

SE'ASON, *s.* [*saison*, Fr.] one of the four parts of the year. A particular time, or period of time. A fit time. A small space of time. That which gives a relish to food.

To SE'ASON, *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, Fr.] to mix food with any thing that gives it a high relish. To give a relish to. To fit for any use by time or habit. Neuterly, to become fit for any purpose.

SE'ASONABLE, *a.* done at a proper time; convenient or proper with respect to time; opportune.

SE'ASONABLENESS, *s.* propriety with respect to time.

SE'ASONABLY, *ad.* properly with respect to time.

SE'ASONER, *s.* one who seasons, or that which gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING, *s.* that which is added to any thing to qualify it, or give it a relish.

SEAT, *s.* [*sett*, old Teut.] a chair, bench, or any thing which supports a person when sitting. A chair of state; throne; tribunal. Figuratively, a post of authority. Residence, mansion, or abode. Situation.

To SEAT, *v. a.* to place on a seat. To place in a post of authority. To fix or settle in any place. To place in a firm manner, or to fix.

SE'ATERM, *s.* a word used by sailors.

SE'ATON, a sea-port town in Scotland, and an ancient seat of the earl of Winton, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

SE'AWARD, *a.* towards the sea.

SE'CANT, *s.* [from *secans*, cutting, Lat.] in Geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECE'DE, *v. n.* [*secedo*, Lat.] to withdraw, or refuse associating in an affair.

SECE'DER, *s.* one who shews his disapprobation by withdrawing.

To SECE'RN, *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] to separate finer from grosser matter. To make the separation of juices in the body.

SECE'SSION, *s.* [*secessio*, Lat.] the act of departing. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLU'DE, *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] to confine from; to shut up from; to shut out or exclude.

SECLU'SION, *s.* the act of confining; separation.

SE'COND, *a.* [*secundus*, Lat. It is observable, that the English, Goths, and Saxons, have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins likewise have none of *duo*. What the Latins called *secundus*, from *sequor*, the French and English call *second*, the Goths *anthar*, or *anthara*, and the Saxons *se other*, or *æftera*, i. e. the other, or that which is after] the next in order to the first; inferior; next in value or dignity.

SE'COND, *s.* [*second*, Fr.] one who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. One who supports or maintains. The sixtieth part of a minute, marked thus ["].

To SE'COND, *v. a.* to support or maintain; to forward, or assist. To follow in the next place.

SE'CONDARILY, *ad.* in the second degree or order.

SE'CONDARINESS, *s.* the state of being secondary.

SE'CONDARY, *a.* [*secundarius*, Lat.] not the chief, not the primary or first. Acting by commission. A *secondary* fever, is that which arises after a crisis. *A secondary planet*, in Astronomy, is a smaller planet moving round a larger one.

SE'CONDARY, *s.* a delegate; a deputy.

SE'COND-HAND, *s.* possession of a thing which has been enjoyed by another before.

SE'COND-HAND, *a.* applied to knowledge, implicit, or borrowed from another. Applied to dress, worn or laid aside by another. *At second hand*, implies in imitation; borrowed, or transmitted, opposed to primarily; or originally.

SE'CONDLY, *ad.* in the second place.

SE'COND-RATE, *s.* the second in order, dignity, or value. Used adjectively, for one of the second order.

SE'COND-SIGHT, *s.* the power of seeing things future, or things distant: said to be possessed by some of the Scottish islanders.

SE'COND-SIGHTED, *a.* having the power of seeing things future, or at a distance.

SE'CRECY, *s.* privacy; the state of being concealed or hidden. Solitude; retirement. The quality of preserving from discovery. Close silence; fidelity to a secret.

SE'CRET, *a.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretus*, Lat.] unrevealed, concealed, kept hidden, or undiscovered. Unseen, retired, private. Affording privacy. Faithful in keeping a secret, or any thing from discovery. Unknown. Privy.

SE'CRET, *s.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretum*, Lat.] something kept from public notice or knowledge. A thing unknown, or undiscovered. Privacy; secrecy. Invisible state.

SE'CRETARISHIP, *s.* the office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY, *s.* [*secrétaire*, Fr.] one entrusted with the management of public business. One who writes for another.

To SECRE'TE, *v. a.* [from *secretus*, Lat.] to put aside, or hide. In the animal economy, to separate.

SECRE'TION, *s.* [*secretio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act of separating the various fluids of the body. The fluid separated.

SE'CRETIST, *s.* a dealer in secrets.

SECRETI'TIOUS, *a.* parted by animal secretion.

SE'CRETLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be publicly known; latently; privately; not openly, or apparently.

SE'CRETNESS, *s.* the quality of being hid, or of keeping a secret; privacy; concealment.

SECRE'TORY, *a.* [from *secretus*, Lat.] performing the office of separating the fluids, in the animal economy.

SECT, *s.* [*secte*, Fr. *secta*, Lat.] a body of men following some particular master, or adopting some peculiar tenet.

SE'CTARISM, *s.* disposition to petty sects, in opposition to things established.

SE'CTARY, *s.* [*scctaire*, Fr.] one who refuses to comply with the public establishment, and joins with others of an opinion contrary to it. A follower; a pupil.

SECTATOR, *s.* [Lat.] an imitator; a disciple; a follower.

SE'CTION, *s.* [*section*, Fr. *sectio*, Lat.] in general denotes a part of a divided thing, or the division itself. Such are the divisions of a chapter; called also paragraphs and articles; the mark of a section is §. In Geometry, it denotes a side or surface of a body or figure cut by another; or the place where lines, planes, &c. cut each other. In Architecture, the section of a building is the same with its profile; or a delineation of its heights and depths raised on a plane, as if the fabric were cut asunder to discover its inside.

SE'CTOR, *s.* [*secteur*, Fr.] in Geometry, is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids. It is generally used in all the practical parts of the mathematics, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialing, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice it this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs.

SE'CULAR, *a.* [*secularis*, Lat. *séculier*, Fr.] relating to the affairs of the present world, opposed to spiritual or holy. Belonging to the laity. Happening once in a century; from *seculum*, Lat. an age. *Secular priest*, is a person not bound by the rules of any monastic society; opposed to *regular*. *Secular games*, in antiquity, were solemn games held among the Romans, once in 100 years, and lasted three days.

SECULA'RITY, *s.* worldliness, or attention to the things of the present life.

To SE'CULARIZE, *v. a.* [*séculariser*, Fr.] to convert from holy to common use; to make worldly.

SE'CULARNESS, *s.* worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE, *s.* [*secundæ*, Lat.] the after-birth, or membrane in which a fœtus is wrapped.

SECU'RE, *a.* [*securus*, Lat.] free from fear, terror, or danger. Careless through confidence of being out of danger. Safe. Confident. Not dubious. Easy, assured.

To SECU'RE, *v. a.* to ascertain; to make certain; to put out of hazard. To protect, or make safe; to place out of the reach of danger. To insure. To make safe or fast.

SECU'RELY, *ad.* without fear; carelessly. Safely.

SECU'REMENT, *s.* the cause of safety; protection; defence.

SECU'RITY, *s.* [*sécurité*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat.] the state of being free from fear or danger. Want of care from too great a confidence of safety. Any thing given as a pledge. A person bound for another. Safety; certainty.

SEDA'N, *s.* [perhaps from *sedens*, sitting, Lat.] a kind of carriage, conveyed by means of poles by two men; a chair.

SEDATE, *a.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] tranquil; calm; unruffled; serene; quiet; undisturbed; composed.

SEDATELY, *ad.* calmly; without disturbance.

SEDATENESS, *s.* a disposition of mind free from disturbance; calmness; serenity; tranquillity.

SE'DENTARINESS, *s.* the state of being sedentary.

SE'DENTARY, *a.* [*sédentaire*, Fr. *sedentarius*, Lat.] passed in sitting still, or without motion and action. Inactive or sluggish; torpid; motionless.

SEDGE, *s.* [*secg*, Sax.] a narrow flag; a growth of flags. In Botany, the carex of Linnæus. The male and female flowers are in separate spikes. There are 29 British species.

SE'DGY, *a.* overgrown with narrow flags.

SE'DIMENT, *s.* [*sediment*, Fr. *sedimentum*, Lat.] that which settles at the bottom. SYNON. *Dregs* are gross; a *sediment* is fine. After the *dregs* are taken away, there will frequently remain a *sediment*. We say, the *dregs* of wine and of melted tallow; but the *sediment* of water.

SEDITION, *s.* [*sédition*, Fr. *seditio*, Lat.] a tumult; insurrection. A tumultuous assembly in order to subvert an established government. An uproar.

SEDITIOUS, *a.* [*seditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, Lat.] turbulent; tumultuously factious.

SEDITIOUSLY, *ad.* tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

SEDITIOUSNESS, *s.* turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To SEDU'CE, *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat.] to draw aside from the right; to mislead; to tempt; to debauch; to deprave; to deceive.

SEDU'CEMENT, *s.* means used to draw from the right.

SEDU'CER, *s.* a tempter; a corrupter.

SEDU'CIBLE, *a.* corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

SEDU'CTION, *s.* [*séduction*, Fr. *seductio*, Lat.] the act of drawing aside from the right.

SEDU'LITY, *s.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] assiduity; laboriousness; industry; intenseness of endeavour; application.

SE'DULOUS, *a.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] assiduous; ambitious; diligent; laborious; industrious; painful.

SE'DULOUSLY, *ad.* diligently; industriously; laboriously.

SE'DULOUSNESS, *s.* industry; diligence; assiduity.

SEE, *s.* [*sedes*, Lat.] the seat or diocese of a bishop.

To SEE, *v. a.* [preter. *I saw*, part. pass. *seen*; *seon*, Sax. *sien*, Belg.] to perceive by the eye. To discover; to descry. To attend. To observe; to find. Neuterly, to have the sense of sight. To discern, so as to be free from deceit, followed by *through* or *into*. To inquire. To be attentive. To scheme; to contrive. SYNON. Objects that have some duration, or that shew themselves, are *seen*; those that pass by quickly, or are hidden in some measure from the eyes, are only *perceived*. We *see* the face, and by that *perceive* the disposition of the heart.

SEE, *interj.* [the imperative of *see*, originally] observe! behold! lo! look!

SEED, *s.* [*seed*, Dan. *sæd*, Sax. and Belg.] a deciduous part of a vegetable, containing the rudiments of a new plant. It consists of the heart, the seed-lobes, the eye, and the seed-coat. It is sometimes crowned with the cup of the flower; and sometimes it is winged with a feather, or with a thin expanded membrane, which enables the wind to waft it abroad. An original or first principle. Progeny; race; offspring; descendants.

To SEED, *v. n.* to produce seed.

SEE'DBUD, *s.* the lower part of a pointal or pistil. It is the rudiment of the embryo fruit.

SEE'DCAKE, *s.* a cake interspersed with aromatic seeds.

SEE'DCOAT, *s.* the proper coat of a seed which falls off spontaneously.

SEE'DLING, *s.* a young plant raised from seed.

SEE'DLIP, SEE'DLOP, *s.* [*sæd lap*, Sax.] a vessel in which the sower carries his seed.

SEE'DLOBES, *s.* the perishable part of a seed, designed to afford nourishment to the young plant when it first begins to expand. A bean, after being soaked in water or moist earth, easily parts with its external skin, and divides into two parts called the *seedlobes*.

SEE'DPEARL, *s.* small grains of pearl.

SEE'DPLOT, *s.* the ground on which plants are raised from seed, to be afterwards transplanted.

SEE'DTIME, *s.* the season of sowing.

SEE'DVESSEL, *s.* a vessel to contain the seed. Among plants, it is of several kinds; viz. a capsule, as in the poppy; a pod, as in the gilliflower; a shell, as in the pea; an air-bag, as in the bladder-sena; pulpy, including a nut or stone, as in the cherry; an apple; a berry, as in the blackberry; a cone, as in the fir.

SEE'DY, *a.* abounding with seed.

SEEING, *s.* perception by the eyes. Sight; vision.

SEEING, or SEEING THAT, *ad.* since; it being so that.

To SEEK, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *sought*; *secan*, Sax.] to look or search for. To solicit; to endeavour to gain or find. To pursue by secret machinations. Neuterly, to make search or inquiry. To endeavour after. To make the object of pursuit, followed by *after*. To apply to. *To seek*, is an adverbial expression, implying at a loss, or without expedients or experience.

SEE'KER, *s.* one that seeks or inquires. In the plural, the name of a religious sect, during the Commonwealth, and afterwards.

To SEEL, *v. a.* [*sceller*, Fr.] in Falconry, to close the eyes. Neuterly, to lean on one side, from *syllan*, Sax.

SEE'LY, *a.* [*sælig*, Sax.] lucky. Foolish; simple; silly.

To SEEM, *v. n.* [*ziemen*, Teut.] to look like, appear, or have the appearance of. *It seems*, signifies that there is appearance only, without reality; and at other times it is synonymous to *forsooth*. SYNON. *Seem* differs from *appear*, in that the former relates, in my opinion, more to the eye; the latter more to the imagination.

SEE'MER, *s.* one that carries an appearance.

SEE'MING, *s.* external or fair appearance. Opinion.

SEE'MINGLY, *ad.* in appearance; in show; in semblance.

SEE'MINGNESS, *s.* plausibility; fair appearance.

SEE'MLINESS, *s.* comeliness; grace of appearance; decency; beauty; handsomeness; grace.

SEE'MLY, *a.* [*sommeligt*, Dan.] decent; becoming; proper; graceful; fit.

SEE'MLY, *ad.* in a decent manner; in a proper manner.

SEEN, *a.* skilled; versed. "Well *seen* in music." *Shak.*

SEEN, part. pass. of *see*.

SE'ER, *s.* one who perceives objects by the sight. One who can foresee future events; a prophet.

To SEESAW, *v. a.* to move with reciprocating motion.

SEESAW, *s.* a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, *v. a.* [*pret. I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden*; *seothan*, Sax.] to prepare by hot or boiling water. To boil, or decoct in hot water. Neuterly, to boil, or be hot.

SEETHER, *s.* a boiler; a pot.

SEGA'R, *s.* [*cigarro*, Span.] a thin roll of tobacco, to be smoked without a pipe.

SE'GMENT, *s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Lat.] a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle; so much of a circle as is cut off by a chord.

SE'GNITY, *s.* [*segnitia*, or *segnities*, Lat.] sluggishness.

To SE'GREGATE, *v. a.* [*segrego*, Lat.] to set apart; to separate from others; to select; to pick out.

SEGREGATION, *s.* [*segregation*, Fr. *segregatio*, Lat.] separating from others; selection.

SE'JANT, *a.* in Heraldry, sitting.

SEIGNEU'RIAL, see-nu-ri-al, *a.* invested with large powers; independent.

SE'IGNIOR, or SE'IGNIOUR, see-ni-or, *s.* [*seigneur*, Fr.] a lord. *Grand Seignior*, the title of the emperor of the Turks.

SE'IGNIORY, see-ni-o-ry, *s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr.] a lordship; a territory; dominion.

SE'IGNORAGE, *s.* [*seigneuriage*, Fr.] authority; acknowledgment of power.

To SE'IGNORIZE, *v. a.* to lord over.

SEINE, *s.* [*segne*, Sax.] a net used in fishing. See SEAN.

To SEIZE, *v. a.* [*saisir*, Fr.] to take possession of; to lay hold on by a sudden effort; to grasp; to fasten on. To take forcible possession of by law. To have in one's possession. Neuterly, to fix one's grasp on any thing.

SEIZIN, *s.* [*saisine*, Fr.] the act of taking possession. Any thing possessed. A law term.

SEIZURE, *s.* the act of seizing. The thing seized. Possession. The act of taking forcible possession of.

SELAH, *s.* a Hebrew word, found seventy-four times in the Hebrew text of the book of Psalms, and thrice in Habakkuk. There are various conjectures as to its signification; but, as the Jews generally put סלה, *Selah*, *finis*, *so be it*, at the end of their epitaphs and books, we make no doubt but *Selah* intimates, the end, or a pause.

SE'LBY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is a place of some trade, and is seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and has a communication with Leeds by means of a canal. King Henry I. was born here: 12 miles S. of York, and 180 N. by W. of London. Population 4600.

SELDOM, *ad.* [supposed to be contracted from *seldæn*, or *seld*, Sax. rare] not frequent or often; rarely.

To SELECT, *v. a.* [from *selectus*, Lat.] to choose, by way of preference, from others.

SELECT, *a.* chosen, or culled out, from others.

SELE'CTION, *s.* [*selectio*, Lat.] the act of culling or choosing: choice.

SELECTNESS, *s.* the state of being select.

SELE'CTOR, *s.* one that selects.

SELENITES, or the MOON-STONE, *s.* [σεληνίτης, from σελήνη, the moon, Gr.] a stone found, it is said, in Arabia, wherein is a white spot, which increases and decreases with the moon. Also, the Muscovy tale, so called from an opinion that its brightness increases and decreases with the moon.

SELENOGRA'PHIC, or SELENOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* pertaining to the description of the moon.

SELENO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from σελήνη and γράφω, Gr.] a description of the moon.

SELF, *pron.* [plural *selves; self, selfe*, Belg.] when used as an adjective it signify very or identical. "That *self* way." - *Shak.* It is frequently united to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and then implies a reciprocation, and is compounded not only with adjectives and substantives, but when united with *my*, *him*, and *them*, though contrary to analogy, is used as a nominative.

SELFHEAL, *s.* a plant with oblong egg-shaped leaves, and blue, purplish, or white blossoms, found in pastures, and flowering in August.

SELFISH, *a.* attentive to one's own interest, with absolute disregard to others. Mercenary; sordid; ungenerous.

SELFISHLY, *ad.* with regard only to one's own interest; without love of others. Sordidly, ungenerously.

SELFISHNESS, *s.* attention to one's own interest, without any regard to others. Self-love.

SELFSAME, *a.* the very same; identical.

SE'LKIRK, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. E. by Edinburghshire, E. by Roxburgshire, S. by Dumfries-shire, and W. and N. by Peebles-shire. The number of inhabitants, in 1831, was 6833. It is a hilly country, 20 miles long, and 10 where broadest. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala. Selkirk, the capital, is 30 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh, and has manufactures of inkle, leather, and stockings. Population 2883.

SELL, *s.* [*selle*, Fr.] an obsolete term for saddle. In Building, the *ground-sell* denotes the lower piece of timber, on which the whole superstructure is raised; and the *window-sell*, called also *window-soil*, is the bottom piece in a window frame.

To SELL, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *sold*: *syllan*, Sax.] to dispose of any thing for money. To vend. To betray for money. Neuterly, to carry on trade; to be sold.

SE'LLANDERS, *s.* are chaps or mangy sores in the bending of a horse's houghs, as the *malanders* are in the knees.

SE'LLER, *s.* the person that sells; a vender.

SELVAGE, or SELVADGE, *s.* [according to Skinner, from *salvage*, because it saves the cloth] the edge of cloth, either linen or woollen.

SELVES, plural of SELF.

SE'MBLABLE, *a.* [Fr.] like; resembling.

SE'MBLANCE, *s.* [*semblance*, Fr.] likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation. Appearance, show, figure.

SE'MBLANT, *a.* [Fr.] like; resembling.

SE'MBLATIVE, *a.* suitable; fit; resembling.

SE'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] the seed of animals or vegetables.

SEMI, *s.* [Lat.] half, used in composition.

SE'MIBRIEF, *s.* [*semibrève*, Fr.] a note in music comprehending the space of two minims, or four crotchets.

SE'MICIRCLE, *s.* [*semicirculus*, Lat.] a half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, SEMICIRCULAR, *a.* half round.

SE'MICOLON, *s.* [*semi*, Lat. and κῶλον, Gr.] a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER, *s.* [Lat.] half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SE'MIDOUBLE, *s.* in the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones.

SEMIFLUID, *a.* imperfectly fluid.

SEMILU'NAR, SEMILU'NARY, *a.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.] resembling in form a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, *s.* in Mineralogy, are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenics, bismuth, zinc, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semi-metallic recrements, tutty and pampholyx.

SE'MINAL, *a.* [from *semen*, Lat.] belonging to seed. Contained in the seed; radical.

SEMINA'LITY, *s.* [from *semen*, Lat.] the nature of seed. The power of being produced.

SE'MINARY, *s.* [*séminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, Lat.] the ground on which any thing is sown. The spot or original stock whence any thing is brought. A place of education.

SEMINATION, *s.* [*seminatio*, Lat.] the act of sowing. The act of shedding or dispersing the plants.

SEMINIFIC, or SEMINIFICAL, *a.* [from *semen* and *facio*, Lat.] productive of seed.

SEMIPE'DAL, *a.* [from *semi* and *pes*, Lat.] containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID, *a.* half clear; imperfectly transparent.

SEMIQUA'VER, *s.* in Music, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver, or one-fourth of the crotchet.

SEMISPHE'RICAL, *a.* belonging to half a sphere.

SEMITE'RTIAN, *s.* an ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SE'MIVOWEL, *s.* a consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not require a total occlusion of the mouth. These are *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*, *z*.

SEMPITE'RNAL, *a.* [*sempiternel*, Fr. *sempiternus*, Lat.] continual; perpetual; having beginning without end.

SEMPITE'RNITY, *s.* future duration without end.

SE'MPSTRESS, *s.* [*seamstre*, Sax.] See SEAMSTRESS.

SE'NA, or SE'NNA, *s.* a shrub, the leaves of which are purchased for their purgative virtue.

SE'NARY, *a.* [*senarius*, Lat.] consisting of six; belonging to the number six.

SE'NATE, *s.* [*senat*, Fr. *senatus*, Lat.] an assembly of counsellors, or of men met together to enact laws, and debate on matters which respect the state.

SE'NATEHOUSE, *s.* a place where a public council meets.

SE'NATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that sits in a public council.

SENATO'RIAL, or SENATO'RIAN, *a.* [*sénatorial*, Fr. *senatorius*, Lat.] belonging to the senate.

To SEND, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *sent*; *sendan*, Sax. *senden*, Belg.] to dispatch from one place to another. To commission by authority to go and act. To emit; to produce. To inflict. To grant as from a distant place. To diffuse; to propagate. To let fly, cast, or shoot. Neuterly, to deliver up or dispatch a message. Followed by *for*, to desire by message a person to come; to cause to be brought by another.

SENE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *senesco*, Lat.] the state of growing old; decay by time.

SE'NESCHAL, se-nes-kal, *s.* [*sénéschal*, Fr.] a person who formerly had the care of entertainments in great houses; a steward; a major domo.

SENGREEN, *s.* in Botany, the saxifraga of Linneus.

SE'NILE, *a.* [*senilis*, Lat.] belonging to old age.

SE'NIOR, *s.* [Lat.] an elder; one born before another. An aged person. A superior on account of some priority.

SENIO'RITY, *s.* the quality of being born before another; priority of birth, or station.

SE'NNA, *s.* [*sena*, Lat.] a medicinal tree.

SE'NNIGHT, *s.* [contracted from *sevennight*] a week.

SENO'CULAR, *a.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.] having six eyes.

SENSA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] perception by the senses.

SE'NSE, *s.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Lat.] is a faculty of the soul whereby it perceives external objects by means of the impressions they make on certain organs of the body. These organs of sensation are commonly reckoned five, viz. the eye, whereby we see objects; the ear, which enables us to hear sounds; the nose, by which we receive the ideas of different smells; the palate, by which we judge of tastes; and the cutis, or skin, which enables us to feel the different forms, hardness, or softness of bodies. Figuratively, apprehension, applied to the mind. Understanding. Reason, or reasonable meaning. Opinion. Consciousness. Moral perception. Meaning.

SE'NSELESS, *a.* void of life, perception, reason, understanding or pity. Unfeeling; stupid. Destitute of meaning.

SE'NSELESSLY, *ad.* in a senseless manner; stupidly.

SE'NSELESSNESS, *s.* folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity. Want of meaning.

SENSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.] quickness of sensation or perception; delicacy.

SE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*sensible*, Fr. *sensibilis*, Lat.] having the power of perceiving by the senses. Affected by good or ill, by arguments or pity. Reasonable or judicious.

SE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception; sensibility; painful consciousness.

SE'NSIBLY, *ad.* perceptibly to the senses; judiciously.

SE'NSITIVE, *a.* [*sensitif*, Fr.] having sense or perception.

SE'NSITIVE PLANT, *s.* among Botanists, a species of plant, the leaves and flowers of which contract themselves when touched, as if sensible of the contact; but expand and flourish again as soon as the hand is removed.

SENSO'RIUM, or SE'NSORY, *s.* [*sensorium*, Lat.] that part where the senses transmit their notices or perceptions to the mind. The seat of sense. An organ of sensation.

SE'NSUAL, *a.* [*sensuel*, Fr.] consisting in, or depending on, sense. Pleasing to the senses. Carnal, opposed to spiritual. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

SE'NSUALIST, *s.* one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

SENSUA'LITY, *s.* [*sensualité*, Fr.] the quality of being lewd, or devoted to corporeal pleasures.

To SE'NSUALIZE, *v. a.* to plunge in sensual pleasures, or to subject the mind to the senses.

SE'NSUALLY, *ad.* in a sensual manner.

SE'NSUOUS, *a.* tender; pathetic. Not in use.

SENT, the part. pass. of SEND.

SE'NTENCE, *s.* [*sentence*, Fr. *sententia*, Lat.] the decision of a judge; doom. A moral instruction or maxim, delivered in few words. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

To SE'NTENCE, *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr.] to pass the last judgment. To condemn, or doom to punishment.

SENTENTIO'SITY, *s.* comprehension in a sentence.

SENTE'NTIOUS, *a.* [*sententieux*, Fr.] abounding with short periods, or moral maxims.

SENTE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* in short sentences.

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in pithy sentences; brevity with strength.

SE'NTERY, *s.* [commonly written and pronounced *scutry*, corrupted from *sentinel*] one sent to watch in a garrison, or the outlines of an army. A watch; a sentinel.

SE'NTIENT, *a.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] perceiving; having perception.

SE'NTIMENT, *s.* [*sentiment*, Fr.] thought, opinion, or notion. Sense considered distinctly from language; a striking sentence in a composition. Sensibility; feeling.

SENTIME'NTAL, *a.* a word lately introduced into common use, but without any precise meaning. Those who use it appear to understand by it, that affecting turn of thought which is peculiar to works of fancy, and where there is a display of the pathetic, as in the graver scenes of comedy, or of novels. Abounding with, or affecting sentiment.

SE'NTINEL, *s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr.] a soldier who watches to prevent surprise. The duty of a sentinel; watch; guard.

SE'NTRY, *s.* [contracted from *sentinel*] see SENTERY.

SEPARABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of admitting its parts to be broken or disunited.

SE'PARABLE, *a.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat.] capable of having the union of its parts broken, or disjoined; possible to be disjoined from something. Discerptible.

To SE'PARATE, *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat.] to break or divide the parts from each other. To disunite. To sever from the rest. To set apart; to segregate. To withdraw; used with *from*. Neuterly, to part from or quit; to be disunited.

SE'PARATE, *a.* [*separatus*, Lat.] divided from the rest. Disunited from the other parts. Disengaged or abstracted.

SE'PARATELY, *ad.* apart; singly; distinctly.

SE'PARATENESS, *s.* the state of being separate.

SEPARA'TION, *s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr.] the act of breaking the union between parts. Disjunction; disunion. Divorce, applied to marriage, or a state wherein the two parties do not live together. Chemical analysis.

SE'PARATIST, *s.* one who quits the communion of the church; a schismatic; a seceder; a dissenter; a sectary.

SEPARA'TOR, *s.* one who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY, *a.* used in separation.

SE'PIMENT, *s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] a hedge; a fence.

SEPOSITION, *s.* [from *sepono*, Lat.] the act of setting aside or apart; segregation.

SEPT, *s.* [*septum*, Lat.] a clan, race, tribe, generation.

SEPTA'NGULAR, *a.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] having seven corners or sides.

SEPTE'MBER, *s.* [Lat.] the ninth month of the year; the seventh from March. It is personified as a man with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe.

SE'PTENARY, *a.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] consisting of seven. Substantively, the number seven

SEPTE'NNIAL, *a.* [*septennis*, Lat.] lasting seven years. Happening once in seven years.

SEPTE'NTRION, *s.* [*septentrio*, Lat.] a constellation of seven stars, called likewise Charles's Wain, and Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, situated near the north pole. In Cosmography, it signifies the same with north; and hence *septentrional* is applied to any thing belonging to the north, as *septentrional signs*, parallels, &c.

SE'PTFOIL, *a.* the upright tormentil. See TORMENTIL.

SE'PTIC, or SE'PTICAL, *a.* [σηπτικὸς, Gr.] in Medicine, having the power to produce or increase putrefaction.

SEPTUAGE'NARY, *a.* [*septuagénaire*, Fr. *septuagenarius*, Lat.] consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGE'SIMA, *s.* the third Sunday before the first Sunday in Lent; so called because about 70 days before Easter.

SE'PTUAGINT, *s.* [from *septuaginta*, Lat.] the ancient Greek version of the Old Testament, so called from the supposition that it was the work of *seventy-two* interpreters.

SE'PTUPLE, *a.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] seven times as much.

SEPU'LCHRAL, *a.* [*sépulcral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or the grave; monumental.

SE'PULCHRE, *s.* [*sépulcre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] the cavity in which a dead body is interred. A grave or tomb.

To SE'PULCHRE, *v. a.* [accented on the second syllable by Shakspeare and Milton; but by Johnson and Prior on the first] to bury; to entomb; to inter.

SE'PULTURE, *s.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] burial; interment.

SEQUA'CIOUS, *a.* [*sequax*, Lat.] following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SE'QUEL, *s.* [*sequela*, Lat.] the conclusion, or succeeding part. An event. A consequence, or inference.

SE'QUENCE, *s.* [from *sequor*, Lat.] order of succession. Series; arrangement. In Gaming, cards which follow on the same suit, as 3, 4, 5, or king, queen, knave, &c.

SE'QUENT, *a.* [*sequens*, Lat.] following; consequential; succeeding. Substantively, a follower, but not used.

To SEQUE'STER, *v. a.* [*séquestrer*, Fr.] to separate from the society of others for the sake of privacy. To put aside, or remove. To withdraw. To deprive the owner of the use, property, or possession. Neuterly, to retire.

SEQUE'STRABLE, *a.* subject to privation; capable of separation.

To SEQUE'STRATE, *v. n.* to separate from company.

SEQUESTRA'TION, *s.* [*sequestration*, Fr. *sequestratio*, Lat.] separation; retirement. Disunion; disjunction. State of being set aside. In Common Law, it is setting aside the thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it. It is also a kind of extent or execution for debt, in the case of a beneficed clergyman, of the profits of his living, directed to the church-wardens, to receive the same, to satisfy the judgment. In Civil Law, it is used in various senses; and it is also used to signify the gathering up the fruits of a vacant benefice, for the use of the next incumbent of the church.

SEQUESTRA'TOR, *s.* one who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

SERA'GLIO, se-rá-li-o, *s.* a Persian word signifying the palace of a prince or lord; in which sense the houses of the ambassadors of England, France, &c. are, at Constantinople, called seraglios. But the term *Seraglio*, is used by way of eminence, for the palace of the Grand Seignior at Constantinople, where he keeps his court, in which his concubines are lodged, and where the youth are trained up for the principal posts of the empire. Figuratively, a house of lewd women.

SE'RAPH, *s.* [in the plur. *Seraphim*, שרף, *seraph*, from שרף, *saraph*, to burn, because they are a *flaming fire*, Heb.] one of the orders of angels.

SERA'PHIC, or SERA'PHICAL, se-ráf-i-kal, *s.* [*séraphique*, Fr.] angelic, or like a seraph. Pure.

SE'RAPHIM, *s.* [שרפים, plural of שרף, *seraph*] angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERASQUI'ER, or SERASKI'ER, *s.* a generalissimo, or commander in chief of the Turkish forces in Europe.

SERE, *a.* [*scarian*, to dry, Sax.] dry or withered.

SERE, *s.* claw; talon.

SERENA'DE, *s.* [Fr. *serenata*, Ital. whence *serenate* in Milton, from *serenus*, Lat. because practised mostly in fair weather] music or songs with which lovers entertain their mistresses in the night.

To SERENA'DE, *v. a.* to entertain with music in the night.

SERE'NE, *a.* [*serein*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.] calm, placid, quiet; tranquil, peaceful, even of mind, unruffled, without any disturbance. Without clouds or rain, applied to the weather. Also a title of honour given to several princes.

SERE'NELY, *ad.* calmly; coolly; quietly.

SERE'NITY, SERE'NENESS, *s.* calmness; peace; evenness of temper; coolness of mind; tranquillity.

SERGE, *s.* [*serge*, Fr.] a kind of woollen cloth.

SE'RGEANT, *s.* [*sergent*, Fr. *sergente*, Ital.] an officer who attends on, or executes the order of, magistrates. It is the highest degree taken at the Common Law, as that of Doctor is of the Civil Law: the Court of Common Pleas is allowed them to plead in by themselves; but they are not restrained from pleading in any other court. In the Army, a sergeant is an inferior officer in a company of foot, or a troop of dragoons. A title given to some of the king's servants, as *sergeant* chirurgeon, *sergeant* painter, &c.

SE'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] an order wherein things regularly follow and are connected with each other. A course or succession.

SERINGAPA'TAM, or *PATA'NA*, a city of Hindoostan, formerly capital of the kingdom of Mysore. It is situated in an island of the river Cauvery. This island is a beautiful spot, containing elegant buildings, squares, groves, and gardens. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is one of the most magnificent objects in this place: it is situated on the S. angle of the island, near the palace of the late Tippoo Saib, and is surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. It is 240 miles W. S. W. of Madras. Lat. 12. 26. N. lon. 76. 51. E. This city was taken by the British on the 4th of May, 1799.

SE'RIOUS, *a.* [*serius*, Lat.] grave; solemn; not volatile; opposed to levity. Important; weighty; in earnest, opposed to trifling. SYNON. We are *staid*, through discretion and custom; *grave*, through humour and constitution; *serious*, through taste and affectation. Levity is the reverse of being *staid*; vivacity of *gravity*; wantonness of *seriousness*.

SE'RIOUSLY, *ad.* gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

SE'RIOUSNESS, *s.* gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

SERMOCINA'TION, *s.* [*sermocinatio*, Lat.] the act or practice of holding long discourses.

SE'RMON, *s.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] a discourse written or spoken on some text for the instruction of the people.

SERO'SITY, *s.* [*sérosité*, Fr.] a thin or watery part of the blood.

SE'ROUS, *a.* [*séreux*, Fr. *serosus*, Lat.] thin or watery.

SE'RPENT, *s.* [*serpent*, Fr. *serpens*, Lat.] an offensive reptile that has neither wings nor feet, and moves on the ground like a worm. A sort of firework. A musical wind instrument.

SE'RPENTINE, *a.* [*serpentinus*, Lat.] resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent; crooked, or wavy.

SERPI'GINOUS, *a.* diseased with a serpigo.

SE'RPIGO, *s.* a kind of tetter; a species of herpes.

SE'RRATE, or SE'RRATED, *a.* [*serratus*, Lat.] having indentures or jags, like the teeth of a saw.

SERRA'TION, *s.* [from *serra*, a saw, Lat.] formation in the shape of a saw.

SE'RRATURE, *s.* indenture like the teeth of a saw.

To SE'RRY, *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] to press or drive close together. Not in use.

SE'RVANT, *s.* [*servant*, Fr. *servus*, Lat.] an attendant; one who is hired and obedient to another. A word of civility, implying a readiness of doing good to another.

To SERVE *v. a.* [*servio*, Lat.] to attend. To obey. To supply with food. To bring in. To do business for another for hire. To supply with any thing. To obey as a soldier. To promote. To comply. To satisfy. To stand instead of any thing to one, followed by *for*. To requite. In Divinity, to worship. Neuterly, to act as a servant. To be in subjection. To attend. To act in war. To produce the end desired. To suit. To conduce. To officiate or minister.

SE'RVICE, *s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Lat.] business done for hire. The attendance of a servant. Place; office of a servant. Attendance on a superior. A profession of respect, intimating a being ready to assist, or acknowledge subjection. Obedience. Employment. Military duty. Purpose; use. Advantage. Favour. The public office of devotion. A course or order of dishes. A paper of sweet-meats. In Botany, a kind of hawthorn; also the mountain-ash or quickentree.

SE'RVICEABLE, *a.* [*servissable*, old Fr.] profitable; useful; beneficial. Active; diligent; officious.

SE'RVILE, *a.* [*servil*, Fr. *servilis*, Lat.] slavish; meanly submissive, fawning, or cringing; dependent, mean.

SE'RVILELY, *ad.* meanly; slavishly.

SE'RVILENESS, or SERVI'LITY, *s.* base or mean submission and subjection. The condition of a slave.

SE'RVITOR, *s.* [*serviteur*, Fr.] a servant. A student in the university of Oxford, who attends on another for his maintenance and education. See SIZER.

SE'RVITUDE, *s.* [*servitude*, Fr. *servitus*, Lat.] the state of a slave. Service. Servants collectively. SYNON. The state of a hired servant is *servitude;* that of one mancipated, *slavery;* the one is voluntary, the other involuntary. The former is in some measure honourable; the latter contemptible.

SE'RUM, *s.* [Lat.] the thin or watery part of any fluid.

SE'SQUI, a word used in composition, borrowed from the Latin, and signifying one and a half.

SESQUIALTER, or SESQUIA'LTERAL, *a.* [*sesquialter*, Lat.] in Geometry, a ratio where one quantity, or number, contains another once and a half as much more, as 6 and 9.

SESQUIPLICATE, *a.* in Mathematics, the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

SESS, (for *assess*) *s.* rate, tax, cess charged.

SE'SSION, *s.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Lat.] the act of sitting. An assembly of magistrates, or senators. The time or space during which an assembly sits without intermission. A meeting of justices.

SE'STERCE, *s.* [*sesterce*, Fr. *sestertium*, Lat.] among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s 5½d. sterling.

To SET, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *set; settan*, Sax. *setten*, Belg.] to place or put in any situation, condition, or posture. To regulate, or adjust by some rule. To fix as motionless. To suit or fit to music. To plant. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state. To intersperse, or mark. To fix; to determine: To place in view, or exhibit as an object, used with *before*. To take at play. To value, estimate, or rate; to reject or remit for the present, used with *by*. To fix in metal. To predetermine, or settle. To bring to an edge, by rubbing on a stone. Used with *against*, to oppose, or to alienate a person's affections from another. *To set apart*, to neglect for a season, or reserve for some particular purpose. Used with *aside*, to reject, abrogate, or omit for the present. *To set down*, to mention in writing, or to register; to fix or establish; to fix on a resolve. *To set off*, to decorate, or recommend. *To set forth*, to display, explain, place in order, or show. Used with *on*, or *upon*, to incite, or animate; to attack, or assault; to employ in an affair. *To set out*, to begin a discourse or journey; to adorn, or embellish; to raise, or equip, applied to fleets or armies; to shew, display, recommend, or prove. *To set up*, to supply with money for carrying on trade at first; to raise or exalt in power or dignity; to establish or fix; to advance, or purpose. Neuterly, to go below the horizon, applied to the sun, &c. To be fixed. To be extinguished, or unable to see, applied to the eyes. To fit music to words. To begin a journey. To plant. To catch birds by a dog, that lies down and discovers them. Used with *about*, to fall to; to begin. Used with *in*, to become settled in a particular state. Used with *on*, or *upon*, to begin a journey or enterprise. Used with *out*, to have a beginning; to begin a journey or course; to begin the world. *To set to*, to apply one's self to. *To set up*, to begin a trade openly; to profess publicly.

SET, *part.* regular; not loose or careless; made to conform to some rule.

SET, *s.* a number of things suiting each other, and necessary to form a whole. The apparent fall of the sun, &c. below the horizon. Any thing not sown, put into the ground for growth. A wager at dice. A game; a sufficient number of persons to play a game.

SETA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *seta*, a bristle, Lat.] bristly; set with, or consisting of strong hairs.

SE'TON, *s.* [*seton*, Fr. from *seta*, Lat.] in Surgery, the state of a wound when the skin is taken up by a needle, and kept open by a twist of hair or silk, that the humours may vent themselves. Among Farriers, a rowel.

SETTEE', *s.* [*setol*, Sax.] a large long seat with a back.

SE'TTERWORT, *s.* a kind of hellebore. The dried leaves are frequently given to children to destroy worms; but they ought to be used sparingly.

SE'TTING-DOG, *s.* a dog taught to find game, and shew it by lying down near it.

SE'TTLE, *s.* [*setol*, Sax.] a seat, or bench.

To SE'TTLE, *v. a.* to place in a certain or safe state after calamity, or disturbance. To fix in any place or way of life. To free from ambiguity or doubt. To fix, and make certain or unchangeable. To free from change of opinion. To make close. To fix inseparably or strongly, used with *upon*. To make the dregs or sediments of liquor fall to the bottom. To put into a state of calmness. To people a country. Neuterly, to sink and continue at the bottom; to subside. To fix one's abode. To chuse or fix a method of life. To rest or grow calm. To make a jointure for a wife. To contract, as a newly built wall.

SE'TTLE, a neat town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ribble, over which it has a stone bridge, at the foot of the hills which part this county from Lancashire, 60 miles N. N. W. of York, and 235 N. N. W. of London. A weekly market on Tuesday, and one on every other Monday for cattle. In the neighbourhood are two natural curiosities, called Attermire Cave, and Giggleswick Well. Pop. 1627.

SE'TTLEDNESS, *s.* state of being settled.

SE'TTLEMENT, *s.* the act of settling. The act of giv-

ing possession. A jointure granted a wife. The dregs of liquors. A place where a colony is established. Act of forsaking a roving for a domestic and regular life.

SE'VEN, *a.* [*seofon*, Sax.] consisting of four and three.

SE'VENFOLD, *a.* [*seofon saldic*, Sax.] repeated or folded seven times; septuple. Adverbially, in the proportion of seven to one.

SE'VENNIGHT, (commonly written *se'ennight*, and pron. *sénnīt*) *s.* [*seven* and *night*] a week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was *se'ennight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday*. It will be done on Monday *se'ennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*.

SE'VENOAKS, or *Se'ennock*, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturday, and an ancient free-school; 6 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 23 S. E. by S. of London. Popul. 4710.

SE'VENSCORE, *s.* seven times 20 or 140.

SE'VENTEEN, *a.* [*seofontyne*, Sax.] seven and ten.

SEVENTEE'NTH, *a.* [*seofontcotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of seventeen; the next after the sixteenth.

SE'VENTH, *a.* [*seofontha*, Sax.] the next in order to the sixth. Containing one part in seven. *Seventh day*, used by the Quakers for Saturday; and observed by the Jews as a sabbath. *The seventh Month*, used by the Quakers for July.

SE'VENTHLY, *ad.* in the seventh place; an ordinal adverb.

SE'VENTIETH, *a.* [*handseofontigotha*, Sax.] the tenth seven times repeated; the seventh part of the tenth part of any thing; the ordinal of seventy.

SE'VENTY, *a.* [*handseofontig*, Sax.] seven times ten.

To SE'VER, *v. a.* [*sévrer*, Fr.] to part from the rest by force. To distinguish, separate, or put into different orders or places. To keep distinct or apart. Neuterly, to make a separation or distinction, followed by *between*.

SE'VERAL, *a.* different; distinct from one another. Divers; many, generally applied to any number more than two. Particular, or single. Appropriate.

SE'VERAL, *s.* the state of separation. Each particular taken singly; generally used in the plural. Any enclosed or separate place. Inclosed grounds.

SE'VERALLY, *ad.* distinctly; particularly; separately.

SE'VERANCE, *s.* separation; partition.

SEVE'RE, *a.* [*sévère*, Fr. *severus*, Lat.] apt to blame, or punish; rigorous; cruel; sharp, rigid, austere; harsh, strict, morose, censorious, hard, inexorable, not indulgent; painful, afflictive; concise; grave, sober, sedate; not lax; precise.

SEVE'RELY, *ad.* painfully; ferociously; strictly.

SEVE'RITY, *s.* [*sévérité*, Fr. *severitas*, Lat.] the quality of being severe. SYNON. *Severity* shews itself chiefly in the manner of thinking and judging; it condemns readily, and admits of no excuse. *Rigour* is seen particularly in the mode of punishing; it pardons nothing, nor lightens the stroke.

SE'VERN, a river of England and Wales, which rises near Plynlimmon Hill, in Montgomeryshire. It passes Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, and Worcester; joins the Avon at Tewkesbury; and thence flows to Gloucester, keeping a N. W. course, till it falls into the Bristol Channel.

SEVOCATION, *s.* [*sevoco*, Lat.] the act of calling aside.

To SEW, *v. a.* [*suo*, Lat.] to join or work with threads drawn through by a needle. To drain a pond of its fish. Neuterly, to work with a needle and thread.

SE'WER, *s.* [*assecour*, old Fr.] an officer who serves up a feast. A passage for water to run through; now corrupted to, and pronounced, *shore*, but derived from *issue* or *issuer*. One that uses a needle, and then pronounced *sōer*.

SEX, *s.* [*sexe*, Fr. *sexus*, Lat.] that property by which any species is distinguished into male and female. Woman-kind, by way of emphasis.

SEX, from the Lat. is used in composition, and signifies *six*.

SEXAGE'NARY, *a.* *sexagenarius*, Lat.] aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA, *s.* [Lat.] the second Sunday before Lent; so called because about the 60th day before Easter.

SEXAGE'SIMAL, *a.* sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXA'NGLED, or SEXA'NGULAR, *a.* having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

SEXE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *sex* and *annus*, Lat.] lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SE'XTAIN, *s.* [from *sextans*, Lat.] a stanza of six lines.

SE'XTANT, *s.* in Mathematics, denotes the sixth part of a circle, or an arch comprehending sixty degrees. Also, an astronomical instrument made like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends only sixty degrees.

SE'XTILE, *a.* [*sextilis*, Lat.] a position or aspect of two planets, when 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and marked thus *.

SE'XTON, *s.* [corrupted from *sacristan*] an under officer in a church; sometimes applied to the person who opens pews.

SEXTU'PLE, *a.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] six-fold.

SE'XUAL, *a.* of or belonging to a sex. The *Sexual System*, in Botany, is that system which is founded on a discovery, that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a distinction of the sexes.

SHA'BBILY, *ad.* meanly; reproachfully; despicably.

SHA'BBINESS, *s.* meanness; paltriness.

SHA'BBY, *a.* [*shaupy*, Boh.] mean; paltry.

To SHA'CKLE, *v. a.* [*shaeckelen*, Belg.] to chain, fetter, bind, or deprive of liberty.

SHA'CKLES, *s.* [not used in the singular, *shaeckels*, Belg.] chains for prisoners; fetters; gyves.

SHAD, *s.* a sea-fish of the herring kind, called also the mother of herrings. In Great Britain, the Severn affords it in highest perfection.

SHA'DDOCK, *s.* an inferior kind of orange.

SHADE, *s.* [*schade*, Belg.] the darkness made by intercepting the light; obscurity. A place where the rays of the sun are excluded. Any thing which intercepts the light. Screen. Shelter. The parts of a picture painted with dark colours. A colour, or gradation of light. The figure formed by the interception of light. A spirit; a ghost; the soul separated from the body.

To SHADE, *v. a.* to intercept the light; to shelter or hide; to overspread; to protect, cover, or screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in dark colours.

SHA'DINESS, *s.* the state of being shady.

SHA'DOW, *s.* [*eschaduwe*, Belg.] the representation of a body by its intercepting the light. Darkness. Shelter formed by intercepting the light or heat. An obscure or dark place. The dark part of a picture. A ghost, spirit, or shade. An imperfect or faint representation. Favour or protection. Inseparable companion. A type, or mystical representation.

To SHA'DOW, *v. a.* to intercept the light. To cloud or darken. To cover with opacity. To conceal, hide, or screen. To protect. To mark with various gradations of colour or light. To paint in dark colours. To represent imperfectly or typically. To make cool or gently gloomy by the interception of light or heat.

SHA'DOWY, *a.* gloomy; dark; opaque. Typical; faintly representative. Unsubstantial.

SHA'DY, *a.* full of shade; free from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

SHAFT, *s.* [*scæft*, Sax.] an arrow. A narrow, deep, and perpendicular pit, from *shaft*, Belg. Any thing straight as the spire of a steeple, &c. The funnel of a chimney. In

Botany, a part of the pointal standing upon the seedbud, and supporting the summit. It is also called the style.

SHA'FTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire. It had formerly ten parish churches, but now only three. The houses are of freestone; and it is a good thoroughfare, governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It has a market on Saturday for corn and cattle, and is 19 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Population 30[illegible].

SHAG, *s.* [*sceacga*, Sax.] a kind of cloth or stuff with a *long rough pile of* wool or hair; rough woolly hair.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GGY, *a.* ruggedly hairy; rough; rugged. Figuratively, ragged, mean, shabby.

SHAGREE'N, *s.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] the skin of a fish remarkably rough. Irritation of mind, properly chagrin.

To SHAGREEN, *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] to irritate, to provoke. *Chagrin* is the most proper spelling.

To SHAKE, *v. a.* [preter. *shook*, part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*; *sceacan*, Sax. *shicken*, Belg.] to put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards. To make to totter or tremble. To throw down or off by a violent action. To drive from a resolution, or make afraid. To *shake hands*, is to pay compliments at meeting, or to take leave. *To shake off*, to rid one's self from; to free from or divest. Neuterly, to tremble, or to be put into a tremulous motion; to be in terror; to totter. SYNON. *Shake* and *tremble* both imply being agitated with a vibratory motion; but arising from different causes. The first is more applicable to a tremulous motion occasioned by cold; the latter to a like motion occasioned by fear. The verb *shake* is often used in the active sense; the verb *tremble* never.

SHAKE, *s.* concussion. A tottering or tremulous motion.

SHA'KER, *s.* the person or thing that shakes.

SHALL, *v. defect.* [from *skall*, Goth. or *scal*, Sax.] as this is by foreigners confounded with *will*, the future from *willan*, Sax. it should be observed, that *will* implies resolution to do something at a future time, and *shall*, a command that such a thing must be done, if used in the second or third person; but if used in the first person, it generally denotes a less degree of positiveness than *will*.

SHALLOO'N, *s.* a slight woollen stuff, originally made at Châlons, a town of Champagne in France; whence its name.

SHA'LLOP, *s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] a small light boat.

SHA'LLOW, *a.* [supposed to be compounded of *shoal* and *low*] not deep, or at a small distance from the surface. Not very knowing or wise, applied to the understanding; empty, trifling, futile. Not deep, applied to sound.

SHA'LLOW, *s.* a place wherein the water is not deep, or the bottom of a channel is not a great distance from the surface of the water; a shoal; a shelf; a sandbank.

SHA'LLOWBRAINED, *a.* foolish; trifling; empty.

SHA'LLOWNESS, *s.* want of depth, thought, or understanding; futility; emptiness; weakness; puerility.

SHALO'T, *s.* a kind of onion. See ESCHALOT.

SHALT, the second person of *shall*, which is thus declined; *I shall, thou* shalt, *he shall*. See SHALL.

To SHAM, *v. n.* [from *shammi*, Brit.] to trick; to cheat; to delude by false pretences. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, *s.* a fraud or trick. The act of putting on the appearance of what a person is not. An imposture. A shirt or sleeve worn over another to hide the dirt.

SHAM, *a.* false; counterfeit; pretended; fictitious.

SHA'MBLES, *s.* [*schamael*, Belg.] a place where cattle are killed, or meat is exposed to sale; a butchery.

SHA'MBLING, *a.* [See SCAMBLING] moving in an awkward manner. A bad word.

SHAME, s. [scham, Sax.] an uneasiness arising in the mind from a consciousness of having done something that may wound one's reputation or bring disgrace. The cause of shame. Regard for one's reputation. Reproach, ignominy, disgrace, dishonour. Bashfulness; shamefacedness.

To SHAME, *v. a.* to make a person ashamed by convincing him that he has done something which will forfeit him the esteem of others, or ruin his reputation. To disgrace; to dishonour. Neuterly, to be ashamed.

SHA'MEFACED, *a.* easily blushing; easily put out of countenance; bashful; modest; timid.

SHAMEFA'CEDLY, *ad.* modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being too fearful of losing the esteem of others, or doing something that may give them a bad opinion. Modesty, timidity, bashfulness.

SHA'MEFUL, *a.* such as ought to make a person blush. Infamous, disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHA'MEFULLY, *ad.* ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully; disgracefully; so as to cause shame.

SHA'MELESS, *a.* wanting shame, or blushing at nothing. Regardless of the esteem or opinion of others. Impudent, frontless, infamous, reproachful, ignominious, disgraceful.

SHA'MELESSNESS, *s.* impudence; immodesty.

SHA'MMER, *s.* a counterfeit or impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS, sha-moy, *s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] a kind of wild goat.

SHA'MROCK, *s.* [Ir.] a kind of three-leaved grass.

SHANK, *s.* [*sceanc*, Sax.] the middle joint of the leg. The bone of the leg. The long part of any instrument.

SHA'NKER, *s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] a venereal excrescence.

SHA'NSCRIT, *s.* the original language of the Hindoos, in which their *Shastah*, which contains the religion of the Bramins, is written.

To SHAPE, *v. a.* [preter. *shaped*, part. pass. *shaped*, or *shapen*; *scyppan*, Sax. *schappen*, Belg.] to form or mould in a particular figure. To adjust. To image or conceive.

SHAPE, *s.* the form or figure of any thing. The make of the body. A form, or a being of a particular form. An idea or pattern. Manner.

SHA'PELESS, *a.* wanting regularity or symmetry.

SHA'PELINESS, *s.* beauty, or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY, *a.* well made or formed; symmetrical.

SHARD, *s.* [*schaerde*, Frisick.] a fragment or piece of a broken earthen vessel. A plant; the mallow. A fish. The shell of an egg, or a snail. A frith, or strait. A gap, or avenue.

SHA'RDED, *a.* having wings within shells, or shards. "The *sharded* beetle." *Shak.*

To SHARE, *v. a.* [*scearan*, *sciran*, Sax.] to divide or part among many. To partake with others. To cut or separate; to sheer. Neuterly, to have a part.

SHARE, *s.* a portion, part, or dividend. The blade of a plough that cuts the ground, from *scear*, Sax.

SHA'REBONE, *s.* the *os pubis*; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHA'RER, *s.* a divider; a participator.

SHARK, *s.* a ravenous fish, which will sever a man in two at a bite. A sly greedy fellow. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word in the two last senses.

To SHARK, *v. a.* to pick up hastily or slily. Neuterly, to cheat; to trick; to play the petty thief. A low word.

SHARP, *a.* [*scearp*, Sax. *scherpe*, Belg.] having a keen edge, or an acute point. Witty, ingenious, or inventive, applied to the mind. Quick, applied to hearing, seeing, or understanding. Sour, applied to taste. Shrill, applied to sound. Severe or cruel, applied to season or disposition. Painful. Fierce, applied to contest. Attentive, or vigilant, followed by *look out*. Subtile. Hard. Lean. Keen, applied to appetite. SYNON. *Sharp, sour*, and *acid*, express

different degrees of sourness. The first implies sourness without astringency. *Sour* implies in its idea little or no acrimony. By *acid* is understood a corrosive sour.

SHARP, *s.* an acute sound. A term in music. A pointed weapon, or small sword.

To SHARP, *v. a.* to make keen, or quick. Neuterly, to play thievish tricks. A low word.

To SHA'RPEN, *v. a.* to make keen, sharp, or pointed. To make less flat. To make quick, applied to the understanding. To increase the appetite. To make fierce or angry. To make sarcastic, or severe. To make shrill or sour. Neuterly, to grow sharp.

SHA'RPER, *s.* a person who deprives others of their property by fraud; an insidious thief; a rascal.

SHA'RPLY, *ad.* smartly; keenly; acutely. Severely.

SHA'RPNESS, *s.* the quality of cutting or piercing easily. Keenness. Sourness, applied to taste. Severity, applied by language or treatment. Painfulness. Quickness of apprehension, applied to the mind or senses.

SHA'RP-SET, *a.* hungry. Eagerly or vehemently desirous.

SHA'RP-SIGHTED, *a.* having quick sight.

SHA'RP-VISAGED, *a.* having a thin or lank countenance.

To SHA'TTER, *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Belg.] to break into many pieces. Neuterly, to be broken into fragments.

SHA'TTER, *s.* a fragment of a broken thing.

SHA'TTERBRAINED, or SHA'TTERPATED, *a.* crazy-headed; inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

To SHAVE, *v. a.* [preter. *shaved*, part. pass. *shaven* or *shaved*; *sceafan*, Sax.] to pare off with a razor. To cut close to the surface. To skim by passing lightly over. To cut in slices. To strip or oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VER, *s.* one that practises the art of shaving. One closely attentive to his own interest. A robber.

SHA'VING, *s.* any thin piece pared off from any body.

SHAW, *s.* [*schawe*, Belg.] a thicket or small wood.

SHA'WFOWL, *s.* an artificial bird made for fowlers to shoot at.

SHAWL, *s.* a well known part of the female dress, worn over the neck and shoulders. The most valuable come from the East Indies, made from the wool of the Thibet sheep.

SHAWM, *s.* [*schawme*, Teut.] a hautboy, or cornet. It is also written *schalm* and *shalm*.

SHE, *pron.* [in the oblique case, *her*; *scæ*, Sax.] the pronoun demonstrative of the feminine gender, alluding to some woman mentioned before, and sometimes used absolutely for a female or woman. The female of any species.

SHEAF, *s.* [plural *sheaves*; *sceaf*, Sax. *schoof*, Belg.] corn tied in a bundle after reaping. Any bundle or collection of things tied together.

To SHEAR, *v. a.* [preterit *shore* or *sheared*, part. pass. *shorn*; *scearan*, *sciran*, Sax.] to cut between two blades moving on a rivet. To cut by interception.

SHEAR, or SHEARS, *s.* [seldom used in the singular; *scedra*, Sax.] an instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a rivet, between which the thing to be cut is placed; distinguished from *scissars*, because larger. A year, applied to the age of a sheep. Wings, in *Spenser*.

SHEARD, *s.* a fragment: commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthenware.

SHE'ARER, *s.* one that clips with shears.

SHE'ARWATER, *s.* [*laurus niger*] a fowl.

SHEATH, *s.* [*scæthe*, Sax.] the case of any thing. The scabbard of a weapon. In Botany, a species of empalement, exemplified in the daffodil, snowdrop, iris, &c.

To SHEATH, or SHEATHE, *v. a.* [*schæthan*, Sax.] to put in a case or scabbard. To obtund any acrid particles. To defend or preserve by an outward case or covering. To fit with a sheath.

SHE'ATHWINGED, *a.* having hard cases which are folded over the wings, as in the beetle.

To SHED, *v. a.* [*scedan*, Sax.] to pour out or spill; to scatter, or let fall. Neuterly, to let fall its parts.

SHED, *s.* [supposed to be corrupted from *shede*] a light covering or pent-house. In composition, it implies effusion or spilling; as, "*blood-shed*."

SHE'DDER, *s.* a spiller; one who sheds.

SHEEN, or SHEE'NY, *a.* glittering; shewy; bright. Not in use.

SHEEN, *s.* brightness; splendour. Obsolete.

SHEEP, *s.* [plural also *sheep*; *sceap*, Sax.] the animal whose hide is covered with wool, and whose flesh is called mutton. Figuratively, an ignorant and silly person.

SHEEPCOT, *s.* a small enclosure for sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, *s.* [*sceapafold*, Sax.] an enclosure for sheep.

SHEE'PISH, *a.* bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEE'PISHNESS, *s.* bashfulness; mean diffidence.

SHEEPSHEARING, *s.* the time, or feast made, when sheep are sheared.

SHEEP'S-EYE, *s.* a modest or diffident look cast by lovers at each other; a kind of leer; a wishful glance.

SHEER, *a.* [*scire*, Sax.] pure; clear; unmingled.

SHEER, *ad.* clean; quick; at once. Little used.

To SHEER, *v. a.* See SHEAR. Neuterly, *to sheer off*, to steal or slip away.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the point where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham, in 1667. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a neat little town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. It is 46 miles E. of London. Population 7983.

SHEET, *s.* [*sceat*, Sax.] a broad or large piece of linen. The linen of a bed. In a ship, the ropes bent to the clews of the sails. Figuratively, the canvass of a sail. As much paper as is made in one body. Any thing expanded.

To SHEET, *v. a.* to supply or furnish with sheets. To cover as with a sheet.

SHEET-ANCHOR, *s.* the largest anchor in a ship.

SHEFFIELD, a large, thriving, and populous town, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, celebrated for its various hardware manufactures. It now sends two representatives to parliament. It has been a staple for knives or whittles, and files, above three hundred years. It is reputed to excel Birmingham in this sort of wares; as much as that excels Sheffield in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steels. Here are about 600 master-cutlers, incorporated by the style of the Cutlers of Hallamshire, of which this is reckoned the chief town. By the Don, which is navigable within 5 miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation, which are not confined to the town, but extend several miles over the country, employing not less than 40,000 persons. Its neighbourhood abounds in coal, and there are some mines of alum. Here are also lead-works and a silk-mill. It is in a hilly situation, and is chiefly supplied with water by pipes from the high ground. The market-place was erected by the Duke of Norfolk, on a commodious plan of shambles, strongly enclosed; and here is also a large and elegant infirmary. In the old parts of the town the streets are narrow; the new parts, however, are more commodious; and the surrounding country affords a rich and beautiful variety of landscape. It is seated at the confluence

of the rivers Don and Sheaf, 34 miles N. of Derby, and 162 N. W. by N. of London. It has a large market on Tuesday, particularly for corn; and fairs on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday and November 28th. Inhabitants in 1831. 91,700.

SHE'FFORD, or *Shelford*, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Ivel, 9 miles S. E. of Bedford, and 41. N. by W. of London. Population 663.

SHE'FNAL, or *Shifnal*, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Friday; 9 miles N. E. of Bridgenorth, and 143 N. by W. of London. Population 4780.

SHE'KEL, *s.* [שקל, Heb.] a Jewish coin, valued at about 2s. 6d. sterling, equal to four Attic drachms, or four Roman denarii.

SHELDRAKE, *s.* a bird that preys upon fishes.

SHELF, *s.* [plur. *shelves; scylf*, Sax.] a board placed edgewise against a wall on a supporter, so that any thing may be placed on it. A sandbank or shallow part of the sea; a rock under shallow water.

SHE'LFY, *a.* full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, *s.* [*schelle*, Belg.] the hard covering or external crust of any thing. The hard covering in which fish, snails, &c. are lodged. In Botany, a sort of seedvessel with two valves, wherein the seeds are fixed to one seam only; as in the pea, vetch, &c. The outer part of a house. The covering of an egg. The external part. A kind of rough coffin in which dead bodies are laid till that in which they are to be interred is finished. In Artillery, a bomb.

To SHELL, *v. a.* to take out of, or strip off the shell. Neuterly, to fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHE'LLFISH, *s.* a fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHE'LLY, *a.* abounding with, or consisting of, shells.

SHE'LTER, *s.* [according to Skinner, from *shell*, but according to Davies from *scyld*, Sax. a shield] a cover from external injury or violence. A protector; defender. The state of being protected; security, defence, protection.

To SHE'LTER, *v. a.* to cover, defend, or protect from external violence. To harbour. To betake to a cover, followed by *under*. To conceal. Neuterly, to make use of a shelter; to give shelter.

SHE'LTIE, *s.* the name of a small but strong kind of horse, found in the island of Zetland, commonly called Shetland, situated on the N. of Scotland.

SHE'LVING, *a.* sloping; inclining; having declivity.

SHE'LVY, *a.* shallow; rocky; full of banks.

To SHEND, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *shent; scendan*, Sax. *schenden*, Belg.] to ruin, spoil, reproach, disgrace, or blame. To overpower, surpass, or crush.

SHE'PHERD, *s.* [*sceapahyrd*, Sax.] one who tends sheep. Figuratively, a minister.

SHE'PHERDESS, *s.* a woman that tends sheep.

SHE'PHERD'S NEEDLE, *s.* an umbelliferous plant. There are three British species, viz. venus comb, the common chervil, and the small hemlock chervil.

SHE'PHERD'S POUCH, or SHE'PHERD'S PURSE, *s.* a plant with inversely heart-shaped seedvessels, and the root-leaves with winged clefts. It is a kind of mithridate, found among rubbish, by road-sides, on walls, and in corn-fields, and flowers from March to June.

SHE'PHERD'S ROD, *s.* a plant; a species of teasel.

SHE'PPY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the main by a branch of the river Medway. It yields plenty of corn, feeds numerous sheep, and contains one town, called Queenborough, the fort of Sheerness, and several villages.

SHE'PTON-MALLET, a town of Somersetshire, containing about 5330 inhabitants; the streets are very narrow, steep, and irregular; it has a manufacture of second-cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool; and another of knit stockings. It is situated under the Mendip hills, well watered with rivulets for the clothier's business, 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 116 W. of London. Market on Friday.

SHE'RBET, *s.* [*sharbat*, Arab.] the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar. Lemonade.

SHE'RBORN, an ancient, large, and well inhabited town of Dorsetshire, containing about 4075 inhabitants. It has manufactures of silk throwing, buttons, bone-lace, and haberdashery wares, and had formerly a great trade in medley cloth. It is very pleasantly seated, and watered by the river Parret, which divides it into two parts, 40 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 116 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

SHE'RBURN, a populous, well-inhabited town, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for its free-school, as also for its orchards of a fine plum for preserving, called wine-sour, which cannot be cultivated in any other place, and for its cherry orchards. A very high raised Roman way runs from hence to Aberford, which is four miles distant. It is situated near the conflux of the Werk and Ouse, with a harbour for barges, 16 miles S. W. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday. Population 3068.

SHE'RIFF, *s.* [plur. *shrieves; scyregerefa*, Sax.] an officer of a county, who is to see the king's orders executed; to impanel juries; bring causes and criminals to trial, &c.

SHE'RIFFALTY, SHE'RIFFDOM, SHE'RIFFSHIP, SHE'RIFFWICK, or SHRIE'VALTY, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of sheriff; the time of a sheriff's continuance in office.

SHE'RRIES, or SHE'RRY, *s.* [from *Xeres*, a town of Andalusia in Spain] a kind of Spanish wine.

SHE'TLAND, or *ZE'TLAND*, the general name of a group of about 40 islands, lying 100 miles N. N. E. of Caithness, between 59. 56. and 61. 15. N. lat. The climate, inhabitants, &c. are much the same as in the *Orkneys*. Together they form one of the counties of Scotland. See ORKNEYS.

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE, *s.* [from *sceadan*, to divide, Sax.] a board; a cutting; a billet of wood.

SHIELD, *s.* [*scyld*, Sax.] a buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off darts or blows. Defence or protection. A protector. In Heraldry, the escutcheon on which the bearings of an armoury are placed.

To SHIELD, *v. a.* [*scyldan*, Sax.] to cover with a shield. Figuratively, to defend; to secure.

SHIELDS, South and North, two sea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland, seated on each side of the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle, (of which they may be deemed the port,) and 276 N. by W. of London. They are the marts for coals and salt. The population of North Shields is 6,744, and of South Shields, 9070; and the latter elects one representative. Market on Wednesday.

To SHIFT, *v. n.* to change place. To change or give place to something else. To change clothes, especially linen. To find some expedient for subsistence or safety. To practise indirect methods. Actively, to change or alter. Followed by *away*, to send a person away by some expedient. To change the position of a thing. To change clothes, or dress in fresh ones. Used with *off*, to defer or put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, *s.* change; an expedient in order to free one's self from a pressing necessity. A mean expedient, or last resource.

An evasion or artifice ; fraud ; stratagem. A linen garment worn by women next their bodies.

SHIFTER, *s.* one who alters or shifts the position of a thing, as a scene-shifter. A sly artful fellow.

SHIFTLESS, *a.* wanting expedients or means.

SHILLING, *s.* [from *scyld*, Sax. because of the shield thereon] a silver coin in value 12 pence, or the twentieth part of a pound sterling. There were none coined till 1504, and these Stow calls *groats;* but Fabian mentions them under their proper name, 34 Hen. VIII.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, *ad.* [a corrupt reduplication of *shall I?*] in a hesitating manner; in suspense.

SHILY, *ad.* not familiarly ; not frankly.

SHIN, *s.* [*scina*, Sax.] the forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, *v. n.* [pret. *I shone*, or *have shone*, and sometimes *I shined*, or *have shined; scinan*, Sax.] to glisten ; to emit light or brightness. To appear glossy. To be gay, beautiful, conspicuous, or eminent. Followed by *upon*, to shew favour, or be propitious. To enlighten.

SHINE, *s.* splendour or brightness ; fair weather.

SHINESS, *s.* the quality of being unwilling to be familiar.

SHINGLES, *s.* [wants the singular; *cingulum*, Lat.] a herpes consisting of pustules breaking out in various parts of the body, which it surrounds like a belt. Small pieces of board, feather-edged, used in covering roofs instead of tiles, from *schindel*, Teut.

SHINY, *a.* bright ; splendid ; luminous.

SHIP, a termination used in composition, borrowed from the Sax. *scip*, *scyp*, or *schap*, Belg. and signifies office or employment.

SHIP, *s.* [*scip*, Sax. *schippen*, Belg.] a general name for all great vessels with sails, fit for navigation on the sea ; but, in sea language, the term is more particularly applied to a vessel furnished with three masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, top mast, and top-gallant mast, with the usual machinery thereto belonging.

To SHIP, *v. a.* to put into, or transport in, a ship.

SHIPBOARD, *s.* the plank of a ship. Seldom used but adverbially, as *a ship-board*, or *on ship-board*, i. e. within a ship.

SHIPMASTER, *s.* the master of a ship.

SHIPMONEY, *s.* an imposition anciently charged upon the ports, towns, cities, and counties, by writs commonly called ship-writs. It was revived by Charles I. but was in the same reign abolished by parliament, and declared to be contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm.

SHIPTON, or *Shipston*, a town of Worcestershire, surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Friday ; 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 83 N. W. of London. Population 1632.

SHIPWRECK, *s.* the destruction of ships by rocks, shallows, shelves, &c. The parts of a shattered ship. Figuratively, destruction or miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, *v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or shelves. To reduce to a deplorable condition.

SHIPWRIGHT, *s.* a builder of ships.

SHIRE, *s.* [*scir*, from *sciran*, to divide, Sax.] a division of a kingdom ; a county ; a part of the kingdom under the sheriff.

SHIRT, *s.* [*shiert*, Dan.] the under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, *v. a.* to cover or clothe with a shirt.

SHITTIM, or SHITTAH, *s.* [שטים, or שטה, Heb.] a kind of precious wood, hard, tough, smooth, without knots, growing in Arabia, and mentioned in the Pentateuch.

SHIVE, *s.* [*schyf*, Belg.] a slice of bread ; a thick splinter cut off from the main substance.

To SHIVER, *v. n.* [*schauren*, Teut.] to quake or shudder as with cold or fear. To fall at once into many parts, from *schyf*, Belg. a slice. Actively, to break by one act into many pieces ; to shatter.

SHIVER, *s.* a fragment of a thing broken into many pieces ; a thin slice. A shaking fit, a tremour. A spindle.

SHOAD, *s.* among Miners, denotes a train of metallic stones, serving in the discovery of mines.

SHOAL, *s.* [*sceole*, Sax.] a throng, crowd, or multitude. A sandbank, or shallow place.

To SHOAL, *v. n.* to throng or crowd together. To be shallow; to become shallow.

SHOAL, *a.* shallow ; obstructed with banks.

SHOALY, *a.* full of shoals or shallow places.

SHOCK, *s.* [*choc*, old Fr. from *schocken*, Belg.] the force with which two bodies moving in contrary directions meet. External violence or concussion. The conflict of armies. An offence, or impression of disgust. A pile of sheaves of corn, from *schocke*, old Belg. A rough dog ; a short head of hair, from *shag*.

To SHOCK, *v. a.* [*schocken*, Belg. see SHAKE] to shake by violence ; to meet with force. To offend or disgust. Neuterly, to be offensive. To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, for *shood*, the preter. and part. pass. of SHOE.

SHOE, *s.* [plural *shoes*, formerly *shoon ; sco*, Sax. *schoe*, Belg.] a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *shod*] to fit with or put on a shoe. To cover at the bottom.

SHOEMAKER, *s.* one whose profession is to make shoes.

To SHOG, *v. a.* See SHAKE or SHOCK.

SHONE, the preter. and part. pass. of SHINE.

SHOOK, the preter. of SHAKE.

To SHOOT, *v. a.* [preter. *I shot*, part. pass. *shot*, or *shotten; sceotan*, Sax.] to discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed and violence. To discharge from a bow or gun. To let off. To hit with any thing discharged from a bow or gun. To sprout or grow, applied to vegetables. To emit or dart. To fit to each other. To push forward. To pass through with speed. Neuterly, to be emitted. To germinate. To protuberate, or stick out, followed by *out*. To become any thing suddenly, used with *up*. To move along swiftly. To be affected with a quick and intermitting pain.

SHOOT, *s.* the act or impression of any thing discharged from a bow, &c. The act of hitting or endeavouring to hit with something discharged from a bow or gun. A branch issuing from the main stock, from *schenten*, Belg.

SHOOTER, *s.* an archer ; a gunner.

SHOP, *s.* [*scoppa*, a magazine, Sax.] a place where any thing is sold. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPKEEPER, *s.* a trader who sells in a shop ; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesome.

SHOPLIFTER *s.* one who under pretence of buying goods in a shop, takes an opportunity to steal them : if to the amount of five shillings, it is a capital crime by an act passed in the reign of King William III.

SHORE, *s.* [*score*, Sax.] the coast or land which borders on the sea. A drain, properly spelt *sewer*. The support of a building ; a buttress, from *schooren*, to prop. Belg.

To SHORE, *v. a.* [*schooren*, Belg.] to prop or support from falling : followed by *up*.

SHOREHAM, a borough of Sussex, (population 1503,) noted for ship-building, having a harbour for vessels of considerable burden, but which is not safe, as the sands are frequently shifting. It commands the mouth of the river Adur, and is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now much decayed. It sends two members to parliament, and is 19 miles W. N. W. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday.

SHO'RELING, *s.* the felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN, part. pass. of SHEAR; with *of.*

SHORT, *a.* [*sceort*, Sax.] measuring little, opposed to long. Not long in space or extent. Of small continuance; not long in time or duration. Repeated by quick returns. Not equal to a person's merits and excellencies. Defective; scanty; wanting. Not able to attain an end, after *fall.* Not long distant, or coming soon. Quick or unexpected. Not going so far as was intended. Narrow. Brittle. Unelastic. Laconic, brief.

SHORT, *s.*. a concise or summary account; with *in.*

SHORT, *ad.* [used only in composition] not long.

To SHO'RTEN, *v. a.* to deprive of length, applied to space or time. To contract or abbreviate. To hinder from going on. To cut off; to defeat. To lop.

SHO'RTHAND, *s.* a compendious method of writing, so as to save time and paper.

SHO'RTLIVED. *a.* not living or lasting long.

SHO'RTLY, *ad.* soon; quickly; briefly; concisely.

SHO RTNESS, *s.* the quality of being short, either in time or space. Brevity; conciseness. Deficiency; imperfection.

SHO'RTRIBS, *s.* [seldom used in the singular] the ribs below the sternum; the bastard ribs.

SHORTSI'GHTED, *a.* unable to see far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, *s.* defect of sight, occasioned by the convexity of the eyes. Figuratively, intellectual darkness.

SHO'RDWINDED, *s.* shortbreathed; asthmatic.

SHO'T, the preter. and part. pass. of SHOOT.

SHOT, *s.* [*schot*, Belg.] the act of shooting. Any thing discharged from a gun. A globule of lead used in charging firearms. A sum charged, or a reckoning, from *escot*, Fr.

SHO'TFREE, or SCOTFREE, *a.* clear of the reckoning.

SHO'TTEN, *a.* without roe; having ejected its spawn.

To SHOVE, *v. a.* [*schuyven*, Belg. *scufan*, Sax.] to push by main strength. To drive a vessel by means of a pole thrust hard against the bottom of the water. To push or rush against. Neuterly, to push before one. To move in a boat by means of a pole thrust against the bottom of a river.

SHOVE, *s.* the act of shoving; a push.

SHO'VEL, *s.* [*scofl*, Sax. *schoeffel*, Belg.] an instrument with a broad blade raised at the edges, and a long handle, used in throwing coals on a fire, &c.

To SHO'VEL, *v. a.* to throw or heap with a shovel. To gather in great quantities.

SHO'VELBOARD, *s.* in Gaming, a long board on which pieces of metal are pushed towards a mark.

SHO'VELLER, *s.* a bird; the spoonbill.

SHOULD, shud, *v. n.* [*scude*, Belg. *sceoldan*, Sax. It is thus declined, *I should, thou shouldst, he should;* like the Saxon, *Ic sceold, thu scelldest, he sceold*] this is a kind of auxiliary verb, used in the conjunctive mood, and generally implies business or duty, as, "*I should go,*" i. e. it is my business or duty to go. When preceded by *if,* it implies chance; as, "*If I should go,*" i. e. if it happen *that I go.*

SHOU'LDER, *s* [*scholder*, Belg.] the joint which connects the arm to the body. In Butcher's meat, the upper part of the fore-leg. A rising part or prominence.

To SHOU'LDER, *v. a.* to push with violence and insolence. To put or carry upon the shoulder.

SHOU'LDERBLADE, *s.* the blade-bone to which the arm is connected; the scapula.

To SHOUT, *v. n.* [etymology unknown] to cry aloud in triumph, joy, or exhortation.

SHOUT, *s.* a loud and vehement cry of joy, triumph, &c.

SHO'UTER, *s.* he who shouts.

To SHOW, *v. a.* [preter. *showed* and *shown*, part. pass. *shown.* Johnson observes, that this word is frequently written *shew;* but since it is always pronounced, and often written *show*, which is also favoured by its radix *schowen*, Belg. he thinks it best to adjust the orthography to the pronunciation] to produce to the sight or view. To prove, or give a proof. To publish or proclaim, followed by *forth.* To make known. To offer; to afford. To direct or point out the way. To explain, teach, or tell. Neuterly, to appear, to have the appearance; to be in appearance.

SHOW, *s.* some spectacle, or something remarkable, exposed to view for money. Exhibition. A superficial or mere external appearance. An ostentatious display. An object attracting attention or notice. A splendid appearance. Likeness. Speciousness; plausibility.

SHO'WBREAD, or SHE'WBREAD, *s.* the loaves of bread among the Jews, that the priest of the week placed every sabbath-day on the golden table, covered with leaves of gold, and twelve in number.

SHO'WER, (the *ow* in this word and the two following is pron. as in *now*) *s.* [*scheure*, Belg.] a fall of rain, hail, or snow. Any thing descending thick. Any profusion, or liberal distribution.

To SHO'WER, *v. a.* to wet with rain. To pour down. To distribute liberally or profusely. Neuterly, to be rainy.

SHO'WERY, *a.* rainy.

SHO'WISH, *a.* gaudy; splendid; ostentatious.

SHOWN, preter. and part. pass. of SHOW.

SHO'WY, *a.* ostentatious; gaudy; splendid.

SHRANK, preter. of SHRINK

To SHRED, *v. a.* [preter. *shred; screadan*, Sax.] to cut into small or thin pieces, commonly used of cloth or herbs.

SHRED, *s.* a small piece cut off. A fragment.

SHREW, *s.* [from *schreyen*, to clamour, Teut.] a peevish, turbulent, clamorous, vexatious, spiteful, malignant woman.

SHREWD, *a.* [contracted from *shrewed*] having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; mischievous; troublesome. Cunning; arch; subtile; maliciously sly. Bad. Painful, pinching.

SHRE'WDLY, *ad.* mischievously; petulantly; vexatiously; with strong suspicion; archly; cunningly.

SHRE'WDNESS, *s.* sly cunning; archness. Petulance.

SHRE'WISH, *a.* possessing the qualities of a shrew.

SHRE'WMOUSE, *s.* [*screawa*, Sax.] a mouse whose bite is falsely supposed to be venomous. Hence some derive *shrew.*

SHRE'WSBURY, a large and flourishing town of Shropshire, capital of the county, so called from the Saxon word *Scrobbesberig*, which signifies a town built on a woody hill. It is well built, well lighted, and well paved, and contains about 23,500 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welch webs, which are bought up in a rough state at Welshpool, and dressed here, whence they are sent for exportation, principally to America and Holland. Much of the Welsh flannel is also bought at Welshpool by the drapers of this place, which is indeed a common mart for all sorts of Welsh commodities. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. Numerous vessels are constantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol. It is beautifully situated in a sort of horse-shoe, formed by the river Severn, 36 miles W. of Litchfield, and 155 N. W. of London. One great ornament of this town is the Quarry, one of the finest promenades in England. It takes in 20 acres, is shaded with a double row of lime-trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with seats. Markets for corn, cattle, and provisions, on Wednesday and Saturday; and on Thursday for Welsh cottons, friezes, and

flannels. Fairs, on Saturday after March 15; Wednesday after Easter week; Wednesday before Holy Thursday; July 3; August 12; October 2; and December 12.

To SHRIEK, *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Dan.] to cry out with anguish, or terror; to scream. See SCREAK.

SHRIEK, *s.* [*skrieg*, Dan. *scriccio*, Ital.] a loud inarticulate cry, caused by anguish or terror.

SHRIFT, *s.* [*scrift*, Sax.] confession made to a priest. Obsolete.

SHRILL, *a.* [probably formed from the sound] sounding with a piercing and tremulous noise.

To SHRILL, *v. n.* to sound sharp and quick.

SHRI'LLNESS, *s.* the quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, *s.* [*scrympe*, Dan.] a small crustaceous vermiculated fish. A little wrinkled man, or dwarf, in contempt.

SHRINE, *s.* [*scrin*, Sax. *scrinium*, Lat.] a case in which something sacred is reposited. Poetically, an altar.

To SHRINK, *v. n.* [preter. *shrunk*, or *shrank*, participle *shrunk*, or *shrunken*, *scrincan*, Sax.] to contract into less room; to shrivel from loss of moisture to withdraw or fall back, in order to avoid danger. Actively, to lessen the measure of a thing by contracting it.

SHRINK, *s.* corrugation; contraction of the body into less compass, from fear or horror.

SHRI'NKER, *s.* one that shrinks.

To SHRIVE, *v. a.* [pret. *shrove; scrifan*, Sax.] to hear at confession. To confess a person. Not in use.

To SHRI'VEL, *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Belg.] to contract itself into wrinkles. Actively, to make a thing contract into wrinkles, used with *up*.

SHRI'VER, *s.* a confessor. Not in use.

SHRO'PSHIRE, an English county, 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded by Cheshire on the north; Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire on the west; Herefordshire on the south, and Staffordshire on the east. It contains 216 parishes, and 17 market towns, four of which send members to parliament, which, with four for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midst of the county, the Teme, the Clun, and the Rea, with several other smaller streams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal, iron, and other commodities. Shrewsbury is the capital. Population in 1831, 222,503.

SHROUD, *s.* [*scrud*, Sax.] a cover or shelter. A winding sheet, or dress of a dead person. Ropes turned as ladders, from the sides of the ship to the topmasts.

To SHROUD, *v. a.* to dress in a shroud; to shelter from danger; to cover, hide, or conceal. To defend, or protect. Neuterly, to harbour or take shelter.

SHROVE, preter. of SHRIVE.

SHRO'VETIDE, or SHROVE-TU'ESDAY, *s.* [from *shrove*, preter. of *shrive*, to confess, and *tide* or *tuesday*] the time of confession; the day before Ash Wednesday, or Lent, on which anciently persons went to confession.

SHRUB, *s.* [*scribbe*, Sax.] a bush or small tree. A liquor made of orange juice, spirits, and sugar.

SHRU'BBY, *a.* full of shrubs; bushy.

SHRUFF, *s.* dross; the refuse of metal.

To SHRUG, *v. n.* [*schricken*, to tremble, Belg.] to express horror or dissatisfaction by moving the shoulders towards the head. Actively, to contract or draw upwards, followed by the *shoulders*.

SHRUG, *s.* a motion of the shoulders upwards to express horror or dissatisfaction.

SHRUNK, the preter. and part. pass. of SHRINK.

To SHU'DDER, *v. n.* [*schudderen*, Belg.] to [illegible] or aversion.

To SHU'FFLE, *v. a.* [*syfeling*, a bustle or tumult, Sax.] to throw into disorder, so that one thing may take [illegible] other; to remove or put by with some artifice; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to shake or get rid of by struggling, used with *off*: to form in a confused and clandestine manner, used with *up*. Neuterly, to put up a pack of cards into new order; to practise mean tricks, frauds, or evasions; to struggle, to shift; to move with an awkward gait, or with the feet drawn along the ground.

SHU'FFLE, *s.* the act of disordering things, or moving them so as to make them take place of each other; a trick or artifice.

SHU'FFLER, *s.* he who plays tricks, or shuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY, *ad.* with irregular gait.

To SHUN, *v. a.* [*scunian*, Sax.] to avoid; to endeavour to escape; to decline; to eschew. SYNON. We *shun* those persons whom we would not see, or by whom we would not be seen; we *avoid* doing things that are disagreeable to us; we *fly* both persons and things which we fear and dread. *Shun* is generally applied to persons; *dread* to things.

To SHUT, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *shut*: *schutten*, Belg. *scittan*, Sax.] to put together so that nothing can go in or out, opposed to open. To enclose or confine. To bar, prohibit, or exclude. To draw the eyelid close over the eye. To contract, applied to the hand. Used with *out*, to exclude or deny admission. Used with *up*, to confine; to include; to close; to render impassable. Neuterly, to be closed; to close itself. "Flowers open in the day, and *close* at night."

SHUT, *part. a.* rid; clear; free. "To get *shut* of him." *L'Estrange*.

SHUT, *s.* the act of closing. A small door or cover.

SHU'TTER, *s.* one that closes any thing that stood open. A door or board by which windows are secured in the night.

SHU'TTLE, *s.* [*skutul*, Isl.] the instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads of his work.

SHU'TTLECOCK, *s.* [spelt likewise *shittlecock*. Johnson supposes it may properly be called *shuttlework*, i. e. a cork driven to and fro like a weaver's *shuttle*] a cork stuck with feathers, and driven on high with a battledoor.

SHY, *a.* [*schouw*, Belg. *schifo*, Ital.] reserved; coy; distant; not willing to be acquainted or familiar. Cautious; wary, chary. Keeping at a distance, and unwilling to approach. Suspicious, jealous.

SI'BBALD, *s.* [*sibbaldia*, Lat.] a plant with yellow blossoms, called also bastard cinquefoil, found on Benlomond, a mountain on the borders of Lochlomond in Scotland. It flowers in July and August.

SIBE'RIA, a large country, comprehending the most eastern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Ocean; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; and on the W. by Russia. It is about 3500 miles in length from E. to W. and 1200 in breadth from N. to S. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people; and is the place of exile for Russian state delinquents, who are subjected to great and intolerable hardships, as well from the austerity of the climate and sterility of the soil, as from the labours imposed upon them in the mines. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolsk is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mohammedans, and Muscovites.

SI'BILANT, *a.* [*sibilans*, Lat.] hissing.

SIBILATION, *s.* [*sibilatio*, Lat.] a hissing sound.

SI'BYLS, in Pagan History, certain women said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit, and to have delivered oracles, foreshowing the fates and revolutions of kingdoms. The verses, called *Sibylline*, describe the sufferings and triumph of Messiah, and the restoration of mankind through him. Many suppose them to be a spurious composition, written in the early ages of Christianity; but with more propriety they may be considered as genuine expositions of the traditional revelation preserved in the Heathen mysteries.

SICAMORE, *s.* [*sicamorus*, Lat.] a tree, called also the greater maple. It has leaves with five lobes, unequally serrated, and yellowish green flowers in bunches. The wood is soft and very white, and is made into bowls, trenchers, &c. It is found in hedges, flowering in May and June.

To SI'CCATE, *v. a.* [*sicco*, Lat.] to dry.

SICCATION, *s.* the act of drying.

SICCIFIC, *a.* [from *siccus* and *fio*, Lat.] causing dryness.

SI'CCITY, *s.* [*siccitas*, Lat.] dryness; aridity.

SI'CE, *s.* [*six*, Fr.] the number six at dice.

SI'CILY, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, bounded by the sea, and separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro di Messina, from the city of Messina which is seated on it. This strait is about 5 miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Greek and Latin poets; but which have been long since removed by an earthquake. Sicily is about 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth; and its produce is corn, wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; only Sicily abounds much more in corn. The area is 12,500 square miles. The population 1,750,000: Palermo, the capital, 130,000. Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna; but on the death of the king of Spain, in 1759, Carlos succeeded to that crown, and his third son, Ferdinand, became king of the Two Sicilies. The seat of government is at Palermo. The oppressions of the clergy and nobility were the cause of much misery to the inhabitants, till the year 1812, when by means of the British, they acquired a form of government on the plan of the constitution of Great Britain. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is in Val di Demona.

SICK, *a.* [*sieck*, Belg. *seoc*, Sax.] deprived of health; afflicted with disease. Disordered in the stomach, or squeamish. Corrupted. Disgusted.

To SI'CKEN, *v. a.* to destroy health; to make sick. To impair; to weaken. Neuterly, to grow sick; to be diseased. To be filled to disgust or loathing. To decay; to languish.

SI'CKLE, *s.* [*sickel*, Belg. *sicol*, Sax.] the instrument with which corn is cut. A reaping-hook.

SI'CKLEWORT, *s.* the mountain bugle; a plant.

SI'CKLINESS, *s.* disposition to sickness or disease.

SI'CKLY, *a.* diseased, infirm, not healthy; faint, somewhat disordered, languid, weak.

SICKNESS, *s.* [*seocnesse*, Sax.] the state of being infirm in health; disease. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, *s.* [*side*, Sax. *sijde*, Belg.] the part of animals where the ribs are placed. Any part of a body opposed to another. part; the right or left. A margin, verge, or edge. Situation. Half of any thing; party; interest; sect; faction.

SIDE, *a.* oblique, opposed to direct; lateral.

To SIDE, *v. a.* to join with any party; followed by *with*.

SI'DEBOARD, *s.* a table on which conveniences are placed by the side of that at which the guests sit.

SI'DEBOX, *s.* a box on one side of the theatre.

SI'DEFLY, *s.* an insect proceeding from a rough whitish matter, in the intestinum rectum of horses.

SI'DELONG, *a.* lateral; oblique; not direct. Adverbially, laterally; obliquely; not in opposition.

SI'DEREAL, or SIDE'REAL, *a.* [*siderus*, Lat.] starry.

SIDERATION, *s.* [*sidération*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] a sudden mortification; a blast; sudden deprivation of sense.

SI'DESADDLE, *s.* a woman's seat on horseback.

SI'DESMAN, *s.* an assistant to a church-warden.

SI'DEWAYS, or SI'DEWISE, *ad.* on one side, obliquely; indirectly; laterally.

SI'DMOUTH, a small sea-port of Devonshire, seated on the British Channel, at the mouth of the Side. It has a market on Saturday. Population 3126. It had a good harbour, now choked up. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and is 15 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London.

SIEGE, *s.* [*siège*, Fr.] the act of besetting a fortified place. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

To SIEGE, *v. a.* [*siéger*, Fr.] to lay siege. Not in use.

SIEVE, *s.* an instrument used in separating small particles from grosser, consisting of a piece of lawn, hair, or cyprus, strained and fastened to a hoop; a searce; a bolter.

To SIFT, *v. a.* [*siftan*, Sax. *siften*, Belg.] to separate by a sieve. To pass through a sieve. To separate or part. Figuratively, to try, to examine, to scrutinize, to scan.

SI'FTER, *s.* he who sifts.

SIG, used in compounds, is derived from *sig*, victory, Sax. Thus *Sigward* implies a victorious preserver.

To SIGH, *v. n.* [*sican*, or *sicettan*, Sax.] to breathe so as to be heard, when oppressed with sorrow; to suspire.

SIGH, *s.* a violent breathing which may be heard, when oppressed with grief. Suspiration.

SIGHT, *s.* [*sicht*, Belg.] the perception of objects by the eye. The act, or sense, of seeing; vision. Open view, or a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. Notice or knowledge. The eye. An aperture to look through. A show, spectacle, or something remarkable to be seen.

SI'GHTLESS, *a.* blind. Offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

SI'GHTLY, *a.* pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

SI'GIL, *s.* [*sigillum*, Lat.] a seal, or signature.

SIGN, *s.* [*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.] a token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown; indication. A wonder or miracle. A picture or board hung on the outside of a tradesman's house. A memorial. One of the twelve constellations of the zodiac. A mark. A symbol, or type. The subscription of a person's name; as, "*Sign* manual." SYNON. The *sign* makes known, and is sometimes natural. The *signal* gives notice, and is always arbitrary. The appearances of the face are commonly the *signs* of what passes in the heart. The hoisting a flag in one ship is a *signal* to the other.

To SIGN, *v. a.* [*signo*, Lat.] to mark. To betoken, or represent typically. To ratify by subscribing one's name, from *signer*, Fr.

SI'GNAL, *s.* [*signal*, Fr.] notice given by some token. A sign that gives notice.

SI'GNAL, *a.* [*signal*, Fr.] remarkable; eminent; conspicuous; memorable.

SIGNA'LITY, *s.* quality of something remarkable.

To SI'GNALIZE, *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] to make eminent or remarkable; to celebrate; to render illustrious.

SI'GNALLY, *ad.* remarkably; memorably; eminently.

SIGNATION, *s.* [from *signo*, Lat.] sign given; act of betokening.

SI'GNATURE, *s.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, Lat.] a sign or mark impressed on a thing; a stamp. A mark on any

matter, particularly plants, by which their medicinal use is pointed out. A proof or evidence. Subscription or the signing of a person's name. Among Printers, some letter placed at the bottom of the first page of a sheet, to distinguish it from the other sheets in the same book.

SI'GNER, *s.* one that signs.

SI'GNET, *s.* [*signette*, Fr.] a seal, peculiarly applied to the seal manual of a king.

SIGNI'FICANCE, or SIGNI'FICANCY, *s.* the power of signifying; meaning. Force; energy. Importance; moment; consequence. Power of impressing the mind.

SIGNI'FICANT, *a.* [*significant*, Fr. *significans*, Lat.] expressive of something else. Standing as a sign of something. Forcible in conveying the meaning intended. Important.

SIGNI'FICANTLY, *ad.* with force of expression.

SIGNIFICA'TION, *s.* [*signification*, Fr. *significatio*, Lat.] the act of making known, or conveying ideas by signs. A meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNI'FICATIVE, *a.* [*significatif*, Fr.] betokening by an external sign. Forcible; emphatic; strongly expressive.

SIGNI'FICATORY, *a.* that signifies or betokens.

To SI'GNIFY, *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, Lat.] to declare by some token or sign. To mean; to express. To import, or weigh, when used interrogatively. To make known; to ratify. Neuterly, to express a meaning with force.

SI'GNIORY, *s.* [*seignoria*, Ital.] see SEIGNIORY.

SI'GNPOST, *s.* a post upon which a sign hangs.

SI'LENCE, *s.* [Fr. *silentium*, Lat.] a state wherein nothing is perceived by the ear. The act or state of refraining from speaking. Stillness. Taciturnity; quietness. Secrecy.

To SI'LENCE, *v. a.* to still; to prohibit from speaking.

SI'LENCE, *interj.* an authoritative restraint of speech.

SI'LENT, *a.* [*silens*, Lat.] mute; not speaking. Not talkative. Still, or without noise. Not mentioning.

SI'LENTLY, *ad.* without speech or noise; mutely.

SILE'SIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg, and Poland; on the E. by Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary; and on the W. by the Lower Lusatia, and Bohemia. The area is about 15,000 miles, with a population of two millions. Breslau, the Prussian capital, contains 65,000 inhabitants. The number of Jews is twelve thousand. The greater part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw; the remainder belongs to Austria. Breslaw is the Prussian capital, and Troppau the Austrian.

SILI'CIOUS, *a.* [from *cilicium*, Lat.] made of hair. *Cilicious* is the most proper spelling. Flinty; full of stones; from *silex*, Lat. a flint.

SILI'CULOSE, *a.* [from *silicula*, Lat.] full of husks.

SILI'GINOSE, *a.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] made of fine wheat.

SI'LIQUA, *s.* [Lat.] among Gold Refiners, a carat, of which six make a scruple. In Botany, the seedvessels, pod, husk, or shell, of plants, of the pulse kind.

SI'LIQUOSE, or SI'LIQUOUS, *a.* [*siliquosus*, Lat.] having a pod or capsule.

SILK, *s.* [*seole*, Sax.] a fine thread spun by a grub. A manufacture made of the silkworm's thread.

SI'LKEN, or SI'LKY, *a.* made of silk. Dressed in silk. Figuratively, soft or tender.

SI'LKMERCER, or SI'LKMAN, *s.* a dealer in silk.

SI'LKWORM, *s.* the worm, or grub, that spins silk.

SI'LKY, *a.* made of silk. Soft; pliant.

SILL, *s.* [*syl*, Sax. *sueil*, Fr. *sulle*, Belg.] the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window. A threshold.

SI'LLABUB, *s.* curds made by milking on cider, wine, &c.

SI'LLILY, *ad.* in a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

SI'LLINESS, *s.* foolishness; simplicity; harmless folly.

SI'LLY, *a.* [*selig*, Teut. according to Skinner] harmless; inoffensive; innocent; plain; artless. Weak; helpless; sickly. Simple; foolish; witless.

SI'LLYHOW, *s.* [from *selig*, Sax. *happy* and *hoed*, Belg. *a coif*] the membrane, or caul, that covers the head of the fœtus.

SILT, *s.* mud; slime.

SI'LVAN, *a.* [from *silva*, Lat.] full of woods; woody.

SI'LVER, *s.* [*silver*, Belg. *scolfer*, Sax.] a white, shining, hard metal, next in weight to gold. Any thing of a soft or whitish splendour. Coin or money made of silver.

SI'LVER, *a.* white like silver; having a pale lustre; made of silver; soft of voice or sound. Gentle, quiet.

To SI'LVER, *v. a.* to cover the surface with silver. To adorn with a whitish or mild lustre. To cover with something white and shining.

SI'LVERLING, *s.* a silver coin.

SI'LVERSMITH, *s.* one that works in silver.

SI'LVERWEED, *s.* the wild tansey.

SI'LVERY, *a.* besprinkled with silver.

SI'MAR, or CI'MARR, *s.* [*simarre*, Fr.] a woman's robe.

SI'MILAR, *a.* [*similaire*, Fr. *similis*, Lat.] homogeneous; having one part like another. Resembling; like.

SIMILA'RITY, *s.* likeness; resemblance.

SI'MILARLY, *ad.* exactly alike.

SI'MILE, *s.* [*simile*, Lat.] a comparison by which any thing is explained or aggrandized.

SIMI'LITUDE, *s.* [*similitude*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.] likeness; resemblance. A comparison, or simile.

SI'MITAR, *s.* a crooked sword. See CIMETER.

To SI'MMER, *v. n.* [formerly spelt *simber*; formed from the sound] to boil gently. To boil with a gentle hissing.

SI'MNEL, *s.* [*simnellus*, low Lat.] a kind of cake made of sugar, flour, plums, saffron, &c.; a cracknell.

SIMO'NIAC, *s.* [*simoniaque*, Fr.] one that buys or sells preferments in the church.

SIMONI'ACAL, *a.* guilty of simony, or of buying and selling livings in the church.

SI'MONY, *s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] the crime of buying and selling church preferments, derived from Simon Magus, who is mentioned in the Acts, as having offered to purchase the power of working miracles for money.

To SI'MPER, *v. n.* [of uncertain derivation] to smile; generally applied to foolish smiling.

SI'MPER, *s.* a smile, generally applied to a foolish one.

SI'MPLE, *a.* [*simplex*, Lat.] plain; sincere; without design or artifice; unskilled; harmless. Uncompounded; not complicated. Single; only one. Silly; not cunning.

SI'MPLE, *s.* [*simple*, Fr.] a single ingredient; a drug. Popularly used for an herb.

To SI'MPLE, *v. n.* to gather herbs.

SI'MPLENESS, *s.* the quality of being simple; without art, experience, or composition.

SI'MPLER, *s.* a simplist; an herbarist.

SI'MPLETON, *s.* a silly, harmless person; a trifler.

SIMPLI'CITY, *s.* [*simplicité*, Fr. *simplicitas*, Lat.] freedom from art, artifice, cunning, or fraud. Plainness. Singleness. Weakness; silliness.

To SI'MPLIFY, *v. a.* to unravel what is complicated; to reduce to simple and few principles; to retrench what is superfluous in a book, speech, or case.

SI'MPLIST, *s.* one skilled in simples.

SI'MPLY, *ad.* artlessly; plainly; without addition; merely; solely; foolishly.

SI'MULAR, *s.* [from *simulo*, Lat.] a counterfeiter.

To SI'MULATE, *v. a.* [*simulo*, Lat.] to dissemble or feign.

SIMULA'TION, *s.* [*simulation*, Fr. *simulatio*, Lat.] the act or vice of pretending something to be which is not.

SIMULTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] acting together; existing at the same time; co-existent.

SIMULTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* in concord; in conjunction.

SIN, *s.* [*syn*, Sax.] any act which is contrary to the laws of God. Figuratively, an habitual negligence of religion. Used by Shakspeare for a man enormously wicked; and in various places of the Scriptures for a sin-offering.

To SIN, *v. n.* [*singian*, Sax.] to act contrary to the laws of God, and to neglect the rites and laws of religion.

SI'NAI, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in the peninsula, formed by the two arms of the Red Sea, adjoining to Horeb, about 260 miles eastward of Cairo, in Egypt. From the top of this mount God proclaimed his law to the Hebrews out of the midst of terrible flames of fire; and here Moses had almost immediate fellowship with God; hence the place was called the MOUNT OF GOD; and here he spake to Elijah, 1 *Kings* xix. It is called by the Arabs GIBEL MOUSA, *i. e.* Moses' Mount. Lat. 29. 2. N. lon. 34. 15. E.

SI'NAPISM, *s.* [*σιναπισμὸς*, Gr.] a medicine of mustard to raise blisters, &c.

SINCE, *ad.* [*sithe*, Sax.] it being true; because that; from the time that; ago; before this. Used as a preposition, after that time.

SINCE'RE, *a.* [*sincère*, Fr. *sincerus*, Lat.] unhurt. Faithful. Pure; uncorrupted. Honest; ingenuous.

SINCE'RELY, *ad.* honestly; without hypocrisy; with uprightness of heart. Perfectly; without alloy.

SINCE'RITY, or SINCE'RENESS, *s.* [*sincérité*, Fr. *sinceritas*, Lat.] freedom from hypocrisy or dissimulation. Faithfulness; integrity; honesty; ingenuousness.

SI'NCIPUT, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, is the forepart of the head, reaching from the forehead to the coronal suture.

SI'NDON, *s.* [Lat.] in Surgery, a little round piece of silk, linen, or lint, used in dressing a wound after trepanning.

SINE, *s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] in Geometry, a line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly on the diameter drawn from the other end; or it is half the chord of twice the arch.

SI'NE, used in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and signifies *without*.

SI'NECURE, *s.* [*sine* and *cura*, Lat.] an office where a person is entitled to a revenue without trouble.

SI'NEW, *s.* [*sinew*, Sax.] a tendon or ligament by which the joints are moved; a muscle or nerve. Figuratively, that which gives strength or support.

SI'NEWSHRUNK, *a.* in Farriery, applied to a horse when he has been over ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied, by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly.

SI'NEWY, *a.* consisting of sinews or nerves. Figuratively, strong, nervous, forcible, vigorous, masculine.

SI'NFUL, *a.* [*sinfulle*, Sax.] contrary to any divine command. Wicked; impious; unsanctified; ungodly; irreligious.

SI'NFULLY, *ad.* impiously; wickedly.

SI'NFULNESS, *s.* wickedness; impiety.

To SING, *v. n.* [preter. *sang*, or *sung*, part. pass. *sung*; *singan*, Sax. *singia*, Isl. *singhen*, Belg.] to utter in a melodious or musical manner. Figuratively, to relate poetically. Actively, to mention or relate in poetry. To celebrate or praise. To pronounce in a musical manner.

To SINGE, *v. a.* [*sængan*, Sax. *senghen*, Belg.] to scorch, or burn in a slight or superficial manner.

SI'NGER, (*g* hard) *s.* one whose profession is to sing.

SI'NGINGMASTER, *s.* one who teaches to sing.

SI'NGLE, *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.] not more than one; only one. Particular or individual. Not compounded. Alone, or without any companion. Unmarried. Not double, applied to flowers. Pure or uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. That in which one alone is opposed to one.

To SI'NGLE, *v. a.* to choose out from among others, used with *out*. To take alone. To separate; to withdraw.

SI'NGLENESS, *s.* simplicity; sincerity.

SI'NGLY, *ad.* individually; only; by himself.

SI'NGULAR, *a.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.] representing only one determinate thing or person. Particular; unexampled. Different from others. In Grammar, denoting only one; not plural.

SINGULA'RITY, *s.* [*singularité*, Fr.] some character or quality by which a person is, or affects to be, distinguished from others. An oddity. A curiosity.

To SI'NGULARIZE, *v. a.* [*singulariser*, Fr.] to make particular or singular. To point out.

SI'NGULARLY, *ad.* particularly; in a manner not common to others. So as to express the singular number.

SI'NGULT, *s.* [*singultus*, Lat.] a sigh. *Spenser.*

SI'NISTER, *a.* [Lat.] left; being on the left hand. Figuratively, bad; unlucky; perverse; inauspicious; unfair.

SI'NISTROUS, *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] absurd; perverse; wrong-headed.

To SINK, *v. n.* [preter. *I sunk*, formerly, *I sank*, part. pass. *sunk* or *sunken*; *sencan*, Sax. *senken*, Teut.] to descend in any fluid or liquor. To fall gradually. To enter or penetrate into any thing. To grow less, with respect to height or depth. Figuratively, to be overwhelmed, used with *beneath* or *under*. To decline; to tend to ruin. To be received or impressed deeply, used with *down*. To fall into a state of rest or indolence. Actively, to force under water, and render incapable of floating or swimming. To make deep by digging. To depress; to degrade. To diminish in quantity or value. To crush or overbear. To make to decline. To suppress, conceal, or convert to one's use by fraud; applied to money.

SINK, *s.* [*sinc*, Sax.] a drain or jakes. Any place where filth or corruption is suffered to collect.

SI'NKING FUND, *s.* a provision made by parliament, consisting of the surplusages of other funds, intended to be appropriated to the payment of the national debt; on the credit of which very large sums have been borrowed for public uses.

SI'NLESS, *a.* free from sin.

SI'NLESSNESS, *s.* exemption from sin.

SI'NNER, *s.* one at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. An offender; a criminal.

SI'N-OFFERING, *s.* an expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SI'NOPER, or SI'NOPLE, *s.* a species of earth; ruddle.

To SI'NUATE, *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Lat.] to bend in and out.

SINUA'TION, *s.* a bending in and out.

SI'NUOUS, *a.* [*sinueux*, Fr.] bending in and out.

SI'NUS, *s.* [Lat.] a bay of the sea. In Surgery, a hollow passage under the flesh. Any fold or opening.

To SIP, *v. a.* [*sipan*, Sax. *sippen*, Belg.] to drink by small draughts, wherein the lips do but just touch the vessel. To drink in small quantities. Neuterly, to sup or drink a very small quantity.

SIP, *s.* a small draught, or mouthful of liquor.

SI'PHON, *s.* [*σίφων*, Gr.] a crooked tube or pipe, having one leg longer than the other, and used in drawing liquors out of vessels; a crane.

SI'PPER, *s.* one that sips.

SI'PPET, *s.* a little sop.

SIR, *s.* [*syr*, Brit. *sire*, Fr.] a title of respect, used where we ceremoniously give another the preference. The title of a knight or baronet. A title added to the *loin* of beef, because that joint was once knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, *s.* [*sire*, Fr.] in poetry, a father; and also in that sense applied to beasts. A complimental address to a great personage.

SI'REN, *s.* [Lat.] an imaginary monster, supposed to have a human face and a bird's body, which enticed men by its singing, and devoured them. Any alluring woman.

SIRI'ASIS, *s.* [*σιρίασις*, Gr.] an inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SI'RIUS, *s.* [Lat.] the dog-star.

SIRO'CCO, *s.* the south-east or Syrian wind. *Milt.*

SI'RRAH, *s.* [contracted from *Sir* and *ha!* according to Minshew] a word generally conveying reproach and insult, but sometimes used in familiar conversation, with a kind of playfulness.

SI'ROP, SI'RUP, or **SY'RUP,** *s.* [Arab.] any vegetable juice boiled to a consistence with sugar.

SI'RUPY, *a.* resembling syrup.

SI'SKIN, *s.* a bird; the greenfinch.

SI'STER, *s.* [*swcoster*, Sax.] a woman born of the same parents with another person. Figuratively, a woman of the same kind, manners, sentiments, persuasion, or employment. *Sister-in-law*, is a husband's or wife's sister.

SI'STERHOOD, *s.* the office or duty of a sister. A number of women of the same order.

SI'STERLY, *a.* like or becoming a sister.

To **SIT,** *v. n.* [preter. *I sat; sittan*, Sax. *sitan*, Goth. *setten*, Belg.] to occupy a seat; to rest upon the buttocks. To be in a state of rest. To rest or press as a burden. To settle or abide. To be adjusted, or to suit. To brood, or incubate, applied to birds. To be placed at a table. To be as a member in any solemn assembly. To be placed in order to be painted. *To sit down*, to rest; to settle; to begin a siege. *To sit up*, to change a lying posture for a sitting one; to watch, or refrain from going to bed. Actively, to keep the seat upon. Followed by a reciprocal pronoun, to place on a seat.

SITE, *s.* [*situs*, Lat.] situation; local position.

SI'TFAST, *s.* in Farriery, a hard knob growing under the saddle.

SITH, *ad.* [*sithe*, Sax.] since; seeing that. Obsolete.

SI'THE, *s.* [*sithe*, Sax. this word being variously spelt, Johnson prefers this as the most simple, and most agreeable to etymology] a crooked blade joined to a pole, and used in mowing. A scythe.

SITTENBURN, or *Sittingbourn*, a town in Kent, which being a great thoroughfare on the road from Rochester to Canterbury, has many convenient inns. At one of these, viz the Red Lion, a gentleman of the name of the name of Norwood, treated king Henry V. and his retinue, on his return from France, when wine was but 2d. a quart, and every thing else was so cheap in proportion that the whole entertainment cost but 9s. 9d. It is 11 miles S. E. of Rochester, and 40 E. by S. of London, in the road to Canterbury. Population 2182.

SI'TTER, *s.* one that sits. A bird that broods.

SI'TTING, *s.* the act or posture of sitting on a seat. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. A meeting of an assembly. A time during which one sits without rising, as at study, work, play, &c. Incubation.

SI'TTING, part. pass. of Sit. In Botany, applied to the leaves of plants, when they have no leaf-stalk, as in the spearmint and hound's-tongue; to flowers, when they have no fruit-stalks, as in the mezereon.

SI'TUATE, *a.* [from *situs*, Lat.] placed with respect to any thing else. Placed; consisting.

SITUATION, *s.* [*situation*, Fr.] position or place with respect to something else. Condition or state.

SIX, *a.* [*six*, Sax. and Fr.] twice three; the next in order after five. *To be at sixes* and *sevens*, to be in a state of disorder and confusion.

SI'XPENCE, *s.* a silver coin valued at half a shilling, or as many pence as its name expresses.

SI'XSCORE, *v.* six times twenty; or 120.

SIXTEEN *a.* [*sixtyne*, Sax.] six and ten.

SIXTEE'NTH, *a.* [*sixteotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of sixteen, or the sixth after the tenth.

SIXTH, *a.* [*sixta*, Sax.] the ordinal of six, or the next in order after the fifth. Substantially, a sixth part.

SI'XTHLY, *ad.* in the sixth place.

SI'XTIETH, *a.* [*sixteogotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of sixty, the sixth ten times repeated.

SIXTY, *a.* [*sixtig*, Sax.] six times ten.

SIZE, *s.* [Johnson supposes it should be *cise*, from *incisa*, Lat. or from *assise*, Fr.] the bulk of a body compared with that of another; proportion; bigness; magnitude; bulk. A settled quantity or allowance. Any viscous or glutinous substance, from *sisa*, Ital.

To **SIZE,** *v. a.* to arrange or place according to bulk. To settle, or adjust. To increase the bulk of. To besmear with any viscous or glutinous substance.

SI'ZEABLE, *a.* reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

SI'ZER, *s.* an inferior scholar in Cambridge University, synonymous to a servitor at Oxford.

SI'ZINESS, *s.* glutinousness; viscosity.

SI'ZY, *a.* viscous or glutinous.

SKA'DDONS, *s.* the embryos of bees.

SKAIN, or **SKEIN,** *s.* [*escaigne*, Fr.] a knot of thread or silk.

To **SKAIT, SKATE,** or **SCATE,** *v. n.* to slide on the ice with skates.

SKATE, or **SCATE,** *s.* [*sceadda*, Sax.] a flat sea-fish, of the same species with the maid and thornback. A kind of shoe, armed with iron, and used in sliding on the ice; written also *Skait.*

SKEAN, or **SKEEN,** *s.* [Ir. and Erse.] a short sword or knife; a dagger.

SKE'LETON, *s.* [*σκελετὸν*, Gr.] in Anatomy, an assemblage of all the bones of an animal cleared from the flesh, and disposed in their natural situation. An assemblage or compages of the principal parts.

SKEP, *s.* [*scephen*, to draw, Sax.] a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. With the Scots, the repositories where the bees lay their honey.

SKE'PTICK, or **SCE'PTIC,** *s.* [*σκεπτικὸς*, Gr.] one who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.

SKE'PTICAL, or **SCE'PTICAL,** *a.* [*σκεπτικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to a sceptic; pretending to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICISM, SCE'PTICISM, *s.* [*scepticisme*, Fr.] a pretence or profession of doubting of every thing; pyrrhonism.

SKETCH, *s.* [*schedula*, Lat.] an outline or rough draught; a first plan.

To **SKETCH,** *v. a.* to trace the outlines of a picture. To lay down a rough draught or plan.

SKE'WER, *s.* [*skere*, Dan.] a wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To **SKE'WER,** *v. a.* To sustain with skewers.

SKIE, or *Sky*, an island of Scotland, and one of the largest of the Hebrides, or Western Islands. It is 45 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs

and promontories, and there are seven high mountains near each other, in the middle of the island. The valleys are fruitful in pastures, and produce barley and oats. The sea abounds in fish, particularly cod and ling; and there are large shoals of herrings in the season. Population 18,500.

SKIFF, *s.* [*esquife*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat.] a small light boat.

SKILFUL, *a.* knowing; possessing any art; dexterous; able; experienced; qualified with skill.

SKI'LFULLY, *ad.* with skill; dexterously.

SKILL, *s.* [*skil*, Isl.] knowledge, readiness, or practice in any art; dexterity; artfulness. Any particular art.

SKILLED, *a.* knowing; dexterous; acquainted with.

SKILLET, *s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] a small kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, *v. a.* to brush the surface lightly. See SCUM.

SKIMBLE-SKA'MBLE, *a.* wild; wandering. A cant word.

SKIN, *s.* [*skind*, Dan.] the natural covering of the flesh.

To SKIN, *v. a.* to flay or strip the skin off. To cover with skin. To cover the surface, used with *over*.

SKI'NNER, *s.* a dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKINK, *s.* [*scenc*, Sax.] any thing potable. Pottage.

To SKINK, *v. n.* [*scencan*, Sax.] to serve drink. Obsolete.

SKI'NNY, *a.* consisting only of skin; thin; lean.

To SKIP, *v. n.* [*squittire*, Ital.] to fetch quick bounds or leaps; to leap up or pass by quick leaps; to leap for joy. To pass without notice. Actively, to miss or pass.

SKIP, *s.* a light leap or bound.

SKI'PJACK, *s.* an upstart; an impertinent pretender.

SKI'PPER, *s.* a dancer; a thoughtless busy person; a youngling. The master of a Dutch ship, from *schipper*, Belg. The hornfish.

SKI'PTON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a handsome place, seated near the river Aire, in a rough, stony, hilly, district, called the Craven The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes this town; and near it are some copper works. It is 22 miles N. by W. of Halifax; and 216 N. N. W. of London. Population 6200.

SKI'RMISH, *s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, the shout of war, Brit.] a slight engagement, less than a pitched battle. A contest; contention.

To SKI'RMISH, *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] to fight in small parties, without coming to a general engagement.

To SKIRRE, skir, *v. a.* [perhaps from *scir*, pure, clean, Sax.] to scour; to traverse or ramble in order to clear. Neuterly, to scud; to scour; to run in haste. To slide.

SKIRT, *s.* [*skoerte*, Swed.] that part of a garment which hangs loose below the waist. The edge of a garment. An edge, border, margin, extreme part.

To SKIRT, *v. a.* to border or run along the edge.

SKIT, *s.* [*skats*, Isl.] a light wanton girl; a frolicksome, pert woman. A reflection, imputation, jeer, or jibe, from the Saxon *scitan*, to cast forth.

SKITTISH, *a.* [*skyc*, Dan. *schew*, Belg.] shy, or easily frighted. Wanton; volatile; changeable; fickle; hasty; precipitate, from SKIT, which see.

SKITTISHLY, *ad.* wantonly; uncertainly; hastily.

SKITTLES, *s.* ninepins; a game; originally kettlepins.

SKONCE, *s.* See SCONCE.

SKREEN, *s.* See SCREEN.

SKUE, *a.* [the etymology is uncertain] sidelong; oblique. It is most used in the adverb, *askue*.

SKULL, *s.* [*skiola*, Isl.] See SCULL.

SKY, *s.* [*sky*, Dan.] the region of the clouds. The heavens. The weather; the climate. A cloud, a shadow.

SKY'LARK, *s.* the lark that mounts and sings.

SKY'LIGHT, *s.* a window in the cieling, or roof.

SLAB, *s.* a puddle. A plane of stone; as "A marble *slab*." An outside sappy plank.

To SLA'BBER, *v. n.* [*slabberen*, Belg.] to drivel; to le spittle fall out of the mouth. To shed or spill. Actively, to sup up hastily or greedily. To smear with spittle.

SLA'BBERER, *s.* he who slabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY, *a.* viscous; thick. Wet; floody; plashy.

SLACK, *a.* [*sleac*, Sax. *slaken*, Isl.] loose, or not drawn tight. Remiss, careless, supine, or not diligent. Slow, applied to motion. Weak, or not holding fast; relaxed.

To SLACK, or SLA'CKEN, *v. n.* to be remiss or negligent. To fall to pieces, or crumble into particles. To grow loose. To languish; to fail. To abate. Actively, to loosen. To remit. To ease; to mitigate. To relieve or unbend, applied to the mind. To reduce to particles. To withhold. To repress. To neglect.

SLACK, *s.* coal broken into small parts; small coal.

SLA'CKLY, *ad.* loosely; negligently, not closely.

SLA'CKNESS, *s.* want of tightness, attention, tendency, or force; remissness. Slowness; tardiness. Weakness.

SLAG, *s.* the dross or recrement of metal.

SLAIE, or SLEY, *s.* [*slæ*, Sax.] a weaver's reed.

SLAIN, part. pass. of SLAY.

To SLAKE, *v. a.* [according to Skinner, from *slack*; but rather from *slaecka*, Isl. to extinguish or quench] to quench or extinguish. To temper with water. To allay. Neuterly, to grow less tight. To be extinguished. To abate.

To SLAM, *v. a.* [*schlagen*, Belg.] to slaughter or crush. To fling a door to with violence. A low word.

To SLA'NDER, *v. a.* [from *esclaundrie*, old Fr.] to speak ill of another falsely; to belie.

SLA'NDER, *s.* a false invective; reproach. A disgrace. Disreputation; ill name.

SLA'NDERER, *s.* one who belies or slanders another.

SLA'NDEROUS, *a.* calumnious; uttering or containing reproachful falsehoods.

SLA'NDEROUSLY, *ad.* calumniously.

SLANG, preterit of SLING.

SLANT, or SLA'NTING, *a.* [perhaps from *slanghe*, a serpent, Belg.] oblique; not perpendicular; not direct.

SLAP, *s.* [*schlap*, Teut.] a blow with the hand open, or with something flat.

To SLAP, *v. a.* to strike with a slap.

To SLASH, *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, Isl.] to cut; to wound with long cuts. Improperly used for lash or whip. Neuterly, to strike at random with a sword.

SLASH, *s.* a cut or wound; a gash. A cut in cloth.

SLATCH, *s.* the middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. A transitory breeze. Sea term.

SLATE, *s.* [perhaps from *esclate*, a title, Fr.] a grey fossil stone, which easily slits into thin pieces, and is used to cover houses, or to write on.

To SLATE, *v. a.* to cover a roof with slate.

SLA'TER, *s.* one who covers with slates or tiles.

To SLATTER, *v. n.* [*sladde*, Isl.] to be slovenly, or dirty; to be careless, or awkward. To spill carelessly.

SLA'TTERN, *s.* [*slaetti*, Swed.] a woman who is negligent and slovenly in her dress.

SLAVE, *s.* [*esclave*, Fr. It is said to have its original from the *Slavi* or *Sclavonians*, subdued and sold by the Venetians] one taken prisoner in war, or bought and obliged to serve a person during life. A bondman; a bondmaid.

To SLAVE, *v. n.* to drudge; to moil; to toil.

SLA'VER, *s.* [*slæfa*, Isl. *saliva*, Lat.] spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

To SLA'VER, *v. a.* [see SLABBER] to be smeared with spittle. To let spittle drop from the mouth; to drivel. Actively, to smear with spittle.

SLA'VERY, *s.* the condition of a person who has lost his liberty. Servitude; bondage.

SLAU'GHTER, (the *gh* is mute in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*onslaugt*, Sax.] destruction by the sword, including the idea of multitude. Massacre; butchery; carnage.

To SLAU'GHTER, *v. a.* to massacre; to kill; to slay.

SLAU'GHTER-HOUSE, *s.* the house in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

SLA'VISH, *a.* mean; base; servile; dependent.

To SLAY, *v. a.* [preter. *slew*, part. pass. *slain; slean*, Sax. *slahan*, Goth.] to kill; to put to death; to butcher.

SLEA'FORD, a town in Lincolnshire, on the Slea, with a market on Monday. It is a well built place; 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Population 2587.

SLE'AZY, *a.* [*slith*, Sax.] weak, or wanting substance.

SLED, *s.* [*slæd*, Dan. *sledde*, Belg.] a carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDGE, *s.* [*sleeg*, Sax. *sleggia*, Isl.] a large heavy hammer. A carriage without wheels, or with very small ones; more properly *sled*.

SLEEK, *a.* [*sleych*, Belg.] smooth; glossy; nitid; polished.

To SLEEK, *v. a.* to comb smooth and even. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

SLEE'KLY, *ad.* smoothly; glossily.

To SLEEP, *v. n.* [preter. and part. pass. *slept; slæpan*, Sax. *slepan*, Goth. *slaepan*. Belg.] to take one's rest, by a suspension of all the faculties of the mind. To rest or be motionless. To live without care or thought, followed by *over*. To be inattentive. Figuratively, to be dead.

SLEEP, *s.* [*slæp*, Sax.] that state wherein the body seems perfectly at rest, and external objects act on the organs of sense, without exciting their usual sensations.

SLEE'PINESS, *s.* drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

SLEE'PLESS, *a.* without sleeping; wanting sleep.

SLEE'PY, *a.* drowsy, or disposed to sleep. Not awake. Causing sleeping; soporiferous; narcotic; somniferous.

SLEET, *s.* [perhaps from *slet*, Dan.] small hail or snow falling in single particles, intermixed with rain.

To SLEET, *v. n.* to snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEEVE, *s.* [*slyf*, Sax.] that part of a garment which covers the arms. A knot or skain. "The ravell'd *sleeve* of care." *Shak.* *To laugh in one's sleeve*, is to laugh at another unknown to him; from *sleave*, Belg. a cover. *To hang on one's sleeve*, is to be dependent. A fish.

SLEE'VELESS, *a.* wanting sleeves; without sleeves. Wanting propriety; unreasonable; groundless; foolish.

SLEIGHT, *s.* [*slaegd*, cunning, Isl.] an artful trick; dexterous practice; cunning artifice. *Sleight of hand*, the tricks of a juggler. Improperly written *slight*.

SLE'NDER, *a.* [*slinder*, Belg.] thin, or small in circumference. Small in the waist. Slight; not bulky or strong. Small, or sparing; less than enough.

SLE'NDERLY, *ad.* without bulk; slightly; meanly.

SLE'NDERNESS, *s.* thinness; slightness; want of bulk or strength. Want of plenty.

SLEPT, the preterit of SLEEP.

SLE'SWICK, The Duchy of, or *South Jutland*, is about 100 miles long, and 60 broad. It is bounded on the N. by North Jutland; on the E. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the ocean. The population is about 350,000. The capital, of the same name, contains 7500. There is an inland navigation through the peninsula, by means of the river Eider and the canal of Kiel. It is a fertile country, and belongs to the king of Denmark.

SLEW, preterit of SLAY.

To SLICE, *v. n.* [*slitan*, Sax.] to cut into flat pieces, or parts. To cut or divide.

SLICE, *s.* [*slice*, Sax.] a broad piece cut off. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

SLID, preterit of SLIDE.

To SLIDE, *v. n.* [preter. *slid*, part. pass. *slidden; slidan*, Sax. *slijden*, Belg.] to pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. To move without lifting up the feet. To pass unnoticed. To pass inadvertently, to pass insensibly from good to bad. Actively, to put imperceptibly, used with *in*.

SLIDE, *s.* a smooth and easy passage. A smooth path worn on the ice by sliding. A slow even course.

SLIGHT, *a.* [*slicht*, Belg.] small; inconsiderable; worthless. Weak; not cogent; not important. Foolish. Negligent; not vehement; ineffectual. Flimsy; thin.

SLIGHT, *s.* contempt; neglect; act of scorn. An artifice. See SLEIGHT.

To SLIGHT, *v. a.* to neglect or contemn; to disregard. To treat or perform carelessly. To throw; to fling. To demolish; to overthrow, from *slighten*, Belg.

SLI'GHTINGLY, *ad.* without reverence; with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, *ad.* negligently; scornfully; weakly.

SLI'GHTNESS, *s.* weakness. Negligence.

SLI'GO a county of Ireland in the province of Connaught, about 25 miles in length, and 22 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the W. by Mayo; on the N. and N. W. by the Atlantic; on the E. by Leitrim; on the S. E., S., and S. W. by Roscommon and Mayo. It contains 39 parishes, about 247,000 acres, and 171,508 inhabitants. Here are some considerable villages, in which the linen manufacture flourishes. The soil is in some parts good, in others coarse, and towards the coast boggy.—*Sligo*, the capital, is seated on a river that runs into a bay of the same name, navigable for vessels of 1200 tons, up to the quays. It has a considerable trade, 12,762 inhabitants, elects one representative, and is 26 miles N. N. E. of Killala, and 120 N. N. W. of Dublin.

SLI'LY, *ad.* cunningly; with subtile covetrness.

SLIM, *a.* [*slaemr*, Isl.] slender; thin of shape. Weak, slight.

SLIME, *s.* [*slim*, Sax. *sligm*, Belg.] viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

SLI'MINESS, *s.* viscosity; glutinous matter.

SLI'MY, *a.* viscous; glutinous. Overspread with slime.

SLING, *s.* [*slingan*, Sax. *slingen*, Belg.] a kind of weapon made with a strap and two strings, by which a body is cast at a distance, by jerking it and loosing one of the strings. A bandage worn to support a broken or wounded limb. An utensil for carrying casks, &c. A stroke or throw.

To SLING, *v. a.* to throw by a sling. To hang loosely by a string. To move or raise by means of a rope and crane.

To SLINK, *v. n.* [preter. *slunk; slincan*, to creep, Sax.] to sneak, to steal out of the way. Actively, to miscarry of. A low word.

To SLIP, *v. n.* [*slipan*, Sax. *slippen*, Belg.] to slide; not to tread firm. To move or fly unexpectedly out of its place. To slide; to glide. To move slily or unperceived; to slink. To fall into a fault or error. To creep by over-sight. To escape the memory. Actively, to convey secretly. To lose by negligence. To escape from; to leave slily. To separate twigs from a tree by tearing them off. To let loose. To throw off any restraint. To pass over negligently.

SLIP, *s.* the act of slipping; a false step. An error or mistake. A twig torn from the main stock. A leash or string in which a dog is held. An escape. A long narrow piece. A narrow gallery on the sides of the theatre. Among Shipbuilders, a place lying with a gradual descent on the banks of a river, convenient for shipbuilding.

SLI'PBOARD, *s.* a board sliding in grooves.

SLI'PKNOT, *s.* a bow-knot; a knot easily untied.

SLI'PPER, *s.* [*slipper*, Sax.] a shoe, sometimes without a hind quarter. In Botany the cypripedium of Linnæus. The British species is called *Lady's-slipper*.

SLI'PPERINESS, *s.* the state or quality of being slippery.

SLI'PPERY, *a.* [*slipur*, Sax. *sliperig*, Swed.] smooth, glib; not affording firm footing. Hard to hold or keep; lubricous. Uncertain. Fickle. Unchaste.

SLI'PPY, *a.* [*slipeg*, Sax.] slippery; easily sliding.

SLI'PSHOD, *a.* having the shoes down at the heels.

To SLIT, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *slit*, and *slitted*; *slitan*, Sax.] to cut lengthwise.

SLIT, *s.* [*slit*, Sax.] a long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, or SLI'VER, *v. a.* [*slifan*, Sax.] to split; to divide lengthwise; to tear off lengthwise. To cleave generally.

SLI'VER, *s.* a slit; a large piece cut or torn off.

SLO'BBER, *s.* See SLAVER.

To SLOCK, *v. n.* [*slocken*, Swed.] to slack; to quench.

SLOE, *s.* [*sla*, Sax. *slee*, Dan.] the fruit of the blackthorn.

SLO'ETREE, *s.* a shrub, called also blackthorn, and scrags. The wood is hard and tough, and is formed into teeth for rakes, and walking-sticks. The fruit bruised and put into wine gives it a beautiful red colour, and a pleasant subacid roughness. An infusion of a handful of the flowers is a safe and easy cathartic. Letters written upon linen or woollen with the juice of the fruit will not wash out. The fruit is not ripe till October or November.

SLOOP, *s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] a small ship with one mast.

To SLOP, *v. a.* to drink grossly and greedily. To spill or waste liquor idly.

SLOP, *s.* [*slop*, Sax.] a pair of loose trowsers or open breeches. Ready made clothes generally. Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Liquor spilt on the ground.

SLOPE, *a.* [*slap*, lax, Belg. according to Skinner] oblique; declivous; acclivous; applied to any rising surface, according to the angle it makes with the plane of the horizon.

SLOPE, *s.* an oblique direction, or declining surface.

To SLOPE, *v. a.* to form, shape, or direct obliquely. Neuterly, to decline, or tend to declivity.

SLO'PENESS, *s.* obliquity; declivity.

SLO'PINGLY, *ad.* obliquely; not perpendicularly.

SLO'PPY, *a.* [see SLOP] miry; wet; slabby.

SLOT, *s.* [*slod*, Isl.] the track of a deer.

SLOTH, *s.* [*slæwth*, Sax.] slowness; tardiness. Idleness; laziness; sluggishness. An animal remarkably slow in motion. SYNON. *Sloth* and *laziness* are voluntary; with this difference, that *sloth* implies utter inactivity, and absolute aversion to work; *laziness*, an inclination, but a fear of trouble and fatigue: whereas *sluggishness* is often involuntary, proceeding sometimes from constitution, and is discovered by its dull, heavy method of acting. Industry is the reverse of *sloth*; activity, of *laziness*; expedition, of *sluggishness*.

SLOTHFUL, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive, indolent.

SLOTHFULNESS, *s.* idleness; laziness; inactivity.

SLOUCH, *s.* [formerly spelt *sloach*; *sloff*, stupid, Dan.] a downcast look; a clownish gait or manner. A person who has an ungainly, heavy, clownish look.

To SLOUCH, *v. n.* to have a downcast clownish look.

SLO'VEN, *s.* [*yslyvn*, nasty, shabby, Brit. *sloef*, Belg.] a man who has no regard to neatness or cleanness of dress.

SLO'VENLINESS, *s.* indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. Carelessness; negligence.

SLO'VENLY, *a.* negligent of dress, neatness, or cleanliness. Carelessly; negligently in performance.

SLO'VENLY, *ad.* in coarse inelegant manner.

SLOUGH, *s.* [*slog*, Sax.] a deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. The skin which a serpent has cast off. The foul part of a sore, which separates from the sound flesh.

SLO'UGHY, *a.* miry; boggy; muddy.

SLOW, *a.* [*slaw*, or *sleaw*, Sax.] wanting swiftness, not speedy, applied to motion. Late, applied to time. Dull, or inactive. Heavy in wit. Not easily provoked. In composition, it has the sense of an adverb.

SLO'WLY, *ad.* not speedily; not soon; sluggishly.

SLO'WNESS, *s.* want of velocity; dulness to admit conviction; dilatoriness; deliberation; sluggishness.

SLOW WORM, *s.* [*slawyrm*, Sax.] the blind worm; a small viper, whose sting is venomous, but scarcely mortal.

To SLU'BBER, *v. a.* [perhaps from *lubber*, or *slobber*] to do any thing in an imperfect or lazy manner, or with idle hurry. To stain or daub. To cover in a coarse manner.

SLUDGE, *s.* mire, or dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, *s.* [*slug*, a glutton, Dan.] an idle, heavy, sleepy, and lazy person; a drone. An obstruction, or hindrance. A slow creeping snail. An oval or cylindrical piece of metal shot from a gun, from *sleg*, Sax. a hammer-head.

To SLUG, *v. n.* to be lazy; to move slowly.

SLU'GGARD, *s.* an idler; a person too much given to sleep and laziness; a drone.

SLU'GGISH, *a.* dull; lazy; drowsy; slothful; slow; insipid; idle; inert; inactive.

SLU'GGISHNESS, *s.* sloth; laziness; dulness; inertness; inactivity.

SLUICE, *s.* [*sluyse*, Belg. *sclusa*, Ital.] a water-gate; floodgate; vent for water that is pent up.

To SLUICE, *v. a.* to let out by flood-gates. To wet with a large quantity of water.

SLU'ICY, *a.* falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate; as "*Sluicy* rain." *Dryd.*

To SLU'MBER, *v. n.* [*slumerian*, Sax. *sluymeren*, Belg.] to sleep slightly or imperfectly, but often confounded with sleep. Figuratively, to be in a state of negligence. Actively, to lay to sleep. To stun, to stupify.

SLU'MBER, *s.* light and imperfect sleep.

SLU'MBEROUS, SLU'MBERY, *a.* inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep; sleepy; not waking.

SLUNG, the preter. and part. pass. of SLING.

SLUNK, the preter. and part. pass. of SLINK.

To SLUR, *v. a.* [*slorig*, nasty, Belg.] to sully; to daub; to soil; to contaminate; to bespatter. To pass lightly; to baulk or miss. To cheat; to trick.

SLUR, *s.* a faint reproach; a disgrace; a slight.

SLUT, *s.* [*sloddc*, Belg.] a woman who regards neither cleanliness or decency in dress or business. A slattern; a nasty, dirty drab. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

SLU'TTISH, *a.* nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty.

SLY, *a.* [*slith*, deceitful, Sax.] secretly insidious, or malicious; meanly artful. Crafty; cunning; subtle.

SLY'NESS, *s.* the quality of being designingly artful. See SLINESS.

To SMACK, *v. n.* [*smæccan*, Sax. *smæcken*, Belg.] to have a taste. To make a noise by the sudden separation of the lips after having pressed them strongly together. To kiss so as to be heard. Actively, to make to emit a quick and smart noise, as with a whip. To give a sharp blow.

SMACK, *s.* [*smæck*, Belg.] a taste, or savour. A small quantity. A loud kiss. A smart and sharp noise. A small ship, from *snacca*, Sax. or *snekra*, Isl. A blow given with the flat of the hand; as "a *smack* on the face;" a vulgar expression.

SMALL, (the *a* is pronounced broad in this word and its following compounds; as *smaull*) *a.* [*smal*, Sax. *smal*, Belg.] little in size, quantity, quality, importance, or value. Slender, minute, diminutive, petty. Weak, not strong.

SMA'LLAGE, *s.* in Botany, a plant, of which the root, in medicine, is one of the great openers. It is very good in gross constitutions and insarctions of the lungs, especially if eaten with oil and mustard, and may be agreeably mixed with salads. It grows by the sides of ditches and brooks.

SMA'LLCOAL, *s.* little wood coals, formed of the small branches of trees charred, used in lighting fires.

SMA'LLNESS, *s.* littleness; want of bulk or strength.

SMA'LLPOX, *s.* a contagious disease, consisting of a general eruption of pustules tending to suppuration, and accompanied with fever.

SMALT, *s.* [*smalto*, Ital.] a beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt. and one part potash. Blue glass.

SMA'RAGDINE, *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Lat.] made of emerald.

SMA'RDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 miles S. S. E. of Maidstone, and 56 S. E. of London.

SMART, *s.* [*smert*, Belg. *smeorta*, Swed.] a quick, sharp, and pungent pain, applied both to the body and mind.

To SMART, *v. n.* [*smerten*, Belg. *smeortan*, Sax.] to feel a quick and lively pain either of body or mind.

SMART, *a.* causing a sharp pain; pungent. Quick; vigorous, lively, active, sharp. Brisk; witty; gay; acute.

SMART, *s.* a person affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY, *ad.* sharply; briskly; wittily; gaily.

SMA'RTNESS, *s.* the quality of being smart.

SMATCH, *s.* [corrupted from *smack*] a taste, twang, tincture. Also a bird.

To SMA'TTER, *v. n.* to have a slight taste, or superficial knowledge. To talk ignorantly or superficially.

SMA'TTER, *s.* imperfect or superficial knowledge.

SMA'TTERER, *s.* one who has a slight knowledge.

To SMEAR, *v. n.* [*smerian*, Sax. *smeeren*, Belg.] to spread with any thing viscous or adhesive. To soil; to besmear; to contaminate.

To SMEETH, or SMUTCH, *v. n.* [*smithe*, Sax.] to smoke; to blacken with smoke.

To SMELL, *v. n.* to affect the nostrils; to have a particular scent; to have a particular tincture of any quality; to practise the act of smelling; to exercise sagacity. Actively, to perceive or discover by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

SMELL, *s.* the sense of which the nose is the organ. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, *s.* one who smells, or is smelled.

SMELT, the preter. and part. pass, of SMELL.

To SMELT, *v. a.* [*smelten*, Belg. *smalta*, Isl.] to melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELT, *s.* a small fish of a very beautiful form and colour, and strong scent, common in our seas, and in the northern parts of Europe, and esteemed a delicacy.

SMELTER, *s.* one who smelts ore.

To SMERK, or SMIRK, *v. a.* [*smercian*, Sax.] to smile or look pertly, cheerful, or wantonly; to fawn upon.

To SMILE, *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Belg.] to look pleasant. To express slight or disdain. To look with an eye of favour.

SMILE, *s.* a look of pleasure or kindness; a slight contraction of the face. Joyous or gay appearance.

To SMIRCH, *v. a.* to cloud; to dusk; to soil.

To SMIRK, *v. a.* to look affectedly soft or kind.

To SMITE, *v. a.* [pret. *smote*, part. pass. *smit* or *smitten*; *smitan*, Sax. *smijten*, Belg.] to strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast; to affect with any passion; to destroy; to chasten. Neuterly, to strike; as, "The knees *smite* together." *Nahum.*

SMITH, *s.* [*smith*, Sax. *smeth*, Teut. *smid*, Belg.] one who forges with a hammer; one who works in metals. A person who makes or effects any thing.

SMITHERY, or SMITHY, *s.* [*smiththe*, Sax.] the shop of a smith, or work performed therein.

SMITTEN, part. pass. of SMITE.

SMOCK, *s.* [*smoc*, Sax.] the under linen garment of a woman. Used ludicrously for any thing belonging particularly to a woman.

SMO'CKFACED, *a.* pale-faced; having an effeminate face.

SMOKE, or SMOAK, *s.* [*smoock*, Belg. *smec*, or *smoce*, Sax.] the vapour which ascends from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, *v. n.* to emit a dark cloud, exhalation, or vapour by heat. Figuratively, to burn or be kindled. To move with such rapidity as to raise dust or smoke. To use tobacco in a pipe. To suffer; to be punished. Actively, to scent by, or dry in, smoke. To expel by smoke. To smell or find out. To sneer or ridicule to one's face.

SMO'KY, *a.* emitting or having the appearance of smoke. Full of, or noisome with, smoke. Dark, obscure.

SMOOTH, *a.* [*smooth*, Sax.] even on the surface; level. Flowing; soft; sleek; voluble. Glossy, evenly spread. Equal in space, without bounds or jerks, applied to motion. Gently flowing. Mild, courteous, adulatory, affable, soothing. SYNON. That which is not rough is *smooth*; that which is free from either hollows or risings is *level*.

To SMOOTH, *v. a.* [*smethian*, Sax.] to level, or make even on the surface. To free from obstructions. To free from harshness, applied to sound. To work into a soft uniform mass. To palliate or soften, applied to excuse. To calm or mollify. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

SMOOTHLY, *ad.* evenly; not roughly. Readily.

SMOOTHNESS, *s.* evenness on the surface; softness of speech; mildness to the palate.

SMOTE, preterit. of SMITE.

To SMOTHER, *v. a.* [*smoran*, Sax.] to suffocate by smoke, by the exclusion of air, or the oppression of something which hinders a person from breathing. Figuratively, to suppress. Neuterly, to smoke without vent. To be suppressed or kept close.

SMOTHER, *s.* a great vapour, smoke, or thick dust.

SMOULDERING, or SMOULDRY, *part. a.* [*smoel*, hot, Belg.] burning and smoking without vent.

SMUG, *a.* [*smuck*, dress, Belg.] nice; spruce; dressed with affected niceness, but without elegance.

To SMU'GGLE, *v. a.* [*smokkelen*, Belg.] to import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMU'GGLER, *s.* one who imports or exports goods without paying the customs.

SMUT, *s.* [*smitta*, Sax. *smette*, Belg.] a spot made with soot or coal. Blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

To SMUT, *v. a.* to stain or mark with soot or coal. To taint with mildew. Neuterly, to gather smut or must.

To SMUTCH, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke.

SMU'TTILY, *ad.* blackly; smokily; obscenely.

SMUTTINESS, *s.* soil from smoke. Obscenity.

SMU'TTY, *a.* black with smoke or coal; mildewed.

SMY'RNA, a seaport of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. It was built by the Æolians, and was famous as early as the time of Homer, A. M. 3000. About the time of our Saviour's birth, it was one of the most wealthy and populous cities in Lesser Asia; nor, except Ephesus, was any more honoured and favoured by the Romans. The commodities brought here for exportation are, thread made of goat's hair, silk, cotton yarn,

cotton in oags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. A christian church was planted here very early; and whatever persecution they suffered from Jews or Gentiles, they maintained the Christian faith with such exactness, that in the divine epistle sent them by John, there is not a sentence of reproof, but of praise and direction, *Rev.* ii. 8, 9, 10; and ever since, Christianity has continued in this place. It is the see of 3 bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The Greeks have 3 churches, the Latins 3 convents, and the Armenians one church. The Turks have 19 mosques, and the Jews 6 synagogues. This city, which is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, is about 4 miles in circumference, with a population of 150,000 souls. It is 190 miles S. S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 28. N. long. 27. 7. E.

SNACK, *s.* [from *snatch*] a share; a portion; a slight, hasty repast.

SNA'FFLE, *s.* [*snavel*, the nose, Belg.] a bridle which crosses the nose.

SNAG, *s.* a sharp protuberance. A tooth left by itself.

SNA'GGED, SNA'GGY, *a.* full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points. Testy; peevish.

SNAIL, *s.* [*snægl*, Sax. *snegel*, Belg.] a slimy, slow, creeping animal, of which there are two sorts, the naked and the shelled. Figuratively, a slow or sluggish person; a drone.

SNAILSHELL, in Botany, the medicago of Linnæus. There are three British species. The genus has derived its name from the curious construction of its seedvessel.

SNAITH, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Aire, 22 miles S. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London. Population 8530.

SNAKE, *s.* [*snake*, Belg. *snaka*, Sax.] a harmless animal, and might be kept tame in houses to destroy vermin. Its flesh is restorative, like that of the viper.

SNA'KEWEED, *s.* the polygonum of Linnæus. There are ten British species. All the species flower in the summer months. The pepper snakeweed is said to cure little apthous ulcers in the mouth, and to dye wool yellow.

SNA'KY, *a.* serpentine; resembling a snake.

To SNAP, *v. a.* to break at once, or to break short. To strike with a sharp sound. To bite. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. To treat with sharp language, from *snappen*, Belg. Neuterly, to be brittle, to break short, or fall asunder. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

SNAP, *s.* the act of breaking short. A greedy person. A quick eager bite. A morsel or bite. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, *s.* a genus of plants, of which there are two species, the greater and the less. They flower in June and August. A kind of play in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPISH, *a.* peevish; sharp in reply; eager to bite.

SNA'PSACK, *s.* [*snappsack*, Swed.] a soldier's bag.

SNARE, *s.* [*snare*, Dan. *snara*. Swed. and Isl. *snoor*, Belg.] any thing set to catch an animal. Any thing by which a person is entrapped, or brought unwarily into danger. A trap; a net; a gin.

To SNARE, *v. a.* to entrap; to entangle.

To SNARL, *v. n.* [*snarren*, Belg.] to growl, applied to the noise made by an angry animal; to gnar or gnarl. Figuratively, to speak roughly or in sharp language.

To SNATCH, *v. a.* [*snacken*, Belg.] to seize any thing hastily. To transport or carry suddenly. Neuterly, to bite or catch at something eagerly.

SNATCH, *s.* a hasty and eager catch and seizure. A short fit of vigorous action. A small or broken part. A broken or interrupted action. A shuffling answer; a quip.

SNA'TCHER, *s.* one that snatches.

SNA'TCHINGLY, *ad.* hastily, with interruption.

To SNEAK, *v. n.* [*snican*, Sax. *sniger*, Dan.] to creep slily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. To behave in a mean and servile manner; to crouch; to truckle.

SNE'AKER, *s.* a small vessel of drink.

SNE'AKING, *part. a.* servile; mean. Covetous.

SNE'AKINGLY, *ad.* meanly; servilely. Niggardly.

To SNEAP, *v. a.* to reprimand or check; to sneb.

SNEP, *s.* a check or reprimand.

To SNEER, *v. n.* properly derived from the same root as *snore*, or *snort*] to shew contempt by an oblique look. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. To praise in a jeering manner. To shew awkward mirth.

SNEER, *s.* an expression of ludicrous scorn. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

To SNEEZE, *v. a.* [*niesan*, Sax. *niesen*, Belg.] to expel wind forcibly and audably through the nose.

SNEE'ZEWORT, *s.* a sort of yarrow, called also goose-tongue, and bastard pellitory. The plant is so named from the powdered leaves exciting sneezing.

SNET, *s.* among Hunters, the fat of a deer.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, seated on an inlet of the sea, 111 miles N. by E. of London. Market on Friday.

To SNIB, *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Dan.] to check, nip, or reprimand.

SNICK AND SNEE, *s.* a combat with knives.

To SNI'CKER, or SNI'GGER, *v. n.* to laugh slily or contemptuously. Figuratively, to laugh in one's sleeve.

To SNIFF, or SNI'FFLE, *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swed.] to draw the breath audably up the nose; to snuff up.

To SNI'GGLE, *v. n.* to fish for eels in their holes by means of a hook baited and tied to a cord.

To SNIP, *v. a.* [*snippen*, Belg.] to cut at once with scissars.

SNIP, *s.* a cut made with scissars. A small shred. A share.

SNIPE, *s.* [*schneppe*, Teut. *snite*, Sax.] a small fen-fowl with a long bill. Figuratively, a fool or blockhead.

SNI'PPET, *s.* a small part; a share.

SNI'VEL, *s.* [*snavel*, or *snevel*, Teut.] the mucous humour of the nose.

To SNIVEL, *v. n.* to run at the nose; to cry like a child.

To SNORE, *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Belg.] to breathe audibly through the nose in sleep.

SNORE, *s.* [*snora*, Sax.] a hard and audible breathing through the nose in sleep.

To SNORT, *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Belg. to breathe short and audibly through the nose like a high-mettled horse.

SNOT, *s.* [*snot*, Belg. *snote*, Sax.] mucus.

SNO'TTY, *a.* abounding with the mucus of the nose.

SNOUT, *s.* [*snuyt*, Belg.] the nose of a hog, &c. The nose of a man, in contempt. The nosel or end of any open pipe.

SNOW, *s.* [*snaw*, Sax. *snee*, Belg.] a meteor formed in the middle region of the air, of vapours raised by the sun, &c. whose parts are there congealed, and returned to the earth in white flakes. A ship with two masts.

To SNOW, *v. n.* [*snawan*, Sax.] to fall in white flakes.

SNO'WBALL, *s.* a round lump of congealed snow.

SNO'WDEN, a famous mountain in Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, which occupies the centre of the county. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. Its height, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to its highest peak, is 3568 feet. From the summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales, the Irish and British seas, and a vast number of lakes.

SNO'WDROP, *s.* a plant with bulbous roots, found wild near Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and plentifully at the foot of Malvern hills, Worcestershire. It becomes double in gardens, and flowers from February to April.

SNO'WY, *a.* abounding with snow. White as snow.

SNUB, *s.* [*snebbe*, a nose, Belg.] a jag or knot in wood A check or reprimand; a sneb, or snib.

To SNUB, *v. a.* to check; to reprimand. See SNIB.

To SNUDGE, *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan.] to lie idle, close, or snug.

SNUFF, *s.* [*snuffen*, Teut.] that part of the wick of a candle which is burnt black, and becomes useless. A candle almost burnt out. Resentment expressed by sniffing. Tobacco ground to powder, taken up the nose. Smell.

To SNUFF, *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Belg.] to draw up the nose together with the breath. To scent. To crop the wick of a candle. Neuterly, to snort, or draw the breath by the nose. To show contempt by drawing the breath audibly up the nose.

SNU'FFBOX, *s.* a box in which snuff is carried.

SNU'FFERS, *s.* an instrument with which the wick of a burning candle is clipped.

To SNU'FFLE, *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Belg.] to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

SNU'FFLER, *s.* one who speaks through the nose.

To SNUG, *v. n.* [*sniger*, Belg.] to lie close; to snudge.

SNUG, *a.* close, or free from inconvenience or notice. Slily or insiduously close.

To SNU'GGLE, *v. n.* to lie close together; to lie warm.

SO, *ad.* [*so*, Teut. *soo*, Belg.] when answering to *as*, in like manner. In such a degree or manner. Thus. For this cause or reason. When answered by *as*, on these terms, or on this condition. Provided that. When used as an abrupt beginning of a sentence, it implies well. *So much as*, implies how much soever. *So so*, implies indifferently; also an exclamation after something done or omitted. *So then*, implies therefore.

To SOAK, *v. n.* [*socian*, Sax.] to lie some time steeped in moisture. To enter by degrees into the pores. To drink intemperately. Actively, to steep; to keep in water till the moisture penetrates; to drench; to macerate.

SOAP, *s.* [*sape*, Sax. *sapo*, Lat.] a substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and some unctuous substance.

SO'APBOILER, *s.* one who makes soap.

SO'APWORT, *s.* a plant, called also bruisewort.

To SOAR, *v. n.* [*sorare*, Ital.] to fly or mount aloft without any visible motion of the wings. To mount or rise high. To mount intellectually; to be ambitious; to write or speak in a sublime style.

SOAR, *s.* a towering flight.

To SOB, *v. n.* [*seob*, complaining, Sax.] to fetch a convulsive sigh; to heave audibly with convulsive sorrow.

SOB, *s.* a convulsive sigh, caused by sorrow obstructing the respiration.

SO'BER, *a.* [*sobre*, Fr. *sobrius*, Lat.] temperate, or not intoxicated with liquors. Not overpowered by drink. Free from any inordinate passion. Serious or grave. SYNON. A man may be *sober*, and not *temperate*; *temperate*, and yet not *abstemious*. In that sense in which these words are reputed synonymous, *sobriety* implies present freedom from the power of strong liquor; *temperance*, signifies moderation in drinking; and by *abstemiousness* is understood a refraining from all sorts of liquors that may intoxicate.

To SO'BER, *v. a.* to cure or free from drunkenness.

SO'BERLY, *ad.* without intemperance; without madness; temperately; moderately; calmly; coolly.

SO'BERNESS, or SOBRI'ETY, *s.* [*sobriété*, Fr.] temperance in drink. Freedom from any inordinate passion. Coolness. Seriousness; gravity.

SO'CCAGE, *s.* [from *soc*, a ploughshare, Fr.] an ancient tenure of lands held on condition of performing certain inferior services on the lord's lands.

SOCIABI'LITY, *s.* natural tendency to be sociable.

SO'CIABLE, *a.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Lat.] fit to be joined together. Friendly; familiar; affable; conversible. Inclined to and fit for company.

SO'CIABLE, *s.* a four-wheeled open carriage, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

SO'CIABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being affable; freedom of conversation; good fellowship; familiarity.

SO'CIABLY, *ad.* conversibly; as a companion; affably.

SO'CIAL, *a.* [*socialis*, Lat.] relating to society. Fit for company or conversation. SYNON. *Social* relates more to a Christian-like disposition; *sociable*, more to a familiar one. Humanity, benevolence, beneficence, friendship, &c. are the *social* virtues; good nature, good humour, &c. are the qualities that render *sociable*.

SOCI'ETY, *s.* [*société*, Fr. *societas*, Lat.] the union of many in one common interest. Several persons united together by rules in one common interest; community. Company; converse. Partnership; union on equal terms.

SOCI'ETY ISLES, a cluster of isles, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1769, and so named by him, in honour of the Royal Society. They are situated between the latitudes of 15. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitudes of 150. 57. and 152. W. They are seven in number; namely, Huahine, Ulietea, Tahaa, Bolabola, Mouroua, Toobaee, or Tubai, and Tabooyamanoo. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, &c., are nearly the same as at Otaheite. Christianity has been established by the missionaries.

SOCI'NIANS, a sect of Heretics, so called from their founder Faustus Socinus, a native of Sienna, in Italy; who about the year 1574, began openly to declare against the Catholic Faith, and taught, 1. That the eternal Father was the only God; that the word was no more than an expression of the Godhead, and had not existed from all eternity; and that Jesus Christ was God no otherwise than by his superiority over all creatures, which were put into subjection to him by the Father. 2. That Jesus Christ was not a Mediator between God and man, but sent into the world, to serve as a pattern for their conduct; and that he ascended up to heaven only as it were to take a journey thither. 3. That the punishment of hell will last but for a certain time, after which the body and soul will be destroyed. And, 4. That it is not lawful for princes to make war.

SOCK, *s.* [*socc*, Sax. *soccus*, Lat. *socke*, Belg.] something put in a shoe between the sole and the foot. The shoe of the ancient comedians. Poetically, comedy. A ploughshare.

SO'CKET, *s.* [*souchette*, Fr.] any hollow pipe; generally applied to the hollow part of a candlestick. The hollow that contains the eye. A cavity in which any thing is inserted.

SO'CLE, or ZO'CLE, *s.* in Architecture, is a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues, vases, &c. serving as a foot or stand.

SOD, *s.* [*soed*, Belg.] a turf or clod.

SOD, preter. of SEETHE.

SO'DA, *s.* [Lat.] in Chemistry, a fixed alkali, generally obtained by burning maritime plants, but sometimes found native. In Medicine, the heat of the stomach, a troublesome distemper, commonly called the heartburn, or cardialgia.

SODA WATER, *s.* a medicated cooling drink, prepared by mixing solutions of carbonate of soda and of tartaric acid, in nearly equal proportions: it is drunk while in a state of effervescence, and greatly promotes digestion.

SO'DBURY, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a town of Gloucestershire, with a large market on Thursday. 16 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 110 W. of London. Population 1076.

SO'DDEN, part. pass of SEETHE; boiled, seethed.

To SO'DER, or SO'LDER, *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. but generally spelt *solder*, from *soldare*, Ital. or *solido*, Lat.] to cement or join by metal.

SO'DER, or SO'LDER, *s.* metallic cement.

SO'DOR, a little village in Columbkill, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the Hebrides, together with the Isle of Man, for which reason the bishop of Man is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

SO'EVER, *ad.* at all; any: generally used in composition with some pronoun or adverb, as, *who, what, how.*

SO'FA, *s.* [Arab.] a splendid seat covered with carpets.

SOFT, *a.* [*soft*, Sax. *saft*, Belg.] easily yielding to the touch, opposed to hard. Sumptuous or delicate, applied to dress. Ductile; yielding; facile. Mild; meek; tender; placid; kind. Timorous. Easy or gentle, applied to motion. Effeminately nice. Delicate. Weak; simple. Smooth; flowing. Gentle; low; not loud. Complaisant.

SOFT, *interj.* stop! hold! not so fast!

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* to make soft, or less hard. To mollify, compose, or make less angry, or fierce. To affect with pity. To make less harsh. To palliate; to alleviate. To make less glaring. Neuterly, to grow less hard, less cruel, or less obstinate. To yield to any impression.

SO'FTGRASS, *s.* in Botany, the holcus of Linnæus.

SO'FTLY, *ad.* without hardness; not forcibly or violently; not loudly; gently; placidly; tenderly; mildly; humbly.

SO'FTNER, *s.* that which makes soft. One who palliates.

SO'FTNESS, *s.* the quality of being soft. Mildness; civility; gentleness. Pusillanimity. Easiness to be affected.

SO'HAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, near Ely. Market on Saturday. 70 miles N. by E. of London. Population 3667.

SO'HO, a village of Staffordshire, 25 miles from Birmingham; famous for Watt's improvement of the steam-engine.

To SOIL, *v. a.* [*silan*, Sax. *soelen*, old Teut. *souiller*, Fr.] to make dirty; to stain; to pollute; to sully; to foul. To dung; to manure. To purge a horse, by giving him grass in the spring; from *saouler*, Fr. to glut.

SOIL, *s.* dirt; spot; pollution; foulness. Ground, or earth considered with respect to its qualities for growth. A country or land. Dung; compost; manure.

To SO'JOURN, *v. n.* [*séjourner*, Fr.] to dwell in a foreign country for a time; to live as not at home.

SO'JOURNER, *s.* a temporary dweller.

SOL, *s.* in Music, is the fifth note of the gamut. In Astronomy, Astrology, &c. the sun. In Chemistry, gold is thus called, from an opinion that this metal is in a particular manner under the influence of the sun. In Heraldry, it denotes Or, the golden colour in the arms of princes.

SOL, or SOU, *s.* a French coin made up of copper mixed with a little silver.

To SO'LACE, *v. a.* [from *solatium*, Lat.] to cheer; to comfort, or make a person less sensible of calamity; to amuse Neuterly, to take comfort. Obsolete in this last sense.

SO'LACE, *s.* [*solatium*, Lat.] comfort; pleasure; recreation; succour; relief; consolation; alleviation. Any thing which renders a person less sensible of calamity.

SOLA'NDER, *s.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] a disease in horses.

SO'LAR, or SO'LARY, *a.* [*solaire*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.] being of, or belonging to, the sun; measured by the sun.

SOLD, preterit of SELL.

SO'LDAN, *s.* the emperor of the Turks. See SULTAN.

To SO'LDER, *v. a.* See SODER.

SO'LDIER, *s.* [*solidarius*, low Lat.] a person who serves under a commander in an army, originally hired to fight for pay; a warrior.

SO'LDIERLIKE, SO'LDIERLY, *a.* martial; warlike.

SO'LDIERY, *s.* the body of soldiers.

SOLE, *s.* [*solum*, Lat.] the bottom of the foot. Figuratively, the foot. That part of the shoe which rests on the ground. A flat fish, sometimes spelt *soal*, but improperly.

To SOLE, *v. a.* to put a new sole on a shoe.

SOLE, *a.* [*solus*, Lat.] single; only. In Law, not married.

SO'LECISM, *s.* [*σολοικισμὸς*, Gr.] an impropriety in language by the misapplication of words. SYNON. A *barbarism* may be in one word; a *solecism* must be of more.

SO'LELY, *ad.* singly; only.

SO'LEMN, *a.* [*solemnis*, Lat.] grave; awful; performed with reverence and gravity. Formal; grave; serious.

SO'LEMNITY, or SO'LEMNESS, *s.* [*solemnité*, Fr.] a religious, grave, or awful ceremony or procession. Gravity; steady seriousness. Awful grandeur. Affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, *s.* the act of celebrating.

To SO'LEMNIZE, *v. a.* [*solemniser*, Fr.] to perform the ceremonies of any particular rite. To celebrate.

SO'LEMNLY, *ad.* with formal gravity; with religious seriousness.

SOL-FA-ING, *s.* in Music, the naming and pronouncing of the several notes of a song, by the syllables *sol, fa, la,* &c. in learning to sing.

To SOLI'CIT, *v. a.* [*solicito*, Lat.] to ask with great importunity; to entreat; to implore. To attempt to try to obtain. To disturb, or disquiet. To excite to action.

SOLICITA'TION, *s.* importunity; invitation, excitement.

SOLI'CITOR, *s.* a petitioner for another. In Law, a person who does in Chancery the business which is done by attornies in other courts. *Solicitor general* is a great officer of the law, next to the Attorney General, and holds his office by patent; has the management of the king's affairs; and has fees for pleading, besides others arising by patents, &c.

SOLI'CITOUS, *a.* [*solicitus*, Lat.] anxious, careful, or concerned: used with *about*, and sometimes with *for* or *of* before the thing which causes anxiety; but *for* is most proper before something which is to be obtained.

SOLI'CITOUSLY, *ad.* anxiously; carefully.

SOLI'CITUDE, *s.* [*solicitudo*, Lat.] anxiety; trouble.

SO'LID, *a.* [*solide*, Fr. *solidus*, Lat.] firm; having its parts so closely connected, as not to slip or give way on pressure opposed to fluid. Compact, or full of matter, opposed to hollow. Strong, opposed to weak. Real or true, opposed to fallacious. Gross, opposed to light. *Solids*, in Anatomy, &c. denote the continent parts of the human body; being a congeries of pipes or vessels, which contain a liquor.

SO'LID, *s.* a thing whose parts will not give way to any slight impression. In Geometry, the third species of magnitude, containing length, breadth, and depth.

SOLI'DITY, or SO'LIDNESS, *s.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat.] a property of matter whereby it excludes other bodies from the place which it possesses itself. Firmness; density; hardness; compactness. Truth; certainty.

SOLI'LOQUY, *s.* [from *solus*, and *loquor*, Lat.] a discourse held in solitude, or by a person who utters his thoughts in words, though no one is present.

SO'LITARILY, *ad.* with loneliness; without company.

SO'LITARY, *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Lat.] living alone. Remote from company; retired. Single. Gloomy.

SO'LITUDE, *s.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Lat.] the state of a person who is at a distance from company. A place remote from company, or any populous city. Lonely life.

SO'LLAR, *s.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] a garret; a loft. In Cornwall, a ground-room; an entry; a gallery, or stage of boards in a mine.

SO'LO, *s.* [Ital.] a tune sung by a single person, or played by a single instrument.

SO'LOMON's SEAL, *s.* a species of bell-wort, with white funnel-shaped blossoms, and alternate leaves embracing the stem. The sweet-smelling Solomon's seal is found in fissures of rocks in Yorkshire, flowering in May and June.

SO'LSTICE, *s.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, from *sol*, the sun, and *sto*, to stand, Lat.] in Astronomy, is that time when the sun is at his greatest distance from the equator; thus called, because he then appears to stand still, and not to change his distance from the equator for some time. The *Solstices* are two in each year; one in the summer, and the other in the winter. The summer *Solstice* is when the sun seems to describe the tropic of Cancer, which is on June 21, when he makes the longest day; the winter *Solstice* is when the sun enters the first degree, or seems to describe the tropic of Capricorn, which is on December 21, when he makes the shortest day.

SOLSTITIAL, *a.* [*solsticial*, Fr.] belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SO'LUBLE, *a.* [*solubilis*, Lat.] capable of having its parts separated or dissolved. Relaxing.

SOLUBI'LITY, *s.* capable of being separated or dissolved.

To SOLVE, *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] to clear or explain any thing difficult; to unravel a mystery.

SO'LVENCY, *s.* ability to pay.

SO'LVENT, *a.* [*solvens*, Lat.] having the power to cause dissolution. Able to pay debts contracted.

SO'LVIBLE, *a.* possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

SOLUTION, *s.* [*solution*, Fr. *solutio*, Lat.] the act of explaining any thing difficult. The act of separating or dissolving. Any thing whose parts are separated or dissolved.

SOLYHULL, a town in Warwickshire, which has a market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles W. of Coventry, and 108 N. W. of London. Population 2778.

SO'LUTIVE, *a.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] laxative; causing relaxation.

SOMATO'LOGY, *s.* [σῶμα and λέγω, Gr.] the doctrine of bodies.

SO'MBROUS, *a.* gloomy; obscure.

SOME, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced short) *a.* [*saam*, Belg.] is used in composition after substantives, and implies the quality or property of any thing; as *frolicksome, burdensome*, &c.

SOME, *a.* [*som*, Sax. and Dan. *sum*, Teut. *sumo*, Goth.] more or less, used intermediately. Certain persons. One, or any.

SO'MEBODY, *s.* a person. A person of dignity.

SO'MEHOW, *ad.* one way or another; I know not how.

SO'MERSAULT, or SO'MERSET, *s.* [*sommer*, a beam, and *sault*, Fr. a leap. *Somerset* is only a corruption] a leap by which a person flings himself from or over a beam, and turns over his head at the same time.

SO'MERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. W. by the Bristol Channel; on the N. by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon; on the E. by Wiltshire, on the S. E. by Dorsetshire, and on the S. W. by Devonshire. Its length, from N. E. to S. W. is about 65 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. about 45. It is divided into 42 hundreds, which contain 3 cities, (Bristol being included) 28 market-towns, 475 parishes, and 403,908 inhabitants. It elects 4 county members. Three of its old boroughs are disfranchised, and Frome elects one representative. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Chew, Axe, Thone, Brew, Exe, Frome, and Avon. The Mendip hills afford abundance of coal and minerals; and Chedder is celebrated for its cheese. The best goose feathers for beds come from the Somerset marshes; the unfeeling inhabitants, however, often pluck the poor birds while yet living. Red and yellow ochre are found here, and cider is a common product; it has also a considerable share in the manufacture of fine cloths, druggets, shalloons, knit stockings, &c.

SO'MERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, and the county took its name from hence. It is at present pretty large, with a market considerable for corn, provisions, sheep, and cattle; and is 13 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Population 1786.

SO'METHING, *s.* [*sumthing*, Sax.] more than nothing. A part. More or less. Adverbially, in some degree.

SO'METIME, *ad.* formerly; once. At some period.

SO'METIMES, *ad.* now and then; at particular times.

SO'MEWHAT, *ad.* in some degree. Substantively, something, though uncertain what; a part, greater or less.

SO'MEWHERE, *ad.* in some place or other.

SOMNA'MBULI, *s.* [Lat.] persons who walk in their sleep.

SOMNI'FEROUS, *a.* [*somnifer*, Lat.] causing sleep; soporific; narcotic.

SOMNI'FIC, *a.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Lat.] causing sleep.

SO'MNOLENCY, *s.* [*somnolentia*, Lat.] sleepiness.

SON, (*sŭn*) *s.* [*suna*, Sax. *sohn*, Teut. *son*, Swed. *sone*, Belg.] a male child. A descendant. A native. Product.

SO'N-IN-LAW, *s.* a man married to one's daughter.

SONATA, *s.* [Ital.] a tune intended to be performed by instruments only, and in which, as in the *cantata*, the composer does not confine himself to any general rules of counterpoint, but gives a more free scope to his genius.

SONG, *s.* [from *se-sungen*, Sax.] any words set to music. A ballad. A poem. Poetry. The notes of birds. *An old song*, is proverbial for a trifle.

SO'NGSTER, *s.* a singer.

SONI'FEROUS, *a.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Lat.] giving sound.

SO'NNET, *s.* [*sonnet*, Fr.] a poem contained in fourteen verses, having two stanzas of four verses, and two of three verses each, the eight first being all in two rhymes, and the last containing something strikingly beautiful. It is supposed to be invented by Petrarch. Also a small poem.

SONORI'FIC, *a.* [from *sonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] giving or producing sound.

SO'NOROUS, *a.* [*sonore*, Fr. *sonorus*, Lat.] loud sounding; roaring; noisy; magnificent of sound.

SO'NOROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of giving sound.

SOON, *ad.* [*sona*, Sax. *suns*, Goth. *saen*, Belg.] shortly after any assigned time. Early, opposed to late. Readily; willingly. *As soon as*, at the very time or instant.

SOOT, *s.* [*sot*, Sax. *soot*, Isl. *soet*, Belg.] smoke condensed and detained in a chimney, or elsewhere.

SOOTH, *s.* [*soth*, Sax.] truth; reality. Obsolete. Prognostication. Sweetness, kindness. Adjectively, true, faithful.

To SOOTH, or SOOTHE, *v. a.* [*gesothian*, Sax.] to flatter; to please with blandishments. To soften; to mollify; to calm; to assuage; to alleviate. To gratify; to please.

To SOOTHSAY, *v. n.* [see SOOTH, the noun] to foretel; to predict; to prophesy; to divine.

SOOTHSAYER, *s.* one who foretels future events; a predicter; a prognosticator; a prophet; a diviner.

SOOTY, *a.* consisting of, or daubed with, soot; producing soot; fuliginous. Black; dark, dusky.

SOP, *s.* [*sop*, Sax. *sopa*, Span. *soppe*, Belg.] any thing steeped in liquor. Bread steeped in dripping. Any thing given to pacify.

SOPH, *s.* a young student who has been two years at the university.

SO'PHI, *s.* [Pers.] the emperor of Persia, implying wise, sage; a philosopher.

SO'PHISM, *s.* [*sophismus*, Lat.] an argument which carries the appearance of truth, but leads a person into error; sophistry; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy; a lie.

SO'PHIST, *s.* a professor of philosophy.

SO'PHISTER, *s.* [*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Lat.] a disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful insidious logician.

SOPHI'STICAL, *a.* partaking of the nature of sophism; fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

To SOPHI'STICATE, *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr.] to corrupt or adulterate with something spurious.

SO'PHISTRY, *s.* fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORI'FIC, or SOPORI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *sopor* and *facio*, or *fero*, Lat.] in Medicine, capable of procuring sleep; narcotic; opiate.

SOPO'ROUS, SLEEPY, or DROWSY DISEASES, *s.* are the coma, lethargy, and carus.

SO'RBILE, *a.* [from *sorbeo*, Lat.] that may be sipped.

SORBI'TION, *s.* [*sorbitio*, Lat.] the act of sipping.

SO'RCERER, *s.* [*sorcier*, Fr.] a conjurer; a magician; an enchanter; a diviner by lots.

SO'RCERESS, *s.* a female magician; an enchantress.

SO'RCERY, *s.* magic; enchantment; witchcraft; conjuration; divination; charms.

SORD, *s.* [from *sward*] turf; grassy ground.

SORDES, *s.* [Lat.] foulness; dregs.

SO'RDET, or SO'RDINE, *s.* [*sourdine*, Fr. *sordina*, Ital.] a small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

SO'RDID, *a.* [*sordidus*, Lat.] foul; gross; filthy; dirty. Mean; base; vile; covetous; niggardly.

SORE, *s.* [*sar*, Sax. *saur*, Dan.] a place which is tender, painful, and has the skin off; an ulcer; an excoriation. A fallow-deer four years old—"The buck is called the first year a *fawn;* the second, a *pricket;* the third, a *sorel;* and the fourth, a *sore.*" *Shak.*

SORE, *a.* painful when touched, as applied to the body. Afflictively vehement; violent with pain. Easily vexed; irritable, as applied to the mind.

SORE, *ad.* [*soer*, Belg.] with painful vehemence, with great reluctance or afflictive violence. Intensely.

SO'REL, or SORREL, *s.* a male fallow-deer three years old. Also, a salad herb; and a colour among horses.

SO'RELY, *ad.* with a great degree of pain or distress. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SO'RENESS, *s.* tenderness of a hurt. Irritability.

SORITES, *s.* [σωρείτης, or σωρίτης, Gr.] properly an heap. In Logic, a species of reasoning, in which a great number of propositions are linked together.

SO'RRAGE, *s.* the blades of green wheat or barley.

SO'RRANCE, *s.* among Farriers, any disease in horses.

SO'RRILY, *ad.* meanly; wretchedly; despicably.

SO'RROW, *s.* [*sorg*, Sax.] uneasiness or grief arising from some good lost. Sadness. Mourning.

To SO'RROW, *v. n.* [*sorgian*, Sax. *saurgan*, Goth.] to grieve or be afflicted for the loss of some good. SYNON. We are *sorry* for the misfortunes of another; we *regret* his absence. The former is the effect of pity; the other of attachment. Grief occasions our *sorrow;* repentance excites our *regret.*

SO'RROWFUL, *a.* grieving for some good past; mournful; sad; accompanied with grief; expressing grief.

SO'RRY, *a.* [*sarig*, Sax.] grieved for something past. Vile, mean, paltry, worthless, vexatious, from *saur*, filth, Isl.

SORT, *s.* [*sorte*, Fr.] a kind, species, or class. Rank or degree. A degree of any quality. Form of being; manner.

To SORT, *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Lat.] to separate into distinct species, classes, ranks, or orders. To conjoin or put together, followed by *with.* To reduce to order from a state of confusion. To choose; to cull; to select. Neuterly, to be joined with others of the same species, followed by *with.* To suit, or fit. To terminate, from *sortir*, Fr.

SO'RTANCE, *s.* suitableness; agreement; fitness.

SO'RTILEGE, *s.* [*sortilège*, Fr. *sortilegium*, Lat.] a species of divination performed by sortes or lots.

SORTITION, *s.* appointment by lot.

SO'RTMENT, *s.* the act of separating into distinct kinds or species. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS, *v. n.* to sit lazily, or fall at once in a chair.

SOT, *s.* [*sot*, Sax. Fr. and Belg.] a stupid person; a blockhead; a dolt. A person stupified by drinking.

SO'TTISH, *a.* dull; stupid; senseless; doltish.

SO'VEREIGN, *a.* [*souverain*, Fr.] supreme, or having no superior in power. Supremely efficacious.

SO'VEREIGN, *s.* a supreme ruler. A gold coin, value twenty shillings.

SO'VEREIGNTY, *s.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.] supremacy; highest place; supreme power, or excellence.

SOUGH, *s.* [from *sous*, Fr.] a drain under ground.

SOUGHT, saut, the preter. and part. pass. of SEEK.

SOUL, *s.* [*saul*, Sax. *sael*, Dan. *saal*, Isl. *siel*, Belg.] the immaterial substance which animates our bodies. Various have been the opinions of men concerning the substance of the human soul. The Epicureans thought it a subtile air, composed of atoms or primitive corpuscles. The Stoics maintained it was a flame, or portion of heavenly light. The Cartesians made thinking the essence of the soul. Others hold that man is endowed with three kinds of soul, viz. the rational, which is purely spiritual, and infused by the immediate inspiration of God; the irrational, or sensitive, which being common to man and brutes, is supposed to be formed of the elements; and the vegetative soul, or principle of growth and nutrition, as the first is of understanding, and the second of animal life. A vital and active principle. Spirit or essence. Inward power. A person. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

SOUND, *a.* [*sund*, Sax.] healthy; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt; hearty. Right; not erroneous, applied to knowledge. Stout, strong. Fast or profound, applied to sleep.

SOUND, *s.* [*sund*, Sax.] A shallow sea which may be sounded. A probe used by surgeons to examine what is out of the reach of their fingers. A perception raised in the soul by means of air put into motion, and vibrating on the drum of the ear, from *son*, Fr. or *sonus*, Lat. The cuttlefish.

To SOUND, *v. a.* to search with a plummet. To try or examine. To cause to make a noise; to play on. To betoken or direct by a sound. To celebrate by sound. Neuterly, to make a noise. To excite an idea by likeness of sound. To try with the sounding line.

SOU'NDLY, *ad.* heartily; rightly. Fast, applied to sleep.

SOU'NDNESS, *s.* health; truth; solidity; strength.

SOUP, soop, *s.* [*soupe*, Fr.] a strong decoction of flesh.

SOUR, *a.* [*sur*, Brit. and Sax.] acid; sharp to the taste; austere; pungent. Peevish, or crabbed of temper; morose; severe. Painful or disagreeable. Expressive of dislike applied to the countenance. Substantively, an acid substance.

To SOUR, *v. a.* to make sharp to the taste. To make harsh. To make uneasy, less pleasing, or discontented. Neuterly, to turn so as to taste sharp. To grow peevish.

SOURCE, *s.* [*source*, Fr.] a spring; fountain; head. An original; first cause. A first producer.

SOU'RNESS, *s.* acidity; austereness of taste or temper.

SOUSE, *s.* [*saute*, salt, Belg.] pickle made of salt. Any thing parboiled and kept in salt. Pickle. The ear.

To SOUSE, *v. a.* to parboil and preserve in salt pickle.

To throw into water. To strike with sudden violence. Neuterly, to dart like a bird on its prey.

SOUTH, *a.* meridional; southern.

SOUTH, *s.* [*suth*, Sax. *suyd*, Belg. *sud*, Fr.] that point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the north. The wind which blows from the south. Adverbially, towards or from the south. *South-east* is the point between the E. and S.

SOU'THAM, a town of Warwickshire, with a considerable cattle market on Monday. It is seated in a fertile soil, 13 miles S. of Coventry, and 82 N. W. of London. Pop. 1256.

SOUTHA'MPTON, a borough and sea-port of Hampshire, with markets on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. It is commodiously seated on an arm of the sea, is a place of good trade, and well inhabited by merchants and shop-keepers. It is a corporation and county of itself, with the title of an earldom, is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament It is 12 miles S. by W. of Winchester, and 74 W. S. W. of London. Inhabitants 19,324.

SOU'THERLY, *a.* lying towards the south; not absolutely southern. Coming from about the south.

SOU'THERN, *a.* [*sutherne*, Sax.] lying towards the south; coming from the south; belonging to the south.

SOU'THERNWOOD, *s.* [*suthernwude*, Sax.] in Botany, the artemisia of Linnæus. There are four British species, one of which is the common wormwood.

SOU'THING, *s.* in Astronomy, applied to the moon, stars, or planets, when they are in the meridian, or due south.

SOUTH MOLTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a corporation, containing several inns, and manufactures of white serges and felts. It is 177 miles W. by S. of London.

SOU'THWARD, *ad.* towards the south.

SOUTHWARK is a borough town of Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to London, and constitutes a portion of the metropolis, communicating with the city by means of new London Bridge, the fine iron structure called Southwark Bridge, and Blackfriars Bridge. It is divided into two parts, called the Borough Liberty, and the Clink or Manor of Southwark. The former was a distinct corporation until the time of Edw. III. when it was granted to the city of London; and in the reign of Edw. VI., was erected into a city-ward, by the name of Bridge-Ward-Without. The other division is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; and, until the Reformation, the prelates of that see licensed, by regulations confirmed by parliament, many brothels on Bankside, called the Bordello, which belonged to the famous Sir Wm. Walworth in the reign of Rich. II., and were completely destroyed by the Kentish insurgents under Wat Tiler. Southwark, by way of distinction called the Borough, enjoys its full share of the trade and wealth of the metropolis, and contains six parishes, with handsome churches, and several Catholic and Dissenters' chapels. It abounds in charitable foundations, too numerous to particularise; among which St. Thomas's and Guy's hospital, the Magdalen, and the Asylum, are the most remarkable. It contains also the King's Bench and the Marshalsea prisons, the County Bridewell, and the Philanthropic Institution. There are also two theatres, the Surrey and the Victoria. St. George's Fields, which fifty years ago was an extensive marsh, is now covered with fine streets and handsome edifices. It sends two members to parliament, and contains 91,501 inhabitants. (See LONDON.)

SOU'THWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, with some peculiar privileges, and has a collegiate church, and the ruins of a grand palace, (demolished during the civil wars,) which belonged to the archbishop of York. It is 13 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 129 N. W. by N. of London. Population 3384.

SOUTHWEST, *s.* the point between the S. and W.

SOUTHWO'LD, commonly called *Swole*, a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is a corporation, has a handsome church with a high steeple, and some trade with small vessels. It is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 105 E. of London. Population 1875.

SOW, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *s.* a female pig or hog. An oblong mass of lead.

To SOW, *v. a.* [part. pass. *sown*; *sawan*, Sax.] to scatter seed on the ground for growth. Figuratively, to spread or propagate. To besprinkle.

SO'WER, *s.* a scatterer of seed; a promoter; a breeder.

SO'WINS, *s.* flummery, made of oatmeal steeped in water till it becomes sour; the sour water is then drained off, and and fresh added; it is then fit for boiling.

SOWN, part. of Sow.

SO'WTHISTLE, *s.* in Botany, the sonchus of Linnæus. There are four British species, viz. the marsh, field, common, and blue sowthistle. The blossoms of the three first species are yellow.

SOY, *s.* a kind of sauce, brought from Japan, and prepared from soy-beans and salt, mixed with wheat or barley.

SPACE, *s.* [*spatium*, Lat.] the distance between any two bodies or points. Quantity, applied to time.

SPA'CIOUS, *a.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.] wide; containing a great deal of room or space.

SPA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* roominess; wide extension.

SPADE, *s.* [*spad*, Sax. *spade*, Isl. and Belg.] a broad shovel used in digging. A deer three years old. In Cards, wherein the four suits represent the four states in a kingdom, the nobility were represented by the ends of lances or spikes. The Spaniards, however, represent them by the *espadas*, i. e. swords instead of spikes, and our ignorance of the design of the inventor, as well as of the Spanish language, has occasioned our representing the points of this suit broader, and calling them by the name of *spades*.

SPA'DILLE. *s.* [Fr.] at ombre and quadrille, the ace of spades.

SPA'DDLE, *s.* a little spade.

SPA'GYRIST, *s.* [coined by Paracelsus, from *spaher*, a searcher, Teut.] a chemist. Adjectively, chemical.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay; on the N. E. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; on the E., S., and S. E. by the Mediterranean, and the Straits of Gibraltar; on the S. W. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is about 700 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and contains the provinces of Old and New Castile Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre; some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot in the southern provinces in summer. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts, though those in the N. and N. E. are in the winter extremely cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is fine wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, saltpetre, salt, barilla, and even sugar-canes; it also produces oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. and its wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls, which are caught in Andalusia, have so much ferocity, that bull-fights were formerly the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit; this barbarous amusement, however, is now, in part, exploded. The domestic

animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, asses, horned cattle, (which are but few) sheep, &c. The wool of the latter is superior to any in Europe; and the best is that of Old Castile. Spain abounds in minerals and metals, cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstones, turquois stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper; and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines, but since the discovery of America, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douro, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, Ebro, Gualdalaviar, Minks, and Segura. Spain, which in the times of the Goths and Moors contained between 20 and 30 millions of people, is now but thinly inhabited; for by the very latest census including the Balearic islands, the number of souls was only 13,940,000. The indolence and pride of the natives make them disdain to stoop to handicraft trades, so that the greatest part of the necessary artisans are French. The persons of the Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, and their countenances expressive. The women are small and slender, and their beauty chiefly reigns in their novels and romances. The established religion of Spain is popery, and here the inquisition (first commenced in 1477) reigned in all its horrors, till it was suppressed, first by the Cortes in 1811, and ultimately by Ferdinand VII. in 1821. Spain has 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. Spain, originally the most free, became one of the most despotic kingdoms in Europe. In 1808 the emperor Napoleon got the Spanish royal family into his power, and proclaimed his brother Joseph king of Spain, at Bayonne, who assumed the government at Madrid, which was already in the possession of a French army. The Spaniards, on their part, appointed a supreme junta of government; who, in 1810, summoned the Cortes, or representatives of the people. At the same time the supreme junta obtained the assistance of Great Britain, and an extensive warfare was carried on under Lord Wellington with success, so that after the battle of the Pyrenees, in 1813, few of the French remained in Spain; and the allied armies passed the Bidassoa into France. On the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, king Ferdinand VII. was restored; but he annulled the constitution of the cortes, and extended over all ranks the rigours of despotism. In the year 1822, some mitigation of this tyranny was enforced; but the clergy worked upon the bigotry of the weak monarch, and rendered him jealous of the freedom and knowledge of his subjects. However, in 1832, Ferdinand having no male issue, and being in a precarious state of health, was influenced by his queen to incline to the liberal party, in order to secure the succession of his infant daughter to the crown, by cancelling the claims of his brother, Don Carlos. Accordingly the abolition of the salique law, which prohibited the descent of the crown to females, was proclaimed; measures also for promoting popular rights, and weakening the power of the priesthood, who were generally attached to the Carlist faction, were promulgated, and with some difficulty enforced. On the 29th of Sept. 1833, Ferdinand VII. expired, and his daughter Isabella was proclaimed queen; her mother, the queen-dowager, being declared regent. By her prudent policy, the cortes was assembled, the liberties of the people acknowledged, and the rights of the young queen in a great degree, identified with the cause of constitutional freedom. Insurrections excited by Don Carlos and the priests, for some time threatened Spain with the devastations of civil war; but the queen-regent continuing firm, there can be little doubt of the success of the party on whom she leans for support. The Spanish crown formerly possessed a great portion of America, but these colonies have declared their independence in the southern and northern continent; Louisiana and the Floridas have been ceded to the United States. In the West Indies the sovereignty of Cuba, the largest island in that quarter, is retained; in the South Seas also over many rich islands, particularly the Philippines; and in Africa, at Ceuta, Oran, &c. Madrid, the capital, contains 297,000 inhabitants; lon. 35. 4. W. lat. 40. 25. N. The heir to the crown of Spain always bears the title of Prince of Asturias.

SPA'LDING, a neat town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Welland, and from the canals in the streets, it resembles a Dutch town. Much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood; and it has a good carrying trade in corn and coals. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 97 N. of London. Population 6500.

SPALT, or SPELT, *s.* a white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, *s.* [*span*, Sax. and Belg. *spanna*, Ital.] the space measured from the end of the thumb to that of the middle finger extended; nine inches. Any short duration.

To SPAN, *v. a.* to measure by the hand extended.

SPAN preterit of SPIN.

SPANG, *s.* [*spange*, Belg.] a cluster of shining bodies.

SPA'NGLE, *s.* [*spange*, a buckle, a locket, Teut.] a small thin plate or boss of shining metal.

To SPA'NGLE, *a.* to besprinkle with spangles.

SPA'NIEL, *s.* [*espagneul*, Fr.] a dog used to sport in the field or in water, remarkable for its sagacity and tractableness. Figuratively, a mean servile person.

SPA'NISH FLIES, *s.* See CANTHARIDES.

SPAN, NEW. See SPICK AND SPAN.

SPA'NNER, *s.* the lock of a fusee or carabine.

SPAR, *s.* in Natural History, a class of fossils, not inflammable, nor soluble in water; when pure, pellucid and colourless, emulating the appearance of crystal; composed of plane and equable plates, not flexible nor elastic; not giving fire with steel; readily calcining in a small fire, and fermenting violently with acids, and wholly soluble in them. A small beam, or bar of a gate.

To SPAR, *v. a.* [*sparran*, Sax.] to shut close or bar. Neuterly, to fight so as to ward off blows.

SPA'RABLES *s.* [from *sparran*, to fasten, Sax.] small nails.

To SPARE, *v. a.* [*sparian*, Sax. *spaeren*, Belg.] to use in a frugal manner so as to avoid waste and profusion. To save from any particular use. To do without. To omit; to forbear. To remit a degree of punishment; to shew mercy. To grant or allow. To forbear to impose on. Neuterly, to live frugally. To forbear. To forgive.

SPARE, *a.* scanty. Superfluous. Thin of flesh.

SPA'RERIBS, *s.* ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh; as a *sparerib* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *sparyo*, Lat.] the act of sprinkling.

SPA'RING *a.* scarce. Parsimonious; not liberal.

SPA'RINGLY, *ad.* not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; cautiously; tenderly; not frequently.

SPARK, *s.* [*spearc*, Sax. *sparke*, Belg.] a small particle of fire, or shining substance. A lively, showy, and gay person; a lover.

SPA'RKISH, *a.* airy; showy; fine. A low word.

SPA'RKLE, *s.* a small particle of fire. A particle of light emitted from a shining or luminous body.

To SPA'RKLE, *v. n.* to emit sparks of light or fire. To issue in sparks. To shine or glitter. To emit small bubbles

SPA'RROW, *s.* [*speara*, Sax.] the name of a genus of birds. The house sparrow is very common in this country. There are also the *hedge* sparrow and the *reed* sparrow.

SPA'RROWHAWK, *s.* a small kind of hawk.

SPASM, *s.* [*σπάσμα*, Gr. *spasme*, Fr.] a convulsive or involuntary contraction of any part.

SPASMO'DIC, *a.* [*spasmodique*, Fr.] convulsive.

SPAT, preter. of SPIT.

SPAT, *s.* the spawn of shell-fish.

To SPA'TIATE, *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] to rove; to range.

To SPA'TTER, *v. a.* [*spattan*, Sax.] to besprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. To defame. Neuterly, to make a noise in spitting; to sputter.

SPA'TTERDASHES, *s.* coverings for the legs to keep out wet, and buttoned at the sides, now called *gaiters*.

SPA'TULA, *s.* [*spathula*, Lat.] an instrument used by apothecaries in spreading plaisters and stirring medicines. A spattle or slice.

SPA'VIN, *s.* [*spavano*, Ital.] a bony excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow.

SPAW, or SPA, *s.* [from *Spa*, in Germany, a place famous for mineral waters] a spring of mineral water.

To SPAWL, *v. n.* [*spætlian*, Sax.] to spit.

SPAWL, *s.* [*spatl*, Sax.] spittle.

SPAWN, *s.* [*spene*, or *spenne*, Belg.] the eggs of fish or frogs. Used in contempt for any offspring.

To SPAWN, *v. a.* to produce as fishes do their eggs. To bring forth. Neuterly, to issue like eggs from fish. Used in contempt, to issue; to proceed.

To SPAY, *v. a.* [*spado*, Lat.] to castrate, to render a female beast unfit for procreation.

To SPEAK, *v. n.* [preterit *spake*, or *spoke*, part. pass. *spoken*; *specan*, Sax.] to utter or express one's thoughts by articulate sounds or words. To defend or accuse, used with *for* or *against*. To harangue. To give sound, applied to wind instruments. Followed by *with*, to address, or converse with. Actively, to utter by the voice; to pronounce. To proclaim or celebrate. To address or accost.

SPEAKER, *s.* one who speaks. *Speaker of the House of Commons*, is a member chosen by the house, and approved by the king; and who is, as it were, the common mouth of the rest. *Speaker of the House of Peers*, is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

SPEAR, *s.* [*speare*, Sax. and Belg.] a lance; a long weapon armed with a sharp point of metal, and used in thrusting or lancing. A lance with prongs to kill fish.

SPEARMINT, *s.* a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, *s.* a species of crowfoot. There are two kinds, the less and the greater.

SPE'CIAL, *s.* [*spécial*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.] noting a sort or species. Particular; peculiar. Extraordinary; uncommon, designed for a particular purpose. Chief in excellence. In Law, it denotes that matter in evidence which is alleged specially, or does not come into the general issue.

SPECIA'LITY, or SPE'CIALTY, *s.* [*spécialité*, Fr.] particularity. In Law, a bond, bill, or other deed or instrument, executed under the hand and seal of the parties thereto.

SPE'CIES, *s.* [Lat.] a sort; a subdivision of a general term called a genus; common nature, or idea, agreeing to several individual beings; a class or single order of beings; thus, horse agrees to *Bucephalus*, *Eclipse*, or *Old Dobbin*. An idea. Money or coin. Simples in a compound medicine.

SPECI'FIC, or SPECI'FICAL, *a.* [*spécifique*, Fr.] in Philosophy, is that which is peculiar to any thing, and distinguishes it from all others. In Medicine, applied to a remedy whose virtue and effect is peculiarly adapted to some certain disease, is adequate thereto, and exerts its whole force immediately thereon. *Specific Gravity* is that by which one body is heavier than another of the same dimensions, and is always as the quantity of matter under that dimension.

SPECI'FICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

To SPECI'FICATE, *v. a.* to distinguish by the properties which make a thing to be of a particular species, or adapted to a particular purpose.

SPECIFICA'TION, *s.* [*spécification*, Fr.] distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. Particular mention.

To SPE'CIFY, *v. a.* [*spécifier*, Fr.] to mention; to distinguish by some particular mark or difference.

SPE'CIMEN, *s.* [Lat.] a sample; pattern; model; trial.

SPE'CIOUS, *a.* [*speciosus*, Lat.] shewy, or pleasing to the view. Plausible, though not strictly right.

SPECK, *s.* [*specca*, Sax.] a stain, spot, or discoloration.

To SPECK, *v. a.* to spot; to stain; to blot.

SPE'CKLE, *s.* a little spot; a small speck.

To SPE'CKLE, *v. a.* to mark with small spots.

SPE'CTACLE, *s.* [*spectaculum*, Lat.] any thing that attracts the sight by being remarkable; a show; a gazing-stock; an object of sight. In the plural, glasses worn to assist the sight, said to have been invented about the year 1300.

SPECTA'TOR, *s.* [*spectator*, Lat.] a looker on; a beholder.

SPE'CTRE, *s.* [*spectre*, Fr. *spectrum*, Lat.] an apparition; phantom; ghost, vision.

SPE'CTRUM, *s.* [Lat.] an image; a visible form.

SPE'CULAR, *a.* [*specularis*, Lat.] having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass. Assisting sight.

To SPE'CULATE, *v. n.* [*spéculer*. Fr. *speculor*, Lat.] to meditate; to contemplate. Actively, to consider attentively. To revolve or contrive in the mind.

SPECULA'TION, *s.* [*spéculation*, Fr.] the act of contemplating any thing in the mind. A train of thoughts formed in the mind. A scheme formed only in the mind, not reduced to practice. Contemplation; meditation.

SPECULA'TIST, *s.* one fond of speculation.

SPECULATIVE, *a.* [*spéculatif*, Fr.] contemplative. Theoretical; ideal; not practical; notional.

SPECULATOR, *s.* one who forms theories; an observer.

SPE'CULUM, *s.* [Lat.] a looking-glass, a mirror.

SPED, part. pass. of SPEED.

SPEECH, *s.* [*spæc*, Sax.] the power of expressing our thoughts or ideas by audible words. Words, or language.

SPEE'CHLESS, *a.* mute; dumb.

To SPEED, *v. n.* [pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*; *spoeden*, Belg.] to make haste; to move quick or fast. To succeed. To grow rich, from *spédian*, Sax. To fare well or ill. Actively, to dispatch or finish in haste. To hasten. To promote, quicken, or assist. To make prosperous.

SPEED, *s.* [*spoed*, Belg.] quickness. Haste; celerity; dispatch. The course or pace of a horse. Success.

SPEE'DILY, *ad.* with haste; quickly.

SPEE'DWELL, *s.* a plant; the veronica of Linnæus.

SPEE'DY, *a.* quick; nimble; swift.

SPELL, *s.* [*spel*, a word, Sax.] a charm, consisting of some peculiar words of occult power. A turn of work. A tale.

To SPELL, *v. a.* [preterit and part. pass. *spelled*, or *spelt*; *spellen*, Sax.] to write with proper letters. To read by naming the several letters of which a word is composed, and sounding every syllable separately. To charm. Neuterly, to form words of letters. To read. To pronounce the syllables of a word separately, by naming the letters which compose them.

SPE'LTER, *s.* the same as ZINC; which see.

To SPEND, *v. a.* [*spendan*, Sax. *spendere*, Ital.] to consume or lay out. To squander. To expend; to bestow as expense. To waste, wear out, or exhaust. To pass; to employ. To fatigue. Neuterly, to make expense. To be lost or wasted To be employed in any use.

SPE'NDTHRIFT, *s.* one that is profuse in his expenses; a lavisher; a prodigal; a waster.

SPERM, *s.* [*sperma*, Lat. *sperme*, Fr.] the seed.

SPERMACE'TI, *s.* [Lat.] an oily substance extracted from the brains of a particular species of whale.

SPERMA'TIC, or SPERMA'TICAL, *a.* [*spermatique*, Fr.] relating to the seed. Seminal.

SPERMATOCE'LE, *s.* [σπέρμα and κήλη, Gr.] in Surgery, a rupture caused by a distention of the seminal vessels, whereby the semen falls into the scrotum.

SPERMO'LOGIST, *s.* [σπερμολόγος, Gr.] one who gathers or treats of seeds.

To SPEW, *v. a.* [*spiwan*, Sax. *speuwen*, Belg.] to eject or cast from the stomach through the mouth; to vomit. Figuratively, to eject or cast forth. Neuterly, to void at the mouth.

To SPHA'CELATE, *v. a.* to affect with a gangrene. Neuterly, to mortify.

SPHA'CELUS, s. [σφάκελος, Gr.] a gangrene.

SPHERE, s. [Fr. sphæra, Lat.] a globe; a solid contained under one uniform round surface, such as would be formed by a revolution of a circle about a diameter thereof, as an axis. In Astronomy, it is that concave orb or expanse which rests our globe, and in which the heavenly bodies appear to be fixed, and at an equal distance from the eye. An orbit or circuit of motion or action. Province; the extent or compass of a person's knowledge.

SPHE'RIC, or SPHE'RICAL, *a.* round; globular; orbicular. Relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary.

SPHE'RICS, *s.* that part of Geometry which treats of the position and mensuration of arches and circles, described on the surfaces of a sphere.

SPHE'ROID, *s.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος, Gr.] a solid approaching to the figure of a sphere, but oblate.

SPHEROI'DAL, SPHEROI'DICAL, *a.* having the form of a spheroid.

SPHE'RULE, *s.* [*sphærula*, Lat.] a small globe.

SPHINX, *s.* [σφιγξ, Gr.] a fabulous monster among the ancients, and now mostly used as an ornament in gardens, terraces, &c. It is represented with the head and breasts of a woman, the wings of a bird, the claws of a lion, and the rest of the body like a dog or lion.

SPICE, *s.* [*espices*, Fr.] a vegetable that is fragrant to the smell, and pungent or hot to the taste, used in seasoning or sauces. A small quantity; a sample; a specimen.

To SPICE, *v. a.* to season with spices.

SPI'CERY, *s.* commodity of spices; repository of spices.

SPI'CEWORT, *s.* the sweet-smelling flag, or calamus, found in rivulets and marshes.

SPICK AND SPAN, *a.* [a proverbial expression, which seems borrowed from *spiccata de la spanna*, Ital. i. e. snatched from the hand. Johnson says *span new* is used by Chaucer, and comes from *spannan*, Sax. to stretch. *Span new*, he adds, is therefore originally used of cloth new stretched or dressed at the clothiers, and *spic and span*, newly extended on the spikes or tenters; and that it is but a low expression] quite new; just made; never used before.

SPICO'SITY, *s.* [from *spica*, Lat.] the quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears.

SPI'CY, *a.* producing spice; aromatic.

SPI'DER, *s.* an animal whose eyes are placed in clusters on the back part of its thorax, who spins a web, and preys on flies.

SPI'GNEL, or SPI'CKNEL, *s.* an umbelliferous plant. The herb maldmony, or bearwort. There are two British species; viz. the mountain and common spignel.

SPI'GOT, *s.* [*spijcker*, Belg.] the pin or peg which is fixed into a faucet, for giving vent to liquor.

SPIKE, *s.* [*spica*, Lat.] an ear of corn. A long nail; a piece of iron, or wood, sharpened at the top, and resembling an ear of corn. In Botany, a composition of flowers placed alternately on each side of a common simple fruitstalk, and not standing upon little fruitstalks; as in the agrimony, great mullein, &c. A small species of lavender.

To SPIKE, *v. a.* to fasten with long nails; to set with spikes. In the Military, to drive a spike into the touch-hole of a cannon, and thereby to render it useless.

SPI'KENARD, *s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] a sweet-smelling plant. The English species is called the great fleabane.

SPI'KESTALK, *s.* a long rough receptacle, upon which the flowers composing the spike are placed.

SPILL, *s.* [*spijlen*, Belg.] a small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. A small quantity of money.

To SPILL, *v. a.* [*spillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Belg. *spilla*, Isl.] to shed or scatter. To destroy or damage; to corrupt. To throw away. To pour on the ground. Neuterly, to be lavish. To be shed, or lost by being shed.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the side of a hill, 28 miles E. of Lincoln, and 133 N. by E. of London. Population 1384.

To SPIN, v. a. [preter. spun or span, part. spun: spinnan, Sax. spinnen, Belg.] to form yarn into threads by drawing it out and twisting it. Figuratively, to protract or draw out. To draw out into a tedious length. To put into a turning motion. Neuterly, to exercise the art of spinning. To stream out in a small thread or current, from *spingare*, Ital. To move round like a spindle.

SPI'NACH, or SPI'NAGE, *s.* [*spinachia*, Lat.] a well known plant, cultivated for the table, and esteemed laxative, diuretic, and cooling.

SPI'NAL, *a.* [*spinalis*, Lat.] belonging to the back-bone.

SPI'NDLE, *s.* [*spindl*, or *spindel*, Sax.] the pin by which flax is formed or twisted into a thread, and on which it is wound. A long slender stalk. Any thing slender, in contempt. A shrub, called also gatteridge-tree.

SPINE, *s.* [*spina*, Lat.] the back-bone.

SPI'NEL, *s.* a kind of mineral.

SPINET, *s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] a musical instrument with keys, of the same nature as a harpsichord, but smaller.

SPINI'FEROUS, *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing thorns.

SPI'NNER, *s.* one skilled in spinning. A garden spider with long jointed legs.

SPINO'SISM, *s.* the doctrine of Spinoza, or Atheism and Pantheism proposed after his manner, who was born a Jew at Amsterdam. The chief articles in his system are such as these: That there is but one substance in nature, and that this only substance is endued with an infinite variety of attributes, amongst which are extension and cogitation: that all the bodies in the universe are modifications of this substance, considered as extended; and that all the souls of men are modifications of the same substance, considered as cogitative: that God is a necessary and infinitely perfect Being, and is the cause of all things that exist, but not a different Being from them: that there is but one Being and one Nature, and that this nature produces within itself, by an immanent act, all those which we call creatures; and that this Being is at the same time both agent and patient, efficient cause and subject, but that he produces nothing but modifications of himself.—Thus is the Deity made the sole agent as well as patient in all evil, both physical and moral; a doctrine fraught with more impieties than all the heathen poets have published concerning their Jupiter, Venus, &c.

SPINO'SITY, *s.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] crabbedness; thorny or briery perplexity.

SPI'NOUS, or SPI'NY, *a.* thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER, *s.* a woman who spins. In Law, a maid or virgin, or a young woman unmarried.

SPI'RACLE, *s.* [*spiraculum*, Lat.] a breathing hole or vent. A small aperture.

SPI'RAL, *a.* [*spirale*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.] curved; winding; circularly involved; formed like a screw.

SPI'RALLY, *ad.* in a spiral form.

SPIRE, *s.* [*spira*, Lat. Ital. and Swed.] a curve line; a curl or twist; a wreath. A round pyramid; a steeple. The top or summit. Any thing growing more and more taper from the bottom to the top.

SPIRE, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the capital, in lon. 8. 29. lat. 49. 19.

SPI'RIT, *s.* [*spiritus*, Lat.] breath; wind in motion. A substance wherein thinking, doubting, and a power of moving itself, subsists. The soul. An apparition. An habitual disposition of mind. Genius; vigour of mind. The mind or imagination. An eager desire. That which gives vigour and cheerfulness. Likeness or essential qualities. An inflammable and intoxicating liquor, produced by distillation.

To SPI'RIT, *v. a.* to actuate, animate, or excite. To draw or entice, used with *away*.

SPI'RITED, *a.* lively; full of fire or vigour; vivacious; sprightly; animated.

SPI'RITLESS, *a.* dejected; wanting vigour or fire; depressed; lifeless.

SPI'RITUAL, *a.* [*spirituel*, Fr.] belonging to spirit as distinguished from matter; immaterial. Belonging to the mind or understanding; mental; intellectual; refined. Relating only to heavenly things, opposed to temporal. *Spiritual Courts*, in Law, are such as have jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, probate of wills, granting administrations; as, also, in regard to tithes, and in cases of defamation, &c.

SPIRITUA'LITY, *s.* incorporeity; intellectual nature; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

To SPI'RITUALIZE, *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr.] to allegorize, or convert the common objects of sense into subjects of pious meditations and spiritual allusions.

SPI'RITUALLY, *ad.* without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPI'RITUOUS, *a.* refined; defecated; approaching to spirit. Fierce; ardent; fine. Lively; gay; airy.

To SPIRT, *v. n.* to spring out by intervals; to spring out in a sudden stream. Actively, to throw out in a jet.

SPI'RY, *a.* pyramidal. Wreathed; curled; spiral.

SPI'SSITUDE, *s.* [*spissitudo*, Lat.] grossness; thickness.

SPIT, *s.* [*spit*, Belg.] a long piece of iron on which meat is roasted. A depth of earth which may be pierced at once by a spade. In low discourse, a sword.

To SPIT, *v. a.* [preter. *spat*, part. pass. *spit*, or *spitted*, from the noun] to put on a spit, or to pierce with a spit. Neuterly, to sling or eject spittle from the mouth, from *spætan*, Sax. *spytter*, Dan.

SPI'TAL, or SPITTLE, *s.* [corrupted from *hospital*] an hospital or charitable foundation.

SPITE, *s.* [*spijt*, Belg.] malice; rancour; malignity; hate, malevolence; ill-will; an habitual desire and endeavour to do ill to another. *Spite of*, or *in spite of*, notwithstanding; in defiance of.

To SPITE, *v. a.* to thwart malignantly; to vex; to treat maliciously; to mischief. To enrage or fill with spite.

SPITHEAD, a spacious road for shipping, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy commonly rendezvous in time of war.

SPITEFUL, *a.* malicious; malignant.

SPITEFULLY, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, *s.* malice; malignity.

SPI'TTER, *s.* one who puts meat on the spit. One who spits with his mouth. A young deer.

SPI'TTLE, *s.* [*spatl*, Sax.] the moisture of the mouth. An hospital; corrupted from *spital*.

SPITSBE'RGEN, or *East Greenland*, the most northern country in Europe, consisting of a group of islands, situated between Greenland to the W. and Nova-Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the months of June, July, and August, the sun never sets; for the rest of the year it is hardly seen at all. In the valleys are large white bears, white foxes, and some curious birds and plants. The inland parts are uninhabited, and the coasts are only frequented for the purpose of catching whales. Lat. 76. 46. to 80. 30. N. lon. 9. to 22. E.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY, splank-nó-logy, *s.* [σπλάγχνα and λόγος, Gr.] a treatise or description of the bowels.

To SPLASH, or PLASH, *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swed.] to daub with mud or dirt in great quantities.

SPLAY'FOOT, *a.* having the foot turned outwards.

SPLEEN, *s.* [*splen*, Lat.] the milt; a soft spongy viscus, situated in the left hypochondrium, above the kidney; supposed to be the seat of anger and melancholy. Ill-humour. A fit of anger. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. Spite.

SPLEE'NFUL, *a.* angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

SPLEE'NWORT, *s.* a kind of fern; the miltwaste.

SPLE'NDENT, *a.* [*splendens*, Lat.] shining; glossy; having lustre; eminently conspicuous.

SPLE'NDID, *a.* [*splendidus*, Lat.] bright; shining; shewy; pompous; magnificent; sumptuous; splendid; glossy.

SPLE'NDOUR, *s.* [*splendor*, Lat. *splendeur*, Fr.] lustre; the quality or power of shining. Magnificence; pomp.

SPLENE'TIC, *a.* [*splénétique*, Fr.] troubled with the spleen. Peevish; fretful; hypochondriac.

To SPLICE, *v. a.* [*splissen*, Belg.] to join the two ends of a rope together without a knot.

SPLI'NTER, or SPLINT, *s.* among Farriers, a callous, insensible excrescence, breeding on the shank-bone of horses.

SPLI'NTER, or SPLINT, *s.* [*splinter*, Belg.] a fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLIT, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *split*: *splitten*, Belg.] to divide lengthwise; to rive; to cleave. To part in two. To dash or break against a rock. To break into discord; to quarrel. Neuterly, to crack or burst asunder. To burst with laughter. To be broken against rocks.

SPLU'TTER, *s.* bustle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL, *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] to rob or take away by force. To plunder. To corrupt or render useless. Neuterly, to be guilty of plundering; to grow corrupt or useless.

SPOIL, *s.* [*spolium*, Lat.] any thing taken by violence; plunder, pillage; booty. Robbery; waste. Corruption; cause of corruption. The cast-off skin of a serpent.

SPOKE, *s.* [*spaca*, Sax. *speiche*, Teut.] the bar of a wheel uniting the nave to the felly. The spar of a ladder. In Botany, the fruitstalk of flowers collected into rundles.

SPOKE, preter. of SPEAK.

SPO'KEN, part. pass. of SPEAK.

SPO'KESMAN, *s.* one who speaks for another.

To SPO'LIATE, *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] to rob; to plunder.

SPOLIATION, *s.* [*spoliation*, Fr. *spoliatio*, Lat.] the act of robbery or privation.

SPO'NDEE, *s.* [*spondée*, Fr. *spondæus*, Lat.] a foot of two long syllables, as in *ūmbrās*, Lat. or *μῖλλῶ*, Gr.

SPO'NDYLE, *s.* [*σπόνδυλος*, Gr.] a joint of the spine.

SPONGE, *s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] a soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water. *Pyrotechnical sponges* are made of the large fungous excrescences growing on old oaks, ashes, firs, &c. which being boiled in common water, then dried and well beaten, are put into a strong ley prepared with saltpetre, and again dried in an oven. These make the black match or tinder brought from Germany, used to receive and sustain the fire struck from flint and steel.

To SPONGE, *v. n.* to suck up as a sponge. To gain by mean arts. Actively, to wet cloth with a sponge. To scour great guns when discharged, before they are charged anew.

SPO'NGER, *s.* one that meanly depends upon others for subsistence; a parasite.

SPO'NGINESS, *s.* fulness of cavities, like a sponge.

SPO'NGY, *a.* soft, resembling a sponge.

SPO'NSAL, *a.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] relating to marriage; hymeneal; connubial; nuptial; matrimonial; bridal.

SPO'NSION, *s.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] the act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who makes a promise or gives security for another. A surety.

SPONTANEITY, or SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, *s.* [*spontanéité*, Fr.] the quality of doing or acting free from any impulse or necessity; voluntariness.

SPONTA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *sponte*, Lat.] acting of itself without compulsion or restraint; voluntary.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* voluntarily; of its own accord.

SPOOL, *s.* [*spohl*, Belg. *spule*, Teut.] a small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end, to wind yarn upon; a quill.

SPOON, *s.* [*spaen*, Belg. *spone*, Dan. *sponn*, Isl.] an instrument, concave at one end, and having a handle, used in taking up and eating liquids.

SPOO'NBILL, *s.* a bird, called also Shoveller.

SPOO'NFUL, *s.* as much as a spoon will contain.

SPOO'NMEAT, *s.* liquid food, eaten with a spoon.

SPOO'NWORT, *s.* scurvygrass.

SPORA'DIC DISEASES, *s.* [*σποραδικὸς*, Gr.] among Physicians, such as seize particular persons at any time or season, and in any place; in which sense they are distinguished from epidemical and endemic diseases.

SPORT, *s.* [*spott*, Isl.] play; game; diversion; frolic. A mock; mockery. Field diversions, as fowling, hunting.

To SPORT, *v. a.* to play; to divert. To represent in play. Neuterly, to play; to frolic; to wanton. To trifle.

SPO'RTFUL, SPO'RTIVE, *a.* merry; frolic; wanton.

SPO'RTSMAN, *s.* one who delights in field diversions.

SPOT, *s.* [*spotte*, Flem. *spette*, Dan.] a blot; a stain either on the skin or other substance; blemish. Disgrace; reproach. A small extent of ground. Any particular place. *Upon the spot*, implies immediately, or without changing place.

To SPOT, *v. a.* to stain; to maculate; to blot. To work so as to resemble spots. To corrupt, disgrace, or taint.

SPO'TLESS, *a.* free from spots or vice. Pure; untainted.

SPO'TTY, *a.* full of spots. "*Spotty* globe." *Milt.*

SPOU'SAL, *a.* nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; bridal.

SPOU'SAL, *s.* [*espousailles*, Fr.] marriage; nuptials.

SPOUSE, *s.* [*espouse*, Fr. *sponsus* or *sponsa*, Lat.] one joined to another in marriage; a husband or wife.

SPOUT, *s.* [*spuyt*, Belg.] a pipe or mouth of a vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Water-spout* is a mass of water collected between a cloud and the surface of the sea, in the shape of a pillar or spout of water; very dangerous to ships, unless it can be dispersed or broken by the shot of great guns.

To SPOUT, *v. n.* [*spouten*, Belg.] to spring out in a sudden stream; to issue as from a spout. Actively, to throw out water in a stream or jet; to pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout. To mouth, or pour out words with affected grandeur, as a stage-player.

To SPRAIN, *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain*] to stretch the ligaments of a joint so as to render the use of it painful.

SPRAIN, *s.* a violent contortion or extention of the ligaments of a joint, without dislocation.

SPRANG, preterit of SPRING.

SPRAT *s.* [*sprot*, Belg.] a small sea-fish.

To SPRAWL, *v. n.* [*spradle*, Dan. *spartelen*, Belg.] to struggle as in the convulsions of death. To tumble about or creep with odd contortions of the limbs.

SPRAY, *s.* the extremity of a branch. See SPROUT. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*.

To SPREAD, *v. a.* [*sprædan*, Sax. *spreyden*, Belg.] to extend, to stretch, to expand, or make a thing take up a large space; to cover or smear over; to publish or divulge, followed by *abroad;* to disseminate; to divulge; to diffuse. Neuterly, to extend or expand itself.

SPRE'ADER, *s.* he that spreads; a publisher.

SPRIG, *s.* [*ysbrig*, Brit.] a small branch; a spray; a twig. A brad, or nail without a head. *Sprig crystal*, or rock crystal, (a term used by lapidaries) is found in perpendicular fissures, in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point.

SPRIGHT, *s.* [anciently written *sprete*, or *spryte*, and as it is a contraction of *spirit*, should be spelt *sprite*] a spectre, ghost, apparition, shade, soul, spirit; incorporeal agent.

SPRI'GHTFUL, *ad.* lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

SPRI'GHTLINESS, *s.* liveliness; vivacity; gaiety.

SPRI'GHTLY, *a.* full of spirit; gay; brisk; lively.

To SPRING, *v. n.* [preter. *sprang* or *sprung*, part. pass. *sprung; springan*, Sax. *springen*, Belg.] to arise or grow out of the ground, followed by *up;* to proceed from ancestors; to issue or proceed, as from seed; to issue forth; to appear; to leap or bound; to force one's way; to fly with elastic force; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to rise from a covert; to issue from a fountain or source; to shoot or move with speed. Actively, to start or rouse game. To discharge, applied to a mine. To contrive as a sudden expedient. To make by starting a plank.

SPRING, *s.* one of the four seasons, immediately succeeding winter, in which vegetables grow. A piece of tempered steel; useful in machines to put them in motion. Any elastic force. Any active power. A leap. A fountain or source whence waters issue. A rise; beginning. A gin; a noose, which being fastened to an elastic wire, catches any thing.

SPRINGE, *s.* a noose; a noose which catches by a spring or jerk; a gin, or trap.

SPRI'NGINESS, *s.* the quality of bodies returning to their former shape or dimensions, which they had lost by violence or compression; elasticity.

SPRI'NGING OF A MAST, *s.* in Sea language, is when it cracks, but is not quite broken in any part of it.

SPRI'NGTIDE, *s.* an high tide, or tide about the new and full moon, which flows highest, ebbs lowest, and runs swiftest.

To SPRI'NKLE, *v. a.* [*sprinckelen*, Belg.] to scatter in drops or small masses; to wet by sprinkling; to besprinkle. Neuterly, to let fall or scatter in drops.

SPRI'NKLING, *s.* the act of throwing water upon any thing in drops. A small quantity scattered.

To SPRIT, *v. a.* to throw out; to eject with force. Neuterly, to shoot; to germinate; to sprout.

SPRIT, *s.* [*sprote*, Sax.] a shoot; a sprout. A pole, whence *boltsprit*, or *bowsprit*, from *spreot*, Sax.

SPRITE, *s.* an incorporeal agent. See SPRIGHT.

SPRI'TSAIL, *s.* the sail which belongs to the boltsprit mast.

To SPROUT, *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Belg. *sprytan*, Sax.] to grow or shoot; to germinate; to spring; to shoot into ramifications.

SPROUT, *s.* a shoot of a vegetable. In the plural, young coleworts.

SPRUCE, *s.* a kind of fir, of which there are two sorts, the white and black. *Sprucebeer*, beer tinctured with the branches of fir. *Spruceleather*, a corruption for Prussian leather.

SPRUCE, *a.* nice, trim, neat without elegance.

To SPRUCE, *v. n.* to dress with affected neatness.

SPRU'CENESS, *s.* neatness in dress without elegance.

SPRUNG, preter. and part. pass. of SPRING.

SPRUNT, *s.* any thing that is short, and will not easily bend. A leap, or spring in leaping.

SPUD, *s.* a short knife. A kind of hoe.

To SPUME, *v. n.* [*spumo*, Lat.] to froth or foam.

SPUME, *s.* [*spuma*, Lat.] froth; foam; scum of melted gold or silver.

SPU'MOUS, SPU'MY, *a.* [*spumeus*, Lat.] frothy; foamy.

SPUN, preterit. and part. pass. of SPIN.

SPUNGE, *s.* See SPONGE.

SPU'NGING HOUSE, *s.* a house or place that bailiffs take persons to after an arrest, where they are kept till they agree with the creditor, or are removed to a closer confinement.

SPUNK, or SPONK, *s.* rotten wood; touchwood.

SPUR, *s.* [*spur*, Sax. *spore*, Dan. Isl. and Belg.] a sharp-pointed instrument worn by a rider on his heel, whereby he pricks his horse to quicken his pace. The sharp points growing on the legs of a fowl. Figuratively, an incitement, instigation, or any thing that quickens. A weapon for a fighting cock. A snag, or any thing standing out.

To SPUR, *v. a.* to prick or quicken by a spur. To instigate; to excite, hasten, incite, compel, or push forward.

SPURGE, *s.* in Botany, the euphorbia of Linnæus. There are twelve species. *Spurgelaurel*, the mezereon.

SPU'RIOUS, *a.* [*spurius*, Lat.] counterfeit; not genuine or authentic. Illegitimate, or not lawfully begotten.

SPU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being false, counterfeit, or adulterated.

To SPURN, *v. a.* [*spornan*, Sax.] to kick, drive, or strike with the foot; to reject with contempt or scorn.

SPURN, *s.* a kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPU'RREY, *s.* the spergula of Linnæus. There are three British species, viz. the corn and small spurrey, and English marsh saxifrage.

SPU'RRIER, *s.* one who makes spurs.

To SPURT, *v. a.* to fly out with a quick stream.

SPUTA'TION, *s.* [*sputum*, Lat.] the act of spitting.

To SPU'TTER, *v. n.* [*sputo*, Lat.] to emit or cast out moisture by small flying drops; to speak in a hurry and indistinctly; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to throw out spittle by hasty speech. Actively, to throw out with noise and hesitation.

SPY, *s.* [*spie*, Belg.] one set to watch the conduct or motions of another; one sent to gain intelligence of what passes in an enemy's army or camp.

To SPY, *v. a.* to discover at a distance by the eye; to discover by nice examination, or artifice. Neuterly, to look into or examine nicely.

SQUAB, *a.* unfeathered. Fat, thick, and stout; awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, *s.* a kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. In Cookery, a chicken, &c. so young as scarcely fit to be eaten.

To SQUAB, *v. n.* to fall down plump or flat; to squelsh.

SQUA'BBISH, *a.* thick; heavy; fleshy.

To SQUA'BBLE, *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swed.] to quarrel, wrangle, or fight. To debate peevishly. A low word.

SQUA'BBLE, *s.* a low quarrel, or brawl.

SQUA'BBLER, *s.* a quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'BPIE, *s.* a favourite pie in Devonshire, made of fat mutton, apples, and onions, laid in alternate layers, and highly seasoned.

SQUA'DRON, *s.* [*squadrone*, Ital.] in the Military Art, a body of horse, usually from one to two hundred. In the Navy, a division or small part of a fleet, commanded by a vice admiral or commodore.

SQUA'LID, *a.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] foul; nasty; filthy.

To SQUALL, *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swed.] to scream like a woman or child affrighted.

SQUALL, *s.* a loud scream. A sudden gust or storm of wind or rain; from *chual*, Arab.

SQUA'LLY, *a.* windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

SQUA'LOR, *s.* [Lat.] nastiness; grossness; coarseness.

SQUA'MEOUS, or SQUA'MOUS, *a.* [*squameus*, Lat.] scaly; having the resemblance of scales; covered with scales.

To SQUA'NDER, *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teut.] to scatter lavishly; to throw away in idle prodigality; to spend profusely. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

SQUA'NDERER, *s.* a spendthrift; a waster; a prodigal.

SQUARE, *a.* [*ysgwâr*, Brit.] having four equal sides at right angles. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three-square, five-square, &c. Parallel. Strong or well set. Exact, equal, honest. *Square dealing*, honest, just, and equal dealing. *Square Root* of any number, that which multiplied by itself produces the square, as 2 is the square root of 4, because twice 2 is 4; and likewise 4 is the square root of 16, because 4 times 4 is 16.

SQUARE, *s.* [*quadra*, Lat.] a figure having 4 equal sides and angles; an area, or place of four sides surrounded with buildings; the instrument by which workmen form their angles; regularity, rule, justness of workmanship; level; equality; the content of an angle. In Astrology, the quartile, or when two planets are 90 degrees distant from each other. In Arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied in itself.

To SQUARE, *v. a.* to form with four sides and right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, adjust; regulate, or shape. To accommodate or fit. In Astrology, to be in quartile aspect with. Neuterly, to suit or agree with.

To SQUAT, *v. n.* [*quattare*, Ital.] to sit cowering, or close to the ground.

SQUAT, *a.* close to the ground; sitting on the ground with the legs doubled under the body. Short and thick.

SQUAT, *s.* among Miners, is a small bed of ore less valuable than a vein or lode, as reaching only a little way.

To SQUEAK, *v. n.* [*sqweaka*, Swed.] to set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to discover any thing through fear or pain.

SQUEAK, *s.* a shrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

SQUE'AKER, *s.* a person or instrument that makes a shrill or grating noise. A young pig.

To SQUEAL, or SQUALL, *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swed.] to cry with a shrill sharp noise; to cry with pain. SYNON. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry; *squeal*, a cry continued.

SQUE'AMISH, *a.* [for *qualmish*, of *qualmish*, from *qualm*] easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; nice; fastidious. Used ironically.

SQUE'AMISHNESS, *s.* the quality of having a nice, delicate, and weak stomach. Fastidiousness.

To SQUEEZE, *v. a.* [*cwisan*, Sax.] to press hard, or crush between two substances; to crush; to oppress, to harass by extortion. Neuterly, to pass or act by compression; to force way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, *s.* the act of pressing hard; compression; pressure.

SQUELCH, *s.* a heavy fall. A low word.

SQUIB, *s.* [*schieben*, to push forward, Teut.] a paper tube, or quill, filled with wild fire; a sudden flash. Any petty fellow. A falsehood; a lampoon.

SQUILL, *s.* the scilla of Linnæus. There are three species; the vernal star, autumnal star, and harebell hyacinth; the last of which blossoms blue, and has been but lately introduced into this genus, under the name of *scilla nutans*. A fish; an insect.

SQUI'NANCY, *s.* [*squinancie*, Fr. *squinantia*, Ital.] an inflammation of the throat; the quinsy.

SQUI'NANCY-WORT, *s.* a kind of woodroof. The roots are used in Sweden to dye red.

SQUINT, *a.* [*squinte*, Belg.] looking with the eyes directed different ways; looking obliquely, awry, suspiciously.

To SQUINT, *v. a.* to turn the eye obliquely. Neuterly, to look obliquely, or with the eyes turned different ways.

'SQUIRE, *s.* See ESQUIRE.

SQUI'RREL, *s.* [*escurueil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Lat.] a small animal living in woods, and remarkable for its agility in leaping from tree to tree.

To SQUIRT, *v. a.* to throw out in a quick stream.

SQUIRT, *s.* a syringe; an instrument by which a quick stream is formed. A small quick stream.

To STAB, *v. a.* [*staven*, old Belg.] to pierce with a pointed instrument; to wound mischievously, or mortally.

STAB, *s.* a wound given with a pointed instrument; a sly mischief, a dark injury; a stroke, a blow.

STABI'LIMENT, *s.* [from *stabilis*, Lat.] support; firmness; act of making firm.

STABI'LITY, *s.* [*stabilité*, Fr. *stabilitas*, Lat.] strength; firmness; steadiness; fixedness; firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE, *a.* [*stabilis*, Lat.] fixed; steady; strong.

STA'BLE, *s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] a house for beasts, especially horses.

STA'BLESTAND, *s.* in Law, one of the four evidences or presumptions whereby a man is convicted to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long-bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip.

To STA'BLISH, *v. a.* See ESTABLISH.

STACK, *s.* [*stacca*, Ital.] a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped together; several chimneys or funnels standing together.

To STACK, *v. a.* to pile up wood, hay, &c.

STA'CTE, *s.* [*stacte*, or *stacta*, Lat.] an aromatic; the gum that distils from the tree that produces myrrh.

STA'DTHOLDER, *s.* [*stadt* and *houden*, Belg.] formerly the title of the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.

STAFF, *s.* [plural *staves*; *staff*, Dan. *staf*, Belg. *stæf*, Sax.] a stick which supports a person in walking, or which is used as a weapon; a club; a support, a prop; a stick used as a badge of authority; a stick to which a flag or colour is fastened; an establishment of officers; a stanza, from *stef*, Isl.

STA'FFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, containing two churches, a county infirmary, and 6998 inhabitants. It has a free-school, and a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome county-hall, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses are handsomely built. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and has extensive manufactures of cloth and shoes. It is situated in a plain on the river Sow, near a navigable canal, which extends through several counties: 12 miles N. W. of Lichfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

STA'FFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Shropshire and Cheshire, and on the N. E. and E. by Derbyshire, and on the S. E. and S. by Warwickshire and Worcestershire. It extends in length about 55 miles, and in breadth from 18 to 42. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain 1 city, 19 market-towns, 139 parishes, and 410,483 inhabitants; sends 4 county members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Stow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manifold. The air is reckoned pleasant, mild, and wholesome. The middle and southern parts are level and plain, and the soil is good and rich; the N. are hilly and full of heaths and moors. The county, at large, contains 765,440 acres, of which 600,000 are in a state of cultivation. Staffordshire is famous for its potteries, its inland navigations, and its founderies, blast furnaces, slitting-mills, and various other branches of the iron trade. The mines of coal, copper, lead, and iron ore, are rich and extensive; those of coal are supposed to occupy a space of 50,000 acres. There are also numerous quarries of stone, alabaster, and limestone.

STAG, *s.* the male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, *s.* [*estage*, Fr.] a raised floor on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, figuratively, a place where any thing is transacted; a raised floor of temporary use. So much of a journey as is performed without intermission; a place where rest or refreshment is taken on a journey. A single step of gradual process.

STA'GE-COACH, *s.* a coach which passes and repasses to and from the same places at stated times.

STA'GE-PLAY, *s.* a theatrical entertainment.

STA'GE-PLAYER, *s.* one who publicly represents actions on the stage.

STA'GER, *s.* a player; one who has long acted on the stage of life; an old practitioner; an artful person.

STA'GGARD, *s.* a stag or male red deer four years old.

To STA'GGER, *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Belg.] to reel; or be unable to walk or stand steadily; to faint or give way; to hesitate, or be in doubt. Actively, to make a person reel; to shock; to make less confident or steady.

STA'GGERS, *s.* the colic or apoplexy in horses.

STA'GMA, *s.* in Chemistry, juices or plants mixed together in order to distillation.

STA'GNANCY, *s.* the state of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT, *a.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] motionless; still; not running; not agitated.

To STA'GNATE, *v. n.* [from *stagnum*, Lat.] to have no stream or course; to be without motion.

STAGNA'TION, *s.* stoppage of course; cessation of motion, or fluency. Often used figuratively.

STAID, *part. a.* sober; sedate; grave; regular; composed.

STAI'DNESS, *s.* freedom from levity; soberness; composedness; gravity; prudence; sedateness; regularity.

To STAIN, *v. a.* [*ystuenio*, Brit.] to blot, spot, or spoil colour; to teint, or tinge; to dye. To disgrace.

STAIN, *s.* a spot or discoloration; a disgrace; a reproach, or cause of reproach; shame; ignominy; blot.

STAI'NER, *s.* one that stains or blots; a dyer.

STAINES, or *Stanes*, a town in Middlesex, with a mar-

ket on Friday, and an iron bridge over the Thames, 16 miles W. by S. of London. Population 2486.

STA'INING, *a.* spotting, discolouring, or teinting.

STAIR, *s.* [*stæger*, Sax.] steps by which to ascend from the bottom to the upper part of any building; a flight of steps.

STA'IRCASE, *s.* that part of a building which contains the stairs.

STAKE, *s.* [*staeck*, Belg. *stac*, Sax.] a post or strong stick fastened in the ground; any thing placed as a palisade. Any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being pledged or hazarded. A small anvil fixed on the work bench.

To STAKE, *v. a.* to fasten or support with pieces of timber set upright. To wager, pledge, or hazard.

STALA'CTICAL, *a.* [*σταλακτικὸς*, Gr.] resembling an icicle.

STALACTITÆ, *s.* in Natural History, are crystalline spars, formed into oblong, conical, round, or irregular bodies, composed of various crusts, and usually hanging in form of icicles from the roofs of grottos, &c.

STA'LBRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. 20 miles N. by E. of Dorchester, and 112 W. by S. of London. Population 1773.

STALE, *a.* [*stel*, Belg.] old; kept long; impaired by time.

STALE, *s.* [from *stælan*, to steal, Sax.] a prostitute; urine; old beer; an allurement. A handle, from *stele*, Belg.

To STALE, *v. a.* to wear out, or make old. Neuterly, to make water. A stable term.

STA'LENESS, *s.* the quality of not being fresh.

To STALK, *v. n.* [*stealcan*, Sax.] to walk in a proud manner; to walk loftily: generally used in contempt. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

STALK, *s.* a proud and lofty step; the stem of a plant, corn, a quill, &c.

STA'LKING-HORSE, *s.* a horse, real or fictitious, used by fowlers to shelter themselves from the sight of the game; a person employed as a tool; a pretence; a mask.

STA'LKY, *a.* hard like a stalk. Abounding in stalks.

STALL, *s.* [*stal*, Belg. *steal*, Sax. *stalla*, Ital.] a crib in which an ox is fed; a bench, &c. where any thing is exposed to sale. A small house or shed, in which certain trades are carried on, from *stall*, Swed. or *stal*, Armoric. The seat of a dignified clergyman in a choir.

To STALL, *v. a.* to keep in a stall or stable. To invest, used for *instal*. Neuterly, to kennel; to dwell.

STA'LLAGE, *s.* money paid for keeping a stall in a fair or market. Dung, compost; a lay-stall.

STA'LLION, *s.* [*ystalwyn*, old Brit.] an entire horse.

STA'MFORD, a borough town of Lincolnshire, formerly much more considerable than at present, as at one time it contained 14 churches, which in Camden's time were reduced to seven, and at present to six. It is an ancient place, and had formerly, as some say, an university, or at least two colleges, called Black Hall, and Brazen Nose. Some remains of these are still visible, and particularly the gate of the last, on which there is a brazen nose and a ring through it. Most of the houses are covered with slate; and here are some large neat inns, which, indeed, have all the appearance of palaces. Its trade is chiefly in malt, sea-coals, and free-stone. The custom of Borough English prevails here. It is seated on the river Welland, which is navigable here for barges; 26 miles N. N. W. of Huntingdon, and 86 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday. Inhabitants. 5837. Elects 2 members.

STA'MINA, *s.* [Lat.] the first principle of any thing; the solids of a human body. In Botany, the little fine threads which grow round the style or styles, within the flowers of plants, and bear the apices or tips on their extremities.

STAMINEOUS, *a.* [*stamineus*, Lat.] thready; filaceous; appearing as full of threads. Among Botanists, flowers which want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*, and consist only of the stylus and stamina, and thence called imperfect.

STA'MMEL, *s.* in low language, a large flouncing mare; a rude bouncing wench. A species of red colour.

To STA'MMER, *v. n.* [*stameren*, Belg.] to speak with great difficulty and hesitation; to have an impediment in the speech; to stutter.

STA'MMERER, *s.* one who falters in speaking.

To STAMP, *v. a.* [*stampen*, Belg. *stamper*, Dan.] to strike by forcing the foot hastily downwards; to beat as in a mortar; to impress with some mark or figure; to coin. Neuterly, to strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, *s.* [*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital.] any instrument by which an impression is made; a mark or impression made by stamping; a picture cut in wood, &c. for marking; authority; make, cast, form. Any thing stamped.

To STANCH, *v. a.* [*estancher*, Fr.] to stop blood, or hinder from running. Neuterly, to stop.

STANCH, *a.* sound, or not letting out, applied to vessels. Firm, trusty, determined, hearty, sound of principle. Strong; not to be broken.

STA'NCHION, *s.* [*estançon*, Fr.] in Building, a stay; a prop; a support; an iron bar in a window.

STA'NCHNESS, *s.* firmness; the quality of being trusty.

To STAND, *v. n.* [preter. *I stood*, or *have stood*; *standan*, Goth. and Sax.] to be upon the feet; to be placed; to remain in a place; to remain in the present state; to remain undemolished, or not thrown down; to become or remain erect; to stop, halt, or cease; to offer as a candidate; to be without action; to stop. *To stand against*, to resist or oppose. *To stand by*, to support or defend; to be present only as a spectator; to repose on, or confide in. *To stand for*, to propose one's self as a candidate; to profess to support. *To stand off*, to keep at a distance; to refuse compliance; to decline intimacy or friendship. *To stand out*, to continue firm in a resolution; to deny compliance; to be prominent. *To stand to*, to ply; to persevere, or continue any action; to remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion. *To stand up*, to rise from sitting; to rise up in order to gain notice, to make a party. *To stand upon*, to concern; to interest; to value; to insist. Actively, to sustain without yielding; to abide; to keep or maintain; used with *ground*.

STAND, *s.* a station, or place, where one waits standing; rank or post; a stop or halt; an interruption or intermission; the highest mark or degree beyond which a thing cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity; a frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STA'NDARD, *s.* [*estendart*, Fr.] an ensign, particularly that of the cavalry; that which is of undoubted authority, and the test of other things of the same kind; something tried by the proper test; a standing stem or tree; a settled rate. In Botany, the upright petal of a butterfly-shaped blossom. That large inversely heart-shaped petal in the flower of the gorse, or furze, is the standard. It is peculiarly large in the pea. It is called by Linnæus vexillum.

STA'NDARDBEARER, *s.* one who bears an ensign.

STA'NDER, *s.* or : who stands. A tree that has long stood. *A stander by*, a mere spectator; one present.

STA'NDING, *a.* settled or long established; lasting; not temporary; motionless; stagnant; placed on feet.

STA'NDING, *s.* continuance in any post, place, or station; power to stand; rank; condition; candidateship.

STAN'DISH, *s.* a case for pens and ink.

STA'NDON, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Friday, 8 miles N. E. of Hartford, and 27 N. by E. of London. Population 2272.

STA'NHOPE, a small town in Weresdale, Durham, 20 miles W. of Durham, and 263 N. by W. of London. It has a spacious park, in which the Scottish army encamped when they were besieged, or rather straitened, by Edward III. Market on Tuesday. Population 9541.

STANK, the preterit of STINK.

STA'NLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles S. of Gloucester, and 105 W. by N. of London.

STA'NNARY, *a.* [from *stannum*, Lat.] relating to tin-works. Substantively, a tin mine.

STA'NTON, a small town in Lincolnshire, 16 miles E. N. E. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Market on Monday.

STA'NZA, *s.* [Ital.] a subdivision of a poem containing every variation of the metre.

STA'PLE, *s.* [*stapel*, Belg.] primarily signifies a public place or market, whither merchants are obliged to bring their goods for sale. The original material of a manufacture. The staple commodities of this kingdom are wool, leather, wool felts, lead, tin, butter, cheese, cloth, &c.

STA'PLE, *a.* settled; established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STA'PLE, *s.* [*stapl*, Sax.] a loop of iron, &c. a bar of iron, &c. bent and driven into wood at both ends.

STAR, *s.* [*steorra*, Sax. *sterre*, Belg.] a general name for all heavenly bodies, which, like so many brilliant studs, are dispersed through the whole heavens. The stars are distinguished, from the phenomena of their motions, &c. into fixed and erratic or wandering stars; these last are again distinguished into the greater luminaries, viz. the sun and moon; the planets or wandering stars, properly so called; and the comets. As to the fixed stars, or simply stars, they are so called because they seem to be fixed, or perfectly at rest, and consequently appear always at the same distance from each other. Various have been the conjectures concerning the nature of the fixed stars: but that which supposes them to be suns enlightening other worlds, appears to be the best founded, from the following considerations: That they are at immense distances from our earth is evident from their almost insensible parallax, which is too minute to be accurately ascertained, amounting to no more than a very few seconds; whence the distance of the nearest, by trigonometry, is found to be, at the least, some hundreds of times farther removed from us than Saturn. That their respective magnitudes are amazingly great is demonstrable from their being visible at such a vast distance; and that they shine by their own, and not a borrowed light, is manifest from their great lustre at such an immense distance from our luminary of day; for if you compare the faint light of Saturn with the brilliancy of Sirius, (which is a great number of times more distant from the sun than the former,) we shall be convinced that our sun is not the source of light to the latter. Their apparent diameters are not so great as was formerly thought, being found not to exceed a second of a degree; which may be easily proved from their almost instantaneous disappearance behind the disk of the moon at the time of an occultation, their whole body immerging in less than two seconds, whereas the moon employs that time in moving over 1″ of a degree. Their re-appearance from behind the moon has also been observed to be equally quick. Now, to suppose a star, of not more than a second in its visible diameter, (yet by its radiancy appearing to the naked eye much larger,) to be illuminated by the sun, when removed at such an amazing distance from him, is the greatest absurdity. *Falling Stars*, in Meteorology, are fiery meteors, which dart through the sky in form of stars; being occasioned by a nitro-sulphureous matter, the common cause of all such meteors. Also the pole-star. A mark. An asterisk used by Printers. In Heraldry, it is a charge frequently borne on the shield, and the honourable ordinaries, in figure of a star. It is also a badge of honour worn by the Knights of the Garter, Bath, and Thistle.

STAR-APPLE, *s.* a globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of dessert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *s.* in Botany, the ornithogalum of Linnæus. Three of the species are natives of England, viz. the yellow, spiked, and common. They all flower in May.

STA'RBOARD, *s.* [*steorbord*, Sax.] the right hand side of a ship, opposed to *larboard*, or the left side.

STARCH, *s.* [*starc*, stiff, Teut.] a kind of paste made of the flour of wheat or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

STARCH, *a.* [*starc*, Teut.] stiff; formal; precise.

To STARCH, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.

STA'RCHED, *a.* stiffened with starch; stiff; precise, or formal.

To STARE, *v. n.* [*starian*, Sax. *sterren*, Belg.] to look with fixed eyes; to look steadily with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror. *To stare in the face*, signifies to be undeniably evident. To stand out prominent. SYNON. *To stare*, implies looking at with wonder and impudence; *to gaze*, looking at with wonder and respect. *Staring* has always been considered as a breach of good manners.

STARE, *s.* a fixed or impudent look. The starling.

STA'RFISH, *s.* a shell-fish branching out into several points, resembling a star.

STA'RGAZER, *s.* in contemptuous language, an astronomer or astrologer. A fish so called.

STA'RGRASS, *s.* in Botany, the callitriche of Linnæus. There are two British species, the vernal and autumnal.

STA'RJELLY, *s.* among Botanists, a kind of thong, of which there are 16 species. Some of the species have a near affinity to the fungus.

STARK, *a.* [*starc*, Sax. *sterk*, Belg.] stiff; strong; rugged; unbending; unyielding. Mere; plain; simple; gross. Ample. Adverbially, it is used to augment the signification of a word; as, *stark mad*, mad in the highest degree.

STA'RLIGHT, *s.* the light or lustre of the stars.

STA'RLIGHT, *a.* lighted by the stars.

STA'RLING, or STARE, *s.* [*stærling*, Sax.] a bird about the size of the common blackbird, remarkably docile, and may be made to imitate the human voice.

STA'RRY, *a.* decorated with stars; resembling stars; consisting of stars; stellar.

To START, *v. n.* [*startzen*, Teut.] to feel or give an involuntary shrink, twitch, or motion, on the apprehension of danger. To go out of the way; to deviate. To shrink; to winch. To rise suddenly, used generally with *up*. To set out in any course or pursuit. Actively, to alarm or disturb suddenly: to make fly; to discover; to put suddenly out of its place.

START, *s.* a sudden twitch or motion of terror; a sudden excitement to action; a sally or unexpected flight; a quick spring or motion; a sudden fit, or intermitted action. *To get the start*, is to begin before another.

STA'RTING, *s.* among Jockeys, the setting out of the horses at the beginning of a heat. Among Brewers, the putting new beer or ale to that which is decayed, in order to revive it; or the filling empty butts with beer.

STA'RTIP, *s.* among Botanists, a genus of thongs, of which there are 36 species.

To STA'RTLE, *v. n.* to shrink; to move on a sudden apprehension of danger. Actively, to frighten; to shock or impress with sudden apprehension of danger. To make to deviate; to deter.



STA'RTLE, *s.* a sudden shock; alarm; sudden impression of terror.

To STARVE, *v. n.* [*stearfian*, Sax.] to perish with hunger or cold; to suffer extreme poverty. Actively, to kill or subdue with hunger or cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STA'RVELING, *s.* an animal that is both thin and weak for want of food. Adjectively, hungry; lean; pining.

STA'RWORT, *s.* elecampane, a plant; the aster of Linnæus. The sea-starwort is the British species.

STA'TARY, *a.* [from *status*, Lat.] fixed; settled.

STATE, *s.* [*status*, Lat.] condition; circumstances of nature or fortune; the settled meaning or tenor; the community or public; a government; rank or quality; solemn pomp or grandeur; a seat of dignity; a canopy; the chief persons in an administration. Compounded with other words, it signifies public, or relating to government.

To STATE, *v. a.* [*constater*, Fr.] to settle or regulate; to represent with all its circumstances.

STA'TELINESS, *s.* grandeur of appearance or mien; august manner; dignity; proud behaviour; affected dignity.

STA'TELY, *a.* pompous; majestic; grand; august; lofty; elevated; magnificent; elated in mien or sentiment.

STA'TEN ISLAND, an island forming the county of Richmond, in New York, North America. It is about 18 miles long, and 6 broad. On the S. side is a tract of level land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills are high. Richmond is the only town of note. Lat. 40. 34. N. lon. 74. 22. W.

STATES GENERAL, *s.* an assembly of the deputies of the United Netherlands.

STA'TESMAN, *s.* one versed or concerned in the arts of government; a politician. A small landholder.

STA'TIC, or STA'TICAL, *a.* relating to the science of weighing.

STA'TICKS, *s.* [*ἡ στατικὴ*, Gr.] the science which considers the weight of bodies, or the motion of bodies arising from gravity.

STA'TION, *s* [*station*, Fr. *statio*, Lat.] the act of standing; a state of rest; a place or post; situation; position; character; employment; rank or condition of life

To STA'TION, *v. a.* to set in a certain rank, or post.

STA'TIONARY, *a.* fixed; not progressive. Applied to the planets, when they have no apparent motion.

STA'TIONER, *s.* one who sells paper; formerly applied to dealers who had stands or *stations*, in opposition to itinerant traders.

STA'TIONERY, *s.* the trade of a stationer; the goods sold by a stationer.

STA'TIST, *s.* a statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

STATI'STIC, STATI'STICAL, *a.* [from *state*] a word lately applied to those descriptions of a country, or any part of it, which give its present or actual state. Political.

STA'TUARY, *s.* [*statuaire*, Fr.] the art of carving images; a carver of images; a sculptor.

STA'TUE, *s.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Lat.] an image.

STA'TURE, *s.* [*stature*, Fr. *statura*, Lat.] the height of an animal.

STA'TU QUO, or STATU QUO PRIUS, [Lat.] *i. e.* in the same state as before.

STA'TUTE, *s.* [*statut*, Fr. *statutum*, Lat.] an edict of a legislator; a law; an act of parliament.

To STAVE, *v. a.* [from *staff*, in the plur. *staves*] to break barrels in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the case; to furnish with rundles or staves. Neuterly, to fight with staves.

STAVE, *s.* a metrical portion. A staff.

STAVES, the plural of STAFF.

STA'VESACRE, *s.* a plant, called also larkspur.

To STAY, *v. n.* [*staen*, Belg.] to continue in a place, or in the same state; to wait; to stop or stand still. Used with *on* or *upon*, to rest or confide in. Actively, to stop, to repress; to delay, to obstruct; to keep from departing. To prop, used with *on* or *up*; from *estayer*, Fr. SYNON. The common idea of *stay* and *remain* is a cessation of progression. Their difference consists in this; that to *stay* seems to have less duration than *remain*.

STAY, *s.* [*estaye*, Fr.] continuance in the same place; a stand or stop; a fixed state; a prop or support. Among Mariners, ropes which support the masts, and keep them from falling. Station; fixed anchorage, from *stade*, Sax. In the plural, bodice; a kind of stiff waistcoat, worn by women, and laced.

STA'YED, *part. a.* fixed; settled; serious. See STAID.

STA'YLACE, *s.* a lace with which women fasten their bodice.

STA'YMAKER, *s.* a maker of women's stays.

STEAD, *s.* [*sted*, Sax.] a place, room, or post, occupied by another. After *stand*, use; help, or service. Compounded with *bed*, the frame on which it stands. *Stead* or *sted*, in the names of places, comes from *sted*, or *styd*, Sax. a place; but if it be situated on a river, from *stada*, Isl. *stathe*, Sax. a shore, or station for ships.

To STEAD, sted, *v. a.* to help, assist, advantage, support. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.

STE'ADILY, *ad.* without tottering, shaking, or altering; without irregularity or variation.

STE'ADINESS, *s.* [*stedignysse*, Sax.] the quality of being easily moved, or disconcerted; consistent conduct; constancy, firmness.

STE'ADY, *a.* [*stedig*, Sax.] firm; constant; regular. Among Sailors, keeping the ship constant in her course.

STEAK, [*styck*, a piece, Isl. Sax. and Erse] a piece of meat to be fried or broiled; a collop.

To STEAL, *v. a.* [preter. *stole*, part. pass. *stolen*; *stelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Belg.] to take away what is another's privately; to gain or effect in a secret or imperceptible manner; to thieve; to purloin. Neuterly, to withdraw secretly; to pass silently; to be guilty of taking what is another's, without his knowledge or notice; to practise theft.

STE'ALER, *s.* one who steals; a thief.

STEALTH, *s.* the act of taking what belongs to another without his knowledge or notice; theft; the thing stolen. *By stealth*, signifies clandestinely, or secretly, and is sometimes, like *steal*, used in a good sense.

STEAM, *s.* [*steme*, Sax.] the vapour arising from any boiling or hot liquor, or from any thing moist.

To STEAM, *v. n.* [*steman*, Sax.] to smoke or vapour, to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

STE'AM-ENGINE, *s.* an engine actuated by the alternate excitement and condensation of steam, and applied to various branches of labour.

STE'AMINESS, *s.* emission of vapour.

STEAN, or STEEN, *s.* [*stæna*, Sax.] a factitious vessel of clay or stone; a jar; an urn.

STEATO'MA, *s.* [*στέατωμα*, Gr.] matter in a wen composed of fat. A species of wen.

STE'DFAST, *a.* fast in a place; firm in resolution; constant.

STE'DFASTLY, *ad.* firmly; resolutely.

STE'DFASTNESS, *s.* constancy; firmness; resolution.

STEED, *s.* [*stede*, Sax.] a horse for state or war.

STEEL, *s.* [*stael*, Belg. *stal*, Sax.] iron purified in the fire with other ingredients, which render it white, and its grain closer and finer. Figuratively, weapons or armour. In Medicine, chalybeate remedies. Proverbially, hardness.

STEEL, *a.* made of steel. Figuratively, hard; obdurate.

To STEEL, *v. a.* to point or edge with steel; to make hard, firm, or insensible. Neuterly, to be unrelenting.

STEELY, *a.* made of steel; hard; firm; inflexible.

STEELYARD, *s.* a kind of balance for weighing.

STEEP, *a.* [*steap*, Sax.] so slanting as to be difficult or dangerous of ascent or descent. Precipitous.

STEEP, *s.* a precipice; an abrupt ascent.

To STEEP, *v. a.* [*stippen*, Belg.] to soak long in liquor; to macerate; to dip; to imbue.

STEE'PLE, *s.* [*stepel*, or *stypel*, Sax.] By *steeple*, *spire*, and *tower*, are meant a high building raised above the main edifice; but *steeple* is more general; *spire* and *tower* more particular. *Steeple* implies the turret of a church, be it in what form soever. By *spire* is understood a steeple rising taper to the top. By *tower* is implied a square steeple. *Spire* and *tower*, then, are certain kinds of *steeples;* but in most cases where there is a *spire*, there is also a *tower*, from which it rises; and both together constitute the *steeple*. *Steeple* is applied only to churches. *Tower* and *spire* are often made use of with respect to other large edifices.

STEE'PNESS, *s.* abrupt declivity; great descent.

STEER, *s.* [*styre*, *steor*, Sax.] a young bullock.

To STEER, *v. a.* [*stieren*, Belg. *steoran*, or *styran*, Sax.] to direct or guide in its passage. Neuterly, to direct a course at sea. To conduct himself.

STEE'RAGE, *s.* the act of guiding a vessel in its course; that which guides any thing in its course; regulation; management; the stern or hinder part of a ship.

STEE'RSMAN, or STEE'RSMATE, *s.* one that steers or guides a vessel in its course; a pilot; one who chiefly conducts the affairs of a state; a prime-minister.

STEGANO'GRAPHIST, *s.* [from στεγανὸς and γράφω, Gr.] he who practises the art of secret writing.

STEGANO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from στεγανὸς and γράφω, Gr.] the art of secret writing by characters or cyphers known only to persons that correspond with each other.

STEGNO'SIS, *s.* [στεγνωσις, Gr.] a stopping up the pores of the body.

STEGNO'TICS, *s.* [from στεγνωτικὸς, Gr.] binding medicines, or such as produce costiveness.

STE'LLAR, *a.* [from *stella*, Lat.] relating to the stars; full of stars; astral; starry.

STE'LLATE, *a.* [*stellatus*, Lat.] marked with spots like stars. In Botany, plants having their leaves growing on the stalks, at certain distances, in the form of a star.

STELLATION, *s.* [from *stella*, Lat.] emission of light as from a star.

STE'LLIONATE, *s.* [*stellionat*, Fr. *stellionatus*, Lat.] in Law, a kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling a thing for otherwise than it really is; as if a man should sell that for his own estate which is the property of another.

STEM, *s.* [*stemma*, Lat.] a stalk or twig. A family; generation; pedigree; genealogy; race; progeny. The prow or fore-part of a ship, from *stammen*, Swed.

To STEM, *v. a.* [*stæmma*, Isl.] to oppose a current; to check; to keep back.

STENCH, *s.* [from *stencan*, Sax.] a stink; a bad smell. *Dryden* has used it for a good smell: "Clouds of sav'ry *stench* involve the sky."

To STENCH, *v. a.* to scent with a bad smell. To stop; to hinder to flow: used corruptedly for *staunch*.

STENO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from στένος and γράφω, Gr.] the art of writing in short hand; brachygraphy.

STENTO'RIAN, *a.* [from *stentor*, the Homerical herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men] loudly speaking or sounding.

STENTOROPHO'NIC, *a.* [from *stentor*, and φωνὴ, a voice] loud; uncommonly loud.

To STEP, *v. n.* [*stappen*, Belg. *stæppan*, Sax.] to move by a single change or motion of the foot; to advance suddenly; to trace backwards or forwards in the mind; to take a short walk: to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

STEP, *s.* [*stap*, Belg. *stæp*, Sax.] motion by moving one foot before another; a stair; a round of a ladder; the space passed by a single remove of the foot; progression; one remove in climbing; act of advancing; a small space; the print of a foot; gait, manner of walking; action, or instance of conduct. In the plural, passage or walk.

STEP, in Composition, signifies one related to another only by marriage; from *steop*, Sax. of *stepan*, Sax. to deprive, or make an orphan; hence we meet with the words *step-daughter*, or *step-son*, as well as *step-mother;* that is, a daughter or son that are orphans, or have lost their own mother; and a person who by marriage is the mother of another that was an orphan, or had lost his or her mother by death.

STE'PHEN, earl of Bulloign, son to the earl of Blois, by Adela, the Conqueror's fourth daughter, though he had taken the oath of allegiance to Maud, daughter of Henry I. in case he died without male issue, found means to supplant her, and to get the crown placed upon his own head. As he lived with the king his uncle in England, his good qualities gained him his affection to a high degree; so that he took pleasure in heaping favours on him, never imagining that he would attempt to set himself up in prejudice of his daughter. However, after prince William's death, Stephen, by the assistance of his brother Henry, bishop of Winchester, began to take measures to secure the crown to himself, but so secretly, that the king his uncle suspected nothing of the design. Being in Normandy with king Henry in his last illness, as soon as the king was dead he came over himself to forward his project by his presence. The bishop of Winchester had already gained over the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Salisbury; and these three prelates had influence enough over all the rest of the clergy to bring them to declare for Stephen. This did the business, and so much the easier, as Maud was out of the kingdom; and such of the barons as were not of Stephen's party, seeing the bent of the clergy, durst not oppose the design. And so Stephen was declared king, and crowned 24 days after Henry's death, being 31 years old, 1135: and the bishops and nobles did not stick to break the oath they had thrice taken to Maud. In order to gain this important point, Stephen had been obliged to promise great things to the clergy and people, and that he would grant them more privileges than ever they enjoyed under the Norman kings. And as he was not without his fears from Maud and Geoffrey her husband, to secure the affections of his subjects, he, soon after his coronation, convened a general assembly at Oxford, in which he signed a charter, acknowledging his being elected king by the clergy and people; confirming all the liberties, privileges, and immunities of the church, and consenting that all ecclesiastical causes and persons should be tried by the clergy; promising not to meddle in any manner with the temporalities of vacant bishoprics, or estates belonging to ecclesiastics; abolishing all the game laws enacted since the conquest, and all the forest laws; and reviving the ancient Saxon laws. He moreover abolished Danegelt, which had been taken away by Edward the Confessor, but restored by the Norman kings. The king, to humour the barons, and thinking thereby to be the better secured from any attempts of the empress Maud, or any foreign invaders, permitted them to fortify their castles, and to build others

upon their estates; so that in a little time there were above 1000 fortified castles in the kingdom. Stephen began his reign in peace; but the fair scene was soon changed to a most furious and bloody civil war, which overspread all parts of the nation, and continued almost through his whole reign. In 1137, the Welsh made an irruption on the frontiers, and carried off a considerable booty; and in a battle near Cardigan, the king's troops were beaten, and above 3000 slain on the spot. At the same time David, king of Scotland, invaded the northern counties of England, took Carlisle and Newcastle, and advanced as far as Durham. Stephen marched against him with a very numerous army; but this war was soon ended in a treaty of peace. It broke out again, indeed, more than once, the Scotch king taking advantage of the confusion in England, to renew his incursion; but being defeated in a great battle by Thurstan, archbishop of York, and king Stephen, after having reduced his rebellious barons, marching into the north to chastise that monarch for his late insult, David, not caring to run the hazard of another battle, sued for peace; and Stephen thought fit to agree to it. Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural brother to the empress, was at the head of the discontented barons who revolted, because the king had not rewarded them as they thought they deserved for placing him on the throne. The earl, thinking matters ripe, went over to acquaint the empress, and wrote an abusive letter to Stephen, upbraiding him for the breach of his oath to Maud, and for drawing him into the same crime. To this he added a manifesto, wherein he treated the king as an usurper, and declared war against him. Stephen, without returning him any answer, confiscated his estate. The empress's party gained ground exceedingly; the earl of Gloucester came over, and got possession of Bristol, and the revolt of the barons was like to have been general; so that Maud was invited over, whom they promised to own as their sovereign. But Stephen supported himself with such undaunted courage and resolution, that he crushed this dangerous insurrection for the present; and the earl of Gloucester had no other way to take but to go and press the empress to come over, in order to put new life into her party. The bishops, knowing how much the king was obliged to them for his crown, extended their power to such a degree, amassed such immense wealth, and became so excessively proud and haughty, that the king grew jealous of them, and resolved, but impoliticly, considering his situation, to humble them, and took vigorous methods for that purpose, seizing the castles and treasures of several who had rendered themselves most obnoxious. This brought almost the whole clergy upon his back; and even his brother the bishop of Winchester turned against him, under pretence of standing up for the rights of the church. By this means a storm was raised, which with some intermission, continued for several years. For the clergy's faction became so strong, that most of the lay lords came over to them, and the people generally every where deserted the king, and declared for the empress; so that none stuck to him but only a few of the barons, his foreign favourites, and his army of Flemings, Bretons, &c. which served him faithfully, though they were but ill paid. At this favourable juncture the empress Maud, with her brother the earl of Gloucester, came over in the year 1139, from which time a cruel civil war ensued. King Stephen, in the midst of all, behaved with the greatest resolution, intrepidity, firmness, and constancy of mind, by which means he at last weathered the raging storm; but not without being first brought as low as it is possible to conceive a sovereign prince to be. For after several other sieges, in 1140, the earl of Gloucester came so suddenly upon him, as he was besieging Lincoln, that a battle could not be avoided. Both sides fought with equal bravery for some time, but at last the royal army was totally routed and put to flight. The king was left almost alone, and on foot, in the field of battle, and defended himself with amazing valour even to the last extremity. His battle-axe was broke by the force of his blows, and afterwards his sword, scarce any thing but the hilt remaining in his hand; when he was knocked down on his knees with a stone, and a knight ran in, seized him by the helmet, and presented his sword to his throat, threatening to kill him if he would not surrender; which he still refused to do to any but the earl of Gloucester, who conducting him to the empress, she ordered him to be confined in Bristol castle, were, after he had been some time, he was even laid in irons. Never did any one bid fairer for the crown than the empress Maud did at this time. All England deserted the imprisoned king, except London and the county of Kent, where he had still some friends, by the means of the queen his spouse, Eustace his son, and William d'Ypres his favourite. The Earl of Anjou at the same time got Normandy to acknowledge Maud for their sovereign. Thus Stephen's affairs seemed every where desperate: and the more so, as the empress, by promising the bishop of Winchester, then legate, the disposal of all church preferments, had gained him over to her party, who a little before had turned against her, and espoused the interest of the king his brother. But now this treacherous prelate having called a council at Winchester, by his private intrigues with the clergy, got them to choose Maud for their queen, and proceeded so far as to excommunicate all who adhered to the king. The Londoners at last giving way to the times, thought it expedient to declare for the empress, and preparations were even making for her coronation. But her haughty, imperious, and disobliging temper, with which she treated persons of all ranks, soon undid all again. She refused the Londoners the only thing they petitioned for, and which her father had promised, viz. to revive the laws of king Edward; which impolitic conduct drew upon her the ill-will of the citizens. She even disobliged the bishop of Winchester, by haughtily denying his request to confirm to his nephew Eustace the titles of earl of Mortagne and Boulogne. The consequence was that he became her utter enemy, and as he had set her up, resolved now to use his utmost efforts to pull her down. He first by his emissaries got the Londoners to declare against her, and even brought them into a plot to seize her person, which she narrowly escaped, and leaving the city in a great fright, put herself at the head of her troops, attended by the earl of Gloucester, and marched to Winchester in order to seize the legate, but in vain. He slipt out at a gate on the other side of the town, and went and drew his friends together. The Kentish men having joined the Londoners, Stephen's queen, prince Eustace, and William d'Ypres, headed them, and marched with all expedition to Winchester, where the empress had scarce time to get into the castle. Here she was besieged, but found means to march out with her troops, which were closely pursued by the king's, whilst the rest of the army was advancing to surround them. In the pursuit, the earl of Gloucester, intent on saving the empress, was himself taken prisoner, and conducted to Rochester. This procured king Stephen his liberty; for Maud, who had a great affection for the earl her brother, and could not well do without him, was obliged to exchange him for the king. Soon after the legate called a council at Westminster, where he excommunicated all Maud's adherents, as before he had those of the king his brother. Thus Stephen regained his liberty, 1141. But the war between him and Maud continued for several years, during which the empress's affairs visibly declined: till

at last the brave earl of Gloucester being dead, she despairing of standing her ground much longer, about the year 1147 retired to Normandy, and left Stephen once more master of the whole kingdom. He then endeavoured to secure the crown after his death to his son Eustace, and even to get him crowned beforehand, but did not succeed in the attempt. After the departure of Maud, king Stephen was contriving how to repair the mischiefs the kingdom had suffered by so long a war. But he soon found a new rival in prince Henry, the eldest son of Maud, who was 16 years old, and of an enterprising genius. Having prepared matters, he landed in England with a considerable force, in 1152, and was immediately joined by several barons, who put into his hands 30 fortified castles. And now a second civil war, as furious as the first, was like to break out, and the two armies were just upon the point of engaging, when by the good offices of some of the nobility on each side, in a conference between the king and Henry on the opposite banks of the river Thames, near Wallingford, a truce was agreed upon; which being several times renewed, at last ended in a treaty of peace, (which was facilitated by prince Eustace's death) by which Stephen was to enjoy the crown during life, and after his death Henry was to succeed him as his lawful heir. Soon after, Stephen performed the ceremony of adopting the young prince. Thus peace was restored, to the universal joy of the nation, and Stephen again applied himself to repair the miseries the war had occasioned; but death put a stop to his generous designs, which took him out of the world eleven months after the treaty with Henry, viz. on Oct. 25, 1154, in the 50th year of his age, and 19th of his reign. He was buried in the abbey of Feversham, which he had founded, near queen Maud his wife, only daughter and heir to the earl of Boulogne, and Eustace his son, who both died 1153. Stephen was a prince of great courage, fortitude, and activity; and might have reigned with the approbation of his people, had he not been harassed by the efforts of a powerful competitor, which obliged him to take such measures for his safety as were inconsistent with the dictates of honour, which indeed his ambition prompted him to forego in his first endeavours to ascend the throne. His necessities afterwards compelled him to infringe the charter of privileges he granted at his accession; and he was instigated by his jealousy and resentment, to commit the most flagrant outrages against gratitude and sound policy. His vices as a king seem to have been the effects of the troubles in which he was involved; for, as a man, he was brave, open, and liberal; during the short calm that succeeded the tempests of his reign, he made a progress through the kingdom, published an edict to restrain all rapine and violence, and disbanded the foreign mercenaries who had preyed so long upon his people. But his character has been roughly handled, on account of the little regard he expressed for the clergy, and his usurpation of the throne from the immediate heir of blood.

STERCORA'CEOUS, *a.* [*stercorosus*, Lat.] belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

STERCORA'TION, *s.* [from *stercora*, Lat.] the act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

STEREOGRA'PHIC, *a.* delineated on a plane.

STEREO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from στερεὸς and γράφω, Gr.] the art of representing solids on a plane.

STEREO'METRY, *s.* [from στερεὸς and μετρέω, Gr.] the art of measuring solid bodies, or finding their solid contents.

STEREO'TOMY, *s.* [from στερεὸς and τέμνω, Gr.] the art or act of cutting solids, or making sections thereof, as walls or other members in the profiles of architecture.

STEREOTYPE PRINTING, *s.* [στερεὸς and τύπος, Gr.] the art of printing books from pages cast in solid plates, instead of being composed of single moveable letters. This art, though known in Great Britain from the year 1725, owes its revival and improvement, in the present century, to the industry and ingenuity of Earl Stanhope. But as plates admit of little or no alteration or correction, the art is chiefly applicable to works of great and constant sale, as bibles, prayer-books, &c.

STE'RILE, *a.* [*stérile*, Fr. *sterilis*, Lat.] barren, or producing neither fruit nor children; wanting fecundity.

STERI'LITY, *s.* [*stérilité*, Fr. *sterilitas*, Lat.] barrenness; or want of power to produce fruit or offspring.

To STE'RILIZE, *v. a.* to make barren.

STE'RLING, *a.* [from *Easterlings*, originally employed as coiners] an epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated, having twenty shillings English to the pound. Genuine; having passed the test.

STE'RLING, *s.* English coin; standard money or rate.

STERN, *a.* [*styrn*, Sax.] severe in look or manners; truculent. Harsh; cruel; unrelenting. Afflictive; morose.

STERN, *s.* [*steore*, Sax.] the hind part of a ship; the hinder part of any thing; direction; post of management.

STE'RNLY, *ad.* severely; morosely; harshly; cruelly

STE'RNNESS, *s.* severity in look or manners.

STE'RNON, *s.* [στέρνον, Gr.] the breast-bone.

STERNUTATION, *s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils; the act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, or STERNUTATORY, *a.* provoking sneezing.

STE'TTIN, a handsome and well-fortified sea-port town of Upper Saxony, capital of Prussian Pomerania; containing about 20,000 inhabitants. Here is a court of admiralty, a chamber of commerce, a college of physicians, a board of health, &c. In time of peace, it has a considerable trade. It has a dock for building ships. It is seated on the river Oder, which divides it into four parts; 70 miles N. by E. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 30. N. lon. 14. 44. E.

STE'VENAGE, a town in Hartfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 miles N. N. W. of Hartford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Population 1859.

To STEW, *v. a.* [*estuver*, Fr.] to seethe any thing with a slow heat, and a small quantity of liquor. Neuterly, to be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, *s.* [*estuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *estufa*, Span.] a bagnio; a hot-house; a brothel. A storepond or fishpond.

STE'WARD, *s.* [*steward*, Sax.] one who manages the affairs of another, particularly with respect to money.

STE'WARDSHIP, *s.* the office of a steward.

STEY'NING, a town in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated under the Downs, and sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. by N. of Lewes, and 50 S. W. of London. Population 1436.

STICK, *s.* [*sticca*, Sax. *stecco*, Ital. *steck*, Belg.] a thin and longish piece of wood; a walking-staff. A stab, or thrust, from *stick*, Swed.

To STICK, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *stuck*; *stican*, Sax.] to fasten on so that it may remain or adhere without falling off. To stab or pierce with a pointed instrument, from *stician*, Sax. or *steken*, Belg. Neuterly, to adhere to without falling off; to be inseparable; to remain in the memory; to stop in its passage; to be constant to; to hesitate, used with *at*; to be perplexed. To *stick out*, to be prominent with deformity; to refuse compliance.

To STI'CKLE, *v. n.* to take part with one side or another; to altercate; to contend with obstinacy; to trim; to play fast and loose between opposites. Actively, to arbitrate.

STI'CKLEBACK, *s.* the smallest of fresh-water fish.

STI'CKLER, *s.* one that is busy in public affairs; one

who is zealous in the cause he espouses; a sidesman to a fencer; a second to a duellist; a judge of a combat.

STICKY, *a.* fastening itself to any thing it touches; adhesive; viscous; glutinous.

STIFF, *a.* [*stiff*, Dan. *stif*, Sax. *styf*, Swed. *stijf*, Belg.] not easy to be bent, or put out of form by the touch; rigid; inflexible; not easily subdued; obstinate; formal; hardy; strong; stubborn; pertinacious; rigorous; harsh; constrained.

To STIFFEN, *v. a.* [*stifian*, Sax.] to make stiff, or hard to be bent; to make obstinate, inflexible, rigid, unpliant, hard, or torpid. Neuterly, to grow stiff or rigid; to become unpliant; to grow hard; to grow obstinate.

STIFFLY, *ad.* stubbornly; obstinately; inflexibly.

STIFFNECKED, *a.* obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

STIFFNESS, *s.* hardness; rigidity; inflexibility. Tension. Obstinacy; stubbornness, unpleasing formality.

To STIFLE, *v. a.* [*estoufer*, Fr.] to smother for want of air; to suffocate; to keep in; to extinguish; to suppress or conceal.

STIGMA, *s.* [Lat.] a brand with a hot iron; a mark of infamy. In Botany, the upper part of the pointal.

STIGMATIC, STIGMATICAL, *a.* branded or marked with some token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, Fr.] to mark with a brand; to disgrace; to mark with infamy or reproach.

STILE, *s.* [*stigele*, Sax.] a set of steps by which a person may pass over a rail from one enclosure to another; a pin in a sun-dial which forms the shadow, from *stile*, Fr. See STYLE.

STILETTO, *s.* [Ital.] a small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

To STILL, *v. a.* [*stillan*, Sax. *stillen*, Belg.] to silence; to make silent; to quiet or appease; to calm.

STILL, *a.* [*stil*, Belg.] silent, without noise, quiet, calm, gentle; motionless. Continual; constant.

STILL, *s.* a state of calmness and silence. A vessel used in distilling; an alembic.

STILL, *ad.* [*stille*, Sax.] to this time inclusive; nevertheless; notwithstanding; continually; after that; in continuance.

STILLATITIOUS, *ad.* [*stillatitius*, Lat.] falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, *s.* an alembic; a vessel in which distillation is performed. The room were stills are placed.

STILLBORN, *a.* dead born.

STILLICIDE, *s.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] a succession of drops.

STILLICIDIOUS, *a.* falling in drops.

STILLNESS, *s.* the state of being free from motion or noise; calmness; quiet; silence; taciturnity.

STILTS, *s.* [*styltor*, Swed.] sticks with straps, in which boys put their feet, and raise themselves to walk in.

To STIMULATE, *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.] to prick or goad; to incline to action by some forcible motive. In Physic, to excite a quick sensation, and a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, *s.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] the act of inciting to action; excitement; the act of inciting a quick sensation.

To STING, *v. a.* [preter. *stung*, part. pass. *stung* and *stung*; *stingan*, Sax.] to pierce or prick with a point darted out; to infuse venom into; to put to great pain or torture.

STING, *s.* a sharp and venomous point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the last verse of an epigram, conveying some sharp or pointed thought.

STINGINESS, (the *g* pronounced like *j*) *s.* covetousness; niggardliness; avarice.

STINGO, *s.* [from its sharp taste] old strong beer.

STINGY, (the *g* pronounced like *j*) *a.* covetous; loth to give or lend; niggardly; avaricious.

To STINK, *v. n.* [preter. *stank* or *stunk*; *stinken*, Belg. *stincan*, Sax.] to be putrified, and cause a bad scent.

STINK, *s.* an offensive smell.

STINKARD, *s.* a stinking, nasty, or mean fellow.

STINKPOT, *s.* an artificial composition offensive to the smell, used in fumigating rooms, &c.

To STINT, *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swed. *stunta*, Isl.] to bound; to limit; to restrain; to stop; to give sparingly, or confine to short allowance. Neuterly, to stop or desist.

STINT, *s.* limit; bound; restraint. A proportion assigned.

STIPEND, *s.* [*stipendium*, Lat.] wages or settled pay.

STIPENDIARY, *s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr.] one who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPENDIARY, *s.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.] receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

STIPTIC, or STIPTICAL, *a.* See STYPTIC.

To STIPULATE, *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Lat.] to settle or make a bargain on certain terms; to contract; to covenant.

STIPULATION, *s.* [*stipulation*, Fr.] an agreement; a covenant; a bargain; a contract.

To STIR, (usually pronounced *stür*,) *v. a.* [*stirian*, Sax.] to move or remove from its place; to incite; to instigate; to agitate, or put the parts of a fluid in motion, by keeping something continually moving between them. *To stir up*, to put in action, to incite or provoke. Neuterly, to move one's self; to be in motion; to rise out of bed.

STIR, *s.* [*stur*, a battle, Run.] a tumult, bustle, or public commotion; uproar; agitation, conflicting passion.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by the archduchy of Austria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carniola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg; being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is said to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 castles, 15 convents, and 200,000 inhabitants. Though it is a mountainous country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is so good that the inhabitants never are in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The women differ greatly from the Austrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all swellings in their throats, called bronchocels. The men are also very simple, and are very zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to sit at home, in the chimney corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Gratz.

STIRIOUS, *a.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] resembling icicles.

STIRLING, an ancient town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingshire, seated on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, on a hill, which, rising from the E. terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, which was often the residence of the kings of Scotland, but is now converted into barracks. The outside of this palace, is richly and curiously adorned with various grotesque figures. From the castle is a fine view of the windings of the Forth, which are so numerous, that the distance from Stirling to Alloa is above 20 miles by water, although only four by land. The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic structure, which serves for two separate places of worship. In this town and its neighbourhood are flourishing manufactures of carpets, as also of coarse shalloons and cottons; but that of tartans is on the decline. Stirling is commodiously seated, being a pass between the N. and S. parts of Scotland, but with such a difficult navigation of its river, that only small vessels can come up to the town. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Inhabitants 8556. The district returns 1 member.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N. E. by Perthshire and Clackmannanshire, on

the E. by the Frith of Forth, and the county of Linlithgow, on the S. by Lanerkshire, and on the W. by Dumbartonshire. It is about 25 miles in length, 8 or 9 in its general breadth, and not more than 16 in its greatest. The S. parts are mountainous, but the parts about the Forth are fertile, and abound in coals. The principal rivers are the Forth, (which receives a great number of smaller streams) Carron, and Avon; besides which, the new canal from Glasgow runs through this county to the Carron mouth. The principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk. It is divided into 22 parishes, with a population of 72,621 souls, and sends one member to parliament.

STIRRER, *s.* one who is in motion; one who puts in motion; an instigator. A stirrer up, an inciter.

STIRRUP, *s.* [*stirap*, or *stigerap*, Sax.] an iron hoop, hung by a strap, assisting a horseman in mounting his horse, and in sitting on the saddle.

To STITCH, *v. a.* [*sticke*, Dan. *sticken*, Belg.] to sew on with the needle; to join by sewing. *To stitch up*, to mend something rent. Neuterly, to perform needle-work.

STITCH, *s.* a single pass of a needle and thread through any thing. A sharp pin, from *stician*, Sax. A link of yarn, in knitting. A furrow, or ridge.

STITCHWORT, *s.* camomile; a genus of plants, of which there are three species, viz. the broad-leaved, greater, and lesser stitchwort. The blossoms are white.

STITHY, *s.* [*stith*, hard, Sax.] an anvil.

To STIVE, *v. a.* [said to be of the same original as *stew*] to stuff up close; to make hot and sultry for want of vent.

STIVER, *s.* [Belg.] a Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STO'AKER, or STO'KER, *s.* one who looks after fires.

STOAT, *s.* a small stinking animal, of the weasel kind.

STOCCA'DO, *s.* [from *stocco*, a rapier, Ital.] a thrust with the rapier.

STOCK, *s.* [*stock*, Belg. *stoc*, Sax.] the trunk or body of a plant or tree; a log; a person remarkably stupid; the handle of any thing; the frame on which a ship is supported while building; a close neckcloth; a race, lineage, family, ancestry; the fund with which a person carries on trade; goods employed in trade; quantity, store; a fund established by the government. See STOCKS.

To STOCK, *v. a.* to store; to lay up in stock; to put in the stocks. *To stock up*, to extirpate.

STO'CKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, chiefly noted for wheelwrights and carpenters. Disfranchised. Population 851. It is a considerable thoroughfare on the S. W. road from London, 9 miles N. W. of Winchester, 15 E. of Salisbury, and 66 W. S. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Holy Thursday, July 10th, and October 7th, for all cattle, especially sheep.

STO'CKBROKER, *s.* a licensed dealer in stock, or the public funds.

STO'CKDOVE, *s.* the ringdove.

STO'CKFISH, *s.* dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, *s.* a garden plant.

STO'CKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It is very long and irregular, being built on seven small rocky islands, from one of which the city takes its name, (between the Baltic and the Maelar lake) besides which, it contains two peninsulas. Between these several parts of the city a communication is formed by means of bridges. A variety of contrasted and beautiful views are formed by numerous rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water, of a blackish colour, is of such depth that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. The arsenal contains many curiosities, among which are an immense number of standards, and other military trophies, taken from the Imperialists, Poles, Russians, and Danes. Except in the suburbs, where some houses are of wood, painted red, the buildings are mostly of stone, or brick, stuccoed white, and built on piles. A Royal Academy of Sciences was instituted here in 1741; here is also a Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. In Stockholm are manufactures of glass, china, woollen, silk, linen, &c. The inhabitants are estimated at 80 000. The court formerly resided at Upsal, but removed hither in the eighteenth century. It is 340 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Paris, and 900 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 4. E. lat. 59. 21. N.

STO'CKING, *s.* the covering of the leg.

STO'CKJOBBER, *s.* a licensed gambler, who sometimes gets money, and frequently loses it, by fictitious buying and selling in the funds, to the great detriment of the community.

STO'CKLOCK, *s.* a lock fixed in wood.

STO'CKPORT, a town of Cheshire, seated on the Mersey, over which it has a bridge leading into Lancashire, and is connected with the late extensive inland navigations; 7 miles S S. E. of Manchester, and 176 N. N. W. of London. It stands on uneven ground, but has been recently enlarged. Population 25,470, and including its dependencies, 66,610. Elects two representatives. Its manufactures are very considerable, and include the business of cotton and printed goods, with a few silk-mills, and a share of hat making for the London market. Market on Friday.

STOCKS, *s.* (commonly without the singular) among Shipcarpenters, a frame of timber to build ships upon. Also a wooden machine, to confine the legs of offenders, by way of punishment; anciently, fetters. The public funds.

STO'CKSTILL, *ad.* as motionless as a log.

STO'CKTON, a clean, well-built well-paved town of Durham, governed by a mayor, containing a handsome town-hall, a spacious market-place, and excellent enclosed shambles for butcher's meat; with manufactures of sail-cloth, corduroys, thicksets, and other articles in cotton, and of linen damasks, in which last branch some considerable improvements have been made here. The ships built at this place are admired for their beauty and strength; abundance of fine salmon is caught in the river, and carried to York, Leeds, &c. Stockton is a member port of Newcastle, and is seated on a point of land like an island, on the river Tees, over which it has a fine stone bridge of 5 elliptical arches, about 8 miles from the German Ocean, 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 243 N. of London. Market on Wednesday. Population, in 1831, 7091.

STO'ICK, *s.* a follower of the sect of Zeno. This sect received its name from στοὰ, Gr. a porch, because Zeno taught his disciples in a common porch of the city of Athens.

STOKE upon Trent, Staffordshire, the principal town of the potteries, comprising, with its dependencies, a population of 37,220. By the reform bill, it elects two representatives. Its church is a fine old Norman edifice. 154 miles N. N. W. of London.

STO'KESLEY, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, in a fruitful tract, near the source of the Tees, 44 miles N. of York, and 235 N. by W. of London. A very good market on Saturday, and a large fair for horned cattle, horses, and linen, on the Saturday before Trinity Sunday. Popul. 2376.

STOLE, *s.* [*stola*, Lat.] a long vest or robe. *Groom of the stole*, the head officer belonging to the king's bedchamber

STOLE, the preterit of STEAL.

STO'LEN, part. pass. of STEAL.

STOLI'DITY, *s.* [*stolidité*, Fr. from *stolidus*, Lat.] foolishness; want of sense; stupidity; folly.

STO'MACH, *s.* [*stomachus*, Lat. *estomach*, Fr.] that part of the body in which the food is digested; appetite, hunger or desire of food; inclination, liking; anger; sullenness, or resentment; stubbornness; haughtiness, or pride.

To STO'MACH, *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] to resent; to remember with anger and malignity. Neuterly, to be angry.

STO'MACHER, *s.* an ornamental covering, formerly worn by women in the front of their stays.

STOMACHIC, or STOMA'CHICAL, *a.* relating to the stomach; good for the stomach.

STOMA'CHICS, *s.* [from *stomachus*, Lat.] medicines that strengthen the stomach, and cause an appetite.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with commodious inns, seated on the river Trent, by which it communicates with all the great inland navigations, 7 miles N. by W. of Stafford, and 140 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Popul. 7808.

STONE, *s.* [*stan*, Sax. *staine*, Goth. *steen*, Belg.] a gem or precious stone; the hard covering of the kernel of a fruit; a funeral monument. In Natural History, stones are defined to be essentially compound fossils, not soluble in water or oil, not at all ductile; of which there are various sorts. In Medicine, it is a stony or terrestrial concretion in any of the urinary passages, which occasions a difficulty in making water, and a pain in the small of the back, or about the os pubis. *Stone* also denotes a certain quantity or weight. A stone of meat is 8 pounds; of wool, 14 pounds; horseman's weight, 14 pounds. *To leave no stone unturned*, is to do every thing that can be done towards the success of an undertaking. *Stone* is also used by way of exaggeration; as, "*stone* dead," or "*stone* blind."

STONE, *a.* made of stone.

To STONE, *v. a.* to hit or kill with stones; to harden.

STO'NEBREAK, *s.* the English saxifrage.

STO'NECRAY, *s.* a distemper in hawks.

STO'NECROP, *s.* in Botany, the sedum of Linnæus. There are two species, the orpine and the round-leaved. They are found on walls, and flower in July and August.

STO'NECUTTER, *s.* one whose trade is to hew stones.

STO'NEFLY, *s.* an insect.

STO'NEFRUIT, *s.* fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp.

STONE-HA'VEN, or *Stone-hive*, a fishing town of Scotland, and the county town of Kincardineshire, with a good harbour, secured by a stone-pier. It is 17 miles S. of Aberdeen, and 89 N. of Edinburgh. Population 2504.

STO'NEHAWK, *s.* a sort of hawk.

STO'NEHENGE, a remarkable monument of antiquity, situated on Salisbury Plain. It stands on the summit of a hill, which rises with a very gentle ascent; and consists of stones of enormous size, placed upon each other in a circular form: many of which are really stupendous, and cannot fail of filling the beholder with surprise and admiration. All the stones added together make just 140. One, at the upper end, which is fallen down, and broken in half, measures, according to Dr. Hales, 25 feet in length, 7 in breadth, and, at a medium, 3 and a half in thickness. The stones are supposed to have been brought from the Grey Weathers, upon Marlborough Downs; but at what period, by whom, and by what means, are altogether unknown; and conjecture has consequently been busy in solving the difficulty. It is supposed to have been a temple belonging to the ancient Druids, and dedicated to the Sun. Stonehenge is 2 miles W. of Amesbury, and 6 N. N. W. of Salisbury.

STO'NEHORSE, *s.* a horse not castrated; a stallion.

STO'NEPIT, *s.* a quarry; a pit where stone is dug.

STO'NEWORT, *s.* a plant with a chive and pointal in separate flowers. There are five British species.

STO'NY, *a.* made or full of stones; hard; unrelenting.

STONY-STRA'TFORD, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. It is a good thorough-fare town, contains two parish churches, and has several good inns; 18 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 52 N. W. of London. Popul. 1619.

STOOD, the preterit of STAND.

STOOK, *s.* a shock of corn, containing twelve sheaves.

STOOL, *s.* [*stol*, Sax. *stæl*, Belg. *stols*, Goth.] a seat without a back; evacuation by purging medicines. A shoot from the trunk of a tree; from *stolo*, Lat.

STOO'MING OF WINE, *part. pass.* the putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into it.

To STOOP, *v. n.* [*stuppen*, Belg. *stupian*, Sax.] to bend downward or forward. Figuratively, to yield or submit. To bend. To condescend. To descend. To yield.

STOOP, *s.* the act of stooping. The fall of a bird on his prey. A vessel of liquor, from *stoope*, Belg.

To STOP, *v. a.* [*stoppen*, Belg.] to hinder in moving or action; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to put an end to motion or action; to close any aperture; to suppress; to impede; to put the points to several branches of a sentence in writing; to refuse. Neuterly, to cease from motion or action; to refuse payment, or become a bankrupt.

STOP, *s.* cessation of progressive motion; a delay; a stay; a hinderance or obstruction of action or motion; interruption; obstacle; impediment; a point used in dividing sentences; regulation of musical chords or strings. A point in writing, for distinguishing sentences.

STO'PPAGE, *s.* the act of stopping; the state of being stopped. Obstruction; interruption; intermission.

STO'PPLE, *s.* something by which the mouth of a bottle or vessel is stopped.

STO'RAX, *s.* [*styrax*, Lat.] a plant; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, *s.* [*stór*, much, Run.] plenty, or a large number or quantity; provisions; a stock laid by or reserved; a hoard; a magazine, a storehouse.

To STORE, *v. a.* to supply or furnish in large quantities for a future time; to lay up or hoard; to replenish.

STO'REHOUSE, *s.* a magazine, or repository.

STORK, *s.* [*storc*, Sax.] a bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure. Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects; its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs, black; it sits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs: they go away in the middle of August, and return in spring.

STORM, *s.* [*storm*, Sax. and Belg. *ystorm*, Brit. *stormo*, Ital.] a tempest, a violent agitation of the wind; a commotion in the elements. A violent assault on a fortified place. Violence of passion, misery, or distress. Sedition, popular tumult; tumultuous force; clamour; bustle.

To STORM, *v. a.* to attack by open force. Neuterly, to raise tempests; to rage; to fume, to be loudly angry.

STO'RMY, *a.* tempestuous, boisterous; violent, passionate.

STO'RNAWAY, a town of Scotland, in the Isle of Lewis, one of the Hebrides. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the east side of the island.

STO'RTFORD, a town of Hartfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is called by some, *Bishop's Stortford*, and stands by the river Stort; 16 miles E. N. E. of Hartford, and 30 N. N. E. of London. Population 3958.

STO'RY, *s.* [*storie*, Belg. *stær*, Sax. *ιστορία*, Gr.] a his-

tory, an account of things past, generally applied to a relation of trifling and fictitious things. A floor, or flight of rooms, from *stow*, a place, Sax. A stage.

To STO'RY, *v. a.* to relate any transaction either real or fictitious. To range one under another.

STO'RYTELLER, *s.* one who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt. A romancer; a liar.

STOVE, *s.* [*stove*, Belg. *stofa*, Sax.] a hot-house, or room made warm by art; a place in which fire is made.

To STOUND, *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Isl.] to be in pain or sorrow. Used by Spencer for *stunned*.

STOUND, *s.* sorrow; astonishment; hour; season.

STOUR, a river which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes Stourminster and Blandford, and flows into the Avon opposite Christchurch. Also, a river in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Canterbury, and enters the sea. Also, a river which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, passes by Sudbury and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell, forms the harbour of Harwich. Also, a river which rises in the south part of Staffordshire, passes Stourbridge, and enters the Severn opposite Stourport.

STO'URBRIDGE, a well-built corporate town of Worcestershire, with a market on Friday, and considerable glass and iron works, and a manufacture of cloth, especially fine frieze. Here is a free school, founded by Edward VI. and in the neighbourhood is a hospital for the maintenance and education of 60 boys. It is seated on the Stour, 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 126 N. W. of London. Inhabitants, 6148.

STOUT, *a.* [*stout*, Belg.] strong; brave; valiant; courageous; intrepid; lusty; resolute; firm, or able to bear a great weight; bold; pertinacious; obstinate; proud; stubborn.

STOUTLY, *ad.* lustily; boldly; obstinately; proudly.

STOUTNESS, *s.* bodily strength; bravery; intrepidity; boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness; pride.

STOW, or *Stow on the Wold*, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on a bleak hill, destitute of wood and water, 8 miles S. by W. of Camden, and 83 W. by N. of London. Population 1810.

To STOW, *v. a.* [*stowen*, Belg.] to lay up; to put in a proper place; to reposit in order.

STOW, in the names of places, is derived from *stow*, a place, Sax.

STOWAGE, *s.* money paid for laying up goods; the place where goods are laid up or reposited.

STO'WEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 8 miles W. by N. of Bridgewater, and 147 W. by S. of London. Population 234.

STO'WMARKET, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has a navigable cut to Ipswich, and is seated on the Orwell, 12 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 69 N. N. E. of London. Popul. 2672.

STRABISM, *s.* [*strabisme*, Fr. *strabismus*, Lat.] a squinting; a distortion of the eyes.

To STRADDLE, *v. n.* [from *stride*] to stand or walk with the feet at a wide distance from each other.

To STRAGGLE, *v. n.* [perhaps from *stravviare*, Ital.] to wander without any direction, to ramble, to rove; to forsake company; to exuberate, to shoot too far.

STRAGGLER, *s.* a wanderer; a rover; one who rambles without any settled direction.

STRAIGHT, (the *gh* is mute in this and the following words) *a.* [when this word is opposed to crooked, it should be written *straight*; but when opposed to broad or wide, *strait*] not crooked. Narrow; close. Tense; tight. Right.

STRAIGHT, *ad.* [*strack*, Belg.] immediately; without delay; directly; straightways.

To STRAIGHTEN, *v. a.* to reduce from a crooked to a straight figure or shape. To tighten; to make tense.

STRAIGHTNESS, *s.* the quality of being not crooked; tension; tightness. Rectitude.

STRAIGHTWAY, or STRAIGHTWAYS, *ad.* immediately, without loss of time.

To STRAIN, *v. a.* [*estreindre*, Fr.] to squeeze or force liquor through by squeezing; to filter; to weaken by overstretching; to put to its utmost strength; to squeeze in an embrace; to pull or force tight; to constrain. Neuterly, to make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression.

STRAIN, *s.* a weakness caused by stretching a ligament too much; style or manner of speaking; song, note, or sound. Race, generation, descent, from *streng*, Sax. Rank; turn; tendency; hereditary or natural disposition; manner of speech or action; character.

STRAINER, *s.* an instrument used in clearing liquors from foulness by filtration.

STRAIT, *a.* [*estroit*, Fr.] narrow, close, opposed to *wide*; close, intimate; rigorous; difficult; distressful.

STRAIT, *s.* a narrow passage of the sea, whereby two parts of the ocean are united. Distress or difficulty: in the latter sense also spelt *Streight*.

To STRAIT, or STRAITEN, *v. a.* to make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight; to stretch; to deprive of necessary room; to distress or perplex; to reduce to difficulties.

STRAITLY, *ad.* narrowly; strictly; rigorously.

STRAITNESS, *s.* narrowness; difficulty; strictness, rigour; distress; scarcity, want.

STRAKE, *s.* a long mark; a streak. See STREAK.

STRALSUND, a sea-port town of Upper Saxony, and capital of Hither Pomerania. It is almost surrounded by the sea and the lake Francen, so as to be only accessible by bridges; and it has besides very good fortifications. The harbour is separated from the Isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 40 miles E. N. E. of Rostock, and 85 N. W. of Stettin. Lat. 54. 20. N. lon. 13. 16. E.

STRAND, *s.* [*straud*, Sax. *strande*, Belg. *strond*, Isl.] the land which borders on the sea or a river; a bank or shore. Also, the twist of a rope.

To STRAND, *v. a.* to drive or force upon the shallows or shore. Neuterly, to be driven upon shallows.

STRANGE, *a.* [*estrange*, Fr.] foreign; remote; not domestic; unacquainted; wonderful; odd, irregular, uncommon; unknown; uncommonly good or bad; surprising.

STRANGE, *interj.* an expression of wonder or surprise.

STRANGELY, *ad.* with some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, with a degree of dislike.

STRANGENESS, *s.* foreignness; uncommunicativeness; shyness; uncouthness; mutual dislike; wonderfulness.

STRANGER, *s.* [*estranger*, Fr.] a foreigner; one of another country; one with whom we have no acquaintance; a guest.

To STRANGLE, *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.] to choak; to suffocate; to throttle; to kill by hindering a person from breathing; to hinder from birth or appearance; to suppress.

STRANGLER, *s.* he that strangles.

STRANGLES, *s.* [it has no singular] a disease in horses, attended with a running at the nose; the glanders.

STRANGULATION, *s.* suffocation; the act of strangling.

STRANGURY, or STRANGUARY, *s.* [στραγγυρία, from στράγξ, a drop, and οὖρον, urine, Gr. *strangurie*, Fr.] a disease wherein a person is forcibly inclined to make urine, but cannot do it, unless drop by drop, and then with great pain.

STRANRAWER, a town of Scotland, in Galloway, 121 miles W. of Edinburgh. Population 3330.

STRAP, *s.* [*stroppe*, Belg. *stroppa*, Ital.] a narrow slip of cloth or leather. Among Surgeons, a kind of band to stretch out members in setting broken or disjointed bones. Among Mariners, a rope spliced about a block, with an eye to fasten it.

STRAPPA'DO, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of rack, the criminal being drawn up on high, with his arms tied behind. Chastisement by blows.

STRA'PPING, *a.* of a large bulk or size, applied to men or women in contempt; lusty; jolly; stately.

STRA'SBURGH, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine, and a bishop's see. It is situated near the Rhine, at the confluence of the rivers Ill and Brusch, over the former of which there are 8 bridges of communication. The bridge over the Rhine is of wood, 3900 feet in length, and supported in the middle by an island, on which is a strong fortification. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are estimated at 60,000. Here are 6 gates, and 200 streets, which, in general, are narrow; but the great street, and two others, are regular and handsome; and the public buildings are elegant. In the cathedral is a clock, of admirable mechanism, which shews the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another curiosity in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, 549 feet high, and ascended by 635 steps, uniting in its workmanship delicacy with solidity. It is 255 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 35. N. lon. 7. 45. E.

STRA'TA, *s.* [plural of *stratum*, Lat.] layers of earth.

STRA'TAGEM, *s.* [στρατήγημα, Gr.] an artifice or trick by which an enemy is deceived in war; a trick by which some advantage is gained.

STRA'TFORD, FENNY, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Roman Watling-street, 12 miles E. of Buckingham, and 45 N. W. of London. See STONY-STRATFORD.

STRA'TFORD-UPON-AVON, a town of Warwickshire, seated on the Avon, which is navigable to the town in barges, and over which it has a handsome stone bridge, with 13 great and 6 small arches, and a long causeway at the W. end of it, walled on both sides. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616, and whose monument stands near the farther corner of the church. It has a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in corn and malt, of which last it makes abundance; and is 8 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 93 N. W. of London. Population 3488.

To STRA'TIFY, *v. a.* [from *stratum*, Lat.] to range in beds or layers.

STRATO'CRACY, *s.* [στρατὸς and κράτος, Gr.] military government; a state governed by the army.

STRA'TTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday, 18 miles N. N. W. of Launceston. Population 1613

STRA'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] a bed or layer.

STRAW, *s.* [*streow*, Sax.] the stalk of corn after it is thrashed. Any thing proverbially worthless.

STRA'WBERRY, *s.* a well-known fruit. In Botany, the fragaria of Linnæus. There are two British species, viz. the wood and the garden strawberry. They have white flowers coming out in April.

STRA'WBERRY-TREE, *s.* the arbutus of Linnæus. There are three English species, viz. the common, mountain, and perennial. The first species is common in our gardens on account of the beautiful appearance of its fruit.

STRA'WCOLOURED, *a.* of a light yellow.

STRA'WY, *a.* made of straw; consisting of straw.

STRAY, *s.* a beast that has strayed or wandered from its pasture or owner; act of wandering or going astray.

To STRAY, *v. n.* [*stroe*, to scatter, Dan.] to rove, to wander; to rove without any certain direction; to go out of the way beyond proper bounds; to go astray. Figuratively, to err; to deviate from the right.

STREAK, *s.* [*streke*, Belg. *strice*, Sax. *stricca*, Ital.] a line of colour or hue different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, *v. a.* to mark with a line of different colour from that of the ground; to variegate in colours; to stripe.

STRE'AKINESS, *s.* the quality of being full of streaks.

STRE'AKY, *a.* abounding with streaks; striped; diversified by various colours.

STREAM, *s.* [*stream*, Sax.] running water; a current; any thing issuing in a current from a head or source.

To STREAM, *v. n.* [*streyma*, Isl.] to flow or run like water from a fountain or aperture; to be overflown.

STRE'AMER, *s.* an ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock, as the pennon of a ship.

STRE'AMLET, *s.* a small stream.

STRE'AMY, *a.* abounding in running water.

STREET, *s.* [*strete*, Sax. and Belg.] a paved way or wide passage, between two rows of houses; a public way or place. The main passage through a village.

STREETWALKER, *s.* a prostitute who walks the streets to entice the unwary and lewd.

STRENGTH, *s.* [*strength*, Sax.] force, vigour, or power of body or mind. Power of endurance; firmness, durability; toughness; hardness. The quality of liquors which renders them intoxicating. Spirit; animation. Support; security. An armament; power. SYNON. *Strength* is chiefly owing to the construction of the muscles. A little man is often *stronger* than a greater. *Robustness* carries with it an idea of lustiness, is less subject to infirmities, and much owing to constitution. A short man may be *robust*, By *stout* we understand tall and strong made. A little man, though never so *strong*, cannot be called *stout*. By *sturdy* we mean *stout*, with a degree of hardiness.

To STRE'NGTHEN, *v. a.* to invigorate; to fortify; to make strong; to confirm or establish; to fix in resolution. Neuterly, to grow strong; to increase in strength.

STRE'NGTHENER, *s.* that which gives strength; that which makes strong. In Medicine, *strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmness of the solids; cordials drive on the vital actions; but strengtheners confirm the stamina.

STRE'NUOUS, *a.* [*strenuus*, Lat.] brave, bold, valiant, active, vigorous; zealous or vehement in any cause.

STRE'NUOUSLY, *ad.* vigorously; actively; zealously.

STRE'PEROUS, *a.* [from *strepo*, Lat.] hoarse; noisy; jarring; loud.

STRESS, *s.* [*strece*, violence, Sax.] importance; violence; force; dependence. *To lay a stress upon*, to rest or rely on; to lay an emphasis on any particular word or sentence.

To STRETCH, *v. a.* [*streccan*, Sax. *strecken*, Belg.] to spread out lengthwise with force; to elongate; to strain to the utmost. Neuterly, to be extended; to bear being extended without breaking; to go beyond the truth.

STRETCH, *s.* extension, reach, or the state of occupying more space; effort, struggle, the utmost extent or latitude of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, *s.* any thing used for extension. The timber against which the rower plants his feet. In Building, a brick with its side parallel to the surface of the wall.

To STREW, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *strown*, *strawn*; *strawan*, Goth.] to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STRI'Æ, *s.* [Lat.] in Natural History, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

STRI'ATE, or STRI'ATED, *a.* formed into channels.

STRI'ATURE, *s.* disposition of striæ.

STRI'CKLE, STRI'CKLESS, or STRI'TCHELL, *s.* a stick used to strike the over-measure of corn, &c.

STRICT, *a.* [*strictus*, Lat.] rigorously exact, nice, accurate; severe; confined; close; tight; tense.

STRI'CTLY, *ad.* severely; closely, exactly; tensely.

STRI'CTNESS, *s.* carefulness; exactness; severity; rigour; closeness; tightness: tension; preciseness.

STRI'CTURE, *s.* [from *strictura*, a spark, Lat.] a spark from red-hot iron. A stroke; a slight touch. Contraction. Critical remark.

STRIDE, *s.* [*stræde*, Sax.] a long step.

To STRIDE, *v. n.* [preterit. *strode*, or *strid*, part. pass. *stridden*] to walk or pass with long steps; to stand or ride with one leg on each side of any thing.

STRI'DENT, *a.* [*stridens*, Lat.] noisy; gnashing with the teeth.

STRI'DULOUS, *a.* [*stridulus*, Lat.] cracking; creaking; making a small noise; hissing; chattering.

STRIFE, *s.* [from *strive*] a contest wherein persons mutually strive to hurt or get the better of each other; discord; contention; quarrel; opposition of nature.

STRI'GMENT, *s.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Lat.] a scraping; recrement.

To STRIKE, *v. a.* [preterit *struck*, or *strook*, part. pass. *struck*, or *stricken*; *astrican*, Sax. *streichen*, Teut. *stricker*, Dan.] to hit with violence. To dash, used with *on*. To stamp, or impress a resemblance. To affect; to alarm. To punish, or afflict. To lower, or let down, applied to sails, flags, &c. With *up*, to cause to sound, or produce by music. To make, applied to bargains. Used with *off*, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow or any sudden action. Used with *out*, to produce by a sudden and violent stroke or action; to bring to light; to form by a quick effort; to blot or efface. Neuterly, to make a blow. To collide; to clash. To act upon by a blow, or sound by the hammer, applied to clocks. To make an attack. To be stranded, or dashed upon a shallow. To force its way with a quick and sudden effort. *To strike in with*, to conform or comply.

STRIKE, *s.* a measure containing four pecks.

STRI'KEBLOCK, *s.* a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and used for the shooting of a short joint.

STRI'KING, *part. a.* affecting; surprising; remarkable.

STRING, *s.* [*string*, Sax. *streng*, Teut. and Dan. *stringhe*, Belg.] a slender rope; thread; line. The chord of a musical instrument. A fibre. A nerve; a tendon. A set of things fixed on a line. A series of propositions or arguments. *To have two strings to one's bow*, is to have two views or expedients, or to have a double advantage or security.

To STRING, *v. a.* [preterit and part. pass. *strung*] to furnish with strings; to file on a string, or pierce through with a string; to stretch or make tight; to put a stringed instrument in tune. To make tense.

STRI'NGED, *a.* having strings; produced by strings.

STRI'NGENT, (the *g* pron. soft) *a.* contracting; binding.

STRI'NGHALT, *s.* [*string* and *halt*] in Farriery, a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

STRI'NGINESS, (the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* the quality of being full of strings, threads, or fibres.

STRI'NGY, *a.* fibrous; consisting of small threads.

To STRIP, *v. a.* [*bestripte*, stript, Sax.] to make naked; to deprive of dress or covering; to deprive; to pillage, to plunder, to rob; to peel, or decorticate.

STRIP, *s.* a narrow shred.

STRIPE, *s.* [*strepe*, Belg.] a lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour. A weal or mark made in the skin by a blow; a lash.

To STRIPE, *v. a.* [*strepen*, Belg.] to variegate with lines of different colours. To beat; to lash.

STRI'PED, *a.* distinguished by lines of different colours.

STRI'PLING, *s.* a young person; a youth.

To STRIVE, *v. n.* [preterit *strove*, part. pass. *striven*; *streven*, Belg.] to struggle, to labour, or to make a vigorous effort; to contest; to struggle or contend in opposition to another; to vie, to emulate, to be comparable to, or to contend in excellence. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

STRI'VER, *s.* one who labours or contends.

STRIX, *s* [Lat.] the screechowl. A hag; fairy; goblin.

STROKE, *s.* [from *strook*, preterit of *strike*] a blow a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another; a sudden disease or affliction; the touch of a pencil; an effect suddenly produced; a sound of the clock; a masterly effort; power, efficacy; a gentle smoothing or rubbing of the hand.

To STROKE, *v. a.* [*straean*, Sax.] to rub gently one way with the hand, by way of kindness; to soothe; to cajole; to flatter; to wheedle.

To STROLL, *v. n.* to rove; to wander; to ramble; to gad about idly; to be a vagrant or vagabond.

STRO'LLER, *s.* a wanderer; a vagrant; a vagabond.

STRONG, *a.* [*strang*, Sax.] having great strength of body or mind, vigorous; fortified; valid; able to make a long and stout resistance; healthy; energetic; powerful; cogent; acting forcibly on the mind; eager, ardent, zealous; having any quality in a great degree. Intoxicating, applied to liquors. Deep, applied to colour. Hard of digestion, or high seasoned, applied to food. Not easily conquered, applied to habits. Firm, or not easily broken.

STRO'NGLY, *ad.* lustily; stoutly; forcibly; powerfully; firmly; eagerly; vehemently; with strength.

STRO'PHE, strό-fee, *s.* [στροφὴ, Gr.] the first of the three divisions of a Greek lyric poem. A stanza.

STROUD, or *Stroudwater*, a flourishing town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, and an extensive manufacture of broad cloth, and the neighbourhood abounds with clothiers and dyers. A navigable canal accompanies the Stroud to the Severn; and another extends E. to the Thames at Lechdale. It is 11 miles S. by E. of Gloucester, and 100 W. by N. of London. Population 8609; and being made a borough by the reform bill, sends 2 members to parliament.

To STROW, *v. n.* See to STREW.

STRU'CTURE, *s.* [*structure*, Fr. *structura*, Lat.] the act of building; the manner in which the parts of any building, fabric, edifice, or machine, are joined together. A building; form, make, construction; an edifice.

To STRU'GGLE, *v. n.* [the etymology uncertain] to labour; to strive hard, or make strong efforts to reform or obtain a thing; to contend or make a strong opposition against; to be in agonies, distress, or difficulties.

STRU'GGLE, *s.* a violent method made to overcome any difficulty or resistance; an agony; contest; tumultuous distress or difficulty; labour; effort.

STRU'MA, *s.* [Lat.] a glandular swelling; the king's evil; scrofulous tumour.

STRU'MOUS, *a.* having a swelling in the glands; or relating to a swelling in the glands; scrofulous.

STRU'MPET, *s.* [perhaps from *stuprum*, Lat.] a harlot.

To STRUT, *v. n.* [*strotzen*, Teut.] to walk with an air pride and dignity; to swell; to protuberate.

STRUT, *s.* a gait or walk of affected grandeur.

STUART, Charles, (See CHARLES I.)—Charles I. was a prince of middling stature, robust, and well-proportioned. His hair was of a dark colour, his forehead high, his com

plexion pale, his visage long, and his aspect melancholy. He excelled in riding, and other manly exercises; he inherited a good understanding from nature, and had cultivated it with great assiduity. His perception was clear and acute, his judgment solid and decisive; he possessed a refined taste for the liberal arts, and was a munificent patron to those who excelled in painting, sculpture, music, and architecture. In his private morals, he was altogether unblemished and exemplary. Charles, by his queen Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. of France, had four sons and five daughters; namely, Charles James, who died in the cradle; Charles, Prince of Wales, by whom he was succeeded; James, Duke of York; Henry, Duke of Gloucester, who died after the Restoration; Mary, who espoused William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, by whom she was left a widow; Elizabeth, confined by the regicides in Carisbrook Castle, where she died of grief; Anne and Catharine, who died in their infancy; and Henrietta Maria, who was carried in her infancy by the Countess of Dalkeith into France, where she married Philip Duke of Anjou and Orleans, brother to Lewis XIV. During the peaceable period of this reign, the commerce of England increased considerably to the East Indies, Guinea, Spain, and Turkey. The colony of New England became populous; for great numbers of Puritans fled thither, in consequence of being severely treated by Laud and the high-church party. The Catholics afterwards, in order to avoid the same kind of persecution from the Puritans, resorted to America, and settled in the colony of Maryland.

STUART, Charles, (See CHARLES II.) Charles II. was in his person tall and swarthy, and his countenance marked with strong harsh lineaments. His penetration was deep, his judgment clear, his understanding extensive, his conversation lively and entertaining, and he possessed the talent of wit and ridicule. He was easy of access, polite, and affable; yet these good qualities were more than overbalanced by his weakness and defects. He was a scoffer at religion, and a libertine in morals; careless, indolent, profuse, abandoned to effeminate pleasure, incapable of any noble enterprise, a stranger to manly friendship and gratitude, deaf to the voice of honour, blind to the allurements of glory, and, in a word, wholly destitute of every active virtue. Being himself unprincipled, he believed mankind were false, perfidious, and interested: and therefore he practised dissimulation for his own convenience. He was strongly attached to the French manners, government, and monarch; and was dissatisfied with his own limited prerogative. The majority of his own subjects he despised or hated, as hypocrites, fanatics, and republicans, who had persecuted his father and himself, and sought the destruction of the monarchy. In these sentiments he could not be supposed to pursue the interest of the nation; on the contrary, he seemed to think that his own safety was incompatible with the honour and advantage of his people. Trade and manufactures, however, flourished more in this reign than at any other era of the English monarchy. Industry was crowned with success, and the people in general lived in ease and affluence. In the reign of Charles II. the arts and sciences were cultivated with good success, though they were very little encouraged by the sovereign. In this period flourished the immortal Newton, whose discoveries in nature will reflect eternal lustre on the nation that gave him birth; the learned Stillingfleet; the elegant, the rational Tillotson; besides many other excellent divines, such as Tennison, Patrick, Lloyd, and Burnet, who distinguished himself by his history of the Reformation. The practice of medicine was greatly improved by the judicious Sydenham. The witty doggrelist, Butler, contributed more than any other person, by his poem of Hudibras, to bring fanaticism into contempt. The king admired this production, yet left the author to die in obscurity. Dryden shone unrivalled in poetry; but was vitious and incorrect, from the depravity of the public taste, and the hurry in which he was obliged to write for subsistence. Otway's tragedies are celebrated above all others, for warmth and pathetic tenderness. He lived utterly neglected, and died of hunger. Even the courtiers of this reign were inspired with literary ambition. The duke of Buckingham acquired some reputation by writing the Rehearsal, to ridicule the false taste and absurdities of the dramatic writers. Rochester rendered himself famous for poignancy of satire and impurity. Whycherly displayed the genius of true comedy, though rude and licentious. The earls of Dorset, Roscommon, and Mulgrave, wrote with ease, spirit, and negligence. Halifax possessed refined talents. The writings of Sir Wm. Temple are entertaining and instructive.

STUART, Anne,, (See ANNE.) Anne Stuart, Queen of Great Britain, was in her person of the middle size, well proportioned. Her hair was of a dark brown colour, her complexion ruddy, her features were regular, her countenance was rather round than oval, and her aspect more comely than majestic. Her voice was clear and melodious, and her presence engaging. Her capacity was naturally good, but not much cultivated by learning; nor did she exhibit any marks of extraordinary genius, or personal ambition. She was a pattern of conjugal affection and fidelity, a tender mother, a warm friend, an indulgent mistress, a munificent patron, a mild and merciful princess, during whose reign no subject's blood was shed for treason. She was zealously attached to the church of England, from conviction rather than from prepossession, unaffectedly pious, just, charitable, and compassionate. She felt a mother's fondness for her people, by whom she was universally beloved with a warmth of affection, which even the prejudice of party could not abate. In a word, if she were not the greatest, she was certainly one of the best and most unblemished sovereigns that ever sat upon the throne of England.

STUB, *s.* [*stubbe*, Dan. *steb*, Sax. *stob*, Belg.] a thick short stock of a tree when the rest is cut off; a block, a log.

To STUB, *v. a.* to root up; to extirpate; to force up.

STUBBED, *a.* truncated; short and thick. Hardy.

STUBBLE, *s.* [*estouble*, Fr.] the short stalks of corn left in the earth after the corn is reaped.

STUBBORN, *a.* obstinate, or not to be moved by threats or persuasions; harsh; perverse; inflexible; contumacious; rough; rugged; stiff; persisting; persevering; steady; hardy; generally including the idea of something bad.

STUBBORNLY, *ad.* obstinately; inflexibly; harshly.

STUBBORNNESS, *s.* obstinateness; perverseness; inflexibility; contumacy; perseverance; hardihood.

STUBBY, *a.* short and thick; short and strong.

STUBNAIL, *s.* a short thick nail; a nail broken off.

STUCCO, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of fine plaster used in a ceiling or wall.

STUCK, the pret. and part. pass. of STICK.

STUCKLE, *s.* [*stook*, Scottish] a number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry

STUD, *s.* [*studu*, Sax.] a post or stake; a large-headed nail used for ornament; a knob, or other ornamental protuberance. An ornamental fastening worn in the wristband of a shirt. A collection of breeding horses and mares, from *stod*, Isl. a stallion.

To STUD, *v. a.* to adorn with studs or shining knobs.

STUDENT, *s.* [from *studens*, Lat.] a person given to books; a scholar; a bookish man. In the University of Oxford, an exhibitioner, or scholar on the foundation of Christchurch.

STU'DIED, *a.* learned; versed in any study; qualified by study. Produced by meditation or deep thinking.

STU'DIOUS, *a.* [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*, Lat.] much given to study; contemplative; earnest for; regardful; attentive; diligent; busy; careful.

STU'DIOUSLY, *ad.* diligently; carefully; attentively.

STU'DIOUSNESS, *s.* addiction to study.

STU'DY, *s.* [*studium*, Lat.] application of the mind to books or learning; meditation; deep cogitation; attention; contrivance. An apartment set apart for reading and meditating.

To STU'DY, *v. n.* [*studeo*, Lat.] to think upon with intense application, or to endeavour diligently. To meditate; to muse. Actively, to apply the mind to with intense thought, or consider with attention. To learn by application. SYNON. To *study* implies a uniform application in search of knowledge; to *learn*, implies that application with success. We *study* to *learn*; and *learn* by dint of *study*.

STUFF, *s.* [*stoffe*, Belg.] any matter or body. Materials of which any thing is composed. Essence, or elemental part. Furniture; goods. Any mixture or medicine. Cloth or texture of any kind, especially that of the woollen sort. A matter or thing, generally used in contempt; nonsense.

To STUFF, *v. a.* to fill or cram very full with any thing; to fill so as to occasion uneasiness; to fill or cram meat with seasoning; to form by stuffing; to thrust into any thing. Neuterly, to feed gluttonously.

STU'FFING, *s.* that by which any thing is filled; high-seasoned ingredients which are put into meat.

STUKE, or STUCK, *s.* [*stuc*, Fr. See STUCCO] a fine plaster made of lime and marble finely powdered, commonly called Plaster of Paris, with which walls are covered, and wrought in figures resembling carvings.

To STUL'TIFY, *v. a.* to prove void of understanding.

STULTILOQUENCE, *s.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] idle and foolish talk; chit-chat; gossip.

STUM, *s.* [*stum*, Swed. perhaps corrupted from *mustum*, Lat.] wine not fermented; must; new wine; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STU'MBLE, *v. n.* [perhaps from *tumble*] to trip in walking. Figuratively, to slip or err. To strike against, or light on by chance, used with *on* or *upon*. Actively, to obstruct, or offend; to make a trip, or stop.

STU'MBLE, *s.* a trip in walking. Figuratively, a blunder; error; failure.

STU'MBLER, *s.* one who stumbles.

STU'MBLINGBLOCK, or STU'MBLINGSTONE, *s.* a cause of stumbling, or error; offence.

STUMP, *s.* [*stumpe*, Dan. *stompe*, Belg.] a small part of a tree remaining in the ground after the trunk and branches are lopped away; a part of a tooth remaining in the gums after the other part is broken off; the part of any body remaining after the rest is taken away.

To STUN, *v. a.* [*stunan*, Sax.] to confound or impair hearing with an exceeding loud noise. To make a person senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head.

STUNG, the preter. and part. pass. of STING.

STUNK, the preter. of STINK.

To STUNT, *v. a.* [*stunta*, Isl.] to hinder from growth.

STUPE, *s.* [*stupa*, Lat.] cloth, linen, or flax, dipped in warm medicated liquors, and applied to a hurt or wound.

To STUPE, *v. a.* to foment or apply warm flannels dipped in medicated liquors to a hurt.

STUPEFA'CTION, *s.* [*stupéfaction*, Fr. from *stupefactus*, Lat.] a state of mind wherein a person is insensible to threats or persuasions, and seems to have lost every sign of contrivance or attention; insensibility; stupidity; dulness; sluggishness of mind; heaviness; folly.

STUPEFA'CTIVE, *a.* causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; opiate; narcotic.

STUPE'NDOUS, *a.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] prodigious; wonderful; astonishing; amazing.

STU'PID, *a.* [*stupide*, Fr. *stupidus*, Lat.] wanting sensibility, apprehension, or understanding; dull; insensible; senseless; torpid; heavy; blockish; sluggish in intellect.

STUPI'DITY, *s.* [*stupidité*, Fr.] dulness; senselessness, want of comprehension; heaviness of mind.

STU'PIDLY, *ad.* dully; without apprehension.

STU'PIFIER, *s.* that which causes stupidity.

To STU'PIFY, *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Lat.] to deprive of sensibility, sagacity, or activity; to make stupid; to dull.

STU'POR, *s.* [Lat.] a deprivation or suspension of the senses; heaviness; numbness; torpitude; astonishment.

STU'RDILY, *ad.* stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.

STU'RDINESS, *s.* brutal strength; stoutness; obstinacy; hardiness; insolent boldness.

STU'RDY, *a.* [*estourdi*, Fr.] hardy; stiff; stout; strong; forcible; able to bear great toil, and to make a vigorous resistance; obstinate; brutal; bold.

STU'RGEON, *s.* a fish of a large size and fine taste, which is caught sometimes in the Thames, but mostly imported in a cured state from the Baltic, and from America. Those caught in the Thames, are, by ancient custom, presented to his majesty.

STURK, *s.* [*styre*, Sax.] a young ox or heifer.

STU'RMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Stour, 20 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 108 W. by S. of London. Population 1821.

To STUT, or STUTTER, *v. n.* [*stutten*, to hinder, Belg.] to speak with hesitation, difficulty, or frequent repetition of the same syllable or letter of a word; to stammer.

STU'TTER, or STU'TTERER, *s.* one who speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.

STU'TTGARDT, a city of Suabia, capital of the kingdom of Würtemberg. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses and wide straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the king's palace; an orphan house, with rich cabinets of curiosities, and handsome gardens; an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, established in 1701; and manufactures of stuffs and silks; population about 32,000. It is seated among mountains, near the river Neckar, 40 miles N. W. of Ulm, and 36 E. of Baden. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

STY, *s.* [*stige*, Sax.] a small enclosure in which hogs are kept. Figuratively, a place of bestial debauchery. A humour in the eyelid.

To STY, *v. a.* to shut up in a sty. Neuterly, to soar; to ascend; to climb.

STYE, or STITHE, *s.* a disorder of the eyelids, being a small incisted tumor, about the bigness of a barley-corn.

STY'GIAN, (the *g* pron. soft) *a.* [*stygius*, Lat.] belonging to the infernal river Styx. Infernal; hellish.

STYLE, *s.* a word of various significations, originally deduced from στύλος, a kind of bodkin, wherewith the ancients wrote on plates of lead, or wax. In Dialing, it denotes the gnomon or cock of a dial. In Botany, it is a part of the pistil, or pointal, of plants, called also the shaft. It is peculiarly distinguishable in the crown-imperial, lily, &c. Some plants have pistilla without any styles, as in the ranunculus. In Literature, it is a particular manner of expressing one's thoughts, agreeably to the rules of syntax. In Jurisprudence, it is the particular form or manner of proceeding in each court of judicature, agreeably to the rules

and orders established therein. In Music, it denotes a manner of playing, singing, or composing, peculiar to the musician who plays, sings, or composes.

To STYLE, *v. a.* to call, term, or name.

STY'PTIC, *a.* [usually written *stiptic*: στυπτικὸς, Gr.] astringent: peculiarly applied to such medicines as stop bleeding.

STYPTI'CITY, *s.* the power of stanching blood.

STYX, *s.* a poisonous fountain of Arcadia, by the Poets feigned to be a river of Hell, by which the gods swore; and if any one broke his oath, or swore falsely, he was banished from heaven, and deprived of nectar for 100 years.

SUA'BIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Franconia, and the circle of the Lower Rhine; on the W. by the same circle and Alsace; on the S. by Swisserland and the Tyrolese; and on the E. by Bavaria. It contains the kingdom of Wirtemburg, the grand duchy of Baden, the principalities of Hohenzollern, Oetingen, Furstenberg, Mindelheim, Augsburgh, and Constance; also Burgau, Brisgau, and some other territories.

SUA'SIVE, swá-siv, *a.* [from *suadeo*, Lat.] having the power to persuade.

SUA'SORY, swá-zo-ry, *a.* [*suasorius*, Lat.] having a tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY, swá-vi-ty, *s.* [*suavité*, Fr. *suavitas*, Lat.] sweetness, pleasantness, either to the corporeal or mental taste.

SUB, in Composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies a subordinate or inferior degree.

SUBA'CID, *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] sour in a small degree.

SUBA'CRID, *a.* sharp and pungent in a small degree.

To SUBA'CT, *v. a.* to reduce; to subdue.

SUBA'CTION, *s.* [from *subactus*, Lat.] the act of subduing or reducing to any state.

To SUBA'GITATE, *v. a.* [*subagito*, Lat.] to solicit.

SUBA'LPINE, *a.* [*sub* and *Alpes*, Lat.] living or growing near the mountains called the Alps.

SU'BALTERN, *s.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] an inferior; a subordinate. A commissioned officer under the rank of captain.

SUBALTE'RNATE, *a.* placed under another; succeeding by turns; successive; alternate.

SUBA'QUEOUS, *a.* [from *sub* and *aqua*, Lat.] living under the water.

SUBCHA'NTER, *s.* an under chanter; the precentor's deputy in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN, *a.* [from *sub* and *clavus*, Lat.] is applied to any thing under the arm-pit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle.

SUBCONSTELLA'TION, *s.* in Astronomy, a lesser constellation forming a part of a greater.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, *a.* lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON, *s.* [*subdiaconus*, Lat.] in the Romish church, the deacon's servant.

SUBDE'AN, *s.* [*subdecanus*, Lat.] a dignified clergyman next to the dean; a dean's vicegerent.

SUBDE'CUPLE, *a.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] containing one part in ten.

To SUBDE'LEGATE, *v. a.* to substitute or appoint.

SUBDITI'TIOUS, *a.* [*subditicius*, Lat.] foisted; forged.

To SUBDIVI'DE, *v. a.* [*sub* and *divido*, Lat.] to divide a part into still lesser parts.

SUBDIVI'SION, *s.* the act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.

SU'BDOLOUS, *a.* [*subdolus*, Lat.] subtle; crafty; deceitful; cunning; sly.

SUBDU'AL, *s.* the act of subduing.

To SUBDU'CE, *v. a.* [*subduco*, Lat.] to subtract; to deduce.

To SUBDU'CT, *v. a.* [*subduco*, Lat.] to withdraw, or take away. In Arithmetic, to subtract.

SUBDU'CTION, *s.* arithmetical subtraction; the act of taking away.

To SUBDU'E, *v. a.* [*subdo*, Lat.] to overpower; to conquer; to crush; to oppress; to bring under; to tame.

SUBDU'ER, *s.* a conqueror; one that reduces or brings under; a tamer.

SUBDU'PLICATE, *a.* containing one part of two.

SUBFUMIGA'TION, *a.* [*sub* and *fumigatio*, Lat.] a ceremony used by sorcerers to drive away evil spirits by burning incense.

SUBJA'CENT, *a.* [*subjacens*, Lat.] lying under.

To SUBJE'CT, *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Lat.] to put under; to reduce to submission; to enslave; to make liable or obnoxious; to make subservient; to make accountable.

SU'BJECT, *a.* [*subjectus*, Lat.] placed, situated, living or serving under; exposed, liable or obnoxious; being that on which any action or thought is exercised.

SUBJECT, *s.* [*subgit*, old Fr.] one who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any action or thought is employed; that in which any thing inheres. In Grammar, the nominative case is called the subject of the verb.

SUBJE'CTION, *s.* [*subjectio*, Lat.] obedience to a superior; dependence; slavery; under government.

SUBJE'CTIVE, *a.* relating not to the object, but to the subject.

SUBINGRE'SSION, *s.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Lat.] secret entrance.

To SUBJOI'N, *v. a.* [*subjungo*, Lat.] to add at the end; to annex.

SUBITA'NEOUS, *a.* [*subitaneus*, Lat.] sudden; hasty.

To SU'BJUGATE, *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] to bring under the yoke; to conquer; to subdue; to enslave.

SUBJUGA'TION, *s.* the act of subduing; state of slavery.

SUBJU'NCTION, *s.* [from *subjungo*, Lat.] the state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

SUBJU'NCTIVE, *a.* [*subjunctivus*, Lat.] subjoined or added to something else. In Grammar, a mood wherein the signification of a verb is relative to that of some other which goes before it.

SUBLA'PSARY, or SUBLAPSA'RIAN, *a.* [from *sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.] done after the fall of man.

SUBLA'TION, *s.* [*sublatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away.

SUBLAXA'TION, *s.* in Anatomy, an imperfect dislocation.

To SU'BLEVATE, *v. a.* [*sublevo*, Lat.] to raise, succour, or ease.

SUBLEVA'TION, *s.* the act of assisting, easing, or lifting up.

SUBLI'MABLE, *a.* possible to be sublimed.

To SU'BLIMATE, *v. a.* [from *sublimis*, Lat.] in Chemistry, to raise by the force of fire. Figuratively, to exalt, elevate, heighten.

SU'BLIMATE, *s.* any thing raised by fire in a retort. Quicksilver raised in a retort.

SUBLIMA'TION, *s.* in Chemistry, is the condensing and collecting in a solid form, by means of vessels aptly constructed, the fumes of bodies raised from them by the application of a proper heat. Elevation, exaltation; the act of heightening or improving.

SUBLI'ME, *a.* [*sublimis*, Lat.] high in place, excellence, or nature; elevated in thought or style; lofty, haughty, proud. SYNON. *Sublime* and *great*, considered as they relate to language, *great* seems to have more relation to the learning or the nature of the subjects treated of; and *sublime*, to have more relation to the spirit and manner in which the subjects are treated.

SUBLI'ME, *s.* [*sublime*, Fr.] a grand or lofty style, arising from nobleness of thought, magnificence of words, and the harmonious lively turn of the phrase.

To SUBLI'ME, *v. a.* [*sublimer*, Fr.] to raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, heighten, or improve. Neuterly, to rise in a chemical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLI'MELY, *ad.* loftily; grandly.

SUBLI'MITY, *s.* [*sublimité*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.] height of place, thought, or style; height of nature; excellence.

SUBLI'NGUAL, *a.* [from *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] placed under the tongue.

SU'BLUNAR, or SU'BLUNARY, *a.* [from *sub* and *luna*, Lat.] situate beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly; mundane.

SU'BMARINE, *a.* [from *sub* and *mare*, Lat.] lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBME'RGE, *v. a*, [*submerger*, Fr. *submergo*, Lat.] to put or plunge under water; to drown.

SUBME'RSION, *s.* [*submersion*, Fr.] the act of plunging or dipping under water; sinking; drowning.

SUBMI'SS, *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] humble, or confessing inferiority, submissive; obsequious.

SUBMI'SSLY, *ad.* humbly; with submission.

SUBMI'SSION, *s.* [*submissus*, Lat.] surrender; acknowledgment of inferiority; guiltiness, error, or power to command; obedience; obsequiousness; resignation.

SUBMI'SSIVE, *a.* humble; meek; respectful; obsequious.

SUBMI'SSIVELY, *ad.* humbly; with confession of inferiority; obsequiously; obediently; with resignation.

SUBMI'SSIVENESS, *s.* humility; confession of fault or inferiority; obedience; resignation; obsequiousness.

To SUBMIT, *v. a.* [*submitto*, Lat.] to let down or sink; to acknowledge, subject, resign, or yield any thing to the authority, commands, direction, or judgment of another. Neuterly, to be subject to as an inferior; to yield.

SUBMU'LTIPLE, *s.* in Arithmetic, that number or quantity which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is the *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly.

To SUBNE'RVATE, *v. a.* to cut the sinews of the leg; to hamstring.

SUBO'RDINACY, SUBO'RDINANCY, *s.* the state of being subject; series of subordination.

SUBO'RDINATE, *a.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] inferior in order, nature, dignity, or power; descending in a regular series of gradation.

To SUBO'RDINATE, *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Lat.] to range or place under another. Not in use.

SUBO'RDINATELY, *ad.* in a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINA'TION, *s.* [*subordination*, Fr.] dependence of persons with respect to each other; a series regularly descending; the state of being inferior.

To SUBO'RN, *v. a.* [*suborno*, Lat.] to procure privately, by secret fraud, or by silent and indirect means; generally applied to procuring or instructing false evidence.

SUBORNA'TION, *s.* [*subornation*, Fr.] the crime of procuring or instructing a person to give false evidence, or do a bad action.

SUBO'RNER, *s.* one that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA, sub-pe-na, *s.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Lat.] a writ commanding appearance in a court under a penalty.

To SUBPOE'NA, *v. a.* to summon a person to appear before a court; to serve with a subpœna. A law term.

SUBRE'CTOR, *s.* the rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS, *a.* See SURREPTITIOUS.

SUBRI'GUOUS, *a.* [*subriguus*, Lat.] wet; moist; watery underneath.

To SU'BROGATE, *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] to substitute, or put in the place of another.

To SUBSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*subscribo*, Lat.] to give consent to or attest by writing one's name. Neuterly, to give consent; to promote an undertaking, by paying in a certain sum of money.

SUBSCRI'BER, *s.* one that subscribes or contributes.

SUBSCRI'PTION, *s.* [*subscriptio*, Lat.] the act of attesting a writing by signing one's name; the undertaking to advance the government money upon certain conditions, or giving money to charitable uses.

SU'BSEQUENT, *a.* [*subsequent*, Fr. *subsequens*, Lat.] following in order of time; after; future.

To SUBSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] to serve in a subordinate or instrumental manner.

SUBSE'RVIENCY, or SUBSE'RVIENCE, *s.* subjection to the control or command of another; instrumental fitness or use.

SUBSE'RVIENT, *a.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] assisting to the accomplishment of a purpose or design; subordinate.

To SUBSI'DE, *v. a.* [*subsido*, Lat.] to sink; to tend towards the bottom or downwards.

SUBSI'DENCE, SUBSI'DENCY, *s.* act of sinking; tendency downwards.

SUBSI'DIARY, *a.* [*subsidiarius*, Lat.] helping; aiding; assisting; brought in aid. Substantively, an assistant.

SU'BSIDY, *s.* [*subsidium*, Lat.] an aid given in money towards carrying on the public affairs of a nation.

To SUBSI'GN, *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] to sign under.

To SUBSI'ST, *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Lat.] to be; to continue or retain the present state, nature, or properties; to have means of living or maintenance; to inhere; to have existence. SYNON. We say of qualities, forms, actions, motions, and of all their different relations, that they *are;* we say of matter, spirit, bodies, and all real beings, that they *exist;* we say of states, works, affairs, laws, and all establishments which are neither destroyed nor changed, that they *subsist.*

SUBSI'STENCE, *s.* [*subsistance*, Fr.] real being; competency, or sufficiency to support life.

SUBSI'STENT, *a.* [*subsistens*, Lat.] having real being; inherent.

SU'BSTANCE, *s.* [*substance*, Fr. *substantia*, Lat.] being; something which has existence, and supports accidents. The essential part. Something real, opposed to imaginary. Body; bodily nature. Wealth; means of life.

SUBSTA'NTIAL, *a.* [*substantiel*, Fr. *substantialis*, Lat.] real; true; solid; bulky; corporeal; material; stout; strong; moderately wealthy; responsible.

SUBSTANTIA'LITY, *s.* the state of existence; corporeity.

SUBSTA'NTIALLY, *ad.* with reality of existence; strongly; solidly; truly; with fixed purpose.

SUBSTA'NTIALS, *s.* [without singular] essential parts.

SUBSTANTIVE, *s.* [*subtantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, Lat.] a noun or word applied to signify any thing that is the object of our senses or imagination, stripped of its qualities, and making sense when joined with a verb or adjective.

SUBSTA'NTIVE, *a.* [*subtantivus*, Lat.] solid; betokening existence. Not used in the first sense.

To SU'BSTITUTE, *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, Lat.] to put instead, or in the place of, another.

SU'BSTITUTE, *s.* [*substitut*, Fr.] one placed and acting by delegated power instead of another.

SUBSTITU'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

To SUBSTRA'CT, or SUBTRA'CT, *v. a.* [*soutraire*, Fr. *subtraho*, Lat.] to take away a part from the whole. In Arithmetic, the rule of finding the difference between two numbers by taking away the less from the greater, and setting down what remains. SUBTRACT is most proper.

SUBSTRA'CTION, or SUBTRA'CTION, *s.* [*soustraction*, Fr. *subtractio*, Lat.] the act of taking away part from the whole. SUBTRACTION is the most proper spelling.

SUBSTRU'CTION, *s.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Lat.] the lower part of the foundation of a house; under-building.

SUBSTY'LAR, *a.* [from *sub* and *stylus*, Lat.] in Dialing, an epithet given to a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSU'LTIVE, or SUBSU'LTORY, *a.* [*subsultus*, Lat.] leaping; bounding; moving by starts.

To SUBTE'ND, *v. a.* [*subtendo*, Lat.] to extend under.

SUBTE'NSE, *s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.] the chord of an arch.

SU'BTER, [borrowed from the Latin] signifies, in Composition, *under*.

SUBTERFLU'ENT, or SUBTE'RFLUOUS, *a.* [*subterfluo*, Lat.] running or flowing under.

SU'BTERFUGE, *s.* [*subterfuge*, Fr. from *subterfugio*, Lat.] a shift, evasion, or trick, by which a person endeavours to extricate himself from a difficulty.

SUBTERRA'NEAL, SUBTERRA'NEAN, or SUBTERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *sub* and *terra*, Lat.] placed under ground; lying under the surface of the earth.

SU'BTILE, *a.* [sometimes written *subtle*, and pronounced *sŭtl*; *subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.] thin; nice, delicate, fine; piercing, acute; cunning, subdolous, deceitful; refined, or so acute as hardly to be comprehended. When it signifies cunning or crafty, it is generally spelt *subtle*.

SU'BTILELY, *ad.* finely, not grossly; craftily, cunningly.

To SUBTI'LIATE, *v. a.* to make thin.

SUBTILIATION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of making thin.

SUBTILIZA'TION, *s.* [*subtilisation*, Fr.] the act of rarefying, or making any thing so volatile as to rise in steam or vapours; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

To SU'BTILIZE, *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, Fr.] to rarefy, or make thin or less gross; to refine, or spin into useless niceties. Neuterly, to talk or treat with too much refinement.

SU'BTILTY, *s.* [*subtilité*, Fr.] thinness, fineness; the quality of being much rarefied, or consisting of very small and penetrating particles; nicety; exility; refinement; too much acuteness; cunning; artifice, slyness.

SU'BTLE, *a.* [See SUBTILE] sly; artful; cunning.

SU'BTLY, *ad.* cunningly; artfully; slily; deceitfully.

To SUBTRA'CT, *v. a.* See SUBSTRACT.

SUBTRA'CTION, *s.* in Arithmetic, a rule by which a less sum is taken from a greater, to find the remainder.

SUBTRA'CTOR, *s.* an underhand detractor. In Arithmetic, the number to be taken out of a larger.

SUBTRAHE'ND, *s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the ess number which is to be taken out of the greater.

SU'BTRIPLE, *a.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triplus*, Lat.] containing a third, or one part in three.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] addle; windy.

To SUBVE'RSE, *v. a.* [from *subversus*, Lat.] to overturn, demolish, destroy, or subvert.

SUBVE'RSION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin; demolition; overthrow.

SUBVE'RSIVE, *a.* having tendency to overturn, used with *of*.

To SUBVE'RT, *v. a.* [*subverto*, Lat.] to overthrow, overturn, destroy, or turn upside down; to corrupt or confound.

SUBVE'RTER, *s.* an overthrower; a destroyer.

SU'BURB, *s.* [*suburbium*, Lat.] buildings without the walls of a city; the confines; the outpart; the environs.

SUBU'RBAN, *s.* [from *suburbanus*, Lat.] one that lives in the suburbs.

SUBU'RBAN, *a.* [*suburbanus*, Lat.] belonging to the suburbs; inhabiting the suburbs.

SUBURBA'NITY, *s.* [*suburbanitas*, Lat.] the neighbourhood of them that dwell without a city.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] supplying the place of something else; acting as a substitute.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, *s.* [Lat.] that which is put to serve in place of something else; a substitute.

SUCCE'DENT, *a.* [*succedens*, Lat.] succeeding; following after; consequent upon.

To SUCCEE'D, *v. n.* [*succéder*, Fr. *succedo*, Lat.] to follow after or in order. To come into the place of one who is dead, or has quitted. To fall out or terminate according to one's wish. To obtain one's wish. To go under cover. Actively, to follow after; to prosper, or make a thing terminate according to a person's wish.

SUCCEE'DER, *s.* one that succeeds; one that comes into the place of another; a successor.

SUCCE'SS, *s.* [*succès*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.] a prosperous event, when used without an epithet. The termination of an affair, whether happily or unhappily.

SUCCE'SSFUL, *a.* fortunate; prosperous; lucky.

SUCCE'SSFULLY, *ad.* fortunately; luckily; prosperously.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS, *s.* the quality of being fortunate, or prosperous in an undertaking; series of good fortune; desired event; happy conclusion.

SUCCE'SSION, *s.* [*succession*, Fr. *successio*, Lat.] a series or order in which one person or thing follows another; consecution. A lineage; order of descendants. The power, or right of succeeding to the inheritance of an ancestor.

SUCCE'SSIVE, *a.* [*successif*, Fr.] following in order immediately after another person or thing; consecutive.

SUCCE'SSIVELY, *ad.* in uninterrupted order; one after another; consecutively.

SUCCE'SSOR, *s.* [*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Lat.] one that immediately follows another in any possession or post.

SUCCI'NCT, *a.* [*succinct*, Fr. *succinctus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn and fastened up to disengage the legs. Figuratively, short, concise, brief, comprehensive.

SUCCI'NCTLY, *ad.* briefly; concisely.

SUCCI'NCTNESS, *s.* brevity; conciseness.

SU'CCORY, *s.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] in Botany, the crepis of Linnæus. It is a plant with compound flowers. The stinking, smooth, and rough succory, are the British species. This genus is nearly allied to the hawkweed.

To SU'CCOUR, *v. a.* [*succurro*, Lat.] to help, relieve, or assist in danger, difficulty, or distress.

SU'CCOUR, *s.* [*secours*, Fr.] aid or relief afforded in difficulty or distress; assistance. The person or thing which aids or relieves another in distress.

SU'CCOURER, *s.* a helper, an assistant, a reliever.

SU'CCULENCE, SU'CCULENCY, *s.* juiciness.

SU'CCULENT, *a.* [Fr. *succulentus*, Lat.] moist; juicy.

To SUCCU'MB, *v. a.* [*succumbo*, Lat. *succomber*, Fr.] to fall down, sink, or fall under; to yield. Not in use.

SUCCUSSA'TION, *s.* [from *succussatio*, Lat.] a trot of a horse, &c. made by lifting one foot before, and the cross foot behind; trotting.

SUCCU'SSION, *s* [*succussio*, Lat.] the act of shaking or jolting; a jolt or shake given by a carriage. In Medicine, a shaking of the nerves procured by strong stimulating and sternutatory medicines.

SUCH, *pron.* [*swilc*, Sax. *sulk*, Belg. *swaleik*, Goth.] when answered by *as*, like, or of the same kind. When used without *as*, of the same nature with that which is mentioned in the sentence before. Particular or certain.

To SUCK, *v. a.* [*sucan*, Sax. *sucer*, Fr.] to draw by rarefying the air; to draw in by the mouth; to draw milk from

the breast by the mouth; to draw with the milk; to empty; to drain. Neuterly, to draw by rarefying the air; to draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, *s.* the act of sucking; milk given by females.

SU'CKER, *s.* [*suceur*, Fr.] any thing that draws by rarefying the air; the embolus or piston of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is sucked. A young twig shooting from the stock, so called from the supposition of its depriving the trunk of its moisture.

To SU'CKLE, *v. a.* to bring up a child by milk sucked from the breast.

SU'CKLING, *s.* a young creature yet fed by the pap.

SU'CTION, *s.* [*succion*, Fr.] the act of sucking; any thing taken by sucking.

SUDATION, *s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] sweat.

SU'DATORY, *s.* [from *sudo*, Lat.] a hothouse or sweating bath.

SU'DBURY, an ancient town of Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three large handsome churches, and other buildings. Population 4677. It sends two representatives to the parliament. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool; and it became, in consequence, very populous and opulent. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; yet, many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, such as seys, perpetuanas, bunting for ship's colours, burial crapes, &c. It is seated on the N. side of the river Stour, by which it is almost surrounded, and which is navigable from this place to Maningtree, and it has a handsome bridge leading into Essex; 14 miles S. S. E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 54 N. E. of London.

SU'DDEN, *a.* [*soudain*, Fr. *soden*, Sax.] happening without any expectation or notice given beforehand. *On* or *of a sudden*, is sooner than we expected, without any notice beforehand. Hasty; rash; precipitate; violent.

SU'DDENLY, *ad.* unexpectedly; hastily; quickly.

SU'DDENNESS, *a.* quickness; hastiness; unexpected presence.

SUDORI'FIC, *a.* [*sudorifique*, Fr. from *sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORI'FICS, *s.* medicines that cause sweating.

SUDS, *s.* [it has no singular: from *seoden*, to seethe, Sax.] water in which soap is dissolved. *To be in the suds*, is to be involved in some difficulty.

To SUE, *v. a.* [*suivre*, Fr.] to prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure. To follow; to ensue. In Falconry, to clean the beak, as a hawk. Neuterly, to beg, intreat, or petition, with humility and earnestness.

SU'ET, *s.* [*suet*, old Fr.] hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SU'ETY, *a.* consisting of suet; resembling suet.

SU'EZ, anciently *Berenice*, a town of Egypt, seated at the north end of the west gulf of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, with a harbour. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is without water; but is supplied from the wells of Naba (carried by Arabians) on the other side of the gulf. Fish is the only article of provisions plentiful here. Suez is crowded with people, when the Turkish gallies arrive, but at other times it is thinly inhabited; the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. The commerce of Suez with Cairo is carried on by means of caravans, but several vessels sail annually between this port and Jidda. It is situated in a sandy country, the ground being one bed of rock, slightly covered with sand, (plants, trees, gardens, and fields, being entirely unknown,) 65 miles E. of Cairo. Lon. 32. 28. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

To SU'FFER, *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *suffer*, old Fr.] to bear or undergo with a sense of pain; to endure or support without resistance or sinking under; to allow or permit without refusal or resistance; to pass through, or be affected by; to be acted upon. Neuterly, to undergo pain, punishment, injury, or inconvenience. To be injured.

SU'FFERABLE, *a.* such as may be endured or permitted; tolerable.

SU'FFERABLY, *ad.* tolerably; so as to be endured.

SU'FFERANCE, *s.* [*souffrance*, Fr.] pain, inconvenience, misery; patience or moderation; permission; allowance.

SU'FFERER, *s.* one who endures pain or inconvenience; one who allows or permits.

SU'FFERING, *s.* pain endured.

To SUFFICE, *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Lat.] to be enough or equal to the end or purpose. Actively, to afford, to supply enough; to satisfy; to be equal to requirement.

SUFFICIENCY, *s.* [from *sufficio*, Lat.] the state of being equal or adequate to the end proposed; a qualification; supply equal to want; competence; enough. Conceit.

SUFFICIENT, *a.* [*sufficiens*, Lat.] enough; able; capable; competent; qualified.

SUFFICIENTLY, *ad.* fully; satisfactorily; ably.

To SUFFLATE, *v. a.* [from *sufflatum*, Lat.] to puff or blow up.

SUFFLATION, *s.* [*sufflatio*, Lat.] the act of blowing up with wind; swelling.

To SU'FFOCATE, *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] to choak by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, *s.* [Fr. *suffocatio*, Lat.] stoppage of the breath; the state of smothering or choaking for want of air.

SU'FFOCATIVE, *a.* having the power to choak.

SU'FFOLK, an English county, 58 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the N. by Norfolk; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is divided into 21 hundreds, and contains 510 parishes, and 29 market-towns, with 4 county members to parliament. The air is generally wholesome, and the soil various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, but there are several small hills, which yield hemp, peas, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactures of several kinds, particularly of broad cloth, stuffs, and coarse linen. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouse, Waveney, Stour, Breton, Orwel or Gippen, Deben, Ore, and Blyth. Ipswich is the principal town, but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's. Population, in 1831, 296,304.

SU'FFRAGAN, *s.* [from *suffraganeus*, Lat.] a bishop considered as subject to an archbishop; an assistant bishop.

To SU'FFRAGATE, *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Lat.] to vote with; to agree in voice with.

SU'FFRAGE, *s.* [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.] a vote or voice given to determine a controversy, or matter in dispute. United voice of persons in public prayer. Aid; assistance.

SUFFRAGINOUS, *a.* [from *suffrago*, Lat.] belonging to the knee-joint of beasts.

To SUFFU'MIGATE, *v. a.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] to smoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *suffumigo*, Lat.] a smoaking or fuming underneath; operation of fumes or smoke raised by heat. In Physic, the conveying into the body the smoke of a decoction of roots, herbs, flowers, &c. for diseases of the bowels, &c.

To SUFFU'SE, *v. a.* [from *suffusus*, Lat.] to spread over

with some fluid or expansive body, such as a vapour or tincture.

SUFFU'SION, *s.* the act of pouring or spreading upon; that which is suffused or spread. A spreading of humours in the body; a disease in the eye called a web.

SU'GAR, *s.* [*sucre*, Fr.] the native salt of the sugar-cane, made by expression or evaporation. Any thing proverbially sweet. A chemical dry crystallization.

To SU'GAR, *v. a.* to sweeten, or impregnate with sugar.

SUGARCA'NDY, *s.* sugar candied or crystallized.

SU'GARY, *a.* tasting of sugar; sweet. Fond of sugar.

To SUGGE'ST, suj-jest, *v. a.* [*suggestum*, Lat.] to hint, insinuate, or intimate; to tell privately.

SUGGE'STER, *s.* one that suggests, or reminds another.

SUGGE'STION, *s.* [*suggestion*, Fr.] a secret hint, information, insinuation, intimation or notification.

To SU'GILLATE, *v. a.* [*sugillo*, Lat.] to beat black and blue; to bruise.

SUGILLA'TION, su-jil-la-shon, *s.* [from *sugillo*, Lat.] in Medicine, is an extravasation of blood in the coats of the eye, which at first appears of a reddish colour, and afterwards livid and black. A blow, or bruise.

SU'ICIDE, *s.* [*suicide*, Fr. *suicidium*, Lat.] the crime of destroying one's self; self-murder. One who destroys himself; a self murderer; a felo de se.

SUIT, *s.* [*suite*, Fr.] a set or number of things corresponding to each other; clothes, consisting of coat, waistcoat, and breeches; a regular order or series; consecution. *Out of suits*, is having no correspondence. A retinue, or number of attendants. A petition; a courtship. In Law, the instance of a cause or action, whether real or personal; or the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Suit of court*, or *suit service*, is an attendance the tenant owes to his lord's court; *suit covenant*, agreement by a person to do service in the court of the lord; *suit custom*, is, where one and his ancestors or predecessors have owed suit time out of mind.

To SUIT, *v. a.* to fit or adapt to something else; to dress or clothe; to be fitted to; to become. Neuterly, to agree, to accord, used with *to* or *with*.

SU'ITABLE, *a.* agreeable to; matching; fitting; becoming; according with.

SU'ITABLENESS, *s.* fitness; agreeableness.

SU'ITABLY, *ad.* agreeably to; according to.

SU'ITER, or SU'ITOR, *s.* one that makes a petition, or courts another; a suppliant; a wooer.

SU'LCATED, *a.* [*sulcus*, Lat.] furrowed.

To SULK, *v. n.* to be sullen, or discontented.

SU'LKY, *a.* silently sullen; sour; morose; obstinate.

SU'LKINESS, *s.* silent sullenness; moroseness; obstinacy.

SU'LLEN, *a.* [the etymology uncertain] gloomily angry; discontented; malignant; mischievous; heavy; dull; solitary; sorrowful; gloomy; dark; dismal; cloudy; obstinate; perverse; intractable.

SU'LLENLY, *ad.* discontentedly; morosely; gloomily; intractably; mischievously; malignantly.

SU'LLENNESS, *s.* gloominess; moroseness; stubbornness; intractibility; malignity.

To SU'LLY, *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] to soil or spoil the colour with any thing dirty.

SU'LPHUR, *s.* [Lat.] in Natural History, a genus of fossils, defined to be dry, solid, but friable fossil bodies; melting with a small heat, when fired in the open air; burning almost wholly away with a blue flame and noxious vapour; and endued with an electric power, and not dissoluble in acids. Brimstone.

SULPHU'REOUS, or SU'LPHUROUS, *a.* [*sulphureus*, Lat.] containing brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; made of brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.

SU'LPHURWORT, *s.* a plant, the same with the fennel-leaved harestrong or peucedanum; hog's-fennel.

SU'LTAN, *s.* [Arab.] the Turkish emperor.

SU'LTANA, or SU'LTANESS, *s.* the queen of an eastern emperor.

SU'LTANIN, *s.* a Turkish gold coin worth about eight shillings English.

SU'LTANRY, *s.* an eastern empire.

SU'LTRINESS, *s.* close and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY, *a.* hot and close; hot without any current of wind; hot and cloudy; suffocating with heat; sweltry.

SUM, *s.* [*summa*, Lat.] the whole of any thing; a quantity of money. An abridgement, compendium, summary, or abstract of the whole, from *somme*, Fr. Amount or result of any reasoning or calculation. Height, completion.

To SUM, *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr.] to compute or collect particulars into a total, used with *up*; to comprise or collect in a narrow compass. In Falconry, to have feathers full grown.

SU'MACH, *s.* a rank-smelling shrub, that bears a black berry; used by curriers in dressing of leather.

SUMATRA, a large island of the Indian Ocean, having Malacca on the N. and N. E. Borneo on the E. and Java on the S. E. It is divided into almost equal parts by the equator, extending near 6 degrees to the N. W. and about the same space to the S. W. of that line. It is 1000 miles long, and 150 broad. The Europeans trade with the inhabitants chiefly for pepper. The English have two factories on this island, Bencoolen and Fort-Marlborough, on the W. coast; from which the East-India company import more pepper than from any other country in India. Hence also are brought great quantities of the best walking-canes. The natives are of a yellow complexion, and below the middle stature; but well made, the females are for the most part ugly. The coasts are in the possession of Mahometan princes, of whom the king of Acheen, at the N. end of the island, is the most considerable. The inland country is subject to Pagan princes, who have but little correspondence with foreigners.

SU'MLESS, *s.* not to be computed.

SU'MMARILY, *ad.* briefly; concisely; compendiously.

SU'MMARY, *a.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] short; brief; concise; compendious; abridged; included in a small compass.

SU'MMARY, *a.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] an abridgement which contains the substance of the whole in a small compass.

SU'MMER, *s.* [*sumer*, Sax. *somer*, Pol.] popularly, the season of the year when the sun is about the tropic of Cancer, and its heat most predominant. With Astronomers, one of the four seasons of the year, commencing, with those who live in the north temperate zone, when the sun enters Cancer, and ending when he quits Virgo; but with those who live in the south temperate zone, beginning when the sun enters Capricorn, and ending when he leaves Pisces. The principal beam of a floor; from *trabs summaria*, Lat.

To SU'MMER, *v. n.* to pass the summer. Actively, to keep warm.

SU'MMERSAULT, SU'MMERSET, *s.* [*soubresault*, Fr.] a high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SU'MMIT, *s.* [*summitas*, Lat.] the top or utmost height; the apex; the head. In Botany, the upper part of the pistil, or pointal, in flowers, which receives the pollen or dust from the antheræ of the stamina, to fertilize the seed-bud. It is of different forms in different flowers; being either simple, as in speedwell; conical, as in bladderwort; cloven, as in vipergrass; notched at the end, as in lungwort; globular, as in primrose, &c. &c.

To SU'MMON, *v. a.* [*summonco*, Lat.] to call, admonish, or cite with authority to appear. Figuratively, to excite, raise, call, or rouse, used with *up*.

SU'MMONER, *s.* a person who cites or calls to appear before a court, or at a particular place.

SU'MMONS, *s.* a call, admonition, or citation, from authority to appear.

SU'MMUM BO'NUM, *s.* [Lat.] the chiefest good; the enjoyment which a person desires as the greatest felicity.

SU'MPTER, *s.* [*sommier*, Fr.] a horse that carries clothes or furniture.

SU'MPTUARY, *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Lat.] relating to expense, especially that of dress. *Sumptuary laws*, are laws made to restrain excess in diet, apparel, or furniture.

SU'MPTUOUS, *a.* [*sumptuosus*, Lat.] costly; expensive; splendid.

SU'MPTUOUSLY, *ad.* splendidly; magnificently; expensively.

SU'MPTUOUSNESS, *s.* expensiveness; costliness.

SUN, *s.* [*sunno*, Goth. *sunna*, or *sunne*, Sax. *son*, Belg.] in the Newtonian Astronomy, is that bright luminary in the centre of our system which is the source of light and heat to all the planets, satellites, and comets, belonging thereto. His magnitude is immensely great, being (according to the best computation) not less than 883,000 miles in diameter; and, consequently, more than a million of times larger than our globe; a bulk so prodigious, that if all the planets and satellites of our system were united in one, it would scarcely make a globe of the 400th part of his solid contents. Though he appears to the naked eye so extremely bright and splendid, yet, when viewed through a telescope, he is seen with dark spots on his surface, which are changeable, and often vary their figure; and sometimes they are so large that they may be seen with the naked eye, with the interposition only of a smoked glass. They move from west to east, from which his rotation round his axis has been discovered to be performed in 25d. 14h. His apparent diameter varies from 32′ 39″ to 31′ 33″ according as the earth is in perihelio or aphelio at the time. There is great variety in the magnitude of the solar spots; the difference is chiefly in superficial extent of length and breadth; their depth or thickness is very small; some have been so large, as by computation to be capable of covering the continents of Asia and Africa; nay the whole surface of the earth, or even five times its surface. The number of spots on the sun is very uncertain; sometimes there are a great many, sometimes very few, and sometimes none at all. Scheiner made observations on the sun from 1611 to 1629; and says he never found his disk free from spots, excepting a few days in December, 1624. At other times he frequently saw 20, 30, and in 1625 he was able to count 40 spots on the sun at a time. In an interval afterwards of 20 years, from 1650 to 1670, scarce any spots were to be seen; and after that time some years have furnished a great number of spots, and others none at all. From these phenomena it is evident that the spots are not endowed with any permanency. Hevelius observed one that arose and vanished in 16 or 17 hours; nor has any been observed to continue longer than 70 days, which was the duration of one in 1676. Those spots that are formed gradually, are gradually dissolved; while those that arise suddenly, are for the most part suddenly dissolved. When a spot disappears, that part where it was, generally becomes brighter than the rest of the sun, and continues so for several days; on the other hand those bright parts (called *faculæ*, as the others are called *maculæ*) sometimes turn to spots. *A sunny place*; a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid. *Under the sun*, a proverbial expression for in the world.

To SUN, *v. a.* to expose to the action of the sun; to warm or dry in the sun; to insolate.

SU'NBEAM, *s.* a ray of the sun.

SU'NBURNT, *a.* tanned or scorched by the sun.

SU'NCLAD, *part. a.* clothed in radiance; bright; shining.

SU'NDAY, *s.* the first day of the week, dedicated by the Heathens to the sun, and by Christians used as their sabbath, because our blessed Saviour rose on that day.

To SU'NDER, *v. a.* [*sundrian*, Sax.] to part, separate, or divide. *In sunder*, in two.

SU'NDERLAND, a sea-port town of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river Wear, and is remarkable for its great trade in sea-coal. It is 13 miles N. E. of Durham, and 269 N. by W. of London. It contains 17,064 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament.

SU'NDEW, *s.* in Botany, the drosera of Linnæus. This genus contains five stamina and five pistilla within the blossom. The essential character of the genus consists of the capsule of one cell opening at the top with five valves. There are two species, which differ only in the shade of the leaves, the one having round, and the other oblong leaves.

SU'NDIAL, *s.* a marked plate on which the shadow of the gnomon or style caused by the sun points the hour.

SU'NDRY, *a.* [*sunder*, Sax.] several; various; more than one.

SU'NFLOWER, *s.* an elegant garden plant. The little sunflower is the cistus helianthemum of Linnæus.

SUNG, the preterit and part. pass. of SING.

SUNK, preterit and part. pass. of SINK.

SU'NNY, *a.* bright, resembling the sun; exposed to the sun; coloured by the sun; bright with the sun.

SU'NRISE, or SU'NRISING, *s.* the morning; the first appearance of the sun. The east.

SU'NSET, *s.* the evening; the close of the day. The west.

SU'NSHINE, or SU'NSHINY, *a.* bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

SU'NSHINE, *s.* action of the sun; place where the lustre and heat of the sun are powerful.

To SUP, *v. a.* [*supan*, Sax. *soepen*, Belg. *super*, Norm.] to sip; to drink by mouthfuls; to drink by a little at a time; to take with a spoon. To treat with supper. Neuterly, to eat the evening meal, or supper; from *souper*, Fr.

SUP, *s.* a small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

SU'PER, in Composition, is derived from the Latin, and signifies more than another; more than enough; on or flowing over the top.

SU'PERABLE, *a.* [*superabilis*, Lat.] that may be overcome or surpassed; conquerable.

To SUPERABO'UND, *v. a.* to be superfluous; to be overmuch; to be exuberant; to abound eminently.

SUPERABU'NDANCE, *s.* more than enough; great plenty.

SUPERABU'NDANT, *a.* being more than enough.

To SUPERA'DD, *v. n.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] to add over and above; to join to any thing, so as to make it more.

SUPERADVE'NIENT, *a.* [*superadveniens*, Lat.] coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE, *v. a.* [from *super* and *annus*, Lat.] to impair or disqualify by age or length of time.

SUPERA'NNUATED, *a.* worn out with age; grown out of date; disqualified by lapse of years.

SUPE'RB, *a.* [*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, Lat.] grand; pompous; lofty; proud; august; magnificent; stately.

SUPE'RBLY, *ad.* in a superb manner; magnificently.

SUPERCA'RGO, *s.* an officer in a ship who has the management of its traffic.

SUPERCELE'STIAL, *a.* placed above the firmament.

SUPERCI'LIOUS, *a.* [from *supercilium*, Lat.] haughty; dictatorial; despotic; overbearing; disdainful; contemptuous; dogmatical; arbitrary; arrogant.

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY, *ad.* haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously; disdainfully; dictatorially; arbitrarily.

SUPERCRE'SCENCE, *s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Lat.] that which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPERE'MINENCE, or SUPERE'MINENCY, *s.* [*super* and *eminentia*, Lat.] the quality of exceeding in eminence above others though eminent; uncommon degree of eminence or excellence.

SUPERE'MINENT, *a.* [*supereminens*, Lat.] greatly excelling; eminent in a high degree.

To SUPERE'ROGATE, *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] to do more than a person is by duty obliged.

SUPEREROGA'TION, *s.* the performance of more than one is obliged to do by duty.

SUPERE'ROGATORY, *a.* performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPERE'XCELLENT, *a.* excellent beyond common.

SU'PERFICE, *s.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Lat.] the outside, or surface; the superficies.

SUPERFI'CIAL, *a.* [*superficiel*, Fr.] lying on, or not reaching below, the surface; shallow; contrived to cover something else. Not profound; smattering; not deeply learned.

SUPERFI'CIALLY, *ad.* slightly; imperfectly.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS, *s.* position on the surface; imperfectness; slightness; shallowness; slight knowledge; show without substance.

SUPERFI'CIES, *s.* [Lat.] the outside, surface, superfice.

SU'PERFINE, *a.* eminently or extraordinarily fine.

SUPERFLU'ITANT, *a.* [*superfluitans*, Lat.] floating above.

SUPERFLU'ITY, *s.* [*superfluité*, Fr.] more than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity; excess.

SUPE'RFLUOUS, *a.* [from *super* and *fluo*, Lat.] overmuch; more than enough; needless; unnecessary; exuberant; extravagant; supervacaneous; to no purpose.

SUPE'RFLUOUSLY, *ad.* unnecessarily; needlessly; exuberantly; in an extravagant manner.

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being superfluous.

SU'PERFLUX, *s.* that which is more than is wanted.

To SUPERINDU'CE, *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Lat.] to bring in as an addition to something else; to bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it was brought; to lay upon; to cover; to draw over.

To SUPERINTE'ND, *v. a.* to oversee, overlook; to supervise or take care of others that are inferior; to have the chief management or direction of any thing.

SUPERINTE'NDENCE, or SUPERINTE'NDENCY, *s.* the act of taking care of the interests and concerns of others, or of overseeing with authority. Superior care.

SUPERINTE'NDENT, *s.* [from *super* and *intendens*, Lat.] one who rules, governs, or manages.

SUPE'RIOR, *s.* one more excellent or dignified than another; one higher in rank or office than another.

SUPE'RIOR, *a.* [*supérieur*, Fr. *superior*, Lat.] higher; above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered. Upper, applied to situation. In Astronomy, applied to the planets of our system which are farther from the sun than our earth is, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian; applied also to that conjunction of an inferior planet which is made when the planet is on the opposite side of the sun to that on which the earth is. In Botany, applied to the cup or blossom, when they are situated above the seedbud, as in the honeysuckle, currant, and campanula.

SUPERIO'RITY, *s.* [*supériorité*, Fr.] pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPE'RLATIVE, *a.* [*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, Lat.] implying or expressing *the highest degree. In English Grammar*, the superlative degree of adjectives *that consist of many* syllables is made by prefixing *most* before them; but *in those* which consist of fewer syllables, it is formed by changing the ending, or adding *est* to it.

SUPE'RLATIVELY, *ad.* most excellently; most eminently; in the highest degree, either good or bad.

SUPE'RLATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being most eminent or excellent, or in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR, *a.* [from *super* and *luna*, Lat.] not sublunary; not of this world; placed above the moon.

SUPE'RNAL, *a.* [*supernus*, Lat.] placed above; relating to heavenly things; celestial; having a higher position.

SUPERNA'TANT, *a.* [*supernatans*, Lat.] swimming above.

SUPERNA'TURAL, *a.* [*super* and *naturalis*, Lat.] beyond or above the powers of nature.

SUPERNA'TURALLY, *ad.* in a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNU'MERARY, *a.* [*supernúmeraire*, Fr.] above a settled, necessary, usual, or a round number.

SUPERREFLE'CTION, *s.* reflection of an image reflected; a two-fold reflection.

To SUPERSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*superscribo*, Lat.] to write upon the top or outside.

SUPERSCRI'PTION, *s.* [*superscriptio*, Lat.] the act of writing, or any thing written, on the top or outside.

To SUPERSE'DE, *v. a.* [*supersedeo*, Lat.] to make void, or set aside by superior force or authority.

SUPERSE'DEAS, *s.* [Lat.] in Law, a writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise might be done.

SUPERSTI'TION, *s.* [*superstition*, Fr. *superstitio*, Lat.] the observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites and practices in religion; religion without morality, or practice of social virtue; false religion, or reverence of objects not fit for worship; too great nicety, fears, or scrupulousness; extravagant devotion, or religion wrong directed or conducted; undue attention to reputed omens.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Lat.] addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies, scruples, and ceremonies, in things that are indifferent or unnecessary.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, *ad.* bigotedly; scrupulously; in a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [from *superstructus*, Lat.] to build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRU'CTION, *s.* an edifice raised on any thing.

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* built upon something else.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, *s.* that which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS, *a.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving to no purpose.

To SUPERVE'NE, *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] to come in as a foreign addition, used with *to*.

SUPERVE'NIENT, *a.* [*supervcniens*, Lat.] added; additional.

SUPERVE'NTION, *s.* the act of supervening.

To SUPERVI'SE, *v. a.* [from *super* and *visus*, Lat.] to overlook; to oversee; to superintend.

SUPERVI'SOR, *s.* an overseer; an inspector; a surveyor; a superintendant; one that has the care of others under him.

To SUPERVI'VE, *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Lat.] to live longer; to outlive; to overlive.

SUPI'NE, *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.] lying with the face upward, opposed to prone. Figuratively, negligent; careless; inattentive; indolent; thoughtless; drowsy; idle.

SU'PINE, *s.* [*supin*, Fr. *supinum*, Lat.] a part of a conjugation of a verb, of the like sense or effect with the infinitive mood, without either number or person. In Latin, it ends in

um and *u*: *um* signifying action, and *u* implying passion; as *amatum*, to love; *amatu*, to be loved.

SUPINELY, *ad.* with the face upward; drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently, negligently; inattentively.

SUPINENESS, *s.* posture with the face upward; negligence; carelessness; inattention; sloth; indolence.

SUPPEDANEOUS, *a.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] under foot.

To SUPPEDITATE, *v. a.* [*suppedito*, Lat.] to find, supply, or furnish.

SUPPER, *s.* [*souper*, Fr.] the last meal at night.

SUPPERLESS, *a.* going without supper; fasting at night.

To SUPPLANT, *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr. from *sub* and *planta*, Lat.] to trip up the heels; to displace or turn out by stratagem; to overpower, force away, or displace.

SUPPLANTER, *s.* one who supplants or displaces.

SUPPLE, *a.* [*souple*, Fr.] easy to be bent; pliant, flexible; bending without breaking; yielding, opposed to obstinate. Flattering or fawning.

To SUPPLE, *v. a.* to make pliant, soft, flexible, compliant. Neuterly, to grow soft or pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, *s.* [*supplément*, Fr. *supplementum*, Lat.] an addition or appendage made to any thing to supply its defects or omissions. Store; supply.

SUPPLEMENTAL, SUPPLEMENTARY, *a.* additional; such as may supply the place of what is wanting or lost.

SUPPLENESS, *s.* pliantness; flexibility; easily yielding; flattery; readiness in compliance; facility.

SUPPLETORY, *a.* [from *suppleo*, Lat.] serving to supply some imperfection or deficiency. Substantively, that which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] supplicating, beseeching, requesting in an humble manner; precatory. Substantively, an humble petitioner; a submissive beggar.

SUPPLICANT, *s.* one that entreats with great submission; an humble petitioner. Adjectively, entreating.

To SUPPLICATE, *v. a.* [*supplico*, Lat.] to petition; or intreat in a very humble and submissive manner; to implore.

SUPPLICATION, *s.* [*supplication*, Fr.] a petition delivered in an humble manner; entreaty. That part of divine worship wherein we humbly ask for something.

SUPPLIER, *s.* one that provides or furnishes.

To SUPPLY', *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *supplier*, Fr.] to fill up any deficiency; to give or afford something wanted; to relieve any want; to fill any vacancy, or serve instead of; to give or furnish; to accommodate; to yield; to afford.

SUPPLY', *s.* [plural *supplies*] relief of want; cure of deficiencies; aid. *To grant the supplies*, is to provide the necessary money for the support of government. In War, furnishing an army with recruits of men, provisions, &c.

To SUPPO'RT, *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr.] to sustain, bear, or prop up; to bear any thing painful without being overcome, to endure; to prevent from fainting or swooning.

SUPPO'RT, *s.* [*support*, Fr.] the act or power of sustaining or keeping from falling; a prop, or sustaining power. The necessaries of life; maintenance; supply. SYNON. The *buttress* fortifies; it is fixed close, to resist the impulsion of other bodies. The *support* bears, by being placed beneath a thing to prevent its falling under a weight. The *prop* assists, and its general use is to strengthen. A wall is frequently made stronger by *buttresses*; an arch is *supported* by columns; a house, when in danger of falling, is kept up by *props*.

SUPPO'RTABLE, *a.* [*supportable*, Fr.] tolerable; that may be endured, or suffered; that may be sustained.

SUPPO'RTABLY, *ad.* so as may be borne; tolerably.

SUPPO'RTER, *s.* one that maintains, supports, or assists another; maintainer, comforter, defender, sustainer. In Architecture, a post or pillar that supports part of a building. In Heraldry, a beast, bird, &c. drawn standing on each side of the escutcheon, and seeming to support it.

SUPPO'SABLE, *a.* capable of being laid down without proof; or advanced by way of argument; that may be supposed or imagined.

SUPPO'SAL, *s.* [from *suppose*] position without proof; imagination; supposition; belief.

To SUPPO'SE, *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Lat.] to lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument without proving; to admit without proof; to imagine or believe without examination; to require or imply as previous to itself; to substitute one thing for another fraudulently.

SUPPOSI'TION, *s.* [*supposition*, Fr.] an hypothesis, theory, position, or supposal, laid down, but not proved.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, *a.* [*suppositilius*, Lat.] not genuine; artfully or fraudulently substituted in the room or character of something genuine and authentic; imaginary.

SUPPOSITITIOUSLY, *ad.* counterfeitly; spuriously.

SUPPO'SITORY, *s.* [*suppositoire*, Fr.] a kind of solid clyster.

To SUPPRE'SS, *v. a.* [from *suppressus*, Lat.] to crush, overpower, subdue, overwhelm, or reduce from a state of activity or commotion. To conceal; to keep private; to hinder publication. To keep in; not to let out.

SUPPRE'SSION, *s.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat.] the act of putting a stop to; concealment; obstruction; a stoppage, difficulty, or hinderance.

To SUPPURATE, *v. a.* [*suppurer*, Fr.] to generate or form pus or matter. To ripen; to digest.

SUPPURA'TION, *s.* [*suppuration*, Fr.] a ripening of an imposthume or boil, generating pus or matter; the matter suppurated.

SUPPURA'TIVE, *a.* digestive; generating matter.

SUPPURGATION, *s.* the too frequent use of purging medicines.

SUPPUTATION, *s.* [*supputatio*, Lat.] a reckoning, calculation, account, computation.

To SUPPU'TE, *v. a.* [*supputo*, Lat.] to calculate; to reckon; to compute.

SUPRA, in Composition, borrowed from the Latin, signifies above or before.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN, *s.* [from *supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.] one who holds that God, without regard to the good or evil works of mankind, passed his eternal decree of election and reprobation before the fall of Adam.

SUPREMACY, *s.* highest place; highest authority; the state of being superior in ecclesiastical as well as civil matters.

SUPRE'ME, *a.* [*supremus*, Lat.] highest in dignity, authority, or excellence. It should be observed, that *supreme* is applied only to intellectual or political dignity, and *superior* to that of place or local elevation.

SUPRE'MELY, *ad.* most excellently; most eminently; in the highest degree.

SUR, in Composition, is borrowed from the French, and signifies upon, or over and above.

SURA, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, the lesser bone of the calf of the leg.

SURAL, *a.* [from *sura*, Lat.] being in the calf of the leg. "The *sural* artery." *Wiseman.*

SURANCE, *s.* warrant; security; assurance.

SURBASE, *s.* in Building, a kind of skirt, border, or moulding, above the base.

To SURBATE, *v. a.* [*solbatir*, Fr.] to bruise the feet with travelling. To fatigue; to harass.

To SURCEASE, *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr.] to be at an end; to stop, to cease; to be no longer in being, use, or in

motion; to leave off; to refrain. Actively, to stop; to put an end to. Obsolete in the active sense.

SURCHA'RGE, *s.* [*surcharge*, Fr.] too heavy a burden; an overload; charge upon charge; more than can be well borne. A parochial assessor's imposition.

To SURCHA'RGE, *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] to overload, or load with more than a person or thing can bear; to overcharge; to overburden. To tax beyond propriety.

SURCHA'RGER, *s.* one that overburdens.

SURCI'NGLE, *s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.] a girth with which a burden is bound on a horse; the girdle or band of a cassock.

SU'RCLE, *s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] a shoot or twig; a sucker.

SU'RCOAT, *s.* a coat to be worn over the other clothes; a great coat; an outward garment; a surtout.

SURCULA'TION, *s.* [from *surculo*, Lat.] the act of pruning or lopping trees.

SU'RCULOUS, *a.* [*surculosus*, Lat.] full of shoots or sprigs.

SURD, *a.* [*surdus*, Lat.] deaf; void of understanding; not perceived by the ear; unheard; not expressed by any term. *A surd root*, in Mathematics, is a square, cubic, or any other root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number. *Surds*, in Geometry, are lines which have not any common measure with the rational line given.

SU'RDITY, *s.* [*surdité*, Fr. *surditas*, Lat.] deafness; dulness; stupidity.

SURE, *a.* [*seure*, old Fr.] certain, or not subject either to fail or deceive; confident; beyond doubt; safe from doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to decay or failure. *To be sure*, is used adverbially for certainly.

SU'REFOOTED, *a.* treading firmly, not subject to stumbling.

SURELY, *ad.* certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt; firmly; without hazard.

SU'RENESS, *s.* certainty; firmness; faithfulness.

SU'RETISHIP, *s.* [from *surety*] the state, office, or act of one that is bound for another.

SU'RETY, *s.* [*sureté*, Fr.] certainty or freedom from failure, doubt, or mistake; support; evidence; confirmation; security against loss or damage; one that gives security or is bound for another; bondsman, bail, hostage.

SURF, *s.* in nautical language, the swell of the sea that beats against shore or rock.

SU'RFACE, *s.* [*sur* and *face*, Fr.] the outside, superficies, or superfice.

To SU'RFEIT, *v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, Fr.] to feed with excessive meat or drink, so as to cause sickness; to cram overmuch. Neuterly, to be fed to sickness or satiety.

SU'RFEIT, *s.* sickness arising from feeding or drinking to excess.

SU'RFEITER, *s.* one who riots; a glutton.

SURGE, *s.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] a swelling sea; a wave rolling above the general surface of the water; a billow.

To SURGE, *v. n.* [from *surgo*, to rise, Lat.] to swell or roll in waves.

SU'RGEON, see CHIRURGEON, of which it is a corruption.

SU'RGERY, *s.* [*chirurgia*, Lat.] an art that teaches the cure of diseases by manual operations. A room set apart for keeping the instruments of, and performing operations by, a surgeon; a dissecting room.

SU'RGY, *a.* rising in billows. "The *surgy* main."—*Pope.*

SURINA'M, a country of South America, in Guayana, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by the river Marawina, on the S. by a country of Indians, and on the W. by the river Corentyn. It is about 150 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. The soil is, in general, extremely fertile, particularly in those parts which are cultivated by European industry, producing sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, cocoa, gums, wood for dying, &c. The woods are full of monkeys, and there are likewise tigers, with parrots, scorpions, serpents of an amazing size, and a great variety of insects. The rivers abound with alligators, and in Surinam is found that wonderful fish, the torpedo. The whites, or Europeans, in Surinam, who reside principally in Paramaribo, the chief town, are computed at 3,200, the free coloured 3000, and the negroes, at about 60,000. In 1674, this settlement, which had been partly planted by the English, was ceded to the Dutch king Charles II. in exchange for the province of New York. Paramaribo, the capital, is in lat. 5. 53. N. long. 55. 15. W.

SU'RLILY, *ad.* morosely; crabbedly; in a surly manner.

SU'RLINESS, *s.* sourness of disposition; moroseness.

SU'RLY, *a.* [from *sur*, sour, Sax.] sour, gloomily, morose, or silently angry; rough; uncivil; boorish.

To SURMI'SE, *v. a.* [*surmiser*, Fr.] to suspect or imagine, without certain knowledge, or sufficient grounds.

SU'RMISE, *s.* [*surmise*, Fr.] an imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge. SYNON. *Surmise* is imagination in general without suspicion; *suspicion* is imagination of some ill without proof. The former is often used in respect to things good in themselves; the latter, never but with regard to things that are ill.

To SURMOU'NT, *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.] to rise above; to conquer; to overcome. To surpass or exceed.

SU'RNAME, *s.* [*surnom*, Fr.] the name which a person takes from his family, over and above his Christian name.

To SU'RNAME, *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr.] to name by an appellation added to the original one.

To SURPA'SS, *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] to excel, exceed, or go beyond another in excellence.

SURPA'SSING, *part.* excellent in a high degree.

SU'RPLICE, *s.* [*surpelis*, or *surplis*, Fr.] the white garment which the clergy wear when they read prayers, or administer the sacrament.

SU'RPLUS, or SU'RPLUSAGE, *s.* [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.] what is more or remains after use and necessity is satisfied. Supernumerary part; overplus; remainder.

SURPRISAL, or SURPRI'SE, *s.* [*surprise*, Fr.] the act of taking, or the state of being taken, unawares; a sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE, *v. a.* [from *surpris*, Fr.] to take or fall upon unawares or unexpectedly; to astonish, perplex, or confuse by something wonderful or unexpected; to lead into an error.

SURPRI'SING, *part. a.* wonderful; strange; raising wonder or concern; astonishing; unexpectedly perplexing.

SURPRI'SINGLY, *ad.* to a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder; unexpectedly.

To SURRE'NDER, *v. a.* [*surrender*, old Fr.] to yield or deliver up to an enemy; to resign or quit. Neuterly, to yield or give up to the power of an adversary.

SURRE'NDER, or SU'RRENDRY, *s.* the act of yielding or resigning to another.

SURRE'PTION, *s.* [from *surreptus*, Lat.] the act of taking unawares, or of obtaining clandestinely; a surprise.

SURREPTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] done, acquired, or produced by stealth, fraud, or artifice.

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY, *ad.* fraudulently; falsely.

SU'RREY, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Middlesex and a point of Buckinghamshire, on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Sussex, and on the W. by Hampshire and Berks. Its greatest length is about 37 miles, and its breadth 27. It is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain 11 market towns, (including Southwark,) 140 parishes, 650 vil-

lages and hamlets, and sends four members to parliament. The population was 486,326, in 1831. It is a healthy pleasant county, but from the difference of the soil in the extreme parts from that in the middle, it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border: for the edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly in Holmesdale, and on the N. and W. parts toward the Thames; but in the interior are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits, and parks for deer. It produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fuller's earth; and near Dorking grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is made, little inferior to French claret. The manufactures of starch, tobacco, gunpowder, paper, vinegar, calico printing, &c. are considerable. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, (which is the boundary of this county on the N.) are the Mole, Wey, Wandle, and Loddon. The Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guildford and Croydon alternately.

To SU'RROGATE, *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] to put into the place of another; to depute.

SU'RROGATE, *s.* a deputy, or one that officiates for another; a delegate; a substitute.

To SURROU'ND, *v. a.* [*surrounder*, Fr.] to enclose or encompass on all sides; to environ.

SURSO'LID, *s.* in Algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Sursolid problem*, in Mathematics, that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.

SURTOUT, *s.* [Fr.] a large coat worn over all the rest.

To SURVE'NE, *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] to supervene; to come as an addition.

To SURVE'Y, *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] to overlook or view as from a higher place; to oversee; to view as examining; to look into the strength or condition of buildings; to measure and estimate the worth of land or buildings.

SU'RVEY, *s.* a prospect or view; superintendence; mensuration.

SURVE'YING, *s.* the art of measuring the superficial contents of lands, grounds, fields, &c. by the help of proper instruments; mensuration. Superintendence.

SURVE'YOR, *s.* one who measures land, buildings, or work done by a builder, &c. in order to ascertain the value; an overseer; one that oversees and superintends any large undertaking; an officer of the excise.

SURVE'YORSHIP, *s.* the office of a surveyor.

SURVI'VANCE, *s.* an outliving another; survivorship.

To SURVI'VE, *v. n.* [*survivre*, Fr. *supervivo*, Lat.] to live longer than another; to remain alive. Actively, to outlive.

SURVI'VER, or SURVI'VOR, *s.* one that outlives, or lives longer than, another.

SURVI'VORSHIP, *s.* the state of a survivor.

SUSCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [*susceptible*, Fr.] capable of admitting or receiving any impression.

SUSCE'PTIBLENESS, or SUSCEPTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of admitting or receiving any impression.

SUSCE'PTION, *s.* [from *susceptus*, Lat.] the act of taking.

SUSCE'PTIVE, *a.* capable to admit.

SUSCI'PIENCY, *s.* reception; admission.

To SU'SCITATE, *v. a.* [*suscito*, Lat.] to quicken; to rouse; to excite; to provoke; to stir up; to incite.

SUSCITA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of quickening or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT, *v. a.* [*suspicio*, Lat.] to imagine something unknown with a degree of fear and jealousy; to imagine or think guilty or bad without proof; to hold as uncertain; to doubt. Neuterly, to imagine a person guilty of some crime without proof.

SUSPE'CTFUL, *a.* ready to mistrust; full of suspicion.

To SUSPE'ND, *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *suspendo*, Lat.] to hang; to make to hang by any thing; to make dependent upon; to interrupt or stop. To delay; to debar from the execution of an office for a certain time.

SUSPE'NDED, *part. a.* hung by any thing. Debarred from exercising an office, or receiving the salary, for a certain time, or during pleasure. Kept undetermined.

SUSPE'NSE, *s.* [*suspens*, Fr.] uncertainty; irresolution. The act of withholding the determination of the judgment; deprivation for a time; a stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPE'NSION, *s.* [*suspension*, Fr. *suspensio*, Lat.] the act of making to hang or depend on any thing; the act of delaying; interruption. The act of withholding the determination of the judgment; the state of a person who is deprived of the exercise of an office for a time.

SUSPI'CION, *s.* [Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.] the act of imagining ill without proof; jealousy; distrust; diffidence.

SUSPI'CIOUS, *a.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.] inclined to imagine ill without proof, used in a bad sense. Liable to suspicion, or giving reason to imagine ill. Indicating doubt or suspicion.

SUSPI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* distrustfully; jealously. So as to raise suspicion or doubt.

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* tendency to jealousy or distrust.

SUSPI'RAL, *s.* [*soupirail*, Fr.] a conveyance of water under ground; a vent, or breathing-hole; an air-hole.

SUSPIRA'TION, *s.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. Breathing.

To SUSPI'RE, *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.] to sigh, or fetch the breath deep. To breathe.

SU'SSEX, an English county, 70 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the British Channel; on the W. by Hampshire; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. It contains 313 parishes, one city, and 16 market towns, and elects 4 county members. The air is often thick and foggy, but not unwholesome, except in the low marshy lands. The soil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron mines. The seacoast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the sea-shore is full of sand banks and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town; but the spring assizes are held at Horsham, and the summer at Lewes. It gives the title of duke to one of the princes of the royal family. Population 272,328, according to the return in 1831.

To SUSTAI'N, *v. a.* [*soustenir*, Fr. *sustineo*, Lat.] to bear, prop, or hold up. To support or keep from sinking under evil; to help, relieve, or assist; to maintain or keep. To bear without yielding. To endure; to suffer.

SU'STENANCE, *s.* [*soustenance*, Fr.] nourishment; maintenance; food; any thing that supports nature.

SUSTENTA'TION, *s.* [*sustentatio*, Lat. *sustentation*, Fr.] support from falling. Maintenance.

To SUSU'RRATE, *v. n.* [*susurro*, Lat.] to whisper.

SUSURRA'TION, *s.* the act of whispering; a whisper.

SU'THERLAND, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Caithness and the German Ocean; on the S. by the shire of Ross; and on the W. and N. by Strathnaver and Caithness. Dornoch is the county town. It is a mountainous country, 52 miles long and 50 broad, divided into 13 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Inhabitants, in 1831, 25,518.

SU'TLER, *s.* [*sudler*, Teut. *soeteler*, Belg.] one who sells liquors and provisions in a camp, barracks, or garrison.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, a small corporate town of Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, seated in a fine air, but in a barren soil, 24 miles N. N. W. of Warwick, and 110 N. W. of London. Population 3684.

SU'TURE, *s.* [*suture*, Fr. *sutura*, Lat.] a particular manner of sewing wounds. In Anatomy, a particular articulation of bones, wherein they lock into each other, like the teeth of two saws, as in the head.

SWAB, (*a* is pronounced broad in this word, and its two following derivatives) *s.* [*swabb*, Swed.] a kind of mop used in washing floors. Chiefly used at sea.

To SWAB, *v. a.* [*swebban*, Sax.] to clean with a mop.

SWA'BBER, *s.* a person who cleans or washes the deck of a ship. A sea word.

To SWA'DDLE, *v. a.* [*swethan*, Sax.] to swathe, or bind in clothes, generally used for the dress of new-born infants. Figuratively, to beat or cudgel.

SWA'DDLINGBAND, SWA'DDLINGCLOTH, or SWA'DDLINGCLOUT, *s.* cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

SWA'FFAM, or *Swaffham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 28 miles W. of Norwich, and 93 N. E. of London. Population 3285.

To SWAG, *v. n.* [*sweigia*, Isl.] to sink, or hang down by its weight; to sag; to waddle, or shake from side to side.

To SWAGE, *v. a.* [from *asswage*] to ease; to mitigate; to soften; to appease; to assuage; to quiet.

To SWA'GGER, swag-er, *v. n.* [*swegan*, Sax.] to bluster, to be noisily proud and insolent; to bully; to boast; to hector; to domineer; to crack; to vaunt.

SWA'GGERER, *s.* a blusterer; a noisy, proud, and insolent person; a bully; an ignorant pretender; a braggadocio.

SWA'GGY, *a.* dependent by its weight; saggy.

SWAIN, *s.* [*swein*, Sax. and Run.] a young man; a country person or shepherd; a hind; a peasant.

SWA'INMOTE, *s.* [*swainmotus*, law Lat.] a court touching matters of the forests, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest.

To SWALE, or SWEAL, *v. n.* [*swelan*, to kindle, Sax.] to waste, or blaze away; to melt. Actively, to consume.

SWA'LLET, *s.* among the Tin-miners, water breaking in upon them at their work.

To SWA'LLOW, *v. a.* [*swelgan*, Sax. *swelgen*, Belg.] to take down the throat; to receive without examination; to absorb or suck in; to engulf; to devour; to be lost in any thing. To engross, used with *up*. Synon. *Swallow* and *gulp* are more nearly synonymous in the literal than the figurative sense; yet, even in that, they will admit of some distinction. We *gulp*, in order to *swallow*. This, however, is not the only difference. By *swallowing*, we understand taking down the throat simply; by *gulping*, we mean sucking down eagerly, or without intermission.—With respect to eating, *swallowing* carries in its idea the act of chewing; *gulping* does not.—In the figurative sense, *gulping* rather implies a difficulty in *swallowing*.

SWA'LLOW, *s.* the throat; the gullet. A bird of passage, well-known. A whirlpool; a gulf; a vortex.

SWA'LLOWTAIL, *s.* the shining willow.

SWA'LLOWWORT, *s.* asclepia; a plant.

SWAM, the preterit of Swim.

SWAMP, *s.* [*swamme*, Belg. *swamms*, Goth. *swam*, Sax. *suamm*, Isl. *suomp*, Dan. *swamp*, Swed.] a bog, or marshy place, so called in America; a fen.

To SWAMP, *v. a.* to whelm or sink, as in a swamp.

SWA'MPY, *a.* abounding with swamps or bogs.

SWAN, (*a* pronounced broad) *s.* [*swan*, Sax. *swaen*, Belg. *suan*, Dan.] a large water-fowl, with a long neck, and remarkably white, excepting when it is young.

SWA'NSEY, or *Abertaw*, a large, clean, well-built, and populous town of Glamorganshire, governed by a portreeve, and containing an old castle, converted into a town-house, gaol, market, &c. 2 churches, and about 400 houses, with broad paved streets. It exports great quantities of coal to Ireland and the southern coast of England; it has also great correspondence with Bristol and Worcester for grocery, and other shop goods. Here are potteries, and considerable works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. It is situated on a bay of the Bristol Channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Tawy, 24 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge; 206 W. of London. Market, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Population 14,931. Swansea district returns one representative.

SWA'NSKIN, *s.* a kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, *ad.* [*swipa*, Isl.] hastily; at once. A low word.

To SWAP, *v. a.* to fall down; to ply the wings with noise; to strike the air. Neuterly, to exchange. See Swop.

SWARD, (*a* pronounced broad) *s.* [*sward*, Swed.] the skin of bacon. The surface of the ground.

SWARM, (*a* pronounced hard) *s.* [*swearm*, Sax. *swerm*, Belg.] a great body or number of bees, or other animals; a crowd; a multitude.

To SWARM, *v. n.* [*swearman*, Sax. *swermen*, Belg.] to rise in a body, to quit the hive, applied to bees. To appear in multitudes; to be thronged; to be over-crowded, or over-run.

SWART, or SWARTH, (the *a* pron. broad in this word, and its two following derivatives) *a.* [*swcart*, Sax. *swart*, Belg.] blackish; dusky; darkly brown; tawny; gloomy, or malignant.

SWA'RTHINESS, *s.* blackishness; tawniness; gloominess.

SWA'RTHY, *a.* dark of complexion; black; tawny.

To SWASH, *v. n.* to make a great clutter or noise. To make a great show of fictitious valour. A cant word.

SWATH, *s.* [*swade*, Belg.] a line of grass cut down by a mower; a continued quantity. A band or fillet, from *swethan*, Sax. to bind, &c.

To SWATHE, *v. a.* [*swethan*, Sax.] to bind, as a child, with bands or rollers.

To SWAY, *v. a.* [*schweben*, to move, Teut.] to move in the hand; to wield or manage by the hand with ease; to bias, or force more to one side than the other; to govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. Neuterly, to hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to have weight or influence; to govern.

SWAY, *s.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, or dominion; influence or direction. Weight, preponderance.

To SWEAR, *v. n.* [preterit *swore*, or *sware*, part. pass. *sworn*; *swaran*, Goth. *swerian*, Sax. *sweeren*, Belg.] to call some superior power to witness the truth of what a person says; to declare, promise, or give in evidence on oath; to make use of the name of God profanely. Actively, to put to an oath; to declare on oath; to obtest by an oath.

SWE'ARER, *s.* one who profanes the name of God; one who wantonly, in common discourse, makes use of oaths.

SWEAT, *s.* [*sweat*, Sax. *swet*, Belg.] a sensible moisture, issuing out of the pores of animals; labour; toil; drudgery; evaporation of moisture; exudation; perspiration.

To SWEAT, *v. n.* [preterit *swet*, or *sweated*, part. pass. *sweaten*] to have the skin covered with moisture by heat, labour, or medicines. Figuratively, to toil or labour hard; to emit moisture. Actively, to emit as sweat; to perspire.

SWE'ATER, *s.* one that sweats, or makes to sweat.

SWE'ATINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding with sweat.

SWE'ATY, *a.* covered with sweat; wet with sweat; consisting of sweat; toilsome; laborious.

SWE'DEN, a kingdom in the north part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland; on the E. by Russia and the Gulf of Bithnia; on the S. by the Baltic sea; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Categat; being about 1000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350 in breadth from E. to W. It is divided into Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, and Lapland. It was anciently called Scandinavia, or at least it is part of the country of that name. The climate is various; the longest day being from 18 hours 36 minutes, to several weeks' duration. At Stockholm and its surrounding province, the spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived, for the winter continues 9 months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, many of the Swedes live to a great age. Those places that are fit for cultivation have hardly a foot of good earth; below it is all gravel; yet the rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and the gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossom, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; though the fruit has not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. The animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep; bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, elks, and rein-deer. Here are several sorts of fowls, particularly partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. The silver mines are 200 yards in depth; and though rich, the people who work them have scarce wherewith to subsist upon when the king's duties are paid. Here are also rich mines of iron and copper, and vast forests of timber-trees. The merchandise which the Swedes supply foreigners with, are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, resin, masts, and all sorts of wooden utensils: and they take in return, salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are praised for their hospitality, honesty, cleanliness, and industry; and have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction; and the roofs in many places are covered with turf, on which the goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. Sweden was formerly an elective monarchy, and afterwards the most limited one in Europe, till Aug. 10, 1772, when, by a very extraordinary revolution, Gustavus III. gained the most essential royal prerogatives, yet without being an absolute monarch. This prince was assassinated March 16, 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus, a minor, his heir, and his brother, the duke of Sudermania, regent of the kingdom. Gustavus attained his majority in 1796, but in 1809, he was deposed, and his uncle Charles, duke of Sudermania, was raised to the throne. This aged prince having no issue, the diet in 1810, elected prince Augustenberg for his successor; but he died or was assassinated in 1811, when they elected the French general Bernadotte, to be crown prince; who succeeded to the throne in 1818, by the name of Charles John. Finland, which constituted a province of Sweden, was invaded by the Russians in 1808, and the Swedes, after various battles were obliged to give it up, and to conclude a treaty of cession in the following year. As a compensation for this loss, they were permitted by the allied sovereigns, in 1814, to wrest Norway from the king of Denmark, and now hold it as an integral state under a stadtholder. The population of Sweden is nearly 3,000,000. The established religion is Lutheran, and no other is tolerated: they have one archbishop, and 11 bishops. Stockholm, the capital, is in lat. 59. 21. N. lon. 18. 4. E. Popul. 80,000.

To SWEEP, *v. a.* [preterit and part. pass. *swept*; *swapan*, Sax.] to clean or drive away with a broom or besom; to trail along the ground; to carry with pomp: to pass over with quickness; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke. Neuterly, to pass with violence or swiftness, to pass with pomp or a flowing train; to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long stroke or reach.

SWEEP, *s.* the act of cleaning with a broom or besom; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; the direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEE'PER, *s.* one who sweeps.

SWEE'PINGS, *s.* that which is swept away.

SWEE'PSTAKE, *s.* the winner of all that is staked.

SWEET, *a.* [*swete*, Sax.] pleasing to any of the senses; of an agreeable taste, as sugar, &c. fragrant to the smell. Figuratively, charming, grateful, or pleasing; soft; mild; gentle; not salt; not sour; not stale. Kind, or good, applied to temper. *To be sweet upon*, to be amorously fond of.

SWEETBREAD, *s.* the pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, *s.* a fragrant shrub; the eglantine.

SWEETCICELY, *s.* a plant, called also myrrhus.

To SWEETEN, *v. a.* to make sweet, mild, kind, less painful, more grateful, or more delicate; to palliate; to reconcile; to edulcorate. Neuterly, to grow sweet.

SWEETENER, *s.* one that palliates, or represents things tenderly; that which contemperates acrimonies.

SWEETHEART, *s.* a suitor, lover, or mistress.

SWEETISH, *a.* somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, *ad.* in a sweet manner; with sweetness.

SWEETMEAT, *s.* fruit preserved in sugar.

SWEETNESS, *s.* the quality of being sweet.

SWEETWILLIAM, *s.* a garden plant; a species of gilliflower. The wild childing sweetwilliam is a species of pink.

SWEETWILLOW, *s.* the Dutch myrtle or gale.

To SWELL, *v. a*, [part. pass. *swollen*; *swellen*, Sax. *swellen*, Belg.] to grow bigger by extension of parts; to grow turgid; to tumefy; to protuberate; to look big; to be elated, or rise into arrogance; to be exasperated; to grow upon the view. Actively, to cause to rise, or to make tumid; to aggravate, or heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWELL, *s.* increase of bulk. The surf of the sea.

SWE'LLING, *s.* a tumor; protuberance; prominence.

To SWE'LTER, *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *sultry*] to be pained, or made uneasy, by heat. Actively, to parch, or dry up with heat.

SWE'LTRY, *a.* sultry; suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, part. and preterit of SWEEP.

To SWERVE, *v. n.* [*swerven*, Sax. and Belg.] to wander, to rove; to deviate or depart from rule, custom, reason, or duty; to ply or bend. To climb on a narrow body.

SWIFT, *a.* [*swift*, Sax.] moving far in a short time; speedy; quick; nimble; ready; fleet; rapid; prompt.

SWIFT, *s.* a bird like a swallow; a martin.

SWIFTLY, *ad.* quickly; speedily; nimbly; rapidly; promptly; fleetly; with celerity; with velocity; with dispatch.

SWIFTNESS, *s.* velocity; nimbleness; quickness; dispatch; celerity; rapidity; speed; promptitude.

To SWIG, *v. n.* [*swiga*, Isl.] to drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, *v. a.* [*swilgan*, Sax.] to drink in a luxurious and gross manner; to wash or drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, *s.* drink immoderately or luxuriously poured down.

SWI'LLER, *s.* a luxurious drinker; a drunkard.

To SWIM, *v. n.* [preterit *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*; *swimman*, Sax. *swemmen*, Belg.] to float or move on the water without sinking; to be conveyed by the stream; to move on or in the water by the action of the limbs; to be floated; to flow in any thing, or to have abundance; to be dizzy, or have a sensation of a swimming or vertigo in the head; to glide or flow with an easy or smooth motion. Actively, to pass by swimming.

SWIM, *s.* the bladder of fishes, by which they are supported in the water. A smoothly gliding motion.

SWI'MMER, *s.* one who swims. In Farriery, the *swimmer* is situated in the fore-legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind-legs, a little below the hams; this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn.

SWI'MMINGLY, *ad.* smoothly; prosperously. A low word.

To SWI'NDLE, *v. a.* to cheat under the pretence of trading or trafficking; to defraud by false pretences.

SWI'NDLER, *s.* one practised in an ingenious mode of cheating; a sharper; a cheat.

SWI'NDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, 28 miles N. of Salisbury, and 38 W. of London.

SWINE, *s.* [*swin*, Sax. *swyn*, Belg.] a hog or pig; a number of hogs, either sows or boars.

SWI'NEHERD, *s.* a keeper or feeder of swine.

SWI'NERTON, a town of Staffordshire, seated in the part of the county most free from waters, mines, and woods, a little to the W. of Stone. Market and fair disused.

To SWING, *v. a.* [preter. *swang*, *swung*; *swengan*, Sax.] to make a thing that is suspended move backward and forward; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely. Neuterly, to wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate.

SWING, *s.* the motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; the influence or force of a body put in motion; a course, or unrestrained liberty, or tendency; abandonment to any motive.

To SWINGE, (*g* soft) *v. a.* [*swingan*, Sax.] to whip; to punish; to bastinade. To move as a lash.

SWI'NGING, (*g* soft) *a.* great or huge. A low word.

To SWI'NGLE, *v. n.* to dangle; to wave hanging; to swing in pleasure. To rough-dress flax.

SWI'NISH, *a.* befitting or like a swine; hoggish; filthy; nasty; stupid; gross; brutish; sensual.

SWITCH, *s.* a small flexible twig. A jerk.

To SWITCH, *v. a.* to lash with a switch; to jerk.

SWI'TZERLAND, or *Swisserland*, a large country of Europe; bounded on the N. by Suabia; on the E. by the Tyrol; on the S. by Savoy and Lombardy; and on the W. by France. It is about 220 miles in length, and 130 in breadth, and separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with perpetual snow. There are a great number of lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the necessaries of life. It is divided into 22 cantons, namely, Fribourg, Lucerne, Schweitz, Soleure, Tesino, Underwalden, Uri, Valais, and Zug, which are Catholic; Argovia, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Neufchatel, Schaffhausen, Vaud, and Zurich, which are Protestant; and Appenzel, Glaris, Grisons, St. Gall, and Thurgan, which are mixed. About the year 1300, the emperor Albert, to whom Switzerland was subject, appointed an Austrian governor, one Griesler, who, in the wantonness of tyranny, ordered the natives to reverence his hat set upon a pole; which being with a proper spirit refused by one William Tell, a noted marksman with a crossbow, he was sentenced to be hanged, if he did not, at a certain distance, shoot an apple from the head of his own son. Tell hit the apple with one of two short arrows, or bolts, which he had provided; and being asked what the other was intended for, he answered, "For the tyrant's heart, if I had killed my son." He was ordered to prison, but escaped, and, with some others, brought about a revolution which produced the several independent states of the Helvetic nation. The mountains of Switzerland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adriatic; and if it were possible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 500 miles. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucerne, Zurich, and Neufchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhône, the Aar, the Reuss, and the Inn. The principal riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. The inhabitants are strong robust men, for which reason they have been generally chosen by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese. The manufactures of Switzerland are considerable in linen, silk, cotton, and woollen, leather, hats, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, watches, hardware, toys, &c. besides which they export butter, cheese, cattle, sheep, horses, and wine. The imports are principally grain, hemp, flax, wine, salt, and some manufactures. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,250,000.

SWI'VEL, *s.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it. A small cannon mounted on ships so as to point any way.

SWO'BBER, *s.* four cards at wist, which are entitled to stakes. See SWABBER.

SWO'LLEN, or SWOLN, part. pass. of SWELL.

To SWOON, *v. n* [*aswunan*, Sax.] to suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint or fall into a fit.

SWOON, *s.* [*swong*, Sax.] a fainting fit; a lipothymy; a syncope.

To SWOOP, *v. a.* [perhaps formed from the sound] to fall or dart at once on its prey; to prey upon; to catch up.

SWOOP, *s.* a fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP, *v. a.* [its derivation uncertain] to give one thing in exchange for another; to truck; to barter.

SWORD, *s.* [*sweord*, Sax. *swoerd*, Belg.] a weapon with a sharp point, worn by the side, and used in combats hand to hand. Destruction by war. Vengeance or justice. An emblem of authority.

SWO'RDBEARER, *s.* an officer who carries a sword of state before a prince or magistrate.

SWO'RDFISH, *s.* a sea-fish, having a bone 5 feet long issuing from the end of the upper jaw.

SWORE, the preterit of SWEAR.

SWUM, the preterit of SWIM.

SY'CAMINE, or SY'CAMORE, *s.* See SICAMORE.

SY'COPHANT, *s.* [*συκοφάντης*, Gr. *sycophanta*, Lat.] an appellation given by the ancient Athenians to those who gave information of the exportation of figs, contrary to law; and hence it is still used in general for all informers, parasites, flatterers, cheats, &c. A talebearer; a makebate.

SYCOPHA'NTIC, *a.* [*συκοφαντικὸς*, Gr.] parasitical; flattering; fawning; talebearing; mischievously officious.

To SY'COPHANTISE, *v. n.* to play the flatterer.

SYDERA'TION, *s.* [*sideratio*, Lat.] a blasting with excessive heat or drought; a corruption of the solid parts or bones of an animal. See SIDERATION.

SY'DEROSE, *a.* [*syderosus*, Lat.] planet-struck.

SYLLA'BIC, or SYLLA'BICAL, *a.* [*syllabique*, Fr. *sytlabicus*, Lat.] relating to, or consisting of, syllables.

SY'LLABLE, *s.* [*συλλαβὴ*, Gr. *syllabe*, Fr.] a part of a word, consisting of one or more letters pronounced together. Any thing proverbially concise.

SY'LLABUB, *s.* a compound drink of wine, milk, and sugar; more properly spelled *Sillabub*.

SY'LLABUS, *s.* [*syllăbus*, Lat. *σύλλαβος*, Gr.] an abstract; a compendium, containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLE'PSIS, *s.* [*σύλληψις*, Gr.] a figure in Grammar, where two nominative cases singular, of different persons, are joined to a verb plural.

SY'LLOGISM, (*g* soft) *s.* [*συλλογισμὸς*, Gr. *syllŏgismus*, Lat. *syllogisme*, Fr.] an argument consisting of three propositions, which furnish a necessary conclusion.

SYLLOGI'STICAL, *a.* [*συλλογιστικὸς*, Gr. *syllogisticus*, Lat.] belonging to syllogisms; consisting of syllogisms.

SYLLOGI'STICALLY, *ad.* in the form of a syllogism.

To SY'LLOGIZE, *v. a.* [*συλλογίζω*, Gr. *syllogizer*, Fr.] to reason by syllogism.

SYLPHS, *s.* a sort of fairy nymphs.

SY'LVAN, *a.* [*sylvanus*, Lat.] belonging to woods.

SY'MBOL, *s.* [*σύμβολον*, Gr. *symbolum*, Lat. *symbole*, Fr.] an abstract or compendium; a comprehensive form; a type, a sign, or badge; an hieroglyphic.

SYMBO'LICAL, *a.* [*συμβολικὸς*, Gr. *symbolicus*, Lat.] belonging to, or of the nature of, a symbol; mystical.

SYMBO'LICALLY, *ad.* typically: by representation.

SYMBOLIZA'TION, *s.* representation; resemblance.

To SY'MBOLIZE, *v. a.* [*symboliser*, Fr.] to make representative of something. Neuterly, to have something in common with another, by representative qualities.

SYMMETRICAL, *a.* proportionate.

SY'MMETRY, *s.* [*συμμετρία*, Gr. *symmétrie*, Fr. *symmetria*, Lat.] proportion; harmony of parts.

SYMPATHE'TIC, or SYMPATHE'TICAL, *a.* affected with what happens to another; having mutual sensation.

To SY'MPATHIZE, *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr.] to feel with another; to feel mutually: followed by *with*.

SY'MPATHY, *s.* [*συμπάθεια*, Gr. *sympathie*, Fr. *sympathia*, Lat.] the quality of being affected with the calamities, pains, joys, or affections, of another; feellow-feling.

SYMPHO'NIOUS, *a.* harmonious; agreeing in sound.

SY'MPHONY, *s.* [*symphonie*, Fr. from *σὺν* and *φωνὴ*, Gr.] a consonance, or concert of mingled sounds; harmony.

SY'MPHYSIS, *s.* [*σύμφυσις*, Gr.] in Anatomy, one of the kind of junctures, or articulation of the bones; particularly of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.

SYMPO'SIAC, *a.* [*συμποσιακὸς*, Gr.] relating to merry-makings; happening where company is drinking together.

SY'MPTOM, *s.* [*σύμπτωμα*, Gr. *symptome*, Fr.] something happening together with something else; a sign or token; an appearance in a disease which shews its quality or nature.

SYMPTOMA'TIC, or SYMPTOMA'TICAL, *a.* [*συμπτωματικὸς*, Gr. *symptomatique*, Fr.] tending to discover, or belonging to, symptoms; happening concurrently.

SYNÆ'RESIS, *s.* [*συναίρεσις*, Gr.] a figure in Grammar, which puts two syllables or vowels into one.

SY'NAGOGUE, sy-na-gog, *s.* [Fr. *συναγωγὴ*, Gr. *synagoga*, Lat.] an assembly of Jews to worship; the place where the Jews assemble to read, and to hear the holy books read.

SYNALŒ'PHA, sy-nal-é-fa, *s.* [*συναλοιφὴ*, Gr.] *synalœpha*, Lat.] a contraction of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as *ill ego*, for *ille ego*.

SYNARTHRO'SIS, *s.* [from *συναρθρόω*, Gr.] a close conjunction of two bones.

SYNA'XIS, *s.* [*σύναξις*, Gr. *synaxis*, Lat.] a congregation; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. An assembly.

SYNCHRO'NICAL, *a.* [from *σὺν* and *χρόνος*, Gr.] happening together at the same time; contemporary.

SY'NCHRONISM, *s.* [*synchronisme*, Fr. from *σὺν* and *χρόνος*, Gr.] concurrence of several remarkable transactions happening at the same time.

SY'NCHRONOUS, SY'NCHRONAL, or SYNCHRO'NICAL, *a.* [from *σὺν* and *χρόνος*, Gr.] happening at the same time.

To SY'NCOPATE, *v. a.* to cut or take away; to shorten; to abbreviate; to contract. Neuterly, to swoon.

SY'NCOPE, sy'n-ko-pee, *s.* [*συγκοπὴ*, Gr. *syncŏpe*, Lat. *syncope*, Fr.] a figure in Grammar, whereby one or more letters are taken out of a word. In Music, the division of a note. In Physic, a sudden fainting or swooning.

SY'NDIC, *s.* an officer of great power in foreign cities and universities; he is a censor, a comptroller, a burgess, a recorder, and in some cities the chief magistrate.

To SY'NDICATE, *v. n.* [from *σὺν* and *δίκη*, Gr.] to judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. Not much used.

SY'NDROME, syn-dro-mee, *s.* [*συνδρομὴ*, Gr.] concurrence of symptoms indicating a disease; concurrent action.

SYNE'CDOCHE, sy-nék-do-kee, *s.* [*συνεκδοχὴ*, Gr.] *synecdŏche*, Lat. *synecdoque*, Fr.] a figure in Rhetoric, whereby the whole is taken for a part, or a part for the whole.

SENECDO'CHICAL, *a.* expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYNNEURO'SIS, *s.* [*συννεύρωσις*, Gr.] the connection made by a ligament.

SY'NOD, *s.* [*σύνοδος*, Gr. *synŏdus*, Lat. *synode*, Fr.] an assembly of clergymen, generally provincial. [See CONVOCATION.] The conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNO'DIC, or SYNO'DICAL, *a.* [*synodique*, Fr.] relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. In Astronomy, applied to the time between one conjunction of any planet with the sun to the next, as, *ex. gr.* 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s. is called a *synodical* month, because it takes that time to bring the sun and moon to a conjunction; and 115d. 21h. 3m. 22s. is called a *synodical* revolution of Mercury, because that space of time occurs between an inferior or superior conjunction of that planet with the sun. It is also applied to the time that any two celestial bodies take in coming to the same relative position as seen from the earth.

SYNO'NYMA, or SYNO'NYME, *s.* [from *συνώνυμος*, Gr.] names or words which signify the same thing.

To SYNO'NYMISE, *v. a.* to express the same thing in different words.

SYNO'NYMOUS, *a.* [*συνώνυμος*, Gr.] expressing the same thing or idea by different words.

SYNO'NYMY, *s.* [*συνωνυμία*, Gr.] the quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNO'PSIS, *s.* [*σύνοψις*, Gr.] a general view; all the parts brought under one view; a syllabus; a compendium.

SYNO'PTICAL, *a.* [*συνοπτικὸς*, Gr.] affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTA'CTICAL, *a.* conjoined; fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SY'NTAX, or SYNTA'XIS, *s.* [*σύνταξις*, Gr. *syntaxis*, Lat. *syntaxe*, Fr.] a system; a number of things joined together; that part of Grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHE'SIS, *s.* [*σύνθεσις*, Gr. *synthĕsis*, Lat.] the act of joining, opposed to *Analysis*.

SYNTHE'TIC, *a.* [*συνθετικὸς*, Gr. *synthétique*, Fr.] joining together; compounding; connective; conjoining; uniting.

SY'PHON, *s.* a tube; a pipe. See SIPHON.

SY'RIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Caramania; on the E. by Diarbeck and the Deserts of Arabia, (which last also bound it on the S.) and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It abounds in oil, corn, salt, and different sorts of fruits, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden stuff; it affords, also, the sugar-cane, indigo, silk, wine, the cotton and tobacco plant, with a multitude of other useful and agreeable productions. It is subject to the Turks; and is divided into five governments, or pachalics, viz. Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Palestine. Aleppo is the capital.

SY'RINGE, *s.* [*σύριγξ*, Gr. *syrinx*, Lat.] a pipe or instrument through which any thing is squirted; a squirt.

To SY'RINGE, *v. a.* to spout or wash by a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, *s.* [from *σύριγξ* and *τεμνω*, Gr.] in Surgery, the operation of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SY'RTIS, *s.* [Lat. *σύρτις*, Gr.] a quicksand; a bog.

SY'RUP, *s.* [*syrupus*, Lat.] the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

SY'STEM, *s.* [*σύστημα*, Gr. *systema*, Lat. *système*, Fr.] a combination of many things operating together; a scheme which reduces many things to a regular dependence, or co-operation; the whole of any doctrine, whose several parts are bound together, follow, or depend on each other.

SYSTEMA'TIC, or SYSTEMA'TICAL, [*συστηματικὸς*, Gr. *systématique*, Fr.] regular; methodical.

SYSTEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in the form of a system.

SY'STOLE, sy's-to-lee, *s.* [*συστολὴ*, Gr.] the contraction of the heart. In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

SY'ZYGY, *s.* [*συζυγία*, Gr.] in Astronomy, a term equally used for the conjunction and opposition of a planet with the sun. In Grammar, the coupling of different feet together in a verse. In Anatomy, a pair of nerves that convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body.

T.

T Is the nineteenth letter and fifteenth consonant of our alphabet, the sound whereof is formed by a strong expulsion of the breath through the mouth, upon a sudden drawing back of the tongue from the fore part of the palate, with the lips at the same time open. Its proper sound is that in *tin*, *tell*, *rot*, *put*. When it comes before *i*, followed by a vowel, it is sounded like *s*, as in *nation*, *notion*, &c. except when preceded by *s*, as in *Christian*, *question*, &c. When *h* comes after it, it gives a twofold sound; one clear and acute, as in *thin*, *thief*, &c. the other more obtuse and obscure, as in *then*, *those*, *there*, &c. Among the Ancients, T, as a numeral, stood for 160; and with a dash over it, thus, $\bar{T}$, for 160,000. In Music, T stands for *tutti*, all together.

TA'BARD, or TA'BERD, *s.* [*tabard*, Fr.] a gown reaching no farther than the middle of the leg; a kind of jacket, or sleeveless coat; a herald's coat.

TA'BBY, *s.* [*tabis*, Fr. *tabi*, Ital.] a kind of waved silk.

TA'BBY, *a.* brindled or varied with different colours.

To TA'BBY, *v. a.* to pass silk, &c. under the calender, to give it a representation of waves, like that of tabby.

TABEFA'CTION, *s.* [*tabefactus*, Lat.] a consuming or wasting away; decay; consumption.

TO TA'BEFY, *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] to waste away; to pine, or consume. To extenuate.

TABE'LLIO, *s.* [*tabellion*, Fr.] a scriviner; a notary.

TA'BERDER, *s.* one who wears a short gown: applied at Oxford to a servitor of Queen's College.

TA'BERNACLE, *s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.] a temporary habitation, or a casual dwelling; a sacred place, or place of worship. In the Romish church, a little vessel in which the sacrament is put on the altar.

To TA'BERNACLE, *v. n.* to house; to enshrine.

TA'BERNACULAR, *a.* latticed.

TA'BES DORSA'LIS, *s.* [Lat.] a consumption in the marrow of the back-bone.

TA'BID, *a.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] wasted by disease; consumptive.

TA'BIDNESS, *s.* consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE, *s.* painting on walls or ceilings. In Anatomy, a division or parting of the skull bones. In Music, a method of expressing sounds by letters or figures; a piece of music for the lute.

TA'BLE *s.* [Fr. *tabula*, Lat.] any flat or level surface; a board supported by feet, and used for meals; persons sitting and partaking of an entertainment; fare, or entertainment; a tablet, or surface on which any thing is written or engraved. A picture, from *tableau*, Fr. The palm of the hand. Draughts. An index; synopsis; catalogue; syllabus. *To turn the table*, signifies to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties; a metaphor taken from the vicissitudes of fortune at gaming tables.

To TA'BLE, *v. n.* to board; to live at another's table. Actively, to make a catalogue, or set down.

TA'BLE-BEER, *s.* beer used at meals; small-beer.

TA'BLE-BOOK, *s.* a book on which any thing is written without ink.

TA'BLE-CLOTH, *s.* a cloth spread on the table.

TA'BLER, *s.* one who boards.

TA'BLET, *s.* a small level surface; a medicine of a square form; a surface written or painted on.

TA'BOR, *s.* [*tabour*, old Fr.] a small drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

To TA'BOR, *v. n.* [*tabourer*, old Fr.] to strike lightly and frequently; to drum.

TA'BOURINE, or TA'BOURET, *s.* [*tabourine*, Fr.] a tabor; a small drum.

TA'BRET, *s.* a tabor, used in scripture.

TA'BULAR, *a.* [*tabularis*, Lat.] in the form of tables; formed in laminæ; set in squares.

To TA'BULATE, *v. a.* to reduce to a table or synopsis. To shape with a flat surface.

TA'BULATED, *a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] set down in the form of a table; formed in laminæ; having a flat surface.

TACHE, *s.* [from *tack*] any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

TACHY'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *ταχὺς* and *γράφω*, Gr.] the art of swift writing; the practice of swift writing.

TA'CIT, *a.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] silent; implied, though not expressed.

TA'CITLY, *ad.* silently; without oral expression.

TACITU'RNITY, *s.* [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Lat.] habitual silence; secrecy; a silent humour.

To TACK, *v. a.* [*tacher*, Fr.] to fasten to any thing; to sew slightly; to join or stitch together. Neuterly, to turn a ship.

TACK, *s.* a small nail. Addition; supplement. *Tack about*, in Sea language, the act of turning a ship at sea. *To hold tack*, i. e. to last or hold out.

TA'CKLE, *s.* [*tacel*, Brit.] an arrow; weapons, or instruments of action. The ropes of a ship, from *taeckel*, Belg. a rope. A rope and pulleys. Apparatus for angling.

TA'CKLING, *s.* ropes, or furniture of a mast; furniture for sport or action.

TA'CTIC, or TA'CTICAL, *a.* [*τακτικὸς*, Gr.] relating to the art of war, or marshalling an army.

TA'CTICS, *s.* [from *ταικτικὸς*, Gr.] the art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, *a.* [*tactilis*, Lat. *tactile*, Fr.] capable of being touched or felt; tangible.

TA'CTION, *s.* [Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] the act of touching, seldom used but by philosophical writers.

TA'DCASTER, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, noted for the great plenty of limestone near it. It stands on the river Wharf, 9 miles S. W. of York, and 187 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday. Podulation 1996.

TA'DPOLE, *s.* [from *tad*, a toad, and *pola*, a young one, Sax.] a young frog or toad, consisting only of body and tail.

TA'EN, a poetical contraction of TAKEN.

TÆNIA, *s.* the TAPE-WORM, a genus of worm of an oblong form, composed of joints or articulations, like the links of a chain, and frequently growing to several ells in length.

TA'FFETA, *s.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Span.] a kind of thin silk, having a remarkably glossy surface.

TAG, *s.* [*tag*, the point of a lace, Isl.] a point of metal fastened to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean. A young sheep. *Tag, rag, and bob-tail*, a mob of the lowest sort.

To TAG, *v. a.* to fix a metal point to the end of a lace; to hang one thing to another. To join, followed by *together*. *To tag about*, to go about with weariness.

TA'GTAIL, *s.* a worm with a tail of another colour.

TAIL, *s.* [*tægl*, Sax.] the long substance which hangs down from the vertebræ of an animal; the train of a bird or fish; the lower part; any thing hanging long; a catkin; the hinder part. Those rays which dart from a comet towards that part of the heavens directly opposed to the sun. In Law, a limited fee, opposed to a fee simple. *Horse tail* among the Turks, the ensign or flag under which they make war. To *turn tail*, to fly or run away.

TA'ILED, *a.* furnished with a tail.

TA'ILLAGE, *s.* [*tailler*, Fr.] a piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid as tribute. In Law, a toll or tax.

TAILLE, *s.* in Law, a limited estate; an entail.

TA'ILOR, *s.* [from *tailleur*, Fr.] one who makes clothes.

TAINE, a sea-port of Scotland, and capital of Ross-shire, seated on the Frith of Dornock, 10 miles N. of Cromarty, and 182 from Edinburgh. Population. 3,071.

To TAINT, *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.] to imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain; to sully; to infect or corrupt; to poison, or disease. Neuterly, to be infected.

TAINT, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] a tincture, stain, or corruption. In Natural History, a spider of a red colour, and so small that ten of the largest will scarcely outweigh a grain.

To TAKE, *v. a.* [preter. *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*; *taka*, Isl.] to receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to catch by surprise or artifice; to seize or make prisoner; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to exact; to get, have, or appropriate; to practise; to use or employ; to blast or infect; to judge in favour of; to close in, or comply with; to receive into the mind; to convey, carry, or transport; to endure, to bear; to leap or jump over; to seize with a transitory impulse; to produce; to seize as a disease; to swallow as a medicine; to captivate, delight, or engage with pleasure; to receive with good or ill will: to use as an oath or expression; to allow or admit; to comprise or comprehend. To suppose or imagine, followed by *it*. To hire, followed by *house*. Used with *away*, to deprive of; to set aside or remove. *To take care*, to be careful, cautious, solicitous for, or superintend. *To take down*, to suppress, reduce, or swallow. Followed by *from*, to derogate or detract; to deprive of. *To take heed*, to be cautious. Used with *heed to*, to attend. *To take in*, to comprise, comprehend, admit, win, receive, or impose upon. Used with *in hand*, to undertake. *To take notice*, to observe. Followed by *oath*, to swear. Used with *off*, to invalidate, destroy, withhold, withdraw, swallow, purchase, copy, find place for, or remove. *To take part*, to share or participate. Used with *place*, to prevail or have effect. Used with *up*, to borrow upon credit or interest, applied to money; to engage with; to assume; to begin; to engross; to have final recourse to; to seize or arrest; to admit; to reprimand; to lift; to occupy. Used with *upon*, to appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to; to claim authority. Neuterly, to please, or be approved of; to have its intended or natural effect; to catch. Used with *after*, to learn of, resemble, or imitate. Used with *on*, to be violently affected with sorrow or sickness; to claim a character. Used with *to*, to apply to, or be fond of; to betake or have recourse to. Used with *up*, to stop. Used with *up with*, to be contented or satisfied with; to lodge or dwell. Used with *with*, to please. SYNON. We *take* what is given us; we *receive* what is sent us; we *accept* what is offered us. To *accept*, implies always consent and approbation; to *receive*, does not; to *take*, excludes only refusal.

TA'KEN, part. pass. of TAKE.

TA'KING, *s.* a seizure or distress. Distress of mind.

TA'LBOT, *s.* a hound, so called because borne by the house of Talbot in their arms.

TALC, (*a* broad) *s.* in Natural History, a class of fossil bodies, composed of broad, flat, and smooth laminæ, or plates, laid evenly and regularly on each other; easily fissile, according to the size of these plates, but not at all so in any other direction; flexible and elastic; bright, shining, and transparent; not giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and sustaining the force of a violent fire without calcining.

TALE, *s.* [*tale*, Sax.] a story, generally applied to a short narrative of some trifling and fabulous circumstance; a narrative delivered by words. A number reckoned; a reckoning, from *talan*, to count, Sax. An information or disclosure of any thing secret. SYNON. *Tale, novel, romance, story*, each imply a small history, or an entertaining relation of adventures. The first three are supposed to be fabulous, and made public; whereas the last may be either true or feigned, and told either in print, or by word of mouth; but as they carry ideas peculiar to themselves, it is my business to point them out. By the word *tale*, is meant a short, but dressed up narrative of some single adventure; *novel*, signifies an amusing history, made up of many adventures, and carried on through one or more volumes. By *romance* is understood a collection of wild adventures, in love and war. *Tales* ought to be well related; *novels*, well invented; *romances*, well carried on; *stories*, well told.

TA'LEBEARER, *s.* one who gives intelligence through officiousness or malice. An informer, in a bad sense.

TA'LEBEARING, *s.* the act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

TA'LENT, *s.* [*talentum*, Lat.] a weight, or sum of money, differing in different nations and ages; a faculty, a power, or gift of nature; quality or nature. SYNON. *Talent* and *genius* are both born with us, and are a happy disposition of nature, by which we are qualified for some peculiar employment; but *genius* seems to be more internal, and possessed of the powers of invention; *talent*, more external, and capable of execution. Thus we have a *genius* for poetry and painting; but a *talent* for speaking and writing. *Talents*, considered as synonymous with *qualities*, differ from them in this—that *qualities* form the character of persons; *talents* are

their ornaments. The former may be used either in a good or bad sense; but we cannot apply the latter in any other than a good one. Our *qualities* render us either beloved or despised. Our *talents* make our company coveted.

TALES, *s.* in Law, a supply for men impanelled on a jury, and not appearing; or, upon appearance, being challenged for the plaintiff or defendant as not sufficient; in which case the judge grants a supply to be made, by the sheriff, of some persons present.

TA'LIO, or TA'LION, *s.* a species of punishment in the Mosaic Law, whereby an evil is returned upon an offender similar to that committed by him; hence those expressions, " eye for eye, and tooth for tooth."

TA'LISMAN, *s.* [*talism*, Arab.] a magical character.

TALISMA'NIC, *a.* magical; pertaining to a talisman.

To TALK, [*a* broad in this word and its derivatives; as *taulk*) *v. n.* [*taelen*, Belg.] to converse; to speak impertinently; to give account; to reason and confer with another.

TALK, *s.* familiar speech; rumour; the subject of conversation. Among the writers of Indian transactions, it is used for a conference.

TA'LKATIVE, *a.* full of prate; much given to talk.

TA'LKATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being forward to speak, or much given to talking; loquacity; garrulity.

TA'LKER, *s.* one who talks; a loquacious person.

TALL, (*a* pron. hard; as *taull*) *a.* [*tál*, Brit.] long, or high in stature; lofty. Sturdy; lusty; courageous; spirited.

TA'LLAGE, *s.* [*taillage*, Fr.] impost; excise.

TA'LLNESS, (*a* broad) *s.* height of stature; loftiness.

TA'LLOW, *s.* [*talge*, Teut.] the grease or fat of animals; coarse suet.

TA'LLOW CHANDLER, *s.* one who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

TA'LLY, *s.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.] a stick notched or cut along with another, and used formerly to keep accounts by; any thing made to suit another.

To TA'LLY, *v. a.* to fit, suit, or cut out for any thing; to mark upon a tally. Neuterly, to be fitted; to conform.

TA'LLYMAN, *s.* one who sells clothes to be paid for by the week or month.

TA'LMUD, or THA'LMUD, *s.* the book containing the Jewish traditions, and rabbinical explanations of the law.

TA'LON, *s.* [*talon*, Fr.] the claw of a bird of prey. In Architecture, a kind of moulding, which consists of a cymatium, crowned with a square fillet.

TA'LUS, or TA'LUT, *s.* in Architecture, the inclination or slope of a work.

TA'MAR, a river of England, which rises near the source of the Torridge; it runs from N. to S. and dividing Cornwall from Devonshire, forms the harbour of Hamoaze at Plymouth.

TA'MARIND, *s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat. *tamarin*, Fr.] a kind of Indian fruit, of an agreeable acid taste, and esteemed good to quench thirst.

TA'MARISK, *s.* [*tämärice*, Lat.] a tall shrub, or tree, with a red bark and leaves like heath. The wood and leaves are used in medicine as astringents. The flowers are rosaceous.

TA'MBOUR, *s.* [*tambour*, old Fr. a drum] a species of embroidery, made on a machine so called from its resemblance to a drum. In Architecture, a member of the Corinthian capital, somewhat resembling a drum; a kind of porch; a round stone, or course of stones.

TA'MBOURIN, *s.* [Fr.] an instrument of music, similar in shape to the tabor, but larger, and beat with the fingers or hand, instead of a stick: also the name of a lively dance, performed on the French stage.

TAME, *a.* [*tame*, Sax. *taem*, Belg. *tam*, Dan.] gentle of disposition; domestic, opposed to wild. Crushed, subdued, dejected; depressed; spiritless or heartless. SYNON. *Tame animals* are made so, partly by the art or industry of man; *gentle* animals are naturally so.

To TAME, *v. a.* [*tamian*, Sax. *tammen*, Belg.] to make gentle; to reduce from wildness; to subdue or conquer.

TAME, or *Thame*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 46 miles W. by N. of London. Population 2885.

TAME, a river of Staffordshire, which passes by Tamworth, and joins the Trent 7 miles above Burton.

TA'MEABLE, *a.* susceptive of taming.

TA'MELY, *ad.* gently; meanly; dejectedly.

TA'MENESS, *s.* the opposite of wildness; gentleness of disposition; dejectedness; want of spirit or courage.

TA'MER, *s.* a conqueror; a subduer.

TA'MINY, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff, also called *tammy*.

TA'MKIN, or TA'MPION, *s.* the stopple of a great gun.

TA'MMY, *s.* a kind of transparent stuff, used to grace the outlines of drawings or paintings.

To TA'MPER, *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Lat.] to be officious in the use of medicines; to meddle, or have to do with, without knowledge or necessity; to practise with, or endeavour to seduce; to deal with secretly.

TA'MWORTH, an ancient well-built town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of narrow cloth. The east part of the town is in Warwickshire, and was formerly the royal seat of the Mercian kings. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the Tame, 8 miles S. E. of Lichfield, and 115 N. W. of London. Population, including its dependencies, 7185.

To TAN, *v. a.* [*tannen*, Belg. *tanner*, Fr.] to impregnate leather with bark. To make brown by heat, applied to the sun.

TAN, *s.* the bark of the oak-tree, beaten small, and used to tan leather.

TANG, *s.* [*tanghe*, acrid, Belg.] a strong taste left in the mouth; relish or taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind. Sound; tone.

To TANG, *v. n.* [used instead of *twang*] to ring with.

TA'NGENT, (*g* soft) *s.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.] in Trigonometry, a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*.

TANGIBILITY, (*g* soft) *s.* the quality of being perceived by the touch, or of being felt.

TA'NGIBLE, (*g* soft) *a.* [from *tango*, Lat.] perceptible by the touch.

To TA'NGLE, *v. a.* See ENTANGLE.

TA'NGLE, *s.* a knot of things interwoven in each other.

TA'NISTRY, *s.* an ancient custom in Ireland, which ordains that an adult is to be preferred to a minor; as an *uncle* to a *nephew*. Likewise a custom whereby a chieftain, or tanist, has lands only for life, as being only elected thereto.

TANJORE, a country on the coast of Coromandel, included in the Carnatic, about 95 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is watered by the river Cauvery, and is subject to the English East India Company. The capital, of the same name, is situated in lon. 79. 12. E. lat. 10. 46. N. The population is above 60,000, half being native Christians.

TANK, *s.* [*tanque*, Fr.] a large cistern or bason; a little pool or pond.

TA'NKARD, *s.* [*tancaird*, Ir. *tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Belg.] a drinking vessel wit' a cover moving on a hinge.

TA'NNER, *s.* one that tans and prepares hides for use.

TA'NPIT, *s.* a pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TA'NQUAM, *s.* an university word for one that is fit company for a fellow.

TA'NSY, *s.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] a plant with doubly winged, jagged, serrated leaves, and yellow blossoms. It is found in flower on high pastures in August. That called the wild tansy is a sort of cinquefoil.

To TA'NTALIZE, *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, who was condemned, say the Mythologists, to starve and die with thirst among fruits and water which he could not touch] to torment by the prospect of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TA'NTAMOUNT, *a.* [Fr.] of equal value; equivalent.

To TAP, *v. a.* [*tappen*, Belg. *tapper*, Fr.] to touch or strike gently; to pierce or broach a vessel.

TAP, *s.* a gentle blow; a pipe through which liquor is drawn from a vessel. Also the liquor let out.

TAPE, *s.* [*tæppe*, Sax.] linen wove in narrow slips, and used for fillets or bands.

TA'PER, *s.* [*taper*, Sax.] a wax candle; a light.

TA'PER, *a.* growing gradually narrower from the bottom to the top; conical; pyramidical.

To TA'PER, *v. n.* to grow smaller towards the end.

TA'PEWORM, *s.* a species of worm breeding in the human body, of a broad and flat shape, and linked together as one worm, though consisting of many distinct worms.

TA'PESTRY, *s.* [*tapesterie*, Fr.] cloth woven with forms of human creatures, beasts, &c. used for hangings, and sometimes for carpets.

TA'PET, *s.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] worked or figured stuff.

TA'PHOUSE, *s.* a house where beer is sold.

TA'PPING, *s.* in general, the act of piercing a hole in a vessel in order to draw off the liquor. In Agriculture, the making an incision in the bark of a tree, and letting out the juice. In Surgery, an operation for discharging the water in a dropsy.

TA'PROOT, *s.* the principal stem of the root.

TA'PSTER, *s.* one who draws beer at a public house.

TAR, *s.* [*terre*, Belg. *tare*, Sax. *tiere*, Dan.] liquid pitch, or the turpentine of the fir-tree extracted by fire. Figuratively, a sailor.

To TAR, *v. a.* to smear with tar; to tease or provoke.

TARA'NTULA, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of spider whose bite is falsely said to be cured only by music.

TARDA'TION, *s.* [*tardo*, Lat.] the act of retarding.

TARDIGRA'DOUS, *a.* [*tardigrădus*, Lat.] moving slowly; as "*Tardigradous* animal." *Brown.*

TA'RDILY, *ad.* slowly; lazily; slothfully; sluggishly.

TA'RDINESS, *s.* sluggishness; slowness; laziness.

TA'RDITY, *s.* [*tarditas*, Lat.] slowness.

TA'RDY, *a.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.] slow, applied to motion. Sluggish, or unwilling to act or move; dilatory. Unwary. Criminal. The two last in a low sense.

TARE, *s.* [*teeren*, to consume, Belg. according to Skinner] a weed which grows among corn. See VETCHES.

TARE, *s.* [Fr.] the weight of any thing containing a commodity; an allowance made for the weight of the box, chest, &c. in which any commodity is packed.

TARE, preter. of TEAR.

TARGE, or TA'RGET, (*g* soft) *s.* [*taargett*, Erse. *targa*, Sax. *targe*, Fr.] a kind of buckler less than a shield, worn for defence on the left arm. In Botany, a kind of flower in the genus lichen, that is circular and convex, like a china saucer.

TARGETI'ER, *s.* one armed with a target.

TA'RGUM, *s.* [Heb.] a paraphrase on the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, written in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF, *s.* [*tarif*, Fr.] a book of customs; a book of rates agreed on between princes or states, ascertaining the duties to be laid upon their respective merchandises when imported into their dominions.

TARN, *s.* [*tiarn*, Isl.] a bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] to sully; to soil; to diminish brightness. Neuterly, to lose brightness.

TA'RPAWLING, *s.* a hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor, in contempt.

TA'RPORLEY, a town in Cheshire, 11 miles E. of Chester, 178 N. by W. of London. Market Tuesday. Population 2300.

TA'RRACE, *s.* a coarse sort of plaster, or mortar, durable in the wet, and chiefly used to line basons, cisterns, wells, and other reservoirs of water.

TA'RRAGON, *s.* a plant called also herb-dragon.

TA'RRIER, *s.* [*terre*, Fr. the earth, whence it should be written *terrier*] a small dog used in hunting a fox, or otter, in their holes. See TERRIER. One who tarries or stays.

TA'RRING, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 24 miles E. of Chichester, and 57 S. W. of London.

To TA'RRY, *v. n.* to stay; to continue in a place; to delay, or be long in coming. Actively, to wait for.

TA'RSEL, *s.* a kind of hawk.

TA'RSUS, *s.* [ταρσὸς, Gr. *tarse*, Fr.] the space between the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes; it comprises seven bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia.

TART, *a.* [*taertig*, Dut.] sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste. Sharp; keen; severe.

TART, *s.* [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Dan.] a small fruit-pie.

TA'RTANE, *s.* [Fr. *tartana*, Ital.] a vessel with one mast, and a three-cornered sail, used in the Mediterranean.

TA'RTAR, *s.* [*tartre*, Fr.] in Natural History and Pharmacy, a hard and almost stony separation from a vegetable juice, after fermentation. The common tartar is the produce of wine, being found in large masses adhering to the bottoms and sides of casks in which that liquor has been long kept; but without smell, and of a subacid taste.

TARTA'REAN, *a.* [*tartareus*, Lat.] hellish.

TARTA'REOUS, TA'RTAROUS, *a.* [*tartareus*, Lat.] consisting of, or containing tartar. Hellish.

To TA'RTARIZE, *v. a.* to impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTARY, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It is generally considered under three grand divisions; namely, Eastern, Western, and Independent Tartary. The different tribes which inhabit Eastern Tartary were formerly called Mongul Tartars, a warlike nation, who, on one hand, conquered Hindoostan, under Jenghis Khan, and on the other, subdued China in the 13th century, and reigned there for 100 years, till they were expelled in the year 1368. Chinese Tartary (which is separated from China by a great wall about 750 miles in extent) is divided into two parts, Eastern and Western. The greatest part of this country either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection. Independent Tartary includes all the country between Chinese Tartary and the Caspian Sea, and contains Turkestan, Great and Little Bukharia, Turcomania, Charasm, Tibet, and some countries inhabited by the Usbecks and Kalmucks. Western Tartary includes the remainder; most or all of which has been conquered by the Russians. In general, the Tartars are a robust people, have a good constitution, and are capable of undergoing hardships. They have broad faces, short chins, large whiskers, and noses even with their faces. They are dexterous in handling their sabres, and shooting with bows and arrows The men have no other business than that of going to war,

and the women take care of domestic affairs. They are pagans; and they have a pontiff called Dali Lama.

TA'RTLY, *ad.* sourly; sharply. With severity.

TA'RTNESS, *s.* the quality of being sour to the taste; acidity. Sourness of temper; poignancy in speech.

TASK, *s.* [*tasche*, old Fr.] something which is ordered to be done by another; an employment or business; a lesson to be learned by rote. *To take to task*, to reprove, examine rigidly, or reprimand.

To TASK, *v. a.* [*tascu*, Brit.] to order or command something to be done; to allot a portion of labour.

TA'SKER, or TA'SKMASTER, *s.* one who imposes tasks.

TA'SSEL, *s.* [*tasse*, Fr.] an ornamental bunch of silk, &c. hanging at the end of a string; also a male hawk; an herb.

TA'SSES, *s.* armour for the thighs.

TA'STABLE, *a.* that may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

To TASTE, *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, old Fr.] to perceive or distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth; to eat in small quantities; to relish or approve; to feel or have a perception of. Neuterly, to try by the palate; to distinguish by the mind; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to enjoy sparingly; to convey to the organs of taste; to affect the organs of taste.

TASTE, *s.* the act of trying by the mouth; the sense by which the relish of any thing is received on the palate. Figuratively, discernment or relish, applied to the mind; an essay or trial; a small portion given as a specimen.

TA'STEFUL, *a.* highly relished; savoury.

TA'STELESS, *a.* causing no sensation on the palate; insipid; having no perception of symmetry or elegance.

TA'STER, *s.* one who takes the first essay of food.

To TA'TTER, *v. a.* [*totæran*, Sax.] to tear; to rend.

TA'TTER, *s.* a rag; a fragment of any thing torn.

TATTERDEMA'LION, *s.* a ragged fellow.

TA'TTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday, 22 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 125 N. of London.

To TA'TTLE, *v. n.* [*tateren*, Belg.] to use many words with little meaning; to talk without moderation or discretion.

TA'TTLE, *s.* prate; trifling talk; idle chat.

TA'TTLER, *s.* an idle talker; a prater.

TATTOO', *s.* [from *tapotez tous*, Fr.] the beat of a drum by which soldiers are called to their quarters.

TATTO'WING, an operation among the American Indians, and inhabitants of Polynesia, by which the body is punctured in various devices, and the punctures are filled up with a black composition, which leaves an indelible stain: it is considered both ornamental and honourable.

TA'VERN, *s.* [*taverne*, Fr.] a house where wine is sold.

TAUGHT, preterit and part. pass. of TEACH.

TA'VISTOCK, an ancient town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and 5603 inhabitants. It was once famous for its abbey, where the Saxon language was cultivated, and a printing press was established a few years after the art had been brought into England; but its remains are now divided into tenements. It is a stannary town, has a chalybeate mineral water, and is situated on the river Tavy, or Tave, 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 207 W. by S. of London. It gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the duke of Bedford, and sends two members to parliament.

To TAUNT, *v. a.* [*tanden*, to shew teeth, Belg.] to reproach, insult, or treat with insolent contumely and upbraiding; to exprobate; to revile; to ridicule; to scoff at.

TAUNT, *s.* an insult; scoff; ridicule; sarcasm; reproach. Among Mariners, a ship is said to be *taunt-masted* when her masts are too tall for her.

TAU'NTER, *s.* a reproacher; an insulter.

TAU'NTING, *a.* reviling; scornful; contumelious.

TAU'NTINGLY, *ad.* scornfully; in an imperious and proud manner; scoffingly; contumeliously.

TAU'NTON, an ancient town of Somersetshire, which, in point of size, buildings, and respectability of inhabitants, (more then 11,000,) may vie with many cities. It has long been the principal seat of the manufacture of coarse woollen goods, such as serges, corduroys, sagathies, druggets, shalloons, &c. though somewhat decayed of late years. It sends two members to parliament, and previously to the reform bill, every potwalloper, i. e. inhabitant that dressed his own victuals, was entitled to vote. The edifices for religious worship are two parish churches, a Catholic chapel, and several dissenting meeting-houses. It is seated on the river Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and so to Bridgewater, 31 miles N. E of Exeter, and 141 W. by S. of London. Large markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

TAURICO'RNOUS, *a.* [from *taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] having horns resembling a bull's.

TAU'RIFORM, *a.* [*tauriformis*, Lat.] having the shape of a bull.

TAU'RIS, or *Tabriz*, a city of Persia, and capital of Aderbeitzan, supposed to be the ancient Ecbatana, and now inferior only to Ispahan. It contains about 400,000 inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, turbans, and shagreen leather. It is 320 miles N. W. of Ispahan. Lat. 38. 4. N. lon. 47. 18. E.

TAU'RUS, *s.* in Astronomy, a constellation, marked 8; the Bull; the second sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th day of April.

TAUTOLO'GICAL, *a.* [*tautologique*, Fr.] repeating the same thing; addicted to repetitions.

TAUTO'LOGIST, *s.* [ταυτολόγος, Gr.] a tedious repeater.

TAUTO'LOGY, *s.* [ταυτολογία, Gr.] the repetition of the same word often; sometimes applied to the repetition of the same sense in different words.

TAUTO'PHONY, *s.* a repetition of the same sound.

To TAW, *v. a.* [*tawian*, Sax.] to dress white or alum leather.

TAW, *s.* a round marble beautifully coloured, used in play.

TA'WDRINESS, *s.* tinsel finery.

TA'WDRY, *a.* meanly shewy; fine without grace or elegance. Substantively, a slight ornament.

TA'WNINESS, *s.* a brown or yellowish colour, caused by the heat of the sun.

TA'WNY, *a.* [*tané*, or *tanné*, Fr.] yellow, like things tanned; sunburnt; swarthy-coloured.

TAX, *s.* [*taxe*, Belg. and Fr.] a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. A charge or censure, from *taxo*, Lat.

To TAX, *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.] to load with excise or imposts. To charge or accuse of some fault; used with *of* or *with* before the fault, from *taxo*, Lat.

TA'XABLE, *a.* that may be taxed.

TAXA'TION, *s.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat.] the act of loading with taxes; impost; tax. Accusation; scandal.

TA'XER, *s.* he who taxes.

TEA, *s.* [Chin. *thé*, Fr.] the leaf of a shrub growing in several provinces of China; the liquor made by infusing tea in boiling water.

To TEACH, *v. a.* [preterit and part. pass. *taught; tæcan*, Sax.] to instruct or inform; to deliver any thing to be learned; to tell or give intelligence. Neuterly, to perform the office of an instructor. SYNO. To *teach* is only to give lessons; to *learn* is to give lessons with success: both words relate more to those things that are proper to cultivate the mind, and form a good education; for which reason they are used with propriety, when the arts and sciences are in question. To *instruct* has a greater relation to that which is useful in the conduct of life, and success of affairs. It is therefore in its proper

place, when speaking of any thing that concerns either our duty or our interest.

TE'ACHABLE, *a.* capable of being taught or instructed.

TE'ACHABLENESS, *s.* docility; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER, *s.* an instructor; a preceptor; one who delivers doctrines to the people; a preacher.

TEAGUE, *s.* a contemptuous name for an Irishman.

TEAL, *s.* [*teelingh*, Belg.] a small wild fowl, the most elegant and valuable of the duck kind.

TEAM, *s.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Lat. *team*, a yoke, Sax.] a number of horses, oxen, or other beasts, drawing the same carriage at once; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, *s.* teer, [*tear*, Sax. *taare*, Dan.] the water which flows from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, *s.* taer, *s.* [from the verb] a rent or fissure.

To TEAR, *v. a.* [preterit *tore*, formerly *tare*, part. pass. *torn; tæran*, Sax. *tara*, Swed.] to pull into pieces or tatters; to wound with the nail, or any sharp-pointed instrument drawn along; to break, divide, or shatter, by violence; to pluck violently; to take away by sudden force. Neuterly, to fume, rave, or rant, like a madman; from *tieren*, Belg.

To TEASE, *v. a.* [*tæsan*, Sax.] to comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth to level the nap; to torment or vex with assiduous impertinence.

TE'ASER, *s.* any person or thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, *s.* [*teton*, Fr. *teth*, Brit. *tit*, Sax. *tette*, Belg.] the dug of a beast; anciently, the pap of a woman.

TE'AZEL, or TE'ASEL, *s.* a plant cultivated particularly in the W. of England, the heads of which are of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. The leaves, dried and given in infusion, are serviceable in cases of flatulency.

TE'CHNICAL, *a.* [τεχνικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the arts.

TECHNO'LOGY, *s.* [τέχνη and λόγος, Gr.] a description of, or discourse upon, the mechanic arts.

TE'CHY, *a.* irritable; peevish; fretful; froward.

TECTO'NIC, *a.* [τεκτονικὸς, Gr.] belonging to building.

To TED, *v. a.* [*teadan*, to prepare, Sax.] to lay grass newly mown into rows.

TE'DDER, or TE'THER, *s.* [*tudder*, Belg.] a rope by which a horse is staked in a field to prevent his pasturing too widely. Figuratively, any thing which restrains.

TE DE'UM, *s.* [we praise thee, O God!] a hymn of thanksgiving, used in the church upon ordinary as well as solemn occasions, so called from the two first words in the Latin.

TE'DIOUS, *a.* [from *tædium*, Lat.] occasioning weariness and trouble by continuance or length. Slow, dilatory.

TE'DIOUSLY, ad. in a slow and irksome manner.

TE'DIOUSNESS, s. that which renders any thing disagreeable by the too long time spent in performing it.

To TEEM, v. n. [team, offspring, Sax.] to bring young; to be pregnant. Figuratively, to be full or charged with, like an animal that is pregnant. Actively, to bring forth or produce.

TEE'MER, s. one that brings young; a breeder.

TEE'MING, part. a. fruitful; pregnant; breeding.

TEEN, *s.* sorrow; grief. Not in use.

TEENS, *s.* [from *tyn*, Sax.] the years which are reckoned by the termination of *teen*; as *thirteen, fourteen*, &c.

TEE'S, a river which rising on the confines of Cumberland, separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German Ocean below Stockton.

TEETH, the plural of Tooth.

To TEETH, *v. n.* to breed teeth.

TE'GUMENT, *s.* [*tegumentum*, Lat.] a cover or outward part.

To TEHEE, *v. n.* [from the sound] to laugh; to titter.

TEIGNMOUTH, a sea-port of Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter, with a market on Saturday, and a well frequented fair on the 29th of September. It sends some vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and employs several in the coasting trade, especially in carrying tobacco pipe clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, salt, earthenwares, &c. It has a tide harbour, and is seated at the mouth of the river Teign, 15 miles S. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. E & W. Teignmouth, 4688 inhabitants.

TE'IL-TREE, *s.* the same with the lime or linden tree.

TEINT, tint, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] colour; touch of the pencil.

TE'LAMON, or A'TLAS, *s.* a name given to those figures or half figures of men, so commonly used instead of columns or pilasters, to support any member in Architecture.

TE'LARY, *a.* [from *tela*, a web, Lat.] spinning webs.

TE'LEGRAPH, *s.* [τέλος and γράφω, Gr.] an instrument, which, by exhibiting the requisite letters or characters, and repeating them from one convenient eminence to another, serves to transmit short dispatches of news with great speed and correctness.

TE'LESCOPE, *s.* [*télescope*, Fr. from τήλε, afar off, and σκοπέω, to view, Gr.] a long tube fitted with glasses, through which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCO'PICAL, *a.* belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

TELE'STIC, *s.* a poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name, as do the first letters of acrostics.

To TELL, *v. a.* preterit and part. passive *told; tellan*, Sax. *tellen*, Belg. *talen*, Dan.] to utter or express by words; to relate or speak; to rehearse; to teach or inform; to betray; to discover; to count or number. To make excuses; as, "Never *tell me*." *Shak.* Neuterly, to give an account; to make report. To *tell on*, to inform of.

TE'LLER, *s.* an officer in the Exchequer employed in receiving and paying all the monies on the king's account. They are four in number. A relater; a numberer.

TE'LL-TALE, *s.* one who gives information of what another says or does, either through officiousness or malice.

TEMERA'RIOUS, *a.* [*téméraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.] rash; heady; careless; heedless. Done at random.

TEMERI'TY, *s.* [*témérité*, Fr. *temeritas*, Lat.] unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness.

To TE'MPER, *v. a.* [*tempérer*, Fr. *tempero*, Lat.] to mix so as one part may qualify or set the other out to advantage; to mix or mingle; to compound; to accommodate; to soften, soothe, or assuage; to calm; to form or reduce metals to a proper degree of hardness; to modify.

TE'MPER, *s.* a due and just mixture of contrary qualities; *the middle course, or medium; disposition of mind; constitution of body; calmness; moderation; the state of hardness to which any metal is reduced.*

TE'MPERAMENT, s. [tempérament, Fr. temperamentum, Lat.] constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium; due mixture of opposites; the habitude or natural constitution of the body. The tempering of steel and iron, is the rendering them either more compact and hard, or soft and pliant, according as the different uses for which they are wanted may require.

TE'MPERAME'NTAL, *a.* constitutional.

TE'MPERANCE, *s.* [*tempérance*, Fr. *temperantia*, Lat.] moderation in eating and drinking; restraint of affections or passions; patience, sedateness, calmness.

TE'MPERATE, *a.* [*temperatus*, Lat.] abstaining from excess in eating or drinking; moderate in degree of any quality or passion; free from ardent passion.

TE'MPERATELY, *ad.* moderately; calmly; dispassionately; sedately; without gluttony or luxury.

TE'MPERATENESS, *s.* freedom from excess. Calmness; coolness; moderateness; mediocrity.

TE'MPERATURE, *s.* [*température*, Fr. *temperatura*, Lat.] constitution of nature; degree of any qualities; due balance of contrarieties; freedom from any predominant passion.

TE'MPEST, *s.* [*tempestas*, Lat.] very great violence of the wind, whose several degrees are—a breath; a breeze; a blast; a gale; a gust; a squall; a storm; a tempest; a hurricane. A continual storm at sea. Any violent commotion. SYNON. By *tempest* is understood an exceeding great violence of the wind; by *storm*, a commotion of the elements. The latter is used to denote any violence of weather; as a *storm* of hail, &c. but the former implies a terrible violence of wind. *Hurricane*, is used to denote the greatest fury of a tempest.

To TE'MPEST, *v. a.* to disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPESTI'VITY, *s.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] seasonableness.

TEMPE'STUOUS, *a.* [*tempestueux*, Fr.] stormy; disturbed by furious blasts of wind, or violent rage of passions; turbulent; boisterous; furious; outrageous.

TEMPE'STUOUSLY, *ad.* furiously; outrageously; boisterously; turbulently; as in a tempest.

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS, *s.* storminess; outrageousness; boisterousness; turbulence; fury; outrage.

TE'MPLAR, *s.* a student in the law. Also a certain order of knights, instituted at Jerusalem about the year 1118. At first there were but nine of them; but in a short time they increased to 300 in their convent at Jerusalem. They took the name of *Knights Templars*, because their first house stood near the temple dedicated to our Saviour at Jerusalem. After having performed many great exploits against the infidels, they became rich and powerful all over Europe; but they abusing their wealth and credit, fell into many disorders and irregularities; for which they were prosecuted in France, Italy, and Spain; and at last the pope, by his bull of the 22d of May, 1312, pronounced the extinction of the whole order, and united their estates to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

TE'MPLE, *s.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Lat.] a place set apart for religious worship. In the plural, the upper part of the sides of the head; from *tempora*, Lat.

TE'MPLET, *s.* a piece of timber placed under the girders of a building.

TE'MPORAL, *a.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, Lat.] measured by time, opposed to eternal. Secular, opposed to ecclesiastical. Confined to our present existence in this world, opposed to spiritual. Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head; as the *temporal* arteries.

TEMPORA'LITY, or TE'MPORALS, *s.* the laity, opposed to the clergy. Secular possessions, opposed to those belonging to the church.

TE'MPORALLY, *ad.* with respect to this life.

TEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* [*temporis*, Lat.] temporary.

TE'MPORARY, *a.* [from *tempus*, Lat.] lasting only for a limited time.

To TE'MPORIZE, *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.] to delay or put off to another time; to procrastinate. To comply with the times, or occasions.

TE'MPORIZER, *s.* one that complies with times and occasions; a trimmer.

To TEMPT, *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.] to endeavour to seduce or draw a person to do ill, by presenting some pleasure to the mind; to provoke; to solicit; to try.

TEMPTA'TION, *s.* [*tentation*, Fr.] the act of endeavouring to draw to the commission of ill, by offering some seeming advantage; an enticement; the state of a person solicited by the appearance of present pleasures or advantages to the commission of some crime or fault.

TE'MPTER, *s.* one who seduces or entices to the commission of any ill; the devil, who tempted our Saviour.

TE'MULENCY, *s.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] inebriation; intoxication; drunkenness.

TE'MULENT, *a.* inebriated; intoxicated with liquor.

TEN, *a.* [*tyn*, Sax. *tien*, Belg.] the decimal number; twice five, or nine and one. A proverbial number.

TE'NABLE, *a.* [*tenable*, Fr.] such as may be maintained or held against opposition or attacks.

TENA'CIOUS, *a.* [*tenax*, Lat.] grasping hard; unwilling to part with. Retentive, or not forgetful, applied to the memory. Cohesive; adhesive; glutinous; viscous. Close-fisted; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

TENA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* closely; obstinately; niggardly.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* unwillingness to quit, let go, or part with. The quality of being adhesive, or retentive.

TENA'CITY, *s.* [*ténacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, Lat.] stiffness of opinion; niggardliness. Among Physicians, that property in viscous substances by which they adhere together.

TENA'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] in Fortification, a kind of out-work, somewhat resembling a horn-work.

TE'NANCY, *s.* [*tenentia*, Lat.] the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

TE'NANT, *s.* [*tenant*, Fr.] one that holds of another; one that dwells in the house of another for rent; one who resides in any place.

TE'NANTABLE, *a.* fit to be dwelt in.

TE'NBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Teme, which divides Worcestershire from Shropshire, 15 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 133 N. W. by W. of London. Population 1768.

TE'NBY, a sea-port town of S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 253 W. of London. Population 2128.

TENCH, *s.* [*tince*, Sax. *tinca*, Lat.] a fresh-water fish.

To TEND, *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*] to watch; to accompany, guard, attend; to be attentive to. Neutrely, to wait or expect; to move towards a certain point or place; to contribute; to be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at, from *tendre*, Fr. to attend as something inseparable.

TE'NDENCE, or TE'NDENCY, *s.* direction or course towards any place or object; drift or aim towards any inference or result. Attendance; care.

TE'NDER, *a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] soft; not hard; not firm. Easily impressed, injured, or pained; delicate or effeminate; exciting benevolence or sympathy; compassionate; susceptibl soft passions; amorous or lascivious; expressive of love; young; careful not to hurt.

To TE'NDER, *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] to offer, or present for acceptance; to hold or esteem; to regard with care or tenderness. The last sense seems obsolete.

TE'NDER, *s.* an offer or presentation of any thing for acceptance. Regard, or kind concern. A small ship attending on a larger.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, *a.* easily affected with the distress of others; of a soft compassionate disposition.

TE'NDERLY, *ad.* gently; softly; kindly; mildly; in an affectionate and delicate manner.

TE'NDERNESS, *s.* [*tendresse*, Fr.] susceptibility of impressions; softness; delicacy; indulgence; kindness; scrupulousness of conscience; caution; susceptibility of the softer passions; easiness of being hurt; soreness.

TE'NDINOUS, *a.* [*tendineux*, Fr.] full of tendons; sinewy.

TE'NDON, *s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] a sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDRIL, *s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] a spiral shoot or string by means of which some plants support themselves against the adjacent bodies. It is well known in the pea and vine.

TE'NEBRÆ, or TE'NEBRES, *s.* a service in the Romish church, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Easter, in commemoration of Christ's agony in the garden.

TENEBRO'SITY, *s.* [from *tenebrosus*, Lat.] obscurity; darkness; gloom.

TE'NEBROUS, TENE'BRICOSE, *a.* [*tenebrosus*, *tenebricosus*, Lat.] dark; obscure; gloomy.

TE'NEMENT, *s.* [*ténement*, Fr.] properly signifies a house; but in a larger sense it is taken for any house, lands, rent, or other thing which holds of another.

TENERIFF, one of the Canary Islands, in Africa, about 70 miles long, and 22 broad. It abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. The air and climate are healthful. Here is a mountain, which is estimated to rise 12,368 feet above the level of the sea, called the Peak of Teneriff, and which may be seen 120 miles off on a clear day. The principal town is Laguna. Latitude of the Peak 28° 15′ 38″ N. lon. 16° 45′ 33″ W.

TENE'SMUS, *s.* [Lat.] a violent inclination to go to stool, without being able to evacuate.

TE'NET, or TE'NENT, *s.* [from *tenet*, he holds, Lat.] an opinion, position, principle, dogma, doctrine.

TE'NFOLD, *a.* ten times increased.

TE'NNIS, *s.* [supposed by Skinner to be derived from *tenez*, stop, Fr. used by the French when they hit the ball] a play in which a ball is struck by a racket.

TE'NON, *s.* [Fr.] the end of one piece of timber cut to be fitted into a mortice prepared in another.

TE'NOR, *s.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.] continuity of state; general currency; sense contained, or the general course and drift of a discourse. In Music, the mean or middle part, between the treble and the bass. In Law, the substance, or true intent and meaning, of a writing.

TENSE, *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] stretched; not lax.

TENSE, (TIME) *s.* [*temps*, Fr.] in Grammar, an inflexion of verbs, whereby they are made to signify or distinguish circumstance of time in what they affirm. There are only three simple tenses or times: the present, as *I love*; the preterit, as *I have loved*; and the future, *I shall* or *will love*.

TE'NSENESS, *s.* contraction; tension; tightness; the opposite to laxity; state of being stretched.

TE'NSIBLE, or TE'NSILE, *a.* [from *tensus*, or *tensilis*, Lat.] capable of being extended.

TE'NSION, *s.* [*tension*, Fr. *tensio*, Lat.] the act of stretching, or state of being stretched.

TE'NSIVE, *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TE'NSURE, *s.* the act of stretching, or state of being stretched.

TENT, *s.* [*tente*, Fr.] a temporary lodging place for a soldier, formed of canvas stretched upon poles; a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore. A species of wine of a deep red, imported from Galicia in Spain; from *vino tinto*, Span.

To TENT, *v. a.* to put a roll of lint into a sore. Figuratively, to search to the quick.

TENTATION, *s.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Lat.] trial; temptation.

TE'NTATIVE, *a.* attempting; essaying; trying.

TE'NTER, *s.* [from *tentus*, Lat.] a hook on which any thing is stretched. *To be on the tenters*, is to be on the stretch; to be in suspense, or in difficulties.

TE'NTERDEN, a town of Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday for cattle and pedlar's ware, 24 miles S. W of Canterbury, and 56 E. by S. of London. Pop. 3177.

TENTH, *a.* [*teotha*, Sax.] the next after the ninth; the ordinal of ten. Substantively, the tenth part of the tithe. The *Tenths* are a yearly portion, which all ecclesiastical livings pay to the king.

TE'NTHLY, *ad.* in the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS, *a.* [from *tentigo*, Lat.] stiff; stretched.

TENUIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] having thin leaves.

TENUITY, *s.* [*ténuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, Lat.] thinness; slenderness; exility; minuteness. Poverty; meanness.

TE'NUOUS, *a.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] thin; small; minute.

TE'NURE, *s.* [*tenure*, Fr. from *teneo*, Lat.] the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *tepefacio*, Lat.] the act of heating or making warm to a small degree; lukewarmness.

TE'PID, *a.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] lukewarm.

TEPI'DITY, *s.* lukewarmness; heat in a small degree.

TE'POR, *s.* [Lat.] gentle heat; lukewarmness.

TERATO'LOGY, *s.* [from *τέρατα* and *λόγος*, Gr.] bombast; affectation of sublimity.

TERCE, *s.* [*tierce*, Fr.] a vessel containing the third part of a butt or pipe, or forty-two wine gallons.

TEREBI'NTHINATE, or TEREBI'NTHINE, *a.* [*térébinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.] consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

To TE'REBRATE, *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] to bore; to perforate; to pierce.

TEREBRA'TION, *s.* the act of boring or piercing.

TERGE'MINOUS, *a.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] threefold.

To TERGIVE'RSATE, (*g* soft) *v. a.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Lat.] to shuffle; to boggle; to quibble; to evade; to shift.

TERGIVERSA'TION, (*g* soft) *s.* the act of shuffling or quibbling in an argument; shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness.

TERM, *s.* [*terme*, Fr. *terminus*, Lat.] a limit or boundary; a word by which any thing is expressed; language; a condition or stipulation; a limited time, or the time for which any thing lasts. In Law, the time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. In the University, that space of time when the schools are opened, and the exercises for degrees are performed, the intervals between which are called vacations.

To TERM, *v. a.* to call or name.

TE'RMAGANT, *a.* [from *tyr* and *magan*, Sax.] turbulent; tumultuous; scolding; quarrelsome; furious.

TE'RMAGANT, *s.* a scold; a brawling turbulent woman.

TE'RMINABLE, *a.* limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE, *v. a.* [*terminer*, Fr. *termino*, Lat.] to bound, limit, or put an end to. Neuterly, to be limited, or end. To attain its end, used with *in*.

TERMINA'TION, *s.* [*terminatio*, Lat.] the act of limiting or bounding; a bound or limit; an end or conclusion; last purpose. In Grammar, the end of a word.

TERMI'NTHUS, *s.* [*τέρμινθος*, Gr.] a blackish tumor.

TE'RNARY, *a.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TE'RNARY, TE'RNION, *s.* [*ternarius, ternio,* Lat.] the number three.

TERPSI'CHORE, terp si-co-ree, *s.* [Τερψιχόρη, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, to whom is ascribed the invention of dancing.

TE'RRA, or The EARTH, *s.* [Lat.] in the Copernican System, is the third planet in order from the Sun. It is removed at the immense distance of about 95 millions of miles from that luminary, and revolves round him in 365d. 5h. 48m. 45½s. which is her tropical period; but her sidereal and anomalistic revolutions are, 365d. 6h. 9m. 11½s. and 365d. 6h. 15m. 20½s. respectively. Her diameter is about 7964 miles, and circumference 25,020; but, if seen from the Sun, she would appear under an angle of only 17″, as is sufficiently manifest from the two transits of Venus in 1761, and 1769. She turns round her axis in 23h. 56m. 4s. but the natural day, or that caused by the sun, is 24 hours at a mean rate. The place of her aphelion, anno 1800, was in 9° 32′ 39″ of Capricorn, having a progressive motion of about 1° 49′ 10″ in 100 years. She has no nodes, her annual path, called the Ecliptic, being the standard by which the deviation of the other planets therefrom are measured. The eccentricity of her orbit is 168 out of 10,000 of those parts into which her distance from the Sun is supposed to be divided; and the equation of her orbit 1° 55′ 52″. She has also a satellite or moon revolving round her; for particulars of which, see MOON. That the earth is not at rest in the centre of the universe, as many have imagined, having all the celestial bodies moving round her every day, or thereabouts, may be proved from their vast distance, and also consequent superior magnitude. (See STAR.) The great distance of the Sun from the Earth is so evident, as hardly to need any demonstration; for it is mathematically certain, from the two transits already mentioned, that the parallax of the Sun does not much (if at all) exceed $8\frac{6}{10}$″. Nor can the determination of so small an angle be subject to any material error from the method by which it is ascertained; for it necessarily follows from the duration of the transit of 1769 being observed to be 23m. 10s. shorter at Otaheite than it was at Wardhus. Now it is not analogous to any thing we know in nature, that a body so much larger than the Earth, and at such a vast distance, as the sun necessarily must be from the smallness of his parallax, should revolve round the Earth in 24 hours; which must be the case, if he moves round her at all, for his motion can only be either apparent or real. But without admitting the Earth's annual motion, the different phenomena of the celestial bodies cannot be accounted for in any credible manner; for how much more reasonable is it to allow that the stationary and retrograde appearances of the planets are only caused by the Earth's annual motion, (especially when, allowing such a motion, they can be mathematically demonstrated to move round the Sun in orbits nearly circular,) than to suppose that the Sun, accompanied with the planets as satellites moving round him, and these planets again with their respective satellites moving round their primaries in stated periods, should all be carried round the Earth in the course of about a day! That the Earth turns round her axis is consequent upon the admission of her annual motion; but we will offer an argument in its favour drawn from the daily phenomena of the fixed stars. It is known that they constantly keep the same relative positions with respect to each other, which is a presumptive argument in favour of their being fixed bodies. They moreover all appear to make a complete circuit round the north and south poles of the heavens every 23h. 56m. 4s. which is precisely the time which the Earth takes in moving round her axis, if she has any such motion at all. But what adds the last degree of certainty to the above arguments is, that the north and south poles of the Earth are exactly directed to the north and south poles of the heavens, the equator of the Earth to the equator of the heavens, the circles of latitude and longitude on the Earth to their corresponding ones in the heavens, &c. &c. for a proof of which take the following observation of Astronomers, that the number of degrees and minutes a fixed star is from either pole of the heavens, so many degrees and minutes precisely must be the situation of that place from either pole of the terraqueous globe through the zenith of which the said star will every day pass. Therefore the Earth has an annual motion, and likewise revolves round her axis. *Q. E. D. Terra Firma*, in Geography, is sometimes used for a continent, in contradistinction to islands. *Terra mortua*, or *damnata*, among Chemists, is that earthy part, or thick drossy matter, that remains after the distillation of a mineral body.

TE'RRACE, or TE'RRAS, *s.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terracia*, Ital.] a bank or walk of elevated earth covered with gravel or grass. The flat roof of a house. A balcony; an open gallery.

TE'RRÆFILIUS, (SON OF THE EARTH) *s.* a student of the university of Oxford, appointed, in public acts, to make jesting and satirical speeches against the members thereof.

TE'RRA DEL FUEGO, (LAND OF FIRE,) a large intersected island at the southern extremity of America, so named from the fires lighted up along the coasts by the natives, when the first navigators were seen in these seas. The soil is barren and mountainous.

TE'RRA FIRMA, *New Castille*, or *Castille del Oro*, a vast extent of country in South America, extending almost from the equator to 12. 18. N. lat. and from 61. 20. to 89. W. lon. It is divided into the following large districts, which are subdivided into smaller jurisdictions: Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, New Granada, Paria, Popayan, Quito, and Comana, which now compose several free States.

TE'RRA'QUEOUS, *a.* [from *terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] consisting of land and water.

TE'RRE-BLUE, *s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus.

TERRE'NE, *a.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] earthly; terrestrial.

TERRE'STRIAL, TERRE'STRIOUS, *a.* [*terrestris*, Lat.] earthly; belonging to the earth; earthly.

TE'RRE-VERTE, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of earth, coloured by a slight admixture of copper.

TE'RRIBLE, *a.* [*terrible*, Fr. *terribilis*, Lat.] dreadful; frightful; formidable; violent, or great so as to offend.

TE'RRIBLENESS, *s.* frightfulness; dreadfulness; formidableness.

TE'RRIBLY, *ad.* dreadfully; frightfully; formidably; violently; very much; so as to raise fear.

TE'RRIER, *s.* [*terrier*, Fr.] a dog that follows his game under ground; a survey, or register of land. An auger, a wimble or borer, from *terebro*, Lat.

TERRI'FIC, *a.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] causing terror; dreadful.

To TE'RRIFY, *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] to affect with terror; to make afraid; to frighten.

TE'RRITORY, *s.* [*territoire*, Fr.] in Geography, an extent or compass of land, within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other division of a country.

TE'RROR, *s.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.] fear caused by the sight or apprehension of some dangerous object; the cause of fear.

TERSE, *a.* [*tersus*, Lat.] smooth, applied to surface. Harmoniously elegant without pompousness, applied to style.

TE'RSENESS, *s.* neatness of literary style.

TE'RTIAN, *s.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] an ague intermitting one day, and having two fits in three days.

To TE'RTIATE, *v. a.* [*tertio, tertius*, Lat.] to do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED, *a.* [from *tessella*, Lat.] variegated by squares. *Tessellated pavements* are made of square marbles, bricks, &c. called *tesselæ*, from their resembling dice.

TEST, *s.* [*testa*, Ital.] the cupel by which refiners try their metals. Figuratively, trial or examination; the means of trial; that with which any thing is compared as a standard; judgment or distinction. *Test Act*, is a statute, 25 Car. II. cap. 2. which requires all officers, civil and military, to take the oaths and test, viz. the sacrament according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England; for the neglect whereof a person executing any office mentioned in that statute forfeits 500l.

TESTA'CEOUS, *a.* [*testaceus*, Lat.] consisting or made of shell; having continuous shells, opposed to crustaceous.

TE'STAMENT, *s.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.] an act of the last will of a person, whereby he disposes of his estate, &c. There are two sorts of wills, one in writing, the other in words, which last is called a Nuncupative Will; but this is not good in case of lands, which are only devisable by a testament in writing, executed in the life-time of the testator. It is likewise the name of each of the volumes of holy Scripture.

TESTAME'NTARY, *a.* [*testamentaire*, Fr. *testamentarius*, Lat.] belonging to a will or testament; being in the manner of a testament; given by, or contained in, a will.

TE'STATE, *a.* [*testatus*, Lat.] having made a will.

TESTATOR, *s.* [*testator*, Lat. *testateur*, Fr.] a man who makes or leaves a will.

TESTA'TRIX, *s.* a woman who leaves a will.

TE'STER, *s.* [*teste*, or *tête*, Fr. this coin being probably distinguished by the head stamped upon it] a silver coin valued at sixpence. The head or cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE, *s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a double part in male animals, serving for generation.

TESTI'CULAR, *a.* belonging to the testicles.

TESTIFICA'TOR, *s.* one who witnesses.

To TE'STIFY, *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] to witness, prove, or give evidence. Actively, to witness or give evidence of any point.

TE'STILY, *ad.* peevishly; fretfully; morosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL, *s.* [*testimonial*, Fr. from *testimonium*, Lat.] a writing wherein a person's character is supported by those who subscribe it, and which is produced by a person in his own favour.

TE'STIMONY, *s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.] evidence or proof; an open attestation or profession.

TE'STINESS, *s.* peevishness; fretfulness; moroseness.

TESTU'DINATED, *a.* [*testudo*, Lat.] roofed; arched.

TE'STY, *a.* [*testie*, Fr.] fretful; inclined to anger; peevish.

TE'TBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on the edge of the county next Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a handsome market-house. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London. Population 2939.

TETE-A-TETE, tait-ah-tait, *s.* [Fr.] cheek by jowl; face to face; close and familiar converse or correspondence.

TE'THER, *s.* See TEDDER.

TE'TRAGON, *s.* [from τετράγωνος, Gr.] in Geometry, a general name for any four-sided figure—as, a square, parallelogram, rhombus, or trapezium.

TETRA'GONAL, *a.* [τετράγωνος, Gr.] four square.

TETRAPETALOUS, *a.* [from τέτρα and πέταλα, Gr.] consisting of four petals or flower-leaves.

TE'TRARCH, te-trark, *s.* [τετράρχης, Gr. *tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr.] a person ruling the fourth part of a province.

TE'TRARCHY, *s.* [τετραρχία, Gr.] the jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRA'STIC, *s.* [from τετράστιχος, Gr.] an epigram composed of four verses.

TE'TRASTYLE, *s.* [τέτρα and στύλος, Gr.] in Architecture, a building with four columns both in front and rear.

TE'TRICAL, *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] froward; perverse; sour.

TETRI'CITY, *s.* [*tetricitas*, Lat.] surliness of countenance; severity; harshness; perverseness.

TE'TRICOUS, *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] froward, perverse, sour.

TE'TTER, *s.* [*teter*, Sax.] a scab, ringworm, scurf.

TEUTO'NIC, *a.* something belonging to the Teutons, an ancient people of Germany, inhabiting chiefly along the coasts of the German Ocean. Thus, the *Teutonic language* is the ancient language of Germany, which is ranked among the mother tongues. The Teutonic is now called the German or Dutch, and is distinguished into Upper and Lower. The Upper has two notable dialects. 1. The Scandian Danish, or perhaps Gothic; to which belong the languages spoken in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland. 2. The Saxon, to which belong the several languages of the English, Scots, Frisians, and those on the N. of the Elbe. To the Lower belong the Low Dutch, Flemish, &c. spoken in the Netherlands.

TE'WKESBURY, a borough town of Gloucestershire, with 5780 inhabitants; formerly much celebrated for its mustard, to which Shakespeare alludes in his second part of Henry IV. but, at present, its principal manufacture is that of cotton stockings, and nails. It sends two members to parliament, has markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N. of Gloucester, and 103 W. N. W. of London.

TEXT, *s.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.] that on which a comment is made or written; a sentence of Scripture, so called because written in ancient manuscripts in text, or a larger hand than the notes, which were written in small characters.

TE'XTILE, *a.* [*textile*, Fr. *textilis*, Lat.] woven; capable of being wove.

TE'XTRINE, *a.* [from *textrina*, Lat.] relating to weaving.

TE'XTUARIST, or TE'XTUARY, *s.* [*textuaire*, Fr.] a divine well skilled in the original language of Scripture.

TE'XTURE, *s.* [*textura*, Lat.] the act of weaving with respect to form, matter, or stuff; combination of parts.

THALI'A, *s.* one of the nine Muses, to whom the poets ascribe the invention of Geometry and Husbandry.

THAMES, a large, navigable river of England, which rises in Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire. After receiving several smaller streams in its passage, it falls into the British Channel. It has its name from the conjunction of the Thame and Isis. On its banks, London, the metropolis of the British empire, is situated.

THAN, *ad.* [*thanne*, Sax.] a particle used after a comparative adjective, and placed before the thing compared.

THANE, *s.* [*thegn*, Sax.] an old title of honour, equivalent to that of a baron.

THA'NET, an island of the county of Kent, surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour. It contains several villages, with the sea-ports of Margate and Ramsgate, and has the title of an earldom.

To THANK, *v. a.* [*thanken*, Teut. *thancian*, Sax.] to acknowledge and express obligations for favours received.

THA'NKFUL, *a.* [*thancful*, Sax.] grateful; ready to acknowledge a favour or obligation.

THA'NKFULLY, *ad.* gratefully; in a manner that acknowledges a favour received.

THA'NKFULNESS, *s.* lively sense or acknowledgment of a favour received; gratitude.

THA'NKLESS, *a.* unthankful; ungrateful. Not deserving, or not likely to gain thanks.

THA'NKLESSNESS, *s.* failure to acknowledge good received; ingratitude.

THA'NKOFFERING, *s.* offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKS, *s.* [seldom used in the singular; *thankas*, Sax.] a verbal acknowledgment of a favour received: distinguished from *gratitude*, which is a deep sense of a favour received, and an inclination to repay, or an actual repayment of it.

THANKSGI'VING, *s.* that part of divine worship wherein we acknowledge benefits received.

THA'NKWORTHY, *a.* deserving gratitude; meritorious.

THAT, *pron.* [*thata*, Goth. *thaet*, Sax.] the other, opposed to *this*; which, when applied to something going before; who, applied to some persons mentioned before. Sometimes it is used instead of a whole sentence going before, to save a repetition of the same words. Followed by *is*, such as. That which. The thing. What was then. Sometimes it is used to express eminence. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred to the latter, and *that* to the former. *In that*, is an adverbial expression for—as being, because, in consequence of.

THAT, *conj.* because. Sometimes it is used to express a consequence, indication, or final end.

THATCH, *s.* [*thace*, straw, Sax.] straw, &c. laid as a covering on the top of a house.

To THATCH, *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Sax.] to cover a roof with straw, reeds, &c.

THA'TCHER, *s.* one who covers houses with straw.

To THAW, *v. n.* [*thawan*, Sax.] to melt after being frozen. Actively, to melt any thing frozen.

THAW, *s.* liquefaction of any thing congealed.

THA'XTED, a town of Essex, with a market on Friday, and, governed by a mayor. It is seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles N. by W. of Chelmsford, and 44 N. N. E. of London. Population 2293.

THE, *article*, [*de*, Belg.] the article denoting a particular thing. When used before an adjective, it signifies collection or many; as, *the good; the righteous:* it generally occurs before nouns in the plural number. In verse, when it comes before a vowel, the *e* is sometimes, but barbarously, cut off; as, "Th' adorning the."—*Cowley*. When it comes before *other*, the *h* and *e* are both sometimes cut off; as, *t'other*. Before a participle of the present tense, it shews that it is used as a substantive.

THE'ATINES, a religious order in the Romish church, so called from their principal founder, John Peter Caraffa, then bishop of Theate, or Chieti, in the kingdom of Naples, and afterwards pope, under the name of Paul IV.

THE'ATRE, *s.* [*théatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.] a playhouse; a place rising by steps like a stage.

THEATRIC, or THEATRICAL, *a.* becoming a playhouse; belonging to the stage; scenic.

THEBES, the name of an ancient city of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its 100 gates or palaces. There are many very magnificent remains of this place, and three villages, Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are among its ruins.

THEE, the oblique case singular of *Thou;* from *the*, Sax. the oblique case of *thu*, Sax.

THEFT, *s.* [*thyfte*, Sax.] the act of unlawfully taking away another person's goods; stealing. The thing stolen.

THEFT-BOTE, *s.* in Law, the abetting a thief, by receiving the goods that he steals.

THEIR, *pron.* [*theora*, Sax.] of them; in their possession; belonging to them. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and the substantive.

THE'ISM, *s.* [from Θεος, Gr.] the belief that there is but one God. This word is synonymous with *Deism*.

THE'IST, *s.* he who believes in one God.

THEM, the oblique case of *they;* from *him*, dative plural of *he*, Sax.

THEME, *s.* [*theme*, Fr. Θέμα, Gr.] a subject on which a person speaks or writes; a short essay on a subject; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSE'LVES, *pron.* [the plural of *him* and *self*] these very persons.

THEN, *ad.* [*than*, Goth. and Sax. *dan*, Belg.] at that time; afterwards, or immediately after any action mentioned; at another time; therefore, or for this reason; in that case. *Now and then*, at one time and another. That time, when used after *till*, where it has the effect of a noun.

THENCE, *ad.* from that place or time; for that reason.

THENCEFO'RTH, *ad.* from that time. It should not be used with *from*.

THENCEFO'RWARD, *ad.* on from that time.

THEO'CRACY, *s.* [*théocratie*, Fr. Θεοκρατία, Gr.] government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRA'TICAL, *a.* [*théocratique*, Fr.] relating to a government administered by God.

THEO'DOLITE, *s.* [from Θεάω, *to observe*, and ὁλιχὸς, *long*] an instrument used in surveying land.

THEOLO'GIAN, or THEO'LOGIST, *s.* [*théologien*, Fr. Θεολόγος, Gr.] a professor of divinity; a divine.

THEOLO'GICAL, *a.* [*theologicus*, Lat. Θεολογικὸς, Gr.] belonging or relating to the science of divinity.

THEOLO'GICALLY, *ad.* according to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGY, *s.* [Θεολογία, Gr. *théologie*, Fr.] divinity; a science which teaches the knowledge of God and divine things.

THE'OMANCY, *s.* [Θεὸς and μαντεία, Gr.] a kind of divination by calling on the name of God.

THEO'RBO, *s.* [*tiorba*, Ital. *tuorbe*, Fr.] a large lute used in playing a thorough bass.

THE'OREM, *s.* [*théorême*, Fr. Θεώρημα, Gr.] a proposition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEOREMA'TIC, THEOREMA'TICAL, THEORE'MIC, *a.* comprised in theorems; consisting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, THEORETIC, or THEO'RICAL, *a.* [*théorétique*, *théorique*, Fr. Θεωρητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to theory; speculative.

THE'ORIST, *s.* one who forms or maintains a particular theory; one skilled in speculation.

THE'ORY, *s.* [*théorie*, Fr. Θεωρία, Gr. *theoria*, Lat.] speculation, opposed to practice; system, plan, scheme.

THERAPEU'TIC, *a.* [*therapeutique*, Fr. Θεραπευτικὸς, Gr.] curative; sanative; teaching the cure of diseases.

THERE, *ad.* [*thær*, Sax. *thar*, Goth. *der*, Dan.] in that place, opposed to here. An exclamation directing something at a distance. At the beginning of a sentence, it generally causes the nominative case to be placed after the verb, and is borrowed from *il y a*, Fr. In Composition, it means *that*.

THE'REABOUT, or THE'REABOUTS, *ad.* near that place, number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, *ad.* after that; according to that; accordingly.

THEREA'T, *ad.* at that; on that account; at that place.

THEREBY', *ad.* by means of that; in consequence of that.

THE'REFORE, *ad.* for that; for this; for this reason; consequently; in return for this.

THEREFRO'M, *ad.* from that; from this.

THEREI'N, *ad.* in that; in this.

THEREI'NTO, *ad.* into that.

THEREO'F, *ad.* of that; of this.

THERETO', or THEREU'NTO, *ad.* to that.

THEREUPO'N, *ad.* upon that; in consequence of that.

THEREWI'TH, *ad.* with that; immediately.

THEREWITHA'L, *ad.* over and above; with that; at the same time.

THERI'ACA, or THERIA'CE, *s.* treacle; any medicine against poison, or the bites of venomous animals.

THERI'ACAL, *a.* [*Θηριακὰ*, Gr. from *theriaca*, Lat.] medicinal; physical.

THE'RMÆ, *s.* [Lat.] artificial hot-baths much used by the Romans.

THERMO'METER, *s.* [*thermométrie*, Fr. from *θερμὸς* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] an instrument for measuring the heat of air, water, or other matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, *a.* [*θερμὸς* and *μετρικὸς*, Gr.] relating to the measure of heat.

THESE, *pron.* [plural of *This*] when opposed to *those*, *these* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *those* to the first.

THE'SIS, *s.* [*Θέσις*, Gr.] a position; a subject to dispute upon; a proposition advanced to be decided by logical argumentation.

THE'SPIS, the name of the supposed inventor of tragedy, who flourished 556 years before Christ.

THE'TFORD, an ancient town in Norfolk, formerly very famous, with a market on Saturday. The Spring assizes for the county are kept here, and it sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and twenty common-council; has a good free-school, and a town-hall; and is seated on the Little Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and is navigable from Lynn, 30 miles S. S. E. of Lynn, and 80 N. E. of London. Population 3462.

THE'URGY, (*g* soft) *s.* [*Θεωργία*, Gr.] the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEY, in the oblique case *them*; the plural of *he* or *she*.

THIBET, *Tibet*, or *Tangut*, a kingdom of Chinese Tartary, in Asia, having China on the E. Birmah and Assam on the S. Hindoostan on the S. W. and W. and Calmuc Tartary on the N. It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper and Thibet; the latter is the patrimony of Dalai Lama, the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars.

THIBLE, *s.* a slice; a scummer; a spatula.

THICK, *a.* [*thicce*, Sax. *thickr*, Isl.] the opposite of thin; gross or dense. Great in circumference, opposed to slender. Muddy, or not transparent, applied to liquors. Frequent, or in quick succession. Close, or crowded. Coarse. Without articulateness, applied to speech. Stupid.

THICK, *s.* that part or time when a thing is thickest. *Thick and thin*, notwithstanding any obstacles or inconveniences. *Thick and threefold*, many.

To THICKEN, *v. a.* to make thick or close; to condense; to strengthen; to make close; or numerous. Neuterly, to grow thick, dense, muddy, close, or numerous.

THICKET, *s.* [*thiccette*, Sax.] a close knot, or tuft of trees; a close wood or coppice.

THICKLY, *ad.* closely; deeply; in great quantity.

THICKNESS, *s.* the opposite of thinness; closeness; largeness in circumference; coarseness; density; spissitude.

THICKSET, *a.* close planted.

THIEF, *s.* [plural *thieves*; *thief*, Sax.] one who privately steals the property of another. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

To THIEVE, *v. n.* to steal the property of another.

THIEVERY, *s.* the practice of stealing; theft; the thing stolen.

THIEVISH, *a.* given to stealing; practising theft; sly; secret; acting by stealth; relating to what is stolen.

THIEVISHLY, *ad.* in a thieving manner; like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, *s.* a disposition or inclination to stealing; habit of stealing.

THIGH, *s.* [*theoh*, Sax.] all that part of the human frame between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, *s.* [*thille*, a piece of timber cut, Sax.] the shafts or arms of wood between which a horse is placed in a carriage; hence *thill* or *thiller-horse*, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THI'MBLE, *s.* [Minshew supposes it corrupted from *thumb bell*] a metal cover placed on the tip of the mid-finger to preserve it from the needle when sewing.

THIN, *a.* [*thinn*, Sax.] the contrary to thick; rare, opposed to dense; not close; separated by large interstices; small, applied to sound; lean or slim; slight; unsubstantial; not coarse; not abounding. Adverbially, not thickly.

To THIN, *v. a.* to make thin or rare; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, *pron.* [*thein*, Goth. *thin*, Sax.] belonging to or relating to thee. It is used for *thy*, when the substantive is divided from it; as, *this share is thine*, for *this is thy share*. It is placed before a word beginning with a vowl.

THING, *s.* [*thing*, Sax. *ding*, Belg.] whatever is. Sometimes opposed to a person, it signifies an inanimate substance. When applied to a person, it implies contempt and pity.

To THINK, *v. n.* [preterit *thought*; *thencean*, Sax. *thankgan*, Goth.] to consider any thing in the mind; to reason; to judge or conclude; to intend; to meditate. To recollect or observe; used with *upon*. Actively, to entertain in the mind, conceive, or imagine. *To think much of*, is to grudge. *To think scornfully of*, is to disdain. SYNON. We *think* quietly and orderly, to be thoroughly acquainted with our object. We *study* with inquietude, and without order, to attain our wishes. We *muse* deeply, to pass the time agreeably.

THI'NKER, *s.* one who cogitates or thinks deeply.

THI'NKING, *s.* imagination; cogitation; judgment.

THI'NLY, *ad.* not thickly; poorly, leanly, applied to the appearance of a person.

THI'NNESS, *s.* the quality of not being gross; the quality of not being of a good substance, applied to cloth, &c. tenuity; paucity; scarceness.

THI'ONVILLE, a considerable town of France, in the department of Moselle, once the residence of the kings of Austrasia. It is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which it has a bridge, defended by a horn-work; and is 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 N. N. E. of Paris.

THIRD, *a.* [*thriththa*, Sax.] the next after the second; the ordinal of three. Used as a substantive, it implies the third part; the sixtieth part of a second.

THI'RDBOROUGH, *s.* an under constable.

THI'RDLY, *ad.* in the third place.

To THIRL, *v. a.* [*thirlian*, Sax.] to pierce, to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill*.

THIRSK, or *Thrush*, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong castle, which was destroyed by Henry II. Its population amounts to 3829 souls; it has several manufactures of coarse linens, and sends one member to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London.

THIRST, *s.* [*thyrst*, Sax.] the pain suffered from want of drink. Figuratively, to have a vehement desire.

To THIRST, *v. n.* [*thyrstan*, Sax.] to be uneasy for want of drink. Figuratively, to have a vehement desire, followed by *after*.

THI'RSTILY, *ad.* wanting moisture.

THI'RSTINESS, *s.* a strong desire to drink; want of moisture; dryness. Vehement desire for any thing.

THI'RSTY, *a.* [*thurstig*, Sax.] dry; troubled with drought; vehemently desirous.

THIRTEE'N, *a.* [*threotine*, Sax.] the number immediately following twelve; ten and three.

THIRTEE'NTH, *a.* the ordinal of thirteen.

THI'RTIETH, *a.* the ordinal of thirty.

THI'RTY, *a.* [*thritig*, Sax.] thrice ten.

THIS, *pron.* [*this*, Sax.] that which is now present or mentioned. After *but*, the next and no more. Followed by a word denoting time, the last past. It is often opposed to *that*, which when they refer to a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, and *that* to the first member.

THI'STLE, *s.* [*thistel*, Sax.] in Botany, the carduus of Linnæus. It is a genus of plants with compound flowers, distinguished from the others by its flat hairy receptacle. There are 10 British species, all of which flower in June and July. St. Barnaby's Thistle is a species of centaurea with yellow blossoms, flowering in July, and found in hedges. *Order of the Thistle*, or of *St. Andrew*, a military order of knighthood in Scotland, the rise and institution whereof is variously related. The chief and principal ensign is a gold collar composed of thistles and sprigs of rue, interlinked with amulets of gold, having pendent thereunto the image of St. Andrew, with his cross, and the motto, *Nemo me impunè lacessit.*

THI'STLY, *a.* overgrown with thistles.

THI'THER, *ad.* [*thither*, Sax.] to that place; to that end or point.

THI'THERWARD, *ad.* toward that place.

THLI'PSIS, *s.* [θλίψις, Gr.] a compression of the stomach from food, offensive only by its quantity; or from a conflux of humours, void of acrimony, into that part.

THO', contracted for THOUGH. Then, from *tha*, Sax.

THOLE, *s.* the centre of the arched roof of a temple.

THO'MAS, ST. an island of the West Indies, the principal of the Virgin Islands, about 25 miles in circumference. It abounds in millet, manioc, potatoes, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, as well as sugar and tobacco. It belongs to the Danes. Lat. 18. 22. N. lon. 65. 4. W. Population 5,000.

THONG, *s.* [*thwang*, Sax.] a strap or string of leather.

THORA'CIC, *a.* [from *thorax*, Lat.] belonging to the breast. In the Linnæan system, a term applied to an order of fishes, the character of which order is, that they have bony gills, and ventral fins placed directly under the thorax.

THO'RAL, *a.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] relating to the bed; as "*Thoral* separation," a separation from the bed; a divorce.

THO'RAX, *s.* [θώραξ, Gr. *thorax*, Lat.] the chest; or that part of an animal body beginning at the neck-bone, and ending at the diaphragm; the breast.

THORN, a city of Western Prussia, formerly Hanseatic, the chief city of Polish Prussia, strongly fortified, and of pretty good trade, with a celebrated Protestant academy. Its soap and gingerbread are in great request, and great quantities of them are exported. In 1793, the king of Prussia took forcible possession of Thorn, and annexed it to his dominions. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge: 67 miles S. of Dantzick. Lat. 53. 6. N. lon. 18. 42. E.

THO'RN, *s.* [*thorn*, Sax.] a prickly tree; a prickle growing on the thorn bush; any thing troublesome.

THO'RNAPPLE, *s.* the datura of Linnæus. A plant with an upright egg-shaped thorny seed-vessel, ovate indented leaves, and white blossoms. It is common amongst rubbish about London.

THO'RNBACK, *s.* a species of the ray-fish, prickly on the back, which frequents the sandy shores of this country, and is very voracious, feeding upon all sorts of fish, particularly herrings and sand-eels.

THO'RNBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the river Severn, 24 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 122 W. of London. Population 4375.

THORNE, a populous and improving town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is situated in a marshy soil, lately improved by draining, on the river Don, 31 miles S. of York, and 165 N. of London. Population 3780.

THO'RNEY, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, 4 miles E. of Ely, 87 from London. Popul. 2055.

THO'RNY, *a.* full of thorns or prickles; rough; spiny. Figuratively, perplexed; vexatious; difficult.

THO'ROUGH, *prep.* the word *through* extended into two syllables.

THO'ROUGH, *ad.* [this is always written with two syllables, but the preposition sometimes in one, as *through*] complete; passing in at one side, and beyond the other.

THO'ROUGHFARE, *s.* a passage without stop or let.

THO'ROUGHLY, *ad.* completely; fully; perfectly.

THO'ROUGHWAX, *s.* in Botany, the bupleurum of Linnæus.

THORP, THROP, THREP, TREP, or TROP, in the names of places, are derived from *thorp*, a village, Sax.

THOSE, *pron.* the plural of THAT. See THESE.

THOU, *pron.* [*thu*, Sax. *du*, Belg.] when we speak to our equals or superiors, we say *you*, like the French; but in our addresses and devotions, we generally use *thou*. The second pronoun personal.

THOUGH, *conj.* [*thauh*, Goth. *theah*, Sax.] notwithstanding that; although. *As though*, implies, as if. At the end of a sentence, it denotes however, or yet.

THOUGHT, thaut, *s.* [*theaht*, Sax.] the act of thinking; an image formed in the mind; fancy; sentiment; conceit; reflection; opinion; design; serious consideration. Solicitude, care. "Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish." *Bacon.* Obsolete in this last sense.

THOUGHT, the preter. and part. pass. of THINK.

THOU'GHTFUL, *a.* pensive, full of thought; contemplative; given to meditation; studious; anxious, solicitous; careful.

THOU'GHTFULLY, *ad.* in a pensive and thoughtful manner; with solicitude; carefully; anxiously.

THOU'GHTFULNESS, *s.* deep meditation; fullness of reflection; study. Solicitude; anxiety; care; attention.

THOU'GHTLESS, *a.* airy; negligent; stupid.

THOU'SAND, *a.* [*thusend*, Sax.] consisting of ten hundred. Substantively, the number ten hundred. Proverbially, a great number.

THOU'SANDTH, *a.* the ordinal of a thousand.

THOWL, *s.* a small piece of timber, or wooden pin, by which oars are kept in their places in rowing.

THRALL, or THRA'LDOM, *s.* [*thral*, Sax.] bondage, or a state of slavery or confinement.

THRA'PSTON, a small town in Northamptonshire with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Nen, over which there is a handsome bridge; 20 miles S. W. of Peterborough, and 73 N. N. W. of London. Population 1014.

To THRASH, *v. a.* [sometimes written *thresh*; *thræscan*, Sax.] to beat corn out of the chaff; to beat or drub. Neuterly, to labour, or drudge.

THRA'SHER, *s.* one who thrashes corn.

THRASO'NICAL, *a.* boastful; bragging.

THRAVE, or THREAVE, *s.* [*thraf*, Sax.] in corn, 24 sheaves, or 4 shocks, each containing 6 sheaves: in some counties they reckon two shocks to the thrave, and 12 sheaves to each shock. A herd; a drove; a heap.

THREAD, *s* [*thræd*, Sax.] a small line of flax twisted; the rudiment of cloth; any thing contrived in a course, or uniform tenor; the main drift or design of a discourse. *Thread*, or filament, in Botany, a part of a stamen or chive, supporting the anther or tip.

To THREAD, *v. a.* to pass through with a thread; to pierce.

THREA'DBARE, *a.* worn to the naked threads; having no nap; worn out; trite.

THREA'DMOSS, *s.* in Botany, the bryum of Linnæus. The species under this genus are very numerous.

To THREAP, *v. a.* a country word, denoting to argue much or contend.

THREAT, *s.* the act of denouncing ill; a menace.

To THREAT, or THREA'TEN, *v. a.* [*threat* is used only in poetry; *threatian*, Sax.] to assure a person of, or denounce, future evil; to endeavour to terrify by denouncing ill; to menace.

THREA'TENER, *s.* a menacer; one that threatens.

THREA'TENING, *s.* a menace; a denunciation of evil.

THREE, *a.* [*thrie*, Sax.] two and one.

THREE'FOLD, *a.* [*threofeald*, Sax.] thrice repeated; consisting of three.

THREE'SCORE, *a.* sixty; three times twenty.

THRENO'DY, *s.* [θρηνῳδία, Gr.] a song of lamentation.

To THRESH, *v. a.* see THRASH.

THRE'SHER, *s.* one that threshes corn. A fish.

THRE'SHOLD, *s.* [*threscwald*, Sax.] the ground or step under a door; entrance; gate; door.

THREW, preter. of THROW.

THRICE, ad. [thrig, Sax.] three times. Sometimes set before an adjective to express the superlative degree, or amplification.

To THRID, v. a. [corrupted from thread] to slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, s. [from thrive] profit; gain; riches obtained; state of prospering; the state of acquiring more; parsimony; frugality. In Botany, the statice of Linnæus. There are three British species; the sea, lavender, and matted thrift. This genus contains five chives and five pointals within its blossom, and may be distinguished from the other genera in the same class and order by one small roundish seed being only contained in the cup.

THRI'FTILY, *ad* sparingly; frugally; carefully.

THRI'FTINESS, *s.* frugality; managing with economy; good husbandry; sparingness; parsimony.

THRI'FTY, *a.* frugal; managing with prudence; careful; sparing; parsimonious; well-husbanded.

To THRILL, *v. a.* [*thyrlian*, Sax.] to pierce or bore; to penetrate; to drill; to affect with a piercing sensation. Neuterly, to have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel or pass with a sharp tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, v. n. [preter. throve, part. pass. thriven; thro, to increase, Isl.] to prosper; to grow rich; to increase; to advance in any thing desired.

THRI'VER, *s.* one that prospers; one that grows rich.

THRI'VING, *a.* prosperous; increasing; growing.

THRI'VINGLY, *ad.* prosperously; increasingly.

THRO' a barbarous contraction of THROUGH.

THROAT, *s.* [*throte*, or *throta*, Sax.] the forepart of the neck; the passage for food and breath. The main road of any place.

To THROB, *v. n.* to heave at the breast with sorrow; to beat or palpitate.

THROB, *s* a heave, or beat of palpitation.

THROE, *s* [from *throwian*, to suffer, Sax.] the pain and anguish attending the bringing of a child into the world; any great agony; the final and mortal struggle.

To THROE, *v. a.* to put in agonies.

THRONE, *s.* [θρόνος, Gr. *thronus*, Lat.] a chair of state, richly adorned, and covered with a canopy, for emperors, kings, princes, &c. to sit on at all times of public ceremonies.

THRONG, *s.* [*thrang*, from *thringan*, to press, Sax.] a crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.

To THRONG, *v. n.* to crowd; to swarm. Actively, to incommode with crowds.

THRO'NGING, (*g* hard) *a.* crowding; gathering together in great numbers.

THRO'STLE, *s.* [*thorstel*, Sax.] the thrush.

THRO'TTLE, *s.* [from *throat*] the wind-pipe; the larynx.

To THROTTLE, *v. a.* to choak; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath; to strangle; to stifle.

THROVE, preterit of THRIVE.

THROUGH, throo, *prep.* [*thurh*, Sax.] from one end or extremity to the other; by means of; in consequence of.

THROUGH, *ad.* from one end, or side, to the other.

THROU'GHLY, *ad.* [it is commonly written *thoroughly* from *thorough*] completely; entirely; sincerely.

THROUGHOU'T, *prep.* quite through; entirely.

THROUGHOU'T, *ad.* in every part; every where.

To THROW, *v. a.* [pret. *threw*, part. pass. *thrown; thrawan*, Sax.] to fling or cast to a distance; to toss, or put away with violence, haste, or negligence; to lay down carelessly, or in haste; to cast; to emit; to venture at dice; to spread in haste; to reject. *To throw away*, to lose or spend profusely; to reject. Used with *by*, to reject, or lay aside as useless. Used with *down*, to overturn. Used with *off*, to expel, reject, or renounce. Used with *out*, to exert; to distance or leave behind; to eject; to emit. Used with *up*, to resign angrily; to emit or bring up. Neuterly, to perform the act of casting; to cast dice. Used with *about*, to try expedients.

THROW, *s.* a cast; a cast of dice; the space to which any thing is thrown; an effort or violent sally; stroke; blow.

THRO'WER, *s.* one that throws.

THRO'WSTER, *s.* a twister of silk or thread.

THRUM, *s.* [*thraum*, the end of any thing, Isl.] the ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn.

To THRUM, *v. a.* to grate; to play coarsely. To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe.

THRUSH, *s.* [*thrisc*, Sax.] a small singing bird. In Medicine, small round ulcerations, which appear in the mouth, and by degrees affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts.

To THRUST, *v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat.] to push any thing into matter, or between close bodies; to push or drive with violence; to impel; to urge; to stab; to obtrude; to intrude. To compress, used with *together*. Neuterly, to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze into; to throng.

THRUST, *s.* a push; assault; hostile attack with a pointed weapon.

THUMB, *s.* [*thuma*, Sax.] that short strong finger which grows on that part of the hand towards the body.

To THUMB, *v. n.* to handle awkwardly; to soil with the thumb.

THUMP, *s.* [*thombo*, Ital.] a hard heavy blow given with something blunt.

To THUMP, *v. a.* to beat with dull heavy blows. Neuterly, to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

THU'MPING, *a.* beating. Great; huge; big.

THU'NDER, *s.* [*thunder*, Sax. *dunder*, Swed.] a loud meteoric noise or rattling, accompanied by lightning; any loud noise, or tumultuous violence; fulmination.

To THU'NDER, *v. n.* to make that loud and terrible

noise attending lightning. Actively, to emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation; to fulminate.

THU'NDERBOLT, *s.* lightning; the arrows of heaven; ecclesiastical fulmination; denunciation.

THU'NDERCLAP, *s.* an explosion of thunder.

THU'NDERER, *s.* the power that thunders. A name given by the Heathens to Jupiter their principal deity.

THU'NDERSHOWER, *s.* rain accompanied with thunder.

To THU'NDERSTRIKE, *v. a.* [part. pass. *thunderstruck*] to blast, or hurt with lightning; to terrify or amaze by some unexpected event.

THURI'FEROUS, *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] bearing frankincense.

THURIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *thurus* and *facio*, Lat.] the act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

THU'RSDAY, *s.* the fifth day of the Christian week, and the sixth of the Jews; so called from Thor, an idol worshipped by the Saxons and Teutons on this day. Some suppose that the Supreme Deity was worshipped under this name.

THUS, *ad.* [*thus*, Sax.] in this manner; to this degree or quantity.

To THWACK, *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Sax.] to strike with something blunt and heavy; to thump; to beat heartily; to belabour; to bang; to thrash. A ludicrous word.

THWACK, *s.* a blow given with something blunt and heavy; a thump.

THWART, (*a* pron. broad) *a.* [*thwyr*, Sax.] cross; oblique; transverse. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART, *v. a.* to cross; to do any thing in opposition to another. Neuterly, to be in opposition to.

THY, *pron.* [*thin*, Sax.] of, belonging or relating to, thee. The possessive of THOU. It is placed before a word beginning with a consonant. See THINE.

THYME, *s.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] a genus of plants of which there are two British species, viz. the common thyme and wild basil.

THYRSUS, *s.* [θύρσος Gr.] the upright stalk or stem of an herb. Also, a lance or spear, wrapt in vine leaves, wherewith Bacchus is said to have armed himself and his soldiers, to deceive the Indians.

TIAR, or TIA'RA, *s.* [*tiara*, Lat. *tiare*, Fr.] a diadem, or dress for the head. The pope's triple crown.

To TICE. *v. a.* [contracted from ENTICE] to allure.

TICK, *s.* [perhaps contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored] score or trust. The lice of dogs or sheep, from *tique*, Fr. or *teke*, Belg. The case which holds the feathers or flocks of a bed. The sound made by the vibration of a clock or watch, from *tikken*, Dutch.

To TICK, *v. n.* to take on credit, or on trust; to run in debt; to trust, or give credit. Actively, to note by regular vibration, as a clock or watch.

TICKEN, or TICKING, *s.* a kind of strong cloth used for bed cases.

TICKET, *s.* a token of any right or claim, at the delivery of which admission is granted, or the claim acknowledged. A small label.

To TICKLE, *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.] to create a titillation, or itching sensation and laughter, accompanied with pleasure and pain, by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications. Neuterly, to feel a titillation, or a sensation which causes laughter.

TICKLISH, *a.* sensible to titillation, easily tickled when scarce touched; tottering; difficult, or nice; uncertain; unfixed; doubtful.

TID, *a.* [*tydder*, Sax.] tender; soft; nice.

TI'DBIT, *s.* a dainty. A cant word.

TIDES, *s.* [*tyd*, Sax. *tijd*, Belg. and Isl.] two periodical motions of the waters of the sea, called the flux and reflux, or the flow and ebb. The cause of the tides is the attraction of the sun and moon, but chiefly the latter; the waters of the immense ocean, forgetful, as it were, of their natural rest, move and roll in tides, obsequious to the strong and attractive power of the moon, and weaker influence of the sun. Figuratively, time; season; course; while; stream; commotion, violent confluence.

TI'DESMAN, or TI'DEWAITER, *s.* an officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house.

TI'DESWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesday. Its situation is low, and is so called from a well that ebbs and flows. It is but an ordinary place, but has a handsome church, and a free-school. It is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Population 1878.

TI'DILY, *ad.* neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS, *s.* neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS, *s.* [from *tidan*, to happen, Sax.] news; account of something that has happened; incidents related.

TI'DY, *a.* [*tidt*, Isl.] seasonable; neat; ready; timely.

To TIE, *v. a.* [*tian*, Sax.] to bind; to fasten with a knot. Used with *up*, to confine or obstruct. To oblige or constrain.

TIE, *s.* a fastening made by a knot; a bond or obligation.

TIERCE, *s.* See TERCE.

TIFF, *s.* liquor; drink; a quantity of liquor for drinking. A fit of peevishness; a pet. A low word.

TI'FFANY, *s.* a very thin kind of silk.

TIGE, *s.* in Architecture, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

TIGER, (*g* hard) *s.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Lat.] a fierce beast of the cat kind.

TIGHT, tite, *a.* [*dicht*, Belg.] close, or stretched hard, opposed to loose. Cleanly dressed; something less than neat. Not leaky, applied to casks or vessels.

To TI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to straighten; to make close.

TI'GHTLY, *ad.* closely; not loosely; neatly; briskly.

TI'GHTNESS, *s.* closeness; neatness; adroitness.

TI'GRESS, *s.* the female of the tiger.

TIKE, *s.* a cur, or small dog. "Bobtail *tike*." *Shak.*

TILE, *s.* [*tigle*, Sax. *tegel*, Belg.] thin plates of baked clay, used in covering houses.

To TILE, *v. a.* to cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TI'LED, *a.* in Botany, one leaf or scale partly covering another like the tiles on a house, exemplified in the empalement of the dandelion and burdock.

TI'LER, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

TI'LING, *s.* the roof covered with tiles.

TILL, *s.* [*tul*, Pers.] a money-box, or drawer, in a shop.

TILL, *prep.* [*til*, Sax.] to the time of. *Till now*, to the present time; *till then*, to that time.

TILL, *conj.* to the time that; to the degree that.

To TILL, *v. a.* [*tilian*, Sax.] to plow or manure the ground.

TI'LLABLE, *a.* arable; fit for the plough.

TI'LLAGE, *a.* the act of plowing and manuring land, to make it produce corn; husbandry; agriculture.

TI'LLER, *s.* a strong piece of timber fastened to a ship's rudder, by which it is moved. A young tree left to grow till 't is fit to fell. A husbandman; a ploughman. A till.

TILLS, *s.* a sort of pulse.

TI'LSIT, a large, rich, and commercial town of Lithuania, containing 600 houses, and 7000 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two long streets, of a proportionable breadth, and a contiguous suburb called the Liberty. It is seated on the river Memel, 50 miles N. E. from Konigsberg.—This town became famous for the familiar conferences held near it on a floating raft, by the emperors of France and Russia; which ended in a treaty of peace (known by the name of the Treaty of Tilsit) signed July 6, 1807.

TILT, *s.* [*tyld*, Sax.] a tent; any covering over the head; the covering of a boat or carriage; a military game, in which the combatants thrust at each other with lances; a thrust.

To TILT, *v. n.* to fall or lean on one side. To run in tilts or tournaments; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in a combat. Actively, to stoop, hold, or force on one side. To turn up so as to run out, as a *tilted* barrel. To cover like the tilt of a boat. To carry, or point, as in tilts.

TILTH, *s.* husbandry; manure; culture; tillage.

TIMBER, *s.* [from *tymbrian*, to build, Sax.] wood fit for building; main trunk of a tree; materials, ironically.

TIMBREL, *s.* [*tympanum*, Lat.] a musical instrument.

TIME, *s.* [*tym*, Erse, *tima*, Sax.] duration considered as set out by certain periods, and measured by certain epochas; measure of duration; continuance; interval; season, or proper time; life; age; early season; the hour of child-birth; the repetition of any thing; musical measure.

To TIME, *v. a.* to bring or do at a proper season; to allot a certain space for the accomplishing a thing; to adapt or regulate to the time; to measure harmonically.

TIMELY, *ad.* seasonably; opportunely; early; soon.

TIMESERVER, *s.* one who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they be; an unprincipled person.

TIMESERVING, *a.* mean compliance with present power.

TIMID, *a.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] fearful; wanting courage; timorous; cowardly; mean-spirited.

TIMIDITY, *s.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat.] want of courage; fearfulness; cowardliness; timidity.

TIMOROUS, *a.* [from *timor*, Lat.] too much affected with fear; fearful; timid; cowardly; mean-spirited.

TIMOROUSLY, *ad.* fearfully; with much fear.

TIMOTHY-GRASS, *s.* [so called from Mr. Timothy Hanson, who first brought the seeds of it from Virginia] a species of grass cultivated in England, in low, damp grounds, near London, and in Herefordshire, Berkshire, and Norfolk. It grows to the height of three or four feet, and resembles wheat or rye. All cattle are very fond of it. Some think it a native of this country, and that Mr. Hanson only carried it from Virginia to N. Carolina, where it obtained its name.

TIN, *s.* [*ten*, Belg.] a whitish metal, softer, less elastic, and less sonorous, than any other metal, excepting lead. The *principal mines of it are in Cornwall. Thin plates of iron, covered with tin, and manufactured into various useful articles.*

TINCT, s. [teint, Fr.] a colour, stain, or spot.

TINCTURE, s. [tinctura, Lat.] colour, superadded by something; an imperfect smattering of an art or science. In Chemistry, a dissolution of the more refined and volatile parts of a body in proper menstruum.

To TINCTURE, *v. a.* to imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.

TINDER, *s.* [*tyndre*, or *tendre*, Sax.] linen cloth charred for the purpose of catching the sparkles made by striking a flint and steel together. Any thing eminently inflammable.

TINDERBOX, *s.* a box for holding tinder.

TINE, *s.* [*tinne*, Isl.] the tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork. Figuratively, trouble, distress.

To TING, or TINK, *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat.] to make a sharp shrill noise; to ring; to sound as a bell.

To TINGE, *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] to impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste; to stain, or dye.

TINGENT, *a.* [*tingens*, Lat.] having the power to tinge.

TINGLASS, *s.* bismuth; a semi-metal, resembling tin.

To TINGLE, *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Belg.] to perceive a continued sound in the ear; to feel a sharp quick pain, or pleasure.

To TINK, or TINKLE, *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr.] to make a sharp quick noise; to clink; to sound as a bell.

TINKER, *s.* a mender of old copper and brazen vessels.

TINMAN, *s.* one who manufactures and sells wares made of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINMOUTH, or *TYNEMOUTH*, a sea-port of Northumberland, with a population of 24,678, seated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 9 miles E. N. E. of Newcastle, and 277 N. by W. of London. It has a large and stately castle, seated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There are dangerous rocks about it called the Black Middins; but, to guide ships by night, light-houses are set up. Here are several salt-works, but the principal article of trade is coals. It now elects one member

TINSEL, *s.* [*etincelle*, Fr.] a kind of shining cloth; any thing shewy, but of small value; false lustre.

TINT, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] a dye or colour.

TINY, *a.* [*tynd*, Dan.] little; small; puny.

TIP, *s.* [*tip*, Belg.] the top, end, or point. In Botany, a part of a stamen or chive, fixed upon the thread, and containing the dust. In dog's mercury it has one cell, in hellebore two, in orchis three, in fritillary four, &c. This part of the stamen is called by Linnæus, anthera, or the flower, by way of eminence; but by earlier botanists, apex.

To TIP, *v. a.* to cover the head or extremity. To strike lightly, to tap. To top; to end. To give, a low word.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, about 60 miles in length, and from 12 to 40 in breadth: bounded on the N. E. and N. W. by King's County and Galway; on the E. by Queen's County and Kilkenny; on on the S. by Waterford and a part of Limerick; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. It is fertile in the S., but the N. is rather barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland. It contains 186 parishes, 38,700 houses, and 402,598 inhabitants. The river Suir runs through all the length of it, from N. to S. besides which, there are abundance of smaller rivers and brooks, on which near 50 boulting mills are counted. The principal productions are cattle, sheep, butter, and flour. The most considerable places are Clonmel, which is the county town, Cashel, and Carrick.

TIPPET, s. [teppet, Sax.] a covering for the neck.

To TIPPLE, v. n. [tepel, a dug, old Teut.] to drink to excess. Actively, to drink with luxury or excess.

TIPPLER, s. a sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TIPSTAFF, s. an officer with a staff tipped with metal, who takes into custody such persons as are committed by the court, or by a judge; the staff itself so tipt.

TIPSEY, *a.* drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

TIPTOE, *s.* the end of the toe.

TIRE, or TIER, *s.* [*tuyr*, Belg.] rank or row. A head dress. Furniture; apparatus. In Sea language, a row of cannon placed upon a ship's side, either above, upon deck, or below.

To TIRE, *v. a.* [*tirian*, Sax.] to make weary, or to fatigue; to harass. To dress the head. To teaze intolerably.

TIREDNESS, *s.* weariness; state of being tired.

TIRESOME, *a.* wearisome, tedious, fatiguing.

TIREWOMAN, *s.* a woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

TIROL, TYROL, or *Upper Austria*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house, bounded on the N. by Swabia and Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and Saltzburgh, on the S. by Italy, and on the W. by Swisserland. It is about 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and contains 12 towns, and 10

villages which have markets. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. It has rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and several species of precious stones; besides profitable salt-pits, and medicinal springs and hot-baths. Inspruck is the capital.

TI'SSUE, *s.* [*tissu*, Fr.] cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours. Any thing interwoven.

TIT, *s.* a small horse; a woman. Used in contempt.

TI'THEABLE, *a.* liable to pay tithes; chargeable to the tenths or tithes payable to the clergy.

TI'THE, or TY'THE, *s.* [*teotha*, tenth, Sax.] the tenth part of all fruits, &c. a revenue payable to the clergy. The tenth part of any thing. A small part or portion.

To TITHE, *v. a.* [*teothian*, Sax.] to tax with the payment of the tenth part; to pay the tenth part.

TI'THER, *s.* one who gathers tithes.

TI'THING, *s.* the number or company of ten men, with their families, knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who from his office was called *tithingman.*

To TITILLATE, *v. a.* to tickle.

TITILLA'TION, *s.* a pleasing sensation from the gentle touch of some parts; trickling. Any petty pleasure.

TI'TLARK, *s.* a bird.

TI'TLE, *s.* [*titulus*, Lat.] a general head comprising particulars; an appellation of honour; a name; the first page of a book, explaining its subject, likewise called *titlepage;* a claim of right; an inscription.

To TI'TLE, *v. a.* to name; to enable; to entitle; to call.

TI'TMOUSE, or TIT, *s.* a small sort of bird.

To TI'TTER, *v. n.* to laugh with restraint, or softly.

TI'TTLE, *s.* [*tit*, Teut.] a point or dot; a particle.

TI'TTLE-TA'TTLE, *s.* idle talk; mere prate; gossiping; empty gabble. An idle talker.

TI'TULAR, *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] enjoying the title; nominal.

TITULA'RITY, *s.* the state of being titular.

TI'VERTON, a town of Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament; and has long been noted for its great woollen manufacture, particularly of kerseys. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Population, 9766.

TI'VIOTDALE. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TO, *ad.* [*to*, Sax. *te*, Belg.] when it comes before a verb, or between two verbs, it is a sign of the infinitive mood, and implies that the second is the object of the first, and notes the intention. After an adjective, it denotes its object. Sometimes it denotes futurity, or something to be done, and is preceded by *still. To and again*, or *to and fro*, implies backward and forward.

TO, *prep.* opposed to *from*, notes motion towards. Sometimes it implies address, attention, addition, state, or place whither any one goes, opposition, amount, proportion, possession, perception, accord or fitting, the subject of affirmation; in comparison of; as far as. After an adjective, it denotes the object. Before *face*, presence. After a verb, it denotes its object. Sometimes it implies the degree. Before *day*, like the Saxon, it implies the present day; before *morrow*, the day next after the present; before *night*, the approaching or present night.

TOAD, *s.* [*tade*, Sax.] an animal resembling a frog, and reckoned venomous. A paddock.

TO'ADFISH, *s.* a kind of *sea-fish.*

TO'ADFLAX, *s.* in Botany, the *antirrhinum of Linnæus.*

TO'ADGRASS, *s.* the bastard chickweed.

TO'ADSTONE, *s.* a concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

TO'ADSTOOL, *s.* a poisonous fungus resembling a mushroom.

To TOAST, *v. a.* [*tostum*, Lat.] to dry, or make brown by holding before a fire; to name a health to be drunk.

TOAST, *s.* bread dried and made brown before the fire; a celebrated beauty, whose health is often drunk.

TO'ASTER, *s.* one who toasts.

TOBA'CCO, *s.* a native of the East and West Indies, and particularly the island of Tobago, whence it was first brought to England by Sir Francis Drake, in 1585.

TOBA'CCONIST, *s.* a manufacturer and seller of tobacco.

TOBA'GO, or *Tabago*, the most southward of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is about 27 miles long from S. W. to N. E. and about 8 broad; and near the N. E. extremity is *Little Tobago*, which is two miles long. The climate is far more temperate than could be expected from its situation so near the equator. It is fruitful and well watered, and the sea is stored with excellent fish, particularly turtle of every kind. The inhabitants consist of 322 whites, 1164 free-coloured, and 12,556 negroes. It belongs to Great Britain; and Scarborough is the principal place. Lat. 11. 10. N. lon. 60. 30. W

TOD, *s.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, Teut.] a bush or thick shrub. Applied to wool, 28 pounds weight. A fox.

TO'DDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 33 miles from London. Population 1926.

TOE, *s.* [*ta*, Sax. *teen*, Belg.] the extreme divisions of the feet, answering to the fingers of the hand.

TOFT, *s.* a grove of trees; a place where a messuage or house has stood; a kind of shed at the end of farm-houses.

TO'GA, *s.* [Lat.] in Roman Antiquity, a wide woollen gown, or mantle, which seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves; and used on public occasions.

TOGETHER, *ad.* [*togæther*, Sax.] in company; in the same place or time; without intermission; in concert, or continuity. *Together with*, in union or mixture with.

To TOIL, *v. n.* [*tilian*, Sax. *tuylen*, Belg.] to labour. Actively, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

TOIL, *s.* labour; fatigue. Any net or snare woven, or meshed, from *toile*, Fr.

TOI'LET, *s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] a dressing table.

TOI'LSOME, *a.* laborious; arduous; making weary.

TOISE, *s.* [Fr.] a French measure containing six feet in length, or a fathom.

TO'KEN, *s.* [*teycken*, Belg. *tacn*, Sax. *taikns*, Goth.] a sign or mark; a memorial of friendship. A coin.

TOLD, preterit and part. pass. of TELL.

To TOLE, *v. a.* to draw by degrees; to train.

TOLE'DO, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castille, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the see of an archbishop, the seat of a famous university, and has several manufactures of silk and wool. Toledo is 37 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 50. N. lon. 3. 20. W.

TO'LERABLE, *a.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.] that may be endured or supported; passable, but not excellent.

TO'LERABLENESS, *s.* the state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY, *ad.* supportably; passably; moderately.

TO'LERANCE, *s.* [*tolérance*, Fr.] the power or act of enduring or suffering.

To TO'LERATE, *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolérer*, Fr.] to suffer

or allow without opposition; to suffer. SYNON. We *tolerate* a thing, when having sufficient power, and knowing it, we do not hinder it. We *suffer* it, by making no opposition, but seeming either not to know it, or not to have the power of preventing it. We *permit* it, when we authorize it by formal consent. *Tolerate* and *suffer* are never used but with respect to bad things, or such as we believe so; whereas *permit* relates either to good or bad.

TOLERATION, *s.* [*tolero*, Lat.] in matters of religion, is either civil or ecclesiastical. *Civil toleration*, is an impunity and safety granted by the State to every sect that does not maintain doctrines inconsistent with the public peace; and *ecclesiastical toleration*, is the allowance which the Church grants to its members to differ in certain opinions not deemed fundamental.

TOLL, *s.* [*toll*, Brit. *tol*, Sax.] in Law, a tax or custom paid for passage, or the liberty of selling goods in a market or fair. The sound of a bell when tolled.

To TOLL, (*o* long) *v. n.* to pay or take money for the passage of goods, &c. Actively, to ring a bell. To take away. Obsolete in the last sense.

TOLLBOOTH, or TOLSEY, *s.* a place where taxes are paid; a custom-house. A prison. Town-house.

TOLLGATHERER, *s.* one who takes toll.

TOLU', a sea-port of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena. In the environs is found the celebrated balsam to which it gives name, and which is produced from a tree like a pine. It is 64 miles S. of Carthagena.

TOLUTATION, *s.* [*toluto*, Lat.] the act of pacing or ambling.

TOMB, *s.* [*tombe*, or *tombeau*, Fr.] a monument in which the dead are enclosed. Figuratively, a grave.

TOMBU'CTOU, a populous kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, represented as lying on the S. E. of the desert of Zahara, on the left bank of the Niger. The unfortunate Major Laing visited it, and the French traveller M. Caillié. Tombuctoo is nearly 4 miles in circumference, with about 12,000 inhabitants, who are Mahommetans, and have 7 mosques. The surrounding country is a vast plain of sand. It is the market where the caravans from the N. meet those from the S. and E. but the Arab merchants are jealous of the Europeans. The traffic is slaves, ivory, and gold. It is seated near the river Niger, in lat. 15. 42. N. lon. 2. 22. E.

TOME, *s.* [Fr.] a volume or book.

TOMENTUM, *s.* among Botanists, the downy matter which grows on the leaves of some plants.

TOMTIT, *s.* the titmouse; a small bird.

TON, *s.* [*tonne*, Fr.]. See TUN.

TON, or TUN, in the names of places, are derived from *dun*, a hill, Sax. and signifies a town, because towns were formerly built on these eminences. Some indeed, but erroneously, derive it from *tun*, a hedge or wall, Sax.

TONE, *s.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.] a note, sound, accent, or whine. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.

TONG, *s.* [see TONGS, though it is sometimes written *tongue*; yet, (Johnson says,) as its office is to catch the hold, it seems derived from the same original, and should be spelt in the same manner, as *Tongs*] the catch of a buckle.

TONGS, *s.* [it has no singular, *tang*, Sax. and Belg.] an instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, *s.* [*tonghe*, Belg. *tung*, Sax.] the primary organ of taste and speech; language; speech; fluency of words. A small point. *To hold one's tongue*, is to be silent. SYNON. *Tongue* appears to me to be more particular or provincial than *language*, which is more general or national. Thus, I would say, the vulgar *tongue*, the Yorkshire *tongue;* but the French *language*, the Spanish *language*.

To TONGUE, *v. n.* to talk or prate. Actively, to chide.

TONGUELESS, *a.* having no tongue; speechless. Unnamed; not spoken of.

TONGUE-TIED, *a.* having an impediment of speech; unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

TONIC, or TONICAL, *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.] giving tone or strength, applied to certain medicines. Being extended or elastic. Relating to tones or sounds.

TONNAGE, *s.* an impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons, at a certain rate per ton.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder near the German Ocean, with a commodious harbour, 25 miles W. S. W. of Sleswick.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, having Yunan in China on the N.; Canton and the Bay of Tonquin on the E.; Cochinchina on the S.; and Laos on the W. It is about 1200 miles long, and 500 broad. Population 18,000,000, and the inhabitants trade largely, and are very rich; but they are so addicted to gaming, that when they have lost all they will stake their wives and children. Their religion is Paganism.

TONSILS, *s.* [*tonsilles*, Fr. *tonsillæ*, Lat.] in Anatomy, two remarkable glands situated on each side of the mouth, near the uvula, and commonly called the almonds of the ears, from their resembling almonds.

TONSURE, *s.* [*tonsure*, Fr. *tonsura*, Lat.] the act of shaving or clipping the hair; the state of being shorn or shaved.

TONTINE, *s.* annuities on survivorship. The name is derived from an Italian, named Tonti, who is said to have first formed the scheme of these life-annuities.

TOO, *ad.* [*to*, Sax.] over and above; overmuch; more than enough, or excess; likewise; also.

TOOK, the preterit and part. pass. of TAKE.

TOOL, *s.* [*tool*, Sax.] any instrument used by the hand; a hireling, or one servilely at the command of another.

To TOOT, *v. n.* [*totian*, Sax.] to pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slily; to look about. To sound or make a noise. To stand out prominently. Actively, to look into.

TOOTH, *s.* [plur. *teeth*; *toth*, Sax.] a little very hard and smooth bone, fixed in a proper socket in the jaws, in the manner of a nail, and serving to chew or masticate the food; a blade-bone or prong of any bifid instrument; the dentellated or prominent part of a wheel, which carries the correspondent part of another. Figuratively, taste. *Tooth and nail*, implies with one's utmost violence. *To the teeth*, in open opposition, or to a person's face. *In spite of the teeth*, notwithstanding threats, or a person's utmost opposition. *To cast in the teeth*, is to mention by way of reproach.

TOOTHACH, *s.* a pain in the teeth.

TOOTHDRAWER, *s.* one who extracts teeth.

TOOTHLESS, *a.* [*tothleas*, Sax.] having no teeth.

TOOTHPICK, or TOOTHPICKER, *s.* an instrument to cleanse teeth from any thing sticking between them.

TOOTHSOME, *a.* pleasant; agreeable to the taste.

TOOTHWORT, *s.* in Botany, the lathræa of Linnæus. The scaled toothwort is the British species.

TOP, *s.* [*topp*, Brit. *top*, Sax. Belg. and Dan.] the apex, or highest part; the surface; the utmost degree or rank; the crown of the head; the head of a plant; a plaything used by children. Adjectively, it implies lying on the top.

To TOP, *v. n.* to rise or be eminent; to excel; to do one's best. Actively, to cover on the top; to rise above; to surpass; to crop; to perform with excellence.

TOPARCH, *s.* [τόπος and ἀρχὴ, Gr.] the principal man in a place.

TOPAZ, *s.* [*topase*, Fr.] a precious stone of a gold colour.

TOPCLIFF, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 24

miles N. of York, and 210 of London, on the great northern road, with several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It has no market. Population 2952.

To TOPE, *v. n.* [*toper*, Fr.] to drink hard, or to excess.

TO'PER, *s.* one who drinks hard; a sot; a drunkard.

TO'P-GALLANT, *s.* the highest sail in a ship.

TOPHA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *tophus*, Lat.] stony, sandy, gravelly, or gritty.

TO'PHEAVY, *a.* having the upper part of any thing heavier than the lower.

TO'PHET, *s.* [Heb.] a scriptural name for hell.

TO'PHUS, *s.* [*tophus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a chalky or stony concretion in any part of the body.

TO'PIC, *s.* [from *τόπος*, Gr.] a general head to which other things are referred; a subject. In the plural, medicinal external applications to a particular part.

TO'PICAL, *a.* [*τοπικὸς*, Gr.] relating to some general head; local, or confined to some particular place. In Medicine, applied to a particular part.

TO'PKNOT, *s.* a knot or bow of ribband worn by women on the top of the head.

TO'PMAST, *s.* the second division of a mast, or that part which stands between the upper and lower pieces.

TOPO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*τοπογράφος*, Gr.] one that describes a particular kingdom, country, or place.

TOPOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *τόπος* and *γράφω*, Gr.] belonging to topography; describing particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*τοπογραφία*, Gr.] the description of a particular place, kingdom, or country.

TO'PPING, *a.* fine; noted; wealthy. A low word.

TO'PPINGLY, *ad.* prosperously; eminently. Obsolete

To TO'PPLE, *v. n.* to fall forward; to tumble down.

TO'PSAIL, *s.* the highest sail except the topgallant-sail.

TO'PSHAM, a town in Devonshire, seated on the river Ex, 5 miles S. E. of Exeter, of which it is the port or haven, with an excellent quay. The population is 3184 souls. It is 170 miles S. W. of London, and has a market on Saturday.

TO'PSY-TURVY, *ad.* with the bottom upwards.

TOR, *s.* [Sax.] a tower; a turret; a high pointed rock or hill.

TORCH, *s.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Ital.] a wax light larger than a candle; a flambeau.

TO'RCHLIGHT, *s.* a light kindled to supply the want of the sun; the light of a torch.

TORE, preterit of Tear.

TORE, or TO'RUS, *s.* in Architecture, a large round moulding, used in the bases of columns.

To TORME'NT, *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.] to put to pain; to excruciate; to teaze; to vex with importunity; to agitate.

TO'RMENT, *s.* a lasting pain; misery, anguish, torture.

TORME'NTIL, *s.* a genus of plants, of which there are two species, the upright and creeping. The roots of the first species, called also septfoil, is used in several counties to tan leather, and farmers find them very efficacious in the dysenteries of cattle.

TORME'NTING, *a.* torturing; putting to great pain; teazing with great importunity; excruciating; agitating.

TORME'NTOR, *s.* one that torments; any thing that causes pain. One who inflicts penal tortures.

TORN, part. pass. of Tear.

TORNA'DO, *s.* [Span.] a hurricane; a whirlwind.

TORPE'DO, the Cramp, or Numb Fish, *s.* [*torpedo*, Lat.] the most singular property of which is, that when out of the water it affects the hand, or other part that touches it, with a sensation much like the cramp; the shock is instantaneous, and resembles that given by electricity, only that the effect lasts longer; but when it is dead, it is eaten safely.

TO'RPENT, *a.* [*torpens*, Lat.] torpid; benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

TORPE'SCENT, *a.* growing torpid; becoming inactive.

TO'RBAY and *TORMAHAM*, situated 5 miles from Dartmouth, on the coast of Devonshire, 208 miles from London. Torbay is a fine harbour, formed by two capes, enclosing an expanse of water, 12 miles in circumference, screened by a rampart of well-wooded rocks. It was here that William III. landed in 1688. Population of the beech, 3582.

TO'RPID, *a.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] benumbed; deprived of motion or sensation; incapable of motion; sluggish; inactive.

TO'RPITUDE, *s.* state of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness; inactivity; idleness.

TO'RPOR, *s.* [Lat.] dulness of sensation; inability to move.

TORREFA'CTION, *s.* [from *torrefacio*, to parch, Lat.] the act of scorching, or roasting any thing before the fire.

To TO'RREFY, *v. a.* to dry by the fire; to scorch.

TO'RRENT, *s.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.] in Geography, a temporary stream of water falling suddenly from mountains whereon there have been great rains, or an extraordinary thaw of snow. A violent and tumultuous current.

TO'RRID, *a.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.] burning-hot; parched or scorched; dried with heat.

TO'RRINGTON, a town of Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a stone bridge of four arches over the river Torridge, and is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, and 194 W. by S. of London. Population 3093.

TORSE, *s.* in Heraldry, a wreath.

TO'RSEL, *s.* any thing in a twisted form.

TO'RSION, *s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] the act of writhing, twisting, turning, or winding.

TORT, *s.* [Fr.] in Law, wrong or injury.

TO'RTILE, *a.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] twisted; wreathed.

TO'RTIVE, *a.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] twisted; wreathed.

TO'RTOISE, *s.* [*tortu*, Fr.] an amphibious animal, covered with a strong shell. A form into which the ancient soldiers formed themselves, by bending down and holding their bucklers over their heads, so that no darts could hurt them.

TORTO'LA, the principal of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, belonging to the British, about 12 miles long from E. to W. and 7 in breadth. Population 477 whites, 1296 free-coloured, and 5400 negroes. Lat. 18. 28. N. lon. 64. 50. W.

TORTUO'SITY, *s.* wreath; flexure; indirection.

TO'RTUOUS, *a.* [*tortuosus*, Lat. *tortueux*, Fr.] winding, turning in and out. Figuratively, mischievous.

TO'RTURE, *s.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.] pain; anguish; pang; torment inflicted either as a punishment, or to extort confession.

To TO'RTURE *v. a.* [*tortum*, Lat.] to punish with torture; to excruciate; to torment; to keep on the stretch.

TO'RTURER, *s.* a tormentor; one that tortures.

TO'RVOUS, *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] sour of aspect. Not used.

TO'RY, *s.* [Irish, a robber, or savage] in the English History, one who upholds the pernicious and absurd doctrines of divine inherent rights in kings, and passive slavish obedience in subjects, with an unrelenting hierarchy of the church; opposed to a *whig*.

To TOSS, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *tost*; *tassen*, Belg.] to throw or cast with the hand; to impel or throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to agitate; to make restless; to tumble over. Neuterly, to be in violent agitation. Used with *up*, to fling coin in the air in gaming.

TOSS, *s.* the act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head; a throw of a coin in the air in gaming.

TO'SSEL, *s.* See Tassel.

TO'SSER, *s.* one who throws; one who flings or writhes.

TO'TAL, *a.* [*total*, Fr. *totalis*, Lat.] whole or complete; containing all the parts taken together, or undivided.

TOTA'LITY, *s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] any thing entire or undivided; the whole; a sum total.

TO'TALLY, *ad.* wholly; entirely; completely; fully.

TO'THER, contracted for *the other*.

TO'TNESS, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of serges. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament; 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Population 3142.

To TO'TTER, *v. n.* [*touteren*, to tremble, Belg.] to shake so as to be in danger of falling; to stagger; to be dizzy.

TO'TTERING, TO'TTERY, TO'TTY, *a.* [the first word is only used] ready to fall; feeble; weak; unsteady.

To TOUCH, tuch, *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr.] to reach with any thing so that there be no space between the thing with which we reach and that which is reached; to come to, or attain. To perceive by the sense of feeling. To try, applied to metals. To affect, move, or melt. To mark out or delineate. To strike or sound, applied to music. To act upon or impel. To treat of in a slight manner. To infect in a slight degree. *To touch up*, to repair or improve. Neuterly, to cohere; to join close together. Used with *at*, to come to, or stay at, a place. Used with *on*, to mention in a slight manner. Used with *on* or *upon*, to arrive at, or stay a short time; to light upon in mental inquiries.

TOUCH, *s.* reach of any thing so that there is no space between the thing reaching and the thing reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination of metals by a stone; a test by which any thing is tried; proof; power of exciting the affections; the act of the hand on a musical instrument; affection; a hint; a slight essay; a stroke in painting; feature; lineament; a gentle tap; wipe; a fit of a disease; exact performance.

TO'UCHABLE, *a.* tangible; that may be touched.

TO'UCH-HOLE, *s.* the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TO'UCHING, *prep.* concerning; with respect, relation, or regard to.

TO'UCHING, *a.* lying so close that no space may be between. Affecting; pathetic; moving.

TO'UCHSTONE, *s.* a black glossy stone, by which gold and silver are tried; any test or criterion.

TO'UCHWOOD, *s.* rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

TO'UCHY, *a.* peevish; irritable. See TECHY.

TOUGH, tuff, *a.* [*toh*, Sax.] not breaking when bent; stiff, or not easily bent; not brittle. Not easily bitten or chewed, applied to food. Viscous; clammy; ropy. Difficult.

TO'UGHNESS, *s.* flexibility; the quality of not being easily broken. Hard to be bit or chewed. Viscosity; tenacity; glutinousness; clamminess. Firmness against misfortune.

TO'ULON, a celebrated city and seaport of France, and the chief town of the department of Var. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and besides the cathedral, and other parishes, contained 9 convents, a seminary, and a college. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The harbour, respecting these two quarters, is distinguished likewise by the name of the Old Port, or the Merchant Port, and the New Port. In the front of the latter is a rope-house, built wholly of free stone, 620 feet in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the same time; and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. The long sail-room, the dock-yards, the basins, cannon foundry, armoury, working-houses for blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters, locksmiths, carvers, &c. are all very extensive and well contrived.—The inhabitants were induced to surrender this city in trust to the English, in September, 1793; but the consequences were, that their new friends, in about three months, were driven out of the place with such precipitation, that of 31 ships of the line, found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 only being burned there, and 1 at Leghorn; and 4 Lord Hood had previously sent to Brest and Rochfort with republican seamen, whom he was afraid to trust. Napoleon Bonaparte, late emperor of the French, first distinguished himself in this siege, at which he served as officer of artillery. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Toulon is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 43 miles S. E. of Aix, and 500 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 7. N. lon. 5. 55. E.

TOULOUSE, a city in the department of Upper Garonne, the largest city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent; containing only about 60,000 inhabitants. It is 125 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 356 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 36. N. lon. 1. 26. E.

TOUPET, too-pee, *s.* [Fr.] an artificial curl of hair; the hair which grows on the forehead turned back.

TOUR, toor, *s.* [*tour*, Fr.] a ramble, or roving journey. A turn, or revolution. Cast; manner.

TOURNAMENT, *s.* [*tournamentum*, low Lat.] a tilt; jousting; a military diversion; a mock encounter.

TO'URNIQUET, *s.* [Fr.] in Surgery, an instrument made of rollers, compresses, screws, &c. for compressing any wounded part, so as to stop hæmorrhages.

To TOUSE, *v. n.* to pull; to tear; to haul; to drag.

TOW, *s.* [*tow*, Sax.] flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To TOW, *v. a.* [*teon*, *teohan*, Sax.] to draw by a rope, particularly through water.

TO'WAGE, *s.* [*touage*, Fr.] money paid to the owner of ground near a river for the liberty of towing a vessel, or to the owner of the horses employed in towing.

TOWARD, or TOWARDS, *prep.* [*toward*, Sax.] in a direction, or near to; with respect to, or relating; with local or ideal tendency to; nearly, little less than.

TOWARD, or TOWARDS, *ad.* near; in a state of preparation.

TO'WARD, *a.* ready to do or learn; tractable; docile.

TO'WARDLY, *ad.* readily; orderly; with docility.

TO'WARDLINESS, or TO'WARDNESS, *s.* docility; cheerful compliance; readiness to do or learn.

TO'WCESTER, or *Towcester*, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of lace and silk; and 60 miles N. W. from London. Population 2671.

TO'WEL, (*ow* pronoun. as in *now*) *s.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] a cloth used for wiping the hands.

TO'WER, (*ow* in this and the following words pronounced as in *how*) *s.* [*tor*, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Ital.] a high building raised above the body of an edifice; a fortress or citadel.

To TO'WER, *v. n.* to soar; to fly, or rise high.

TO'WERING, *a.* soaring, rising, or flying high.

TO'WERY, *a.* adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, *s.* [*tun*, Sax. *tuyn*, Belg.] a collection of houses larger than a village, and less than a city; any number of houses to which belongs a regular market; the people of a capital. *Town-talk*, means the common prattle of a place.

TO'WNCLERK, *s.* an officer who manages the public business of a place.

TO'WNSHIP, *s.* the extent of a town's jurisdiction.

TO'XICAL, *a.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] poisonous.

TOXO'PHILITE, *s.* [from τόξον, a bow, and φιλέω, to love, Gr.] an affected modern name assumed by archers.

TOY, *s.* [from *toyen*, to dress with many ornaments, Belg.] a thing or matter of no value; a bauble; a plaything; a trifle; folly; play, or amorous dalliance; wild fancy.

To TOY, *v. n.* to play; to sport or dally amorously.

TOY'SHOP, *s.* a shop where toys and little nice manufactures are sold.

To TOZE, *v. a.* to pull asunder, as in carding wool.

TRACE, *s.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Ital.] a mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; remains. Harness for beasts of draught, from *tirasser*, Fr.

To TRACE, *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr.] to follow by means of marks left, or footsteps; to mark out; to walk over.

TRA'CER, *s.* one who traces.

TRACHE'A, *s.* in Anatomy, the wind pipe, a tube, or canal, extending from the mouth to the lungs.

TRACK, *s.* [*trac*, old Fr.] a mark left by the foot, the wheels of a carriage, or otherwise; a road or beaten path. SYNON. *Track* is more general than *footstep*; the former implying any mark left on the way of whatever passed; whereas the latter is confined to the print of the human feet.

To TRACK, *v. a.* to follow by the footsteps, or marks left in the way; to trace.

TRA'CKLESS, *a.* untrodden; unmarked by footsteps.

TRACT, *s.* [*tractus*, Lat.] in Geography, an extent of ground, or a portion of the earth's surface. A region. In Literature, a small treatise, or written discourse.

TRA'CTABLE, *a.* [*tractabilis*, Lat.] capable of being governed or managed; docile; obsequious; compliant. Such as may be handled. Practicable.

TRA'CTABLENESS, *s.* gentleness of disposition; the quality of being easily managed or governed.

TRA'CTATE, *s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] a treatise; a tract.

TRA'CTILE, *a.* [*tractus*, Lat.] capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

TRA'CTION, *s.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] the act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

TRADE, *s.* [*tratta*, Ital.] the exchange of goods for money or other commodities. Business or employ carried on in a shop, opposed to the liberal arts, or learned professions. The instruments of any business. Custom; habit.

To TRADE, *v. n.* to traffic or exchange goods for money or other commodities; to act merely for money. Actively, to exchange or sell in commerce.

TRA'DER, *s.* one engaged in merchandise or commerce. Any small vessel that trades from port to port.

TRA'DESMAN, *s.* one who buys and sells by retail; a mechanic; one who gets his living by a trade.

TRADE-WIND, *s.* a wind between the Tropics, which blows for a certain time to one point. A monsoon.

TRADITION, *s.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.] among ecclesiastical writers, denotes certain regulations regarding the rites, ceremonies, &c. of religion, which are said to be handed down from the days of the apostles to the present time. *Tradition* is distinguished into written, whereof there are some traces in the writings of the ancient fathers; and unwritten, whereof no mention is made in the writings of the first ages of Christianity.

TRADITIONAL, *a.* delivered by traditions.

TRADITIONALLY, *ad.* by transmission from age to age.

To TRADU'CE, *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat.] to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry; to defame. To propagate or increase by deriving one from another.

TRADU'CIBLE, *a.* such as may be derived.

TRADU'CING, *a.* calumniating; slandering; defaming.

TRADU'CTION, *s.* [*traduction*, Fr. *traductio*, Lat] the translating one language into another; derivation; transmission; conveyance; transition. Defamation.

TRAFA'LGAR, a cape or promontory in Andalusia, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. S. E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 11. N. lon. 6. 2. W.—On the 21st of October, 1805, the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 33 sail of the line, commanded by admirals Villeneuve and Gravina, were defeated off this cape, with the loss of 19 of their ships, taken or destroyed, by an English fleet of 27 sail of the line, under Lord Nelson; who, being killed in the engagement, closed, by this last grand achievement, a life of unexampled naval success.

TRA'FFIC, *s.* [*trafic*, Fr.] large trade, or exchange of commodities; the subject of trade. SYNON. *Traffic* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade*.

To TRA'FFIC, *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr.] to carry on trade.

TRA'FFICKER, *s.* a trader; a merchant; a dealer.

TRA'GACANTH, *s.* [*trägäcanthum*, Lat.] a gum exuding from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.

TRAGE'DIAN, *s.* [*tragœdus*, Lat.] a writer or actor of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY, *s.* [*tragœdia*, Lat. *tragédie*, Fr.] a dramatic poem representing some serious action. Figuratively, any mournful or dreadful event.

TRA'GIC, or TRA'GICAL, *a.* [*tragique*, Fr. *tragicus*, Lat.] relating to tragedy; mournful or dreadful.

TRA'GI-COMEDY, *s.* [*tragi-comédie*, Fr. a dramatic representation, partly tragedy, and partly comedy.

TRA'JECT, *s.* [*traject*, Fr. *trajectus*, Lat.] a ferry.

TRAJE'CTION, *s.* [*trajectio*, Lat.] the act of darting through; emission; transposition.

To TRAIL, *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.] to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw or trace. To drag, from *treglen*, Belg. Neuterly, to be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, *s.* the scent or marks left on the ground by an animal that is hunted; any thing drawn out in length, or dragging on the ground.

TRA'ILING, *a.* hanging or dragging on the ground.

To TRAIN, *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw along; to draw or entice; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to entice; to allure. Used with *on*, to draw from one act to another by persuasion. Used with *up*, to breed, educate, or teach by degrees.

TRAIN, *s.* [*train*, Fr.] an artifice used to entice. The tail of a bird; the part of a gown that sweeps behind along the ground. A series, process, or method. A retinue, or number of followers. A procession. The line of powder which reaches to a mine. *A train of artillery*, the cannon accompanying an army.

TRA'NOIL, *s.* oil drawn by coction from the fat of whales.

To TRAIPSE, or TRAPE, *v. a.* to walk in a careless or sluttish manner. A low word.

TRAIT, *s.* [Fr.] a stroke or touch.

TRAITOR, *s.* [*traître*, Fr.] one who betrays any trust.

TRAITOROUS, *a.* treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

TRAITOROUSLY, *ad.* perfidiously; treacherously.

TRALATITIOUS, *a.* [Lat.] metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATITIOUSLY, *ad.* metaphorically; not literally. "Written language is *tralatitiously* so called." *Holder*.

To TRALI'NEATE, *v. n.* to deviate from any direction.

TRA'MEL, or TRA'MMEL, *s.* [*tramail*, Fr.] a net in which birds or fish are caught; any net of any kind; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To TRA'MMELL, *v. a.* to catch or intercept; used with *up*.

To TRA'MPLE, *v. a.* [*trampe*, Dan.] to tread under foot with pride, insolence, or contempt. Neuterly, to tread in contempt, used with *on*, or *upon*. To tread quickly and loudly.

TRA'MPLER, *s.* one that tramples.

TRANCE, *s.* [Johnson proposes writing it *transe*, to agree in etymology with *transe*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat.] a state of the

soul, wherein it is rapt into visions of future or distant things, and the body seems insensible; an ecstasy.

TRA'NQUIL, *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; at ease; composed.

TRANQUI'LLITY, *s.* [*tranquillité*, Fr. *tranquillitas*, Lat.] calmness; stillness; an undisturbed state of mind. SYNON. *Tranquillity*, *peace*, *quiet*, *calm*, whether applied to the soul, to a republic, or any particular society, equally express a situation exempt from trouble and molestation. The first, however, relates to that within one's self, and in the time present, independent of any other relations; *peace*, to the situation with regard to enemies, who have the power to produce an alteration; *quiet*, with respect to time past or future, as succeeding or preceding a situation troubled. *Tranquillity* means smoothness, and does not, like *peace* and *calm*, imply previous perturbation. *Peace* is opposed to war; *calm*, to storm; *tranquillity*, to agitation; and *quiet*, to commotion.

TRANS, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and signifies over, beyond, through, or change of state or place.

To TRANSA'CT, *v. a.* [from *transactus*, Lat.] to conduct or manage any treaty or affair; to perform or carry on.

TRANSA'CTION, *s.* [*transaction*, Fr.] negociation; management; any business carried on.

TRANSANIMA'TION, *s.* [from *trans* and *anima*, Lat.] conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

To TRANSCE'ND, *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.] to pass; to overpass, excel, or surpass; to surmount, outdo.

TRANSCE'NDENCY, *a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.] excellency; supereminence of others in any good quality or perfection. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCE'NDENT, *a.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, Fr.] excellent; supremely excellent; surpassing.

TRANSCE'NDENTLY, *ad.* excellently; supereminently.

To TRA'NSCOLATE, *v. a.* [*trans* and *cola*, Lat.] to strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass.

To TRANSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat.] to copy; to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRI'BER, *s.* one who writes from a copy.

TRA'NSCRIPT, *s.* [from *transcriptum*, Lat.] a copy; any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRI'PTION, *s.* [Fr. *transcriptus*, Lat.] the act of transcribing or copying.

TRANSCU'RSION, *s.* [from *transcursus*, Lat.] passage through; the act of running or passing from one place to another; ramble; extraordinary deviation.

To TRANSFE'R, *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr. *transfero*, Lat.] to make over from one to another; to transport or remove.

TRA'NSFER, *s.* in Commerce, &c. an act whereby a person surrenders his right, interest, or property, in any thing, moveable or immoveable, to another. It is chiefly used for the signing and making over shares in the stocks, or public funds, to such as purchase them.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, *s.* [*transfiguratio*, Lat.] change of form or appearance; the state of a person or thing whose appearance is remarkably altered. Transformation.

To TRANSFI'GURE, *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, Fr. from *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] to transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

TRANSFI'GURED, *a.* having the form or appearance changed.

To TRANSFI'X, *v. a.* [*transfigo*, Lat.] to pierce through.

To TRANSFO'RM, *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. from *trans* and *forma*, Lat.] to change the external form; to change into some other form. Neuterly, to be metamorphosed, or changed into another form.

TRANSFORMA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of changing from one form into another; state of being changed; metamorphosis.

TRANSFRETA'TION, *s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] passage over the sea.

To TRANSFU'SE, *v. n.* [from *transfusus*, Lat.] to pour out of one into another.

TRANSFU'SION, *s.* [*transfusion*, Fr. *tranfusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring out of one vessel into another. Among Anatomists, the art of conveying the blood of one animal into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS, *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr. from *transgressus*, Lat.] to pass over or beyond; to violate, or break. Neuterly, to offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRE'SSION, *s.* [*transgression*, Fr. *transgressio*, Lat.] a breach or violation of a law or commandment; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] a law-breaker; an offender.

TRA'NSIENT, *a.* [*transiens*, Lat.] soon past or passing; of short continuance; momentary; not lasting.

TRA'NSIENTLY, *ad.* slightly; by the bye; in passage.

TRANSI'LIENCE, TRANSI'LIENCY, *s.* [from *transilio*, Lat.] leap from thing to thing.

TRANSILVA'NIA, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N. by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the E. by Moldavia; on the S. by Walachia and the bannat of Temeswar; and on the W. by Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren, and the air is healthier than that of Hungary. The inhabitants have a sufficiency of corn and wine, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but, since 1722, has been hereditary to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are a mixture of Romanists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Armenians, Greeks, and Mohammedans; to which may be added Jews and Cingars, who live in tents. The area is estimated at 23,700 square miles, but the inhabitants fall far short of 2 millions. The principality is governed in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, which meets at Hermanstadt, the capital, by summons from the prince; the government being wholly different from that of Hungary.

TRA'NSIT, *s.* [*transitus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, applied to an inferior planet, when in its inferior conjunction it passes over the sun's disk like a black round spot. Also applied to the moon when she makes a near appulse to any planet or fixed star, but not so as to hide it from our view, it then being termed an occultation.

TRANSITION, *s.* [*transition*, Fr. *transitio*, Lat.] removal, passage, change; the act of passing from one subject to another.

TRA'NSITIVE, *a.* [*transitivus*, Lat.] having the power of passing. In Grammar, applied to verbs which signify any action having an effect on some object.

TRA'NSITORY, *a.* [*transitoire*, Fr. *transitorius*, Lat.] continuing but for a short time; speedily vanishing.

To TRANSLA'TE, *v. n.* [from *translatus*, Lat.] to transport or remove from one place or post to another; to transfer or convey from one to another; to change; to interpret, or give the sense of any book or sentence in another language. To explain; used in a low colloquial sense.

TRANSLATION, *s.* [*translation*, Fr. *translatio*, Lat.] the act of transferring or removing a thing from one place to another; we say the *translation* of a bishop, a council, a seat of justice, &c. It is also used for the version of a book or writing, out of one language into another. SYNON *Translation* relates to the turning into modern languages

version into ancient. The English Bible is a *translation*. The Latin and Greek Bibles are *versions*.

TRANSLA'TOR, [*translator*, Lat.] one who turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLU'CID, or TRANSLU'CENT, *a.* [*trans* and *lucidus*, or *lucens*, Lat.] transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving passage to light; penetrable by light.

TRA'NSMARINE, *a.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] lying on the other side of the sea; coming from parts beyond the seas; ultramarine.

To TRA'NSMIGRATE, *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] to pass from one country or place to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, *s.* [*transmigration*, Fr.] the removal or translation of a whole people from one country to another, by the power of a conqueror. Also the passage of a soul out of one body into another; transanimation.

TRANSMI'SSABLE, *a.* capable of being conveyed.

TRANSMI'SSION, *s.* [*transmissio*, Lat.] the act of conveying from one place to another, or delivering from one person to another.

TRANSMI'SSIVE, *a.* transmitted.

To TRANSMIT, *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat.] to send or deliver down from one person, place, or age, to another.

TRANSMI'TTER, *s.* one that transmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE, *a.* [from *trans* and *muto*, Lat.] capable of being changed from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTA'TION, *s.* [*transmutatio*, Lat.] the act of changing one nature or substance to another. Nature, Sir Isaac Newton observes, seems delighted with transmutation. Gross bodies and light, he suspects, may be mutually transmuted into each other; and adds, that all bodies receive their active force from the particles of light which enter their composition. Earth, by heat, becomes fire; and, by cold, is converted into earth again; dense bodies, by fermentation, are raised into various kinds of air; and that air, by fermentation, also reverts into gross bodies. All bodies, beasts, fishes, insects, plants, &c. with all their various parts, grow and increase out of water, and aqueous and saline tinctures, and by putrefaction all of them return into water, or any aqueous liquor, again. Farther, water exposed a while to the open air, puts on a tincture, which in process of time has a sediment and a spirit, and, before putrefaction, yields nourishment both for animals and vegetables. In Alchymy, it denotes the art of changing or exalting imperfect metals into gold or silver.

To TRANSMUTE, *v. n.* [*transmuto*, Lat.] to change one substance or matter into another.

TRA'NSOM, *s.* [*transenna*, Lat.] in Building, a beam going across or athwart. The vane of the cross-staff.

TRANSPA'RENCY, *s.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *transparens*, Lat.] that quality of a body which renders it easy to be seen through; clearness; translucence; diaphaneity.

TRANSPA'RENT, *a.* [*transparent*, Fr.] that may be seen through; clear; pervious, or giving passage to light; translucent; pellucid; diaphanous; not opaque.

To TRANSPIERCE, *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr.] to penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

TRANSPIRA'TION, *s.* [*transpiration*, Fr. *transpiratio*, Lat.] emission of vapours. Entrance and discharge of air through the pores of the skin.

To TRANSPI'RE, *v. a.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] to emit in vapour. Neuterly, to be emitted in vapours. To escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLA'NT, *v. a.* [*transplanter*, Fr. from *trans* and *planto*, Lat.] to remove and plant in a new place.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, *s.* [*transplantation*, Fr.] the act of removing from one place to another; removal.

TRANSPLA'NTER, *s.* one who transplants.

To TRANSPO'RT, *v. a.* [*transporter*, Fr. *trans* and *porto*, Lat.] to carry, or convey by carriage, from one place to another; to carry into banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstacy.

TRA'NSPORT, *s.* [Fr.] a violent hurry of passion; ecstasy; a rapture, a sally. A ship employed to carry soldiers, ammunition, or warlike stores. Carriage; conveyance. A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPO'RTABLE, *a.* capable of being moved from one place to another. Meriting transportation.

TRANSPORTA'TION, *s.* carriage from one place to another; banishment for crimes. Ecstatic violence of passion.

TRANSPO'RTER, *s.* one that transports.

To TRANSPO'SE, *v. a.* [*transposer*, Fr.] to put each in the place of the other. To put out of place; to remove.

TRANSPOSITION, *s.* [*transposition*, Fr.] the act of changing the order or place of things; the state of being transposed.

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE, *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr.] to change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] in Theology, an imaginary conversion or change of the substance of the bread and wine, in the Eucharist, into the real body and blood of Jesus Christ, which, the Romish church hold, is wrought by the consecration of the priest.

TRANSUDA'TION, *s.* the act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument; perspiration.

To TRANSU'DE, *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Lat.] to pass through in vapour or moisture; to perspire; to sweat.

TRANSU'MPTION, *s.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Lat.] the act of taking from one place to another.

TRA'NSVERSE, *a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] being in a cross direction.

TRANSVE'RSELY, *ad.* in a cross direction.

TRAP, *s.* [*trappe*, Sax. *trape*, Fr.] a snare set to catch thieves or vermin; an ambush; a stratagem to catch, or betray unawares; a play with a ball and bat.

To TRAP, *v. a.* [*trappan*, Sax.] See To ENTRAP.

TRAPA'N, *s.* [from *trap*] a snare, or stratagem; a cheat.

To TRAPA'N, *v. a.* to ensnare; to lay a trap for.

TRAPDOO'R, *s.* a door which opens and shuts unexpectedly.

TRAPES, *s.* an idle, sluttish, slatternly wench.

TRAPE'ZIUM, *s.* [τραπέζιον, Gr.] in Geometry, a plane figure contained under four unequal right angles.

TRAPE'ZOID, *s.* [τραπέζιον, and εἶδος, Gr.] an irregular figure whose four sides are not parallel.

TRA'PPINGS, *s.* [derived by Minshew from *drap*, cloth, Fr.] ornaments belonging to a saddle; dress; embellishment; external and trifling decoration.

TRASH, *s.* [*tros*, Isl.] any thing worthless or unwholesome; dross; dregs. A worthless person.

To TRASH, *v. a.* to lop; to crop; to crush, or humble.

To TRAVAIL, *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.] to labour hard; to toil; to be in labour; to be in throes of childbirth. Actively, to harass; to tire.

TRAVAIL, *s.* hard labour; the anguish of childbirth.

To TRAVEL, *v. n.* to make journeys, applied both to sea and land, though we sometimes use it in opposition to *voyage*, a word in our language appropriated to the sea. To labour; to toil. To pass, go, move. To make journeys of curiosity. Actively, to pass; to journey over.

TRAVEL, *s.* journey; act of passing from place to place. Used in the plural, for the account of occurrences of a journey into foreign parts.

TRAVELLER, *s.* [*travailleur*, Fr.] one who goes a journey; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

To TRA'VERSE, *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.] to cross or lay athwart; to thwart, or oppose; to oppose so as to annul; to cross or wander over; to survey; to examine thoroughly. Neuterly, to use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRA'VERSE, or TRA'NSVERSE, *a.* [*traverse*, Fr. *transversus*, Lat.] in general denotes something that goes athwart another, that is, crosses and cuts it obliquely. Hence, to *traverse* a piece of ordnance, among Gunners, signifies to turn or point it which way one pleases upon the platform. In Navigation, it is a compound course wherein several different successive courses and distances are known. In Law, it denotes the denial of some matter of fact alleged to be done in a declaration or pleadings.

TRA'VESTY, *a.* [from *travestir*, to disguise one's self, Fr.] hence *travesty* is applied to the disfiguring an author, or the translating him into a style and manner different from his own; or the turning a serious subject into burlesque.

TRAUMA'TIC, *s.* [from τραυματικὸς, Gr.] a medicine good for the cure of wounds; a vulnerary.

TRAY, *s.* [Swed.] a shallow wooden trough in which meat or fish is carried.

TRE'ACHEROUS, *a.* guilty of deserting or betraying; perfidious; faithless; like a traitor; treasonous.

TRE'ACHEROUSLY, *ad.* perfidiously; clandestinely; faithlessly; by treason, or dishonest stratagem.

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness; faithlessness.

TRE'ACHERY, *s.* [*tricherie*, Fr.] breach of faith; perfidy; treason.

TRE'ACLE, *s.* [*triacle*, Fr.] the spume of sugar; molosses. A medicine composed of many ingredients.

To TREAD, *v. n.* [preterit *trod*, part. pass. *trodden*; *tredan*, Sax. *treden*, Belg.] to set the foot; to trample, in scorn or malice; to walk with pomp. To copulate, applied to birds. Actively, to walk upon; to press under foot; to crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

TREAD, *s.* a step with the foot; way, track, or path. The cock's part in an egg.

TRE'ADER, *s.* he who treads.

TRE'ADLE, *s.* the part of an engine worked with the feet. The sperm of the cock.

TRE'ASON, *s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] in general signifies the act of betraying; but is more particularly used for the act or crime of infidelity to one's lawful sovereign. The lawyers divide it into *high treason* and *petty treason*. The first is an offence against the security of the king or kingdom, which is again divided into various branches. Petty treason is, where a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, or a secular or religious person kills his prelate or superior, to whom he owes faith and obedience; and aiders and abettors, as well as procurers, are within the act.

TRE'ASONABLE, TRE'ASONOUS, *a.* traitorous; liable to be construed or interpreted treason.

TRE'ASURE, *s.* [*trésor*, Fr.] wealth or riches hoarded up or accumulated.

To TRE'ASURE, *v. a.* to hoard, accumulate, or amass.

TRE'ASURER, *s.* [*trésorier*, Fr.] an officer to whom the treasure of a prince or corporation is committed, to be kept and duly disposed of. *Lord High Treasurer* is first commissioner of the Treasury, has under his charge and direction all the king's revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer. He holds his place during the king's pleasure, and is instituted by the delivery of a white staff to him; and has a check on all the officers employed in collecting the king's revenue. But this office is now in commission. Five commissioners are appointed, the first of which is called *First Lord of the Treasury*, and unless he be a peer, is also *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. There is likewise the *Treasurer* of the king's household, of the king's navy, of the king's chamber, and of the wardrobe. Most corporations have *Treasurers*; as has likewise every county.

TRE'ASURERSHIP, *s.* the office or dignity of a treasurer.

TRE'ASURY, *s.* [*trésorerie*, Fr.] a place in which riches or money are laid up or accumulated.

To TREAT, *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr.] to negociate; to settle. To discourse on, used with *on* or *upon*; from *tracto*, Lat. To use. To manage, handle, carry on. To entertain freely. Neuterly, to discourse or discuss, from *trahtian*, Sax. To carry on a treaty or negociation; to come to terms of accommodation. To entertain a person at a feast.

TREAT, *s.* an entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TRE'ATISE, *s.* a set discourse or written tract on any subject.

TRE'ATMENT, *s.* [*traitement*, Fr.] usage; manner of usage, whether good or bad. Entertainment.

TRE'ATY, *s.* [*traité*, Fr.] a covenant between two or more nations; or the several articles and conditions stipulated and agreed upon between sovereign powers.

TRE'BLE, *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.] threefold; triple. In Music, sharp, applied to sound.

To TRE'BLE, *v. a.* [*tripler*, Fr.] to multiply by three; to make thrice as much. Neuterly, to become threefold.

TREE, *s.* [*tree*, Dan. *trie*, Isl.] the first and largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a single trunk, out of which spring branches and leaves. Figuratively, any thing branched out.

TREE'MOSS, *s.* among Botanists, a sort of lichen.

TRE'FOIL, or CLO'VER, *s.* [*trôfle*, Fr.] a plant greatly esteemed by the farmers, for the great improvement it makes upon land, the goodness of its hay, and the value of its seed. The sour trefoil is also called cuckowbread.

TREGA'NNON, or *Tregarron*, a corporate town of Cardiganshire in South Wales, seated on the Tivey, having a handsome church, and a market on Thursday, 15 miles S. by E. of Aberystwith, and 204 W. by N. of London.

TRE'GONY, a town in Cornwall, on the river Fale, 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, and 253 W. by S. of London. It is governed by a mayor; disfranchised by the reform bill. It has a market on Saturday. Population 1127.

TRE'LLIS, *s.* [Fr.] a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

TRE'LLISED, *a.* wrought in the manner of a lattice.

To TRE'MBLE, *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr.] to shake or shiver with fear or cold; to quiver; to shudder; to quaver.

TRE'MBLING, *s.* shaking or shivering with fear or cold; tottering, quivering, quavering. Tremour.

TREME'NDOUS, *a.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] affecting with, or causing fear or dread; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

TRE'MOUR, *s.* [Lat.] a state of shaking or trembling; quivering or vibrating motion.

TRE'MULOUS, *a.* [*tremulus*, Lat.] quavering; shaking; vibratory; trembling; quivering; fearful.

To TRENCH, *v. a.* [*tranchir*, Fr.] to cut; to cut or dig into pits or trenches. Neuterly, to encroach.

TRENCH, *s.* [*tranche*, Fr.] a pit or ditch. In Fortification, earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approaches, or to guard a camp.

TRE'NCHANT, *a.* [Fr.] cutting; sharp.

TRE'NCHER, *s.* [*trenchoir*, Fr.] a piece of wood; an utensil; a table; food. A square cap worn by students at the universities.

TRE'NCHERFLY, *s.* one that haunts tables; a parasite.

To TREND, *v. n.* to tend; to incline to any particular direction.

TRE'NDLE, *s.* [*trendel*, Sax.] any thing turned round.

TREPA'N, *s.* [*trépan*, Fr.] an instrument by which round pieces are cut out of the skull. A snare: this signification of the word is said by Skinner to derive its origin from TRPANI, a port of Sicily, where our ships being insidiously invited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were unjustly detained; but it is more probably derived from TRAP, a snare, and should be spelt TRAPAN.

To TREPA'N, *v. a.* [*trépanner*, Fr.] to perforate with the trepan. To catch; to ensnare. See TRAPAN.

TRE'PHINE, *s.* a small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

TRE'PID, *a.* [*trepidus*, Lat.] trembling; quaking for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, *s.* [*trépidation*, Fr. *trepidatio*, Lat.] state of shaking or trembling; state of terror.

To TRE'SPASS, *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.] to transgress or offend; used with *on* or *against*, to enter a person's ground unlawfully.

TRE'SPASS, *s.* [*trespass*, Fr.] transgression; offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER, *s.* a transgressor; one that injures another; one who unlawfully enters on another's ground.

TRE'SS, *s.* [*tresse*, Fr.] a lock or curl of hair hanging down loosely.

TRE'SSED, *a.* [*tressé*, Fr.] knotted or curled.

TRE'STLE, *s.* [*tresteau*, Fr.] a moveable frame that supports any thing; a three-legged stool.

TRET, *s.* [perhaps from *tritus*, Lat.] in Commerce, an allowance made for the waste or dirt that may be mixed with any commodity, which is always four pounds in every hundred weight and four pounds; *i. e.* 116 pounds are reckoned as a hundred weight.

TREVES, or *Triers*, a province in Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by the territory of Cologne; on the E. by Wetteravia, on the S. by the Palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain; and on the W. by Luxemburgh. It is now a Prussian province, comprising 300,000 souls. It is full of mountains and forests; yet, near the rivers Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. Treves, the capital, is seated on the Moselle, 20 miles N. E. of Luxemburgh, and 55 S. by E. of Cologne, in lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 49. 47. N.

TRE'VET, or TRI'VET, *s.* [*triefet*, Sax.] any thing standing on three feet, as a stool, &c. It is used in the West, and some other parts, for the kitchen utensil, denominated in London *a footman*, whether it have three or four feet; but its more general application is to a kind of stand with only two feet, upon the bars of a grate, for supporting a pot or kettle.

TREY, *s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] a three at cards and dice.

TRI'AD *s.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] three united.

TRI'AL, *s.* [old Fr.] a test or examination; experience; an experiment; a temptation or test of virtue; the state of being tried. In Law, the examination of a cause before a judge and jury.

TRI'ANGLE, *s.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] a figure with three sides and as many corners.

TRIA'NGULAR, *a.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] having three corners; having the form of a triangle.

TRIBE, *s.* [*tribus*, Lat.] in Antiquity, a certain number of persons, when a division was made of a city or people into quarters or districts. *It is frequently used in contempt; as,* "a dancing *tribe*," "a scribbling *tribe*."

TRIBULA'TION, *s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] *persecution, distress,* vexation, *trouble, affliction; disturbance of life.*

TRIBU'NAL, *s.* [*tribunal*, Lat. *and Fr.*] *in general denotes* the seat of a judge. The word is Latin, and *takes its name* from the seat where the tribune of the Roman *people was* placed to administer justice. A court of justice.

TRI'BUNE, *s.* among the ancient Romans, a magistrate chosen out of the commons to protect them against the oppression of the great, and to defend the liberty of the people against the attempts of the senate and consuls.

TRI'BUTARY, *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.] paying taxes or tribute; subject; subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRI'BUTARY, *s.* one who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRI'BUTE, *s.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] a tax or impost which one prince or state is obliged to pay to another, as a token of dependence, or in virtue of a treaty, and as a purchase of peace. Subjection.

TRICE, *s.* [Johnson supposes it to be corrupted from *trait*, Fr.] a short time, or an instant; a stroke.

TRICE'NNIAL, *a.* [*tricennalis*, Lat.] belonging to the term of thirty years.

TRICHO'TOMY, *s.* [τριχοτομέω, Gr.] division into three parts.

TRICK, *s.* [*treck*, Belg.] a sly fraud or artifice; a juggle; an antic; a lift of cards; a vicious practice; a manner.

To TRICK, *v. a.* [*tricker*, Fr.] to cheat, impose on, or defraud. To dress, adorn, or knot, from *trica*, low Lat. a knot of hair. To perform by sleight of hand; to juggle. Neuterly, to live by fraud.

TRI'CKER, *s.* See TRIGGER.

TRI'CKING, *a.* cheating; crafty; deceitful; knavish.

TRI'CKINGLY, *ad.* in a cheating, fraudulent, and deceitful manner; knavishly.

To TRI'CKLE, *v. n.* to run down in drops; to trill in a slender stream.

TRI'CKSTER, *s.* one who cheats or defrauds; a wily and deceitful person. A wag; a buffoon.

TRI'DENT, *s.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] an attribute of Neptune; being a kind of sceptre which the painters and poets put into the hands of that god, in form of a spear or fork, with three teeth; whence the word.

TRI'DING, or TRI'THING, *s.* [*trithinga*, Sax.] the third part of a county. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where the term is corrupted into *Riding*.

TRI'DING-MOTE, *s.* a court leet held for a triding.

TRI'DUAN, *a.* [from *triduum*, Lat.] lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL, *a.* [*triennis*, Lat.] lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRI'ER, *s.* one who tries experimentally; he that examines judicially; a test; one who brings to the test.

TRIEST, a sea-port town of Carniola, situated on the side of a hill, extending to the Adriatic, 12 miles N. of Capo-d'Istria, and 36 S. W. of Laubach. Lat. 45. 51. N. lon. 14. 3. E. Population 40,000.

TRI'FID, *a.* [*trifidus*, Lat.] cut or separated into three parts.

To TRI'FLE, *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Belg.] to act or talk without any weight, dignity, or importance. To mock; to play the fool, followed by *with*. To be of no importance. Actively, to make of no importance: Obsolete in this sense.

TRI'FLE, *s.* a thing of no weight, value, or importance. In

Cookery, a composition resembling a sillabub, and frequently called *whipt sillabub.*

TRI'FLER, *s.* [*trifelaar*, Belg.] one who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

TRI'FLING, *a.* wanting worth; unimportant.

TRIFO'LIATE, *a.* [from *tres* and *folium*, Lat.] having three leaves.

TRI'FORM, *a.* [*triformis*, Lat.] having a triple shape.

To TRIG, *v. a.* [*tricker*, Dan.] to stop or lock a wheel; to set a mark to stand at in playing at nine-pins, &c. To fill, or stuff.

TRI'GAMY, *s.* [τριγαμία, Gr.] the crime of having three husbands or wives at once.

TRIGGER, *s.* [*trigue*, Fr. according to Junius] a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on steep ground; the catch by which a musket is discharged.

TRI'GLYPHS, *s.* in Architecture, a sort of ornaments repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frize.

TRI'GON, *s.* [τρίγωνον, Gr.] a triangle. In Astrology, it denotes the same with TRINE; which see.

TRIGONO'METRY, *s.* [τρίγωνος and μέτρον, Gr.] the art of measuring triangles.

TRIGONOME'TRICAL, *a.* pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, *a.* [from *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] having three sides.

TRILL, *s.* [*trillo*, Ital.] a quaver; or tremulousness of music.

To TRILL, *v. n.* to quaver; to trickle, or fall down in drops.

TRI'LLION, *s.* ten hundred thousand billions, or the product of a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRIM, *a.* [*getrymmed*, completed, Sax.] nice; well-dressed; smug.

To TRIM, *v. n.* [*trimman*, to prepare, Sax.] to fit out, or adorn; to dress; to shave; to adjust; to balance a vessel. Neuterly, to fluctuate between two parties; to balance.

TRIM, *s.* dress. *Trim of a ship*, her best posture, proportion of ballast, hanging of her masts, &c. for sailing.

TRI'MMER, *s.* one who changes sides; a turn-coat. A piece of wood framed at a right angle to the joints, against the ways for chimneys, and well-holes of stairs.

TRI'MMINGS, *s.* ornaments to set off clothes, &c.

TRI'MNESS, *s.* neatness in dress; spruceness.

TRI'NAL, or TRINE, *a.* [*trinus*, Lat.] threefold.

TRINE, *s.* [*trine*, Fr. from *trinus*, Lat.] in Astrology, the aspect or situation of one star in regard to another, when they are distant 120 degrees; it is noted with this character △.

To TRINE, *v. a.* to put in a trine aspect.

TRING, a town in Hartfordshire, 22 miles W. of Hartford, 31 W. N. W. of London. Market, Friday. Population 3488.

TRINIDA'D, an island in the West Indies, of a quadrangular form, separated from Paria, in Terra Firma, by a strait about 8 miles over. The soil is generally fruitful. It is about 80 miles in length, and from 6 to 50 in breadth, and now belongs to Great Britain. Population, whites 4201, free-coloured 15,956, negroes 24,000,

TRINITA'RIANS, *s.* believers in the Trinity.

TRI'NITY, *s.* [*trinité*, Fr. *trinitas*, Lat.] the ineffable mystery of three persons in the Godhead.

TRI'NITY-HOUSE, *s.* a kind of college in Deptford, belonging to a company or corporation of seamen, who, by the king's charter, have power to take cognizance of those persons who destroy sea-marks; and to take care of other things belonging to navigation.

TRI'NITY-SUNDAY, *s.* the Sunday after Whitsunday.

TRI'NKET, *s.* a toy; a gew-gaw; a plaything.

TRINO'CTIAL, *a.* [*trinoctialis*, Lat.] consisting, or having the continuance, of three nights.

TRINO'MIAL, *a.* [from *tres* and *nomen*, Lat.] having three names.

TRI'O, *s.* [*terzetto*, Ital.] in Music, a part of a concert wherein three persons sing; or more properly, a musical composition, consisting of three parts.

TRI'OBOLAR, *a.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] vile; mean; worthless.

TRI'OURS, *s.* in Law, such persons as are chosen by the court to examine whether a challenge made to the whole panel of jurors, or any part of them, be just or not.

To TRIP, *v. a.* [*trippen*, Belg.] to supplant; to throw down by striking the feet from the ground with a sudden blow, used with *up*. To catch or detect. Neuterly, to fall by slipping the feet; to fail, err, or be deficient; to stumble; to run on tip-toe, or lightly. To take a short voyage.

TRIP, *s.* a stroke by which a person's heels are kicked up; a stumble; a mistake or failure. A short voyage or journey; a jaunt.

TRIPA'RTITE, *a.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] something divided into three parts, or made by three parties.

TRIPARTITION, *s.* the act of dividing by three.

TRIPE, *s.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span.] the entrails of a bullock properly dressed.

TRIPE'TALOUS, *a.* [τρεῖς and πέταλον, Gr.] consisting of, or having three flower-leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG, *s.* [τρεῖς and φθογγὴ, Gr.] in Grammar, three vowels making but one sound; as *eye, eau.*

TRI'PLE, *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.] threefold.

To TRI'PLE, *v. a.* [*triplico*, Lat.] to make threefold; to treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

TRI'PLET, *s.* three of a kind; three verses ending in the same rhyme.

TRI'PLICATE, *a.* [*triplicatus*, Lat.] threefold, or thrice as much. *Triplicate ratio*, the ratio which cubes bear to each other. See CUBE.

TRIPLICATION, *s.* [*triplicatio*, Lat.] the act of making threefold, or taking any quantity or number three times.

TRIPLI'CITY, *s.* [*triplicité*, Fr.] the quality of being threefold, or treble. Among Astrologers, a division of the signs according to the number of elements to each division consisting of three signs.

TRI'PLY, *ad.* in a threefold manner.

TRI'POD, *s.* [*tripus*, Lat.] in Antiquity, a famed sacred seat or stool, supported by three feet, whereon the priestess or sibyl was placed to render oracles.

TRI'POLI, a country of Barbary, on the Mediterranean, E. of Tunis and Biledulgerid, and W. of Barca. It is about 600 miles from E. to W. but the breadth is various, from 120 to 250 miles. It is govered by a dey. The capital is of the same name. Lat. 34. 50. N. lon. 13. 20. E.

TRI'POLY, *s.* in Natural History, the name of an earthy substance, much used by lapidaries to polish stones; it is produced in Germany, Saxony, and France.

TRI'PPING, *a.* quick; nimble. Stumbling; faultering. Figuratively, deviating from the rules of chastity.

TRI'PTOTE, *s.* [*triptoton*, Lat.] a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPU'DIARY, *a.* performed by dancing.

TRIPUDIA'TION, *s.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] the act of dancing.

TRIRE'ME, *s.* [*triremis*, Lat.] a galley having three benches of oars on each side.

TRISE'CTION, *s.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Lat.] division into three equal parts. The *trisection* of an angle, is one of the desiderata of Geometry.

TRISY'LLABLE, *s.* [from *trisyllaba*, Lat.] a word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *a.* [*tritus*, Lat.] worn out; stale; common.

TRITENESS, *s.* commonness; staleness.

TRITHE'ISTS, *s.* [from τρεῖς and θεὸς, Gr.] heretics holding three distinct Godheads

TRITHING, *s.* the third part of a county: by corruption denominated *riding* retained only in Yorkshire.

TRI'TON, *s.* [Lat.] in Poetry, a sea demigod, held by the ancients to be an officer or trumpeter of Neptune, attending on him, and carrying his orders from sea to sea. The poets represent him as half-man, half-fish, terminating in a dolphin's tail, bearing in one hand a sea-shell, which serves as a trumpet.

To TRITURATE, *v. a.* [*triturer*, Fr.] to pulverize; to reduce to a powder; to levigate.

TRITURA'TION, *s.* [*trituration*, Fr.] in Pharmacy, the act of reducing a solid body into powder; levigation.

TRI'VET, *s.* See TREVET.

TRI'VIAL, *a.* [*trivial*, Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.] worthless; light; trifling; of no weight or importance; vulgar; vile.

TRI'VIALLY, *ad.* in a mean, worthless, or trifling manner; commonly; vulgarly; inconsiderably; lightly.

TRI'VIALNESS, *s.* meanness; worthlessness; triflingness; unimportance; lightness; commonness; vulgarity.

TRI'UMPH, *s.* [*triumphus*, Lat.] in Roman Antiquity, a public and solemn honour conferred on a victorious general, by allowing him a magnificent entry into the city. Victory; conquest. Joy for success.

To TRI'UMPH, *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat.] to celebrate a victory with pomp or joy; to obtain a victory. *To triumph over*, to insult on account of some advantage gained.

TRIU'MPHAL, *a.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] belonging to a triumph; used in celebrating a triumph.

TRIU'MPHANT, *a.* [*triumphans*, Lat.] celebrating a victory; victorious; graced with conquest.

TRIU'MPHANTLY, *ad.* in a triumphant manner; victoriously; with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIU'MVIR, *s.* [Lat.] one of three persons who govern absolutely, and with equal authority, in a state; chiefly applied to the Roman government.

TRIU'MVIRATE, *s.* [*triumviratus*, Lat.] an absolute government administered by three persons, with equal authority; such was that of Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, at Rome. A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRI'UNE, *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] three and one at the same time, used only to express the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead.

TROCHA'NTERS, *s.* [τροχαντῆρες, Gr.] two processes of the thigh bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.

TROCHE, *s.* in Pharmacy, a form of Medicine, made to be held in the mouth to dissolve gradually, frequently called lozenges, from their shape.

TRO'CHEE, tro-kee, *s.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, Fr. τροχαῖος, Gr.] in Grammar, a foot in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of two syllables, the first long, and the second short, as in the word *charŭs*.

TROCHI'LICS, *s.* [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς, a wheel, Gr.] the science of rotatory motion.

TRO'CHINGS, *s.* the branches on a deer's head.

TRO'CHLEA, trok-le-a, *s.* [Lat.] one of the mechanical powers, commonly called a pulley.

TRO'CHUS, tro-kus, *s.* [Lat.] a wheel; any thing round.

TRODE, preterit of TREAD.

TROGLODYTE, *s.* [τρωγλοδύτης, Gr.] one who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, (*o* pron. long) *v. a.* [*trollen*, Belg.] to roll, or move circularly. To move or utter volubly. To draw on. Neuterly, to move or run round; to fish for pike with a rod that has a pulley towards the bottom.

TRO'LLOP, *s.* a slatternly loose woman. See TRULL.

TRO'MBONE, *s.* in Italian music, a sackbut.

TRO'NAGE, *s.* an ancient customary toll paid for weighing wool.

TROOP, *s.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Ital. *troope*, Belg. *trop*, Swed.] a small body of horse dragoons. A company.

To TROOP, *v. n.* to flock or gather together; to march off, or run away; to march in company.

TROOPER, *s.* a soldier that fights on horseback.

TROPE, *s.* [*trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat. τρόπος, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, whereby a word is removed from its first and natural signification, and applied with advantage to another thing which it does not originally mean; as, *God is my rock.*

TRO'PHY, *s.* [*trophæum*, Lat.] among the Ancients, a pile or heap of arms of a vanquished enemy, raised by the conqueror on the most eminent part of the field of battle. *Trophy-money*, denotes a duty paid annually by housekeepers, or their landlords, for defraying the expense of the military furniture of the militia.

TRO'PICAL, *a.* rhetorically changed from its original meaning. Placed near, or belonging to, the Tropic.

TRO'PICS, *s.* [τροπικοὶ κύκλοι, Gr.] in Astronomy and Geography, two circles supposed to be drawn on each side of the equinoctial, and parallel thereto. That on the north side of the line is called the tropic of Cancer, and that on the southern is denominated the tropic of Capricorn, because they pass through the beginning of those signs; they are distant from the equinoctial 23° 28′.

TROPOLO'GICAL, *a.* [τρόπος and λογικὸς, Gr.] belonging to tropology; varied by tropes.

TROPO'LOGY, *s.* [τροπος and λόγος, Gr.] a rhetorical discourse delivered in tropes or figures.

TRO'SSERS, *s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] used by Shakspeare for breeches, or hose: "In your strait *trossers*."

To TROT, *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Belg.] to move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast.

TROT, *s.* [*trot*, Fr.] the jolting high pace of a horse. In low language, an old woman, originally a *trat*.

TROTH, *s.* [*trouth*, old Eng.] truth; faith; fidelity.

TRO'TTER, *s.* one who trots; the foot of a sheep.

To TROU'BLE, *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.] to disturb, perplex; to afflict, grieve, distress, disorder, or make uneasy.

TROU'BLE, *s.* [*trouble*, Fr.] perplexity; distress; affliction; calamity; uneasiness; molestation; vexation.

TROU'BLER, *s.* a disturber; a confounder.

TROU'BLESOME, *a.* causing molestation; vexatious; afflictive; uneasy; tiresome; burdensome; teazing.

TROU'BLESOMENESS, *s.* vexatiousness; importunity; unseasonableness; uneasiness.

TROU'BLOUS, *a.* tumultuous; confused; disordered.

TRO'VER, *s.* [*trouver*, Fr.] in Law, an action that lies against one, who, having found another's goods, refuses to deliver them upon demand.

TROUGH, troff, *s.* [*trog*, *troh*, Sax. *troch*, Belg.] any vessel of greater length than breadth, having the upper side open. *Trough of a sea*, among Mariners, the hollow between two waves.

To TROUL, *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Belg.] to move or utter volubly. See to TROLL.

To TROUNCE, *v. a.* to punish by an indictment or information; to punish severely. To beat; to discomfit.

TROUSE, or TROU'SERS, *s.* [*trousse*, Fr. *truish*, Erse] the long loose breeches worn by sailors. Pantaloons.

TROUT, *s.* [*traht*, Sax.] the name of several species of salmon. Figuratively, a silly honest fellow.

To TROW, *v. n.* [*troc*, Dan.] to think, or imagine; to conceive.

TROW, *interj* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*] an exclamation of inquiry.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, seated on a hill

with a market on Saturday; 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 99 W. of London. Population, 10,863.

TROWEL, (*ow* pron. as in *how*) *s.* [*truelle*, Fr.] a tool used by masons and bricklayers for spreading mortar.

TROY-WEIGHT, *s.* a weight of 12 ounces to the pound, used in weighing gold, silver, jewels, drugs, &c.

TRU'ANT, *s.* [*treuwant*, a vagabond, Belg.] one who wanders about idly, and neglects his duty and business. *To play the truant*, to be absent from school without leave.

TRU'ANT, *a.* idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering; vagrant; strolling.

TRUCE, *s.* [*truga*, low Lat.] a suspension of arms, or a cessation of hostilities between two armies, in order to settle articles of peace, bury the dead, or the like. Intermission; cessation; short quiet. An armistice.

TRUCIDATION, *s.* [*trucidatio*, Lat.] carnage; butchery; slaughter. The art of killing.

To TRUCK, *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr.] to give one commodity or thing in exchange for another; to barter; to swop.

TRUCK, *s.* exchange; traffic by exchange. Wooden wheels for carriages of cannon, from τρόχος, Gr. A kind of wheel carriage, for carrying burdens.

TRU'CKLE, *s.* a little running wheel.

To TRU'CKLE, *v. a.* to be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

TRU'CULENCE, or TRU'CULENCY, *s.* [*truculentia*, Lat.] savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT, *a.* [*truculentus*, Lat.] stern, fierce, or cruel.

To TRUDGE, *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Ital.] to travel laboriously; to jog on heavily.

TRUE, *a.* [*truwa*, or *treowa*, Sax.] agreeing with fact, or the nature of things; not false. Genuine, opposed to counterfeit. Faithful, exact, honest, veracious, rightful.

TRU'ELOVE *s.* the herb Paris, called also oneberry. There is but one species known. A sweetheart.

TRU'ENESS, *s.* sincerity; faithfulness.

TRU'FFLE, *s.* [*truffe*, Fr.] a kind of subterraneous vegetable production, not unlike a mushroom, being a genus of fungi, which grow under the surface of the earth.

TRU'ISM, *s.* an identical proposition; a self-evident, but unimportant truth.

TRULL, *s.* [*trulla*, Ital.] a low mean prostitute.

TRU'LY, *ad.* faithfully; sincerely; exactly; indeed.

TRUMP, *s.* [*trompe*, Belg. and old Fr. *tromba*, Ital.] a trumpet. A card of the same sort of that which is turned up, which will win any card of another sort, and is therefore derived from, and used formerly to be written, *triumph*. *To put to the trumps*, is, to reduce to great extremities, or to be put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, *v. a.* to win with a trump card. *To trump up*, to devise, forge, or cheat, from *tromper*, Fr.

TRU'MPERY, *s.* [*tromperie*, Fr.] useless and ostentatious show; paltry stuff; falsehood; empty talk; trifles.

TRU'MPET, *s.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Belg.] a musical instrument, the most noble of all the portable ones of the kind. *Marine trumpet*, is a musical instrument with one string, which being struck with a hair bow, sounds like a trumpet. *Speaking trumpet*, is a long large tube, made of tin, perfectly straight, with a large aperture, and carries the voice to a very great distance. Figuratively, one who sounds a trumpet.

TRU'MPETER, *s.* one who blows or sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. A fish.

TRU'NCATED, *a.* [*truncatus*, Lat.] cut short at the point; deprived of a limb; maimed; lopped.

TRUNCATION, *s.* the act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON, *s.* [*tronçon*, Fr.] a short staff or cudgel; a staff of authority borne by a general officer. A thick short worm bred in the maws of horses.

To TRU'NDLE, *v. n.* [from *trendl*, a bowl, Sax.] to roll; to bowl along.

TRUNK, *s.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, Fr.] the stump or body of a tree, between its branches and the ground. In Botany, the main body of a tree or plant. It is either a stem, as in most plants; a stalk, as in the narcissus; a straw, as in grasses; or a pillar, as in the funguses. In Anatomy, the busto of the human body, exclusive of the head and limbs. Also the main body of an artery or vein. Also, a chest covered with leather. A wooden pipe to convey water. The proboscis of an elephant.

TRU'NNIONS, *s.* [*trognons*, Fr.] the knobs of a gun, by which it is supported on its carriage.

TRU'RO, a town in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with regular streets, a large market-house, a spacious old church and markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and the lord warden of the stannaries holds his parliament here. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated at the head of the river Fale, with a large commodious wharf or quay; 10 miles N. of Falmouth, and 256 W. by S. of London. Population 2925.

TRU'SION, [from *trusus*, Lat.] the act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, *s.* [*trousse*, Fr.] a bundle, or certain quantity of hay or straw. Among Florists, many flowers growing together on the head of a stalk. In Surgery, the bandage or ligature, wherewith to keep up the parts, in those who have hernias or ruptures.

To TRUSS, *v. a.* [*trousser*, Fr.] to pack up close together. To fit a fowl for the spit.

TRUST, *s.* [*traust*, Run.] confidence; reliance on another; confident opinion of any event; credit; something committed to a person's charge; deposite.

To TRUST, *v. a.* to place confidence in; to believe; to let a person have a commodity without present money; to commit to a person's care. Neuterly, to be confident of something future; to rely upon; to expect, followed by *to*.

TRUSTEE', *s.* one to whom any thing is made over or bequeathed for the use and benefit of another; a guardian.

TRU'STINESS, *s.* faithfulness; fidelity; honesty.

TRU'STY, *a.* fit to be relied on, or confided in; honest; faithful; true. Stout; strong; not likely to fail.

TRUTH, *s.* [*treowthe*, Sax.] a term used in opposition to falsehood, and applied to the propositions which answer, or accord, to the nature or reality of the thing, whereof something is affirmed or denied. *Moral truth*, consists in speaking things according to the persuasion of our minds. *Metaphysical*, or *transcendental truth*, is nothing but the real existence of things conformable to the ideas which we have annexed to their names. Exactness; conformity to rule; honesty; virtue; reality; fidelity; constancy.

TRUTINATION, *s.* [from *trutina*, Lat.] the act of weighing; examination by the scale.

To TRY, *v. a.* [*trier*, Fr.] to examine or make an experiment of; to experience; to essay; to examine as a judge; to bring before a court of justice; to bring to a decision, followed by *out*; to bring to the test; to attempt. To purify; to refine. Neuterly, to endeavour.

TRY'AL, *s.* See TRIAL.

TUB, *s.* [*tubbe* or *tobbe*, Belg.] a large open vessel of wood. In Commerce, it is an indeterminate quantity of measure; thus, a tub of tea contains about 60lbs. and a tub of camphor from 56 to 80 pounds.

TUBE, *s.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Lat.] a pipe, conduit, or canal; a syphon; a cylinder, hollow within side, either of lead, iron, wood, glass, or other matter, for the air, or some other fluid, to have a free passage or conveyance through. It is sometimes used for a telescope, or, more properly, for that part thereof into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used.

TU'BERCLE, *s.* [*tubercule*, Fr. *tuberculum*, Lat.] a small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple. In Botany, a kind of a round turgid root, in form of a knob or turnip. The plants which produce such roots are hence denominated *tuberose* or *tuberous plants*.

TU'BEROOT, *s.* the colchicum of Linnæus. The English species is the meadow saffron.

TU'BEROUS, *a.* [*tubereuse*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] full of knots, bunches, or branches.

TUBERO'SITY, *s.* [*tuberosité*, Fr.] knottiness; a protuberance of some parts of the body.

TU'BULATED, TU'BULOUS, *a.* fistular; longitudinally hollow.

TU'BULAR, *a.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] long and hollow; resembling a pipe.

TU'BULE, *s.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] a small pipe, or fistular body.

TUCK, *s.* [*tweca*, a knife, Brit.] a long narrow sword; a kind of net with a narrow mesh. A kind of fold.

To TUCK, *v. n.* [*tucken*, to press, Teut.] used with *up*, to crush together, or hinder from spreading; to turn and fasten clothes up, to make them shorter. Used with *in*, to force the bed-clothes between the bed and bedstead, to keep out the air.

TU'CKER, *s.* a border of linen or lace on the bosom of a woman's garment. A fuller of cloth.

TU'DDINGTON, or *Toddington*, in Bedfordshire, 39 miles N. N. W. of Lond. Market, Thursday. Population 1920.

TUE'SDAY, *s.* [*tuesdæg*, Sax.] the third day of the week. It has its name from Tuisco, an idol of the Saxons, worshipped on this day; supposed to be the Mars of the Romans.

TUFT, *s.* [*tuffe*, Fr.] a bunch of feathers; the crest of a bird; a thicket, or the bushy part of trees; a lock of hair.

TUFTA'FFETY, *s.* a villous kind of silk.

TU'FTED, *a.* growing in tufts or clusters.

To TUG, *v. a.* [*tigan*, or *teogan*, Sax.] to pull with continued violence or strength; to draw; to pluck. Neuterly, to pull hard; to labour; to struggle.

TUG, *s.* the act of pulling with the utmost effort.

TU'GGER, *s.* one that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, *s.* [*tuitio*, Lat.] the care of a guardian or tutor; superintendent care.

TU'LIP, *s.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] a beautiful well-known flower of various colours.

To TU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*tommelen*, Belg. *tombolare*, Ital.] to fall suddenly on the ground; to fall down; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to play tricks by putting the body into different postures; to roll about. Actively, to turn over; to throw about by way of examination; to throw down by chance or violence. To throw down.

TU'MBLE, *s.* a fall.

TU'MBLER, *s.* one who puts his body into different postures, and performs feats of activity. A species of pigeon. A large drinking glass. A sort of dog.

TU'MBREL, *s.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] a dungcart; a ducking-stool, or cucking-stool, or tymborella.

TUMEFA'CTION, *s.* [*tuméfaction*, Fr.] a swelling.

To TU'MEFY, *v. a.* [*tuméfier*, Fr. *tumefacio*, Lat.] to swell; to make to swell.

TU'MID, *a.* [*tumidus*, Lat.] swollen, or swelling; puffed up; protuberant. Affectedly lofty, applied to style.

TU'MOUR, *s.* [Lat.] a disease in which the parts lose their natural state by a great increase of their size; a swelling or swell. Figuratively, affected pomp or greatness.

TU'MOUROUS, *a.* swelling, protuberant; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

TUMULA'TION, *s.* [*tumulatio*, Lat.] the act of entombing, burying; or interring.

TUMULO'SE, *a.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] full of hills.

TUMULO'SITY, *s.* [from *tumulosus*, Lat.] hilliness.

TU'MULT, *s.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.] a turbulent and clamorous concourse of people; a riot; a rabble; a confused hurry; uproar; bustle; irregular violence.

TUMU'LTUOUS, *a.* [*tumultueux*, Fr.] gathering in a confused and noisy manner; turbulent; disorderly; riotous; seditious; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

TUMU'LTUOUSLY, *ad.* by act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

TU'MULUS, *s.* See BARROW.

TUN, *s.* [*tunne*, Sax. *tonne*, Belg. and Fr.] a large vessel or cask of an oblong form, and biggest in the middle. A vessel for liquid measure, containing 252 gallons, or two hogsheads. A weight of 2000lb. or rather 20 cwt. A cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun. Also, 40 solid feet of round timber, and 53 of square. In the three last senses, it is usually spelt TON.

To TUN, *v. a.* to put into casks; to barrel.

TU'NABLE, *a.* capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious. Musical.

TU'NBRIDGE, a well-built town in Kent, noted for its mineral springs, which are five miles S. E. of the town, but in the same parish. The time of drinking the waters is in June, July, and August. The town is seated on the Medway, 30 miles S. E. by S. of London. Market, Friday. Population 10,380.

TU'NDISH, *s.* a tunnel.

TUNE, *s.* [*toon*, Belg. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tonus*, Lat.] in Music, that property of sounds whereby they come under the relation of acute and grave to each other. Sound; harmony; concert of parts; note. *To be in tune*, is to be in a state proper for use, exercise, or any particular purpose.

To TUNE, *v. a.* to put in a state wherein concords may be sounded; to sing harmoniously. In low language, to beat. Neuterly, to form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL, *a.* musical; harmonious.

TU'NELESS, *a.* unharmonious; unmusical.

TU'NHOOF, *s.* a plant, called also ground-ivy; alehoof.

TU'NIC, *s.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.] a kind of waistcoat, or under garment, worn by the Romans. Also, a vest, a sort of sleeveless coat.

TU'NIC, *s.* [*tunicula*, Lat.] a thin membranous coat or skin covering any part of the body; a little coat; integument.

TU'NIS, a country of Africa, having the Mediterranean Sea and Tripoli on the N. E. several Arab tribes on the E. and Algiers and Esab on the W. It is about 300 miles long, and 250 broad, and is governed by a Turkish bey. The religion is Mahommetan. Tunis, the capital, is in lat. 36. 45. N. lon. 10. 6. E. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants, of whom a third are Jews, and about 1300 resident Christians.

TU'NNAGE, *s.* the contents of a vessel measured by the tun; a tax laid on a tun burden of merchandise.

TU'NNEL, *s.* the passage for smoke in a chimney; a pipe with a conical or globular head, with which liquor is poured into a cask, &c. A net resembling a funnel to catch birds. An horizontal cut through a hill, for a road or canal.

TU'NNY, *s.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] a sea-fish.

TUP, *s.* a ram; a provincialism.

To TUP, *v. n.* to butt like a ram. Actively, to copulate.

TU'RBAN, TU'RBAND, or TU'RBANT, *s.* [Turk.] the cover of linen, &c. worn on the head by the Turks.

TU'RBANED, *a.* wearing a turban.

TU'RBARY, *s.* in Law, ground where turf is digged. *Common of turbary*, a right of digging turf on the lord's waste.

TU'RBID, *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] thick or muddy.

TU'RBIDNESS, *s.* muddiness; thickness.

TU'RBINATED, *a.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.] twisted, spiral. In Botany, of a conical figure.

TU'RBITH MI'NERAL, *s.* among Chemists, a yellow precipitate of mercury.

TU'RBOT, *s.* [*turbot*, Fr. and Belg.] a delicious sea-fish.

TU'RBULENCE, or TU'RBULENCY, *s.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Lat.] a tumult or confusion; the quality of not being easily governed. Disorder of passions.

TU'RBULENT, *a.* [*turbulent*, Fr. *turbulentus*, Lat.] boisterous; tumultuous; not to be governed.

TU'RBULENTLY, *ad.* tumultuously; violently.

TURF, *s.* [*turf*, Sax. *torf*, Belg. and Swed.] the green surface of the ground; a clod covered with grass. A blackish sulphureous earth, used as fuel. *A gentleman of the turf*, one who is fond of racing or coursing.

TU'RFINESS, *s.* the state of abounding in turf.

TU'RFY, *a.* full of turf; covered with turf; built of turf.

TU'RGENT, *a.* [*turgens*, Lat.] swelling; protuberant; tumid. Pompous in respect of style.

TURGE'SCENCE, TURGE'SCENCY, *s.* the act of swelling, or the state of being swollen. Vain pomp.

TU'GID, TU'RGENT, *a.* [*turgidus*, *turgens*, Lat.] swelling; bloated. Vainly pompous.

TU'RIN, an ancient flourishing city, the capital of Piedmont, and the residence of the king of Sardinia. It is a very handsome place, but the air is unhealthy in the autumn and in winter, on account of the thick fogs. The houses are handsome, and of the same height. Turin was formerly fortified, and is charmingly seated at the foot of a mountain, 62 miles N. W. of Genoa, 80 S. W. of Milan, and 280 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 4. N. lon. 7. 40. E. Population 115,000.

TU'RKEY, *s.* a well-known fowl.

TU'RKEY, a very large empire, extending over part of *Europe, Asia, and Africa. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 1750 from N. to S. Turkey in Europe is divided by the mountains of Castagnas into N. and S. The N. part comprehends Wallachia, part of Moldavia, and Croatia, Bosnia, part of Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania, or Rumelia. The S. part did contain ancient Greece, comprising the provinces of Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago, but the three last now constitute the kingdom of Greece. Turkey in Asia comprehends Natolia, Diarbeck,* Kurdistan, *the counties of* Irak, Roum, Karamania and Syria, with Arabia and Armenia. *In Africa, the Turks possess* Egypt, part of Nubia and Barca. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. The Grand Seignor is despotic, but the Turkish empire is falling to ruin. The sultan Mahomed has destroyed the Janizaries, and introduced European discipline; he also encourages printing, and the arts of civilization. He has been compelled to make great concessions to Russia and the Pacha of Egypt. Population 22 millions. They belive in one God, and that his prophet is Mohammed

TU'RKOIS, *s.* [*turquoise*, Fr.] a blue stone formerly numbered among the meaner precious stones, but now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

TU'RMERIC, *s.* an Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMO'IL, *s.* trouble; harassing uneasiness; affliction; tumult; disturbance; molestation; toil.

To TURMO'IL, *v. a.* to harass with tumult or commotion; to keep unquiet; to weary with toil.

To TURN, *v. a.* [*turnan*, Sax. *torno*, Lat.] to put into a circular motion, or move round; to change sides, or put that uppermost which was undermost; to change place, posture, fortune, or party; to bring the inside outwards; to form, or transform; to translate; to change with respect to affection, inclination, or regard. *To turn the stomach*, to cause nauseousness. To make giddy, followed by *head*. To direct to or from any point or purpose. To apply, or have recourse to, followed by *to*. *To turn one's back*, is to fly; to disregard. Followed by *upon*, to reverse or alter. Used with *about*, to revolve or consider. *To turn away*, to dismiss or discard; to avert. *To turn back*, to return to the person who gave, sent, or sold; to double the contrary way. Used with *off*, to dismiss; to resign; to deflect. *To be turned of*, to advance to an age beyond; to exceed. Used with *over*, to transfer; to throw off a ladder; to examine one leaf of a book after another; to refer. Neuterly, to move round; to change the posture quickly, so as to face, used with *upon*. To be changed or altered. To grow sour, applied to liquors. To grow giddy. Used with *away*, to deviate from a proper course; to recoil. Used with *off*, to divert one's course.

TURN, *s.* the act of turning; gyration; the act of coming back to the same place; meander; a winding path; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, or alteration; occasion; an act of kindness or malice; time at which any thing is to be done, or wherein persons punctually succeed each other; convenience; form, cast, shape, or manner; bent; inclination; the manner in which the words of a sentence are expressed. *By turns*, alternately, or one after another.

TU'RNCOAT, *s.* one who forsakes his party or principles for those which are opposite; a renegado, or apostate.

TU'RNER, *s.* [*tourneur*, Fr.] one who turns vessels, or utensils, in wood or metal; one who sells turnery wares.

TU'RNING, *s.* a winding; a deviation to the right or left from a main road or street; flexure; meander.

TU'RNIP, *s.* a white esculent root.

TU'RNKEY, *s.* the door keeper of a gaol.

TU'RNPIKE, *s.* a gate set up across a road, and kept by an officer, for the purpose of taking toll of travellers, waggoners, coaches, &c. for mending the roads.

TU'RNSTILE, *s.* a kind of turnpike in a foot-path.

TU'RPENTINE, *s.* [*turpentina*, Ital.] *a transparent resin, flowing either naturally, or by incision, from several unctuous trees, as the larch, pine, juniper, &c.*

TU'RPITUDE, *s.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, Lat.] *essential deformity of thoughts, words, or actions; inherent vileness; baseness; filthiness; immorality; vice.*

TU'RQUOISE, *s.* [*Fr.*] *See* TURKOISE.

TU'RREL, *s. a tool used by coopers.*

TU'RRET, *s.* [*turris*, Lat.] *a small eminence raised above the body of a building; a little tower.*

TU'RRETED, *a.* formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

TU'RTLE, *s.* [*turtle*, Sax.] a sea-tortoise, well known for its delicious food. A dove, famed for its kind disposition and chastity, called likewise *turtledove*.

TU'SCAN O'RDER, *s.* the primitive order in Grecian Architecture, so called because invented or adopted by the Tuscans. It is the simplest and most massive of the five orders.

TU'SCANY, a grand duchy of Italy, situated between the Mediterranean, the Pope's territories, the Modenese, and the state of Lucca. It is about 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, exclusive of some parts distributed in the territories of Modena, Lucca, and Genoa. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, olives, and other fruits. Florence, the capital, is 45 miles S. of Bologna, and 125 N. N. W. of Rome; lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

TUSH! *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

TUSK, *s.* [*tosken*, old Frisick] the fang or long tooth of a boar, &c.

TU'SKED, or TU'SKY, *a.* furnished with tusks.

TU'SSUCK, *s.* [diminutive of *tuz*] a tuft of grass or twigs.

To TU'STLE, *v. a.* to bustle or strive; to tumble or ruffle.

TUT, *interj.* a word used to command silence, and express contempt; generally reduplicated: *Tut! tut!*

TU'TBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 20 miles E. of Stafford. Population 1553.

TUTELAGE, *s.* [*tutela*, Lat.] protection; guardianship; the time during which an infant is under guardians.

TUTELAR, or TUTELARY, *a.* [*tutelaris*, Lat.] having the guardianship, or particular defence and protection, of any person or thing; protecting; defensive.

TUTENAG, or TUTANAG, *s.* a name given in India to the semi-metal zinc; also a white metallic compound brought from China, which is the best imitation of silver yet discovered.

TUTOR, *s.* [*tuteur*, Fr. *tutor*, Lat.] one who has the care of another's learning; a preceptor; a teacher.

To TU'TOR, *v. a.* to instruct; to teach.

TU'TORAGE, *s.* the authority or government of a tutor.

TU'TORESS, *s.* a female instructor; a governess.

TUTSAN, *s.* the hypericum of Linnæus. This is the only British genus that is to be found in the 18th class of Linnæus's arrangement of plants. There are many species.

TUTTY, *s.* [*tuthie*, Fr.] a recrement of mixed metals, in which lapis calaminaris, or zinc in its metalline form, is an ingredient.

TU'XFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday, 13 miles N. N. W. of Newark, and 137 N. by W. of London. Popu ation 1113.

TWAIN, *a.* [*tweyen*, Sax.] two.

To TWANG, *v. n.* to sound with a quick sharp noise. Actively, to make to sound sharply.

TWANG, *s.* a disagreeable sound; an affected modulation of the voice; a sharp quick sound.

To TWANK, *v. n.* [properly *twang*] to make to sound.

TWAS, contracted from *It was.*

To TWATTLE, *v. a.* [*schwatzen*, Teut.] to prate.

TWAYBLADE, *s.* in Botany, the ophrys of Linnæus. There are several species.

To TWEAG, or TWEAK, *v. a.* [*twiccan*, to twitch, Sax.] to pinch or squeeze between the fingers.

TWEAGUE, or TWEAK, *s.* [*tweogan*, to hesitate, Sax.] perplexity; ludicrous distress.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, rising in the S. part of Peeblesshire, which it divides into two equal parts, and for many miles forming the boundary between England and Scotland; it falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

TWEE'DDALE, a shire in Scotland, called also the county of Peebles; bounded on the N. by Lothian; on the E. by Mers and Tiviotdale; on the S. by Annandale; and on the W. by Clydesdale. See PEEBLES.

To TWEE'DLE, *v. a.* to handle lightly.

TWEE'ZERS, *s.* [*etui*, Fr.] nippers or small pincers, used in pulling off superfluous hairs.

TWELFTH, *a.* [*twelfta*, Sax.] the second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWE'LFTH-DAY, *s.* the festival of Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so called as being the twelfth day, exclusive, from the Nativity, or Christmas day.

TWELVE, *a.* [*twelf*, Sax.] two and ten; twice six.

TWE'LVEMONTH, *s.* [*tweelf-month*, Sax.] the space of a year, according to the calendar months.

TWE'NTIETH, *a.* [*twenteogotha*, Sax.] next to the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty.

TWE'NTY, *a.* [*twentig*, Sax.] twice ten.

TWI'BILL, *s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*] an iron tool used by pavers; formerly, a mattock. A kind of halberd.

TWICE, *ad.* [*twees*, Belg.] two times; doubly.

TWIG, *s.* [*twig*, or *twigga*, Sax. *twyg*, Belg.] a small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long.

TWI'LIGHT, *s.* [*tweelicht*, Belg.] is that light, whether in the morning before sun-rise, or in the evening after sunset, supposed to begin and end when the least stars that can be seen by the naked eye cease or begin to appear. An obscure light; an uncertain view. Adjectively, seen or done by twilight; not clearly or brightly illuminated.

TWIN, *s.* [*twinn*, Sax.] a child born at the same time and birth with another. In the plural, a zodiacal sign, also called *Gemini*, and marked thus II.

To TWINE, *v. a.* [*twinan*, Sax. *twynen*, Belg.] to wind thread round any substance; to encircle; to twist so as to unite or form into one body. Neuterly, to wind, or form windings; to convolve; to unite by interposition of parts.

TWINE, *s.* a twisted thread; a twist; an embrace formed by twisting round any part; small cord, or string.

To TWINGE, *v. a.* [*zwingen*, Teut. *twinge*, Dan.] to torment with a sudden and short pain; to pinch; to tweak.

TWINGE, *s.* a short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch; a tweak.

TWI'NGEWORT, *s.* a genus of plants called by Linnæus carlina. The wild carline thistle is the British species.

To TWI'NKLE, *v. n.* [*twinclian*, Sax.] to sparkle, or shine with intermitted light; to flash irregularly. To open and shut the eye alternately.

TWI'NKLE, or TWI'NKLING, *s.* a sparkling intermitting light. A motion of the eye. A short space.

To TWIRL, *v. a.* [from *whirl*] to turn or force round. Neuterly, to revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL, *s.* circular motion. Twist; convolution.

To TWIST, *v. a.* [*twisten*, Belg.] to form by turning round; to form by complication; to wind; to wreathe or encircle by something; to contort, to writhe; to weave or form by turning round, so that the parts shall unite together; to insinuate; to unite by intertexture of parts. Neuterly, to be contorted; to be convolved.

TWIST, *s.* the act of turning round several things so as to unite them; any thing made by winding two things together; a writhe; contortion. A kind of small cord.

TWI'STER, *s.* one who twists; a ropemaker; the instrument of twisting.

To TWIT, *v. a.* [*edwitan*, Sax.] to reproach or mention to a person by way of sneer; to flout; to hit in the teeth.

To TWITCH, *v. a.* [*twiccian*, Sax.] to pull or pluck with a quick motion; to snatch.

TWITCH, *s.* a quick or sudden pull; a sudden vellication, a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, *s.* a plant.

To TWITTER, *v. n.* to make a sharp, intermitting, and tremulous noise; to be affected with a strong or sudden inclination, followed by *toward*; to be agitated by suspense; to burst into a simpering laugh.

TWITTER, *s.* any motion or disorder of passion, as violent laughing, or fretting.

TWITTLETWATTLE, *s.* tattle; gabble. A low word.

TWO, *a.* [*twa*, Sax.] a number composed of one added to one. This word is often used in composition.

TWO'FOLD, *a.* double the number, or twice the quantity two of the same kind. Adverbially, doubly.

TWO'HANDED, *a.* large; bulky; enormous for magnitude. That uses two hands.

To TYE, *v. a.* See TIE.

TYE, *s.* a knot; a bond or obligation. See TIE.

TY'GER, *s.* See TIGER.

TYKE, *s.* a dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.

TY'MBAL, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of kettle-drum.

TYMBORE'LLA, *s.* a ducking-stool, or cucking-stool.

TY'MPAN, *s.* [*tympanum*, Lat.] a tymbal or drum. Among Anatomists, the drum of the ear, a thin, dry, transparent, nervous membrane, of the most exquisite sense, and the instrument of hearing. In Printing, a frame belonging to the press, covered with parchment, on which the sheet is laid to be printed. In Architecture, the panel of a pilaster or door.

TYMPANI'TES, *s.* [τυμπανίτης, Gr.] that particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum.

TY'MPANUM, *s.* [Lat.] a drum. In Anatomy, a part of the ear; the tympan. Among Mechanics, a sort of wheel placed on an axis, on the top of which are levers, for the more easy turning the axis about to raise a weight.

TY'MPANY, *s.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] in Medicine, a flatulent tumour or swelling of the belly, very hard, equable, and permanent, whereby the skin is stretched very tight.

TYNE, a river of Northumberland, formed by the union of two branches near Hexham. It flows by Newcastle, and enters the German ocean at Tinmouth. Also, a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German ocean to the west of Dunbar.

TYNEMOUTH. See TINMOUTH.

TY'NY, *a.* [written likewise *tiny*] small, diminutive.

TYPE, *s.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat.] a copy, model, image, or resemblance. Among divines, it is a symbol, sign, or figure of something to come. Among Printers, a printing letter.

TYPHODES, ty-fodes, *s.* [τυφώδης, Gr.] a continual burning fever, proceeding from an inflammation of the bowels.

TYPHOMA'NIA, *s.* [τυφομανία Gr.] a delirium, or frenzy, with a lethargy.

TY'PHON, *s.* [τυφών, Gr.] a hurricane; a violent whirlwind; a fiery meteor. In Mythology, the brother and murderer of Osiris; also the sea; the general deluge.

TYPIC, or TYPICAL, *a.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat. τυπικός, Gr.] representing by some symbol, or hieroglyphic.

TYPICALLY, *ad.* in a typical manner; figuratively.

To TY'PIFY, *v. a.* to express by some symbol, action, or hieroglyphic, to foreshew by emblems or figures.

TYPO'GRAPHER, ti-pog-gra-fer, *s.* [from τύπος, and γράφω, Gr.] a printer; properly a compositor.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [τύπος, and γραφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to typography, or printing; emblematical; figurative.

TYPO'GRAPHY, *s.* the art of printing.

TYRA'NNIC, or TYRA'NNICAL, *a.* [*tyrannique*, Fr. *tyrannicus*, Lat. τυραννικὸς, Gr.] cruel; oppressive; imperious; acting like a tyrant; despotic.

TYRA'NNICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE, *s.* [from *tyrannus* and *cædo*, Lat.] the act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE, *v. n.* [*tyranniser*, Fr. τυραννίζω, Gr.] to govern or act in an imperious manner, like a tyrant.

TY'RANNOUS, *a.* tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary.

TY'RANNY, *s.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. τυραννὶς, Gr.] the acting without regard to the laws, rights, or properties of the people; outrageous cruelty and oppression; rigorous command; severity; inclemency. Absolute monarchy.

TY'RANT, *s.* [*tyran*, Fr. *tyrannus*, Lat. τύραννος, Gr.] among the Ancients, denoted simply a sovereign ruler, not crowned. But the ill use made of it by several of that character, altered the import of the word, and *tyrant* now carries the idea of an unjust and cruel prince.

TYRIA'SIS, *s.* the leprosy.

TY'RO, *s.* [*tiro*, Lat.] a novice; one in his rudiments; a young scholar; a learner.

TYROL. See TIROL.

TYRONE, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, having Londonderry on the N. Armagh and Lough Neagh on the E. Fermanagh on the S. and Donegal on the W. It is 46 miles long, and 37 broad, and is divided into 35 parishes, contains 4 boroughs, and 302,943 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Mourne, and Foyle. The assizes are held at Omagh, but the principal town is Dungannon.

U & V.

U Is the twentieth letter of the English alphabet. The sound is short in *burst*, *curst*, *run*, *sun*, *cub*. In some words, it is rather acute than long; as in *brute*, *flute*, *acute*, &c. It is generally long in polysyllables; as in *union*, *usage*, *secure*, *curious*, &c. but in some words it is obscure; as in *nature*, *venture*.

V, the consonant, has its sound uniform, and is never acute. It is placed before all the vowels; as in *vary*, *venal*, *voice*, *vow*, *vulture*. Though the letters *u* and *v* had always two sounds, they had only the form of *v* till the beginning of the fourth century, when the other form was introduced, it being inconvenient to express two sounds by the same letter. The letters *f* and *v* seem to have a similar sound, but are widely different, as may be observed in the words *knife* and *knives*, *life* and *lives*, *belief* and *believe*, &c. In numerals, V stands for five, and with a dash thus $\bar{V}$, for 5000.

VA'CANCY, *s.* an empty space; vacuity; a chasm; times of listlessness, or emptiness of thought. Leisure, or relaxation, from *vacance*, Fr. State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

VA'CANT, *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.] empty; having nothing in it; free from crowds, obstacles, or incumbrance; having no possessor or incumbent; being at leisure, or disengaged; void of thought; thoughtless.

To VACA'TE, *v. n.* [*vaco*, Lat.] to make void or vacant; to defeat; to annul; to put an end to.

VACA'TED, *a.* made void or vacant; defeated; annulled.

VACA'TION, *s.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.] in Common Law, all that time which passes between term and term. Among Civilians, the time from the death of the last incumbent till the benefice is supplied by another. Leisure or freedom from business, trouble, or perplexity.

VA'CCARY, *s.* [from *vacca*, Lat.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture.

VA'CCINE INOCULATION, a modern discovery in Medicine, whereby the matter of a pustular eruption on the udder and teats of a cow, is found to produce a regular disease in the human frame, which renders it unsusceptible of the small-pox. It was long known to those employed in dairies, but was first brought into public notice by Doctor Jenner, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, in 1798. The following comparative view of the natural small-pox, the inoculated small-pox, and the inoculated cow-pox, has been published by the Royal Jennerian Institution, in London.——NATURAL SMALL-POX, a contagious disease; for the most part violent, loathsome, and dangerous; of which it is computed that one in twelve of the human race perishes. In London 3000 annually; in

the United Kingdom 40,000!—Inoculated Small-Pox, also contagious; for the most part mild, but sometimes violent and loathsome; of which one in 300 is said to die. In London, about one in 100. The inoculation of the small-pox having been but partially adopted, has been the means of spreading the infection, and thus increased the general mortality.—Inoculated Cow-Pox, *not contagious*; and, when properly conducted, uniformly mild, inoffensive, seldom painful, never fatal, and an infallible preventive of the small-pox; besides which, there is no medicine required, no consequent deformity or disfiguration, and no supervenient disease. The accuracy of this report is much controverted, for in some cases the vaccine matter has left diseases more loathsome than that which it professes to supersede.

VACI'LLANCY, or VACILLA'TION, *s.* [from *vacillo*, Lat.] a state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy.

To VACI'LLATE, *v. n.* [*vacillo*, Lat.] to reel; to shake; to totter; to stagger.

VACU'ITY, *s.* [*vacuité*, Fr. *vacuitas*, Lat.] the state of being unoccupied by body; space void of body; want of substance; inanity; emptiness.

VA'CUOUS, *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] empty; void; unfilled.

VA'CUUM, *s.* [Lat.] space not occupied by matter.

VA'GABOND, *a.* [*vagabond*, Fr.] wandering about, or having no settled habitation; vagrant; erratic; strolling.

VA'GABOND, *s.* [*vagabond*, Fr.] a person that wanders about, and has no settled habitation; a vagrant.

VAGA'RY, *s.* [from *vagus*, Lat.] a wild freak or frolic; caprice.

VAGINOPE'NNOUS, *a.* [from *vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GRANCY, *s.* a state of wandering; unsettled course of life; the condition or action of a vagrant.

VA'GRANT, *a.* [*vagant*, Fr.] wandering; vagabond; having no fixed place of residence; erratic; strolling.

VA'GRANT, *s.* one that has no settled place of abode; a stroller; a sturdy beggar; one that moves from place to place, without any visible way of living; a vagabond.

VAGUE, *a.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.] wandering; vagrant; having no settled place; unfixed; unsettled; indefinite.

VAIL, *s.* [*voile*, Fr. this word is at present written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat. and the verb in the same manner, from *velo*, Lat. yet as the old manner of writing it shews it might have been borrowed originally from the French, it may still be continued] a curtain or cover thrown over any thing to conceal it; a part of female dress by which the face is covered. Used in the plural, to signify profits that accrue to officers and servants, exclusive of salary or wages.

To VAIL, *v. a.* [*voiler*, Fr.] to cover. To lower, let fall, or pull off, by way of compliment. Neuterly, to shew respect by yielding or submitting. To fall; to let sink for fear, &c. See Veil.

VAIN, *a.* [Fr. *vanus*, Lat.] without effect; having no substance or reality; proud of little things; ostentatious; idle or worthless; false. *In vain*, to no purpose or end; without effect. When used in composition, it implies ostentatious.

VAINGLO'RIOUS, *a.* boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

VAINGLO'RY, *s.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

VAI'NLY, *ad.* uselessly; proudly; arrogantly.

VAI'NNESS, *s.* emptiness; pride; falsehood.

VA'LANCE, *s.* [according to Skinner, from Valencia, whence they were brought] the fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

VALE, *s.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] a low ground lying between two hills. Synon. A wide open space between hills is called a *vale*; if of small extent, it is a *valley*; and when contracted to a mere chasm, it is a *glen*.

VALEDI'CTION, *s.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] the speech made at parting; a bidding farewel.

VALENCIE'NNES, a city of Hainault, in France, in the department of the north, containing about 21,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts: 17 miles N. E. of Cambray, and 120 N. E. by N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 21. N. lon. 3. 32. E.

VA'LENTINE, *s.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day. An amatory letter sent on that day.

VALENTI'NIANS, *s.* a branch of the Gnostics, so called from Valentinus, their founder, in the 11th century.

VALE'RIAN, *s.* [*valerian*, Fr.] a genus of plants placed by Linnæus in the first section of his third class. The marsh, wild, and lettuce valerian, are the British species. The Greek valerian is the common jacob's-ladder.

VA'LET, *s.* [Fr.] a waiting servant. *Valet de chambre*, one who waits on a nobleman or gentleman in his bedchamber, and dresses and undresses him. See Varlet.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, *s.* a weakly, sickly person.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, VALETU'DINARY, *a.* [*valetudinarius*, Lat.] sickly; weakly; infirm in health.

VALETU'DINARY, *s.* an infirmary, or hospital for sick.

VA'LIANT, *a.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] brave; stout; courageous.

VA'LIANTLY, *ad.* bravely, courageously; intrepidly.

VA'LIANTNESS, *s.* bravery; courage; intrepidity.

VA'LID, *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.] strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent, applied to things. Conclusive; weighty, having force, prevalent, applied to argument.

VALI'DITY, *s.* [*validité*, Fr.] force; power; certainty.

VALLA'NCY, *s.* a large wig that shades the face.

VA'LLEY, *s.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] low ground lying between hills. See Vale.

VA'LOROUS, *a.* brave; valiant; courageous; stout.

VA'LOROUSLY, *ad.* in a valorous manner.

VA'LOROUSNESS, *s.* bravery; courage; intrepidity.

VA'LOUR, *s.* [*valor*, Lat. *valeur*, Fr.] courage; bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness; intrepidity.

VA'LUABLE, *a.* [*valuable*, Fr.] being of a great price or worth; precious; deserving esteem or regard; estimable.

VA'LUABLENESS, *s.* price or worth; esteem.

VALUA'TION, *s.* price or value put upon a thing; appraisement.

VA'LUE, *s.* [*value*, Fr.] price; worth; price equal to the worth of a thing; esteem; rate. Synon. *Value* rises from the intrinsic goodness of things; *worth* from the estimation of them.

To VA'LUE, *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.] to rate at a certain price; to have in high esteem; to appraise or estimate; to be worth.

VA'LUER, *s.* one who values.

VALVE, *s.* [*valva*, Lat.] a folding-door; any thing that opens and shuts over the mouth of a vessel. In Botany, the different pieces that compose a capsule: thus, in jacob's-ladder, daffodil, and hyacinth, there are three valves; in horn-apple four; and in loosestrife ten. Also, applied to the petals and empalements that constitute the flowers of grasses; thus, in the common meadowgrass, the empalement is a dry chaffy husk, composed of two valves, and the blossom is composed of two other valves. Applied also to the several projecting substances which frequently close the mouth of the tube of a blossom, as in the blossoms of borrage and jacob's-ladder, where the tube is closed by five such substances. In Anatomy, a membrane which opens certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its returning.

VAMP, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe; a sock.

To VAMP, *v. a.* to piece an old thing with something new; to repair any thing old or decayed, to make it pass for new.

VAN, *s.* [from *avant*, before, Fr.] the front or first line of an army. Any thing spread wide, by which a wind is raised; a fan, from *van*, Fr. or *vannus*, Lat. A wing. A covered vehicle for the conveyance of dry goods; a caravan.

To VAN, *v. a.* [*vanner*, Fr.] to winnow corn. Not in use.

VA'NCOURIER, *s.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] a harbinger; a precursor.

VANE, *s.* [*vane*, Belg.] a plate hung on a pin so as to turn with the wind; a weather-cock. *Vanes*, among Mariners, are sights made to slide upon such instruments as are used for taking observations at sea.

VA'NGUARD, *s.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] the front or first line of an army; the van.

VANILLA, *s.* [*vanille*, Fr.] the fruit of a plant which grows in the bay of Campeachy, Carthagena, Honduras, &c. and is used here as an ingredient in chocolate, to which it gives a peculiar flavour.

To VA'NISH, *v. a.* [*vanesco*, Lat.] to disappear; to come to nought; to be lost; to pass away.

VA'NITY, *s.* [*vanité*, Fr. *vanitas*, Lat.] emptiness; inanity; uncertainty; fruitless desire or endeavour; falsehood; vain pursuit; an object of petty pride; ostentation; arrogance.

To VA'NQUISH, *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.] to conquer; to subdue, confute, or overcome.

VA'NQUISHER, *s.* a conqueror; a subduer.

VA'NTAGE, *s.* [from *advantage*] gain; profit; superiority; opportunity; convenience; advantage.

VA'NTBRASS, *s.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] armour for the arm.

VA'PID, *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] dead or flat, applied to liquors; palled; spiritless; maukish.

VAPIDITY, or VA'PIDNESS, *s.* [from *vapidus*, Lat.] deadness; flatness; maukishness.

VA'PORARY, *s.* [*vaporarium*, Lat.] a stove or hot-house; a stew or bagnio. Among Physicians, a decoction of herbs poured hot into a vessel, so that the patient sitting over it may receive the fumes.

VAPORATION, *s.* [*vaporatio*, Lat.] the act of emitting fumes or vapours; evaporation.

VAPORIFEROUS, *a.* [*vaporifer*, or *vaporiferus*, Lat.] producing or causing vapours.

VA'PORISH, *a.* vaporous; full of vapours; splenetic; peevish; humoursome.

VA'POROUS, *a.* [*vaporeux*, Fr.] full of vapours; fumy; full of vain imaginations; windy; flatulent.

VA'POUR, *s.* [*vapor*, Lat. *vapeur*, Fr.] the small particles of a fluid, which being separated by heat, ascend into the air; a wind; a steam; a fume; a vain imagination. In the plural, a disease caused by flatulencies; disordered or hypochondriacal affections in women, synonymous to the spleen in men.

To VA'POUR, *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.] to fly off in fume. Figuratively, to bully or brag. Actively, to effuse or scatter in fumes or vapour.

VA'RIABLE, *a.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] changeable; not long the same; inconstant; fickle; mutable.

VA'RIABLENESS, *s.* changeableness; levity; inconstancy; mutability; state of mutation.

VA'RIABLY, *ad.* changeably; uncertainly; mutably.

VA'RIANCE, *s.* [from VARY] difference; discord; dissension; disagreement. In Law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a plea.

VARIATION, *s.* [*variation*, Fr. *variatio*, Lat.] change; difference; mutation. *Variation of the compass*, deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north. SYNON. Successive changes in the same subject, make *variation*; a multitude of different objects form *variety*. Thus we say, *variation* of time; *variety* of colours.

VA'RICOUS, *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] diseased with dilatation

To VA'RIEGATE, *v. a.* [from *variegatus*, school Lat.] to stain with different colours; to diversify.

VA'RIEGATED, *a.* diversified with different colours.

VARIEGATION, *s.* the quality of being beautified or diversified with several colours; diversity of colours.

VARIETY, *s.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Lat.] change; intermixture of different things; difference; variation; diversity.

VA'RIFORM, *a.* [from *varius* and *forma*, Lat.] being of divers shapes or forms; multiform.

VA'RIOUS, *a.* [*varius*, Lat.] different; several; changeable; unlike each other; marked with different colours; numerous; manifold; uncertain; unfixed; diversified.

VA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* differently; diversely.

VA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* diversity; changeableness.

VA'RLET, *s.* [*varlet*, old Fr.] anciently a servant, but at present a term of reproach, conveying the idea of a worthless person; a scoundrel; a rascal.

VA'RNISH, *s.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.] matter laid on wood, metal, &c. to make them shine. Figuratively, a cover or palliation of a crime, &c.

To VA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*vernir*, Fr.] to cover with something shining; to conceal a defect with something ornamental or rhetorical; to palliate.

VA'RNISHER, *s.* one whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser; an adorner; a palliator.

To VA'RY, *v. a.* [*varior*, Lat. *varier*, Fr.] to change; to make of different kinds; to diversify. Neuterly, to be changeable; to appear in different forms; to be different from each other; to alter; to deviate; to be at variance.

VA'SCULAR, *a.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.] full of vessels.

VASCULIFEROUS, *a.* [from *vasculum* and *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, an epithet given to those plants which have, besides the common calix, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.

VASE, *s.* [*vase*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.] a vessel; generally applied to one designed for show rather than use.

VA'SSAL, *s.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Ital.] one holding by the will of a superior; a subject or dependant; a servant subject to the will of another. A subject; a slave.

VA'SSALAGE, *s.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] the state of being subject to the will of another; dependence; subjection.

VAST, *a.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.] great or large; generally applied to any thing enormously great.

VASTATION, *s.* [from *vasto*, Lat.] waste; depopulation.

VA'STLY, *ad.* largely; greatly; immensely; enormously.

VA'STNESS, *s.* enormous greatness; immensity.

VA'STY, *a.* large; immense; enormously great.

VAT, or FAT, *s.* [*vat*, Belg. *fat*, Sax.] a vessel for holding wine, beer, &c. in the time of their preparation.

VA'TICIDE, *s.* [from *vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] a murderer of prophets.

To VATICINATE, *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] to prophesy.

VATICINATION, *s.* [*vaticinatio*, Lat.] the act of prophesying, divining, and foretelling; a prediction.

VA'VASOUR, *s.* [*vavaseur*, Fr.] anciently a person next in rank to a baron; one subject to a superior lord, but with others holding under him.

VAULT, *s.* [*voulte*, old Fr. *volta*, Ital.] a continued arch; a cellar, so called, because arched generally on the top; a cave; a cavern; a repository for the dead under a church. A leap, or jump, from *voltiger*, Fr.

To VAULT, *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr.] to arch, or shape like an arch; to cover with an arch. Neuterly, to leap, jump, or shew postures, from *voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Ital.

VAU'LTED, *a.* arched; concave.

VAU'LTER, *s.* a leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

To VAUNT, *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] to boast; to display in an ostentatious manner; to brag; to swagger. Neuterly, to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

VAUNT, *s.* a brag or boast.

VAU'NTER, *s.* a boaster; a man given to vain ostentation.

VAU'NTINGLY, *ad.* boastingly; braggingly.

U'BERTY, *s.* [*ubertas*, Lat.] fertility; abundance.

U'BEROUS, *a.* [*uberosus*, Lat.] plentiful; fertile.

UBICA'TION, or UBI'ETY, *s.* [from *ubi*, Lat.] residence or situation in a place.

UBIQUITA'RIAN, *s.* [from *ubique*, every where, Lat.] one who holds that Christ's body is every where present.

UBI'QUITARY, *a.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] omnipresent.

UBI'QUITY, *s.* [*ubiquité*, Fr.] omnipresence.

U'DDER, *s.* [*uder*, Sax. and Belg.] the dug of a cow or other large beast.

U'DDERED, *a.* furnished with udders.

VEAL, *s.* [*veel*, a calf, old Fr.] the flesh of a calf.

VE'CTION, or VECTITA'TION, *s.* [from *vectito*, Lat.] the act of carrying or being carried.

To VEER, *v. n.* [*virer*, old Fr.] to turn about. Actively, to let out; to turn; to change.

VEGETABI'LITY, *s.* vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

VE'GETABLE, *s.* [*vegetable*, Fr.] an organized body, consisting of various parts, taking in its nourishment usually by a root, and increasing its dimensions by growth; a plant.

VE'GETABLE, *a.* [*vegetabilis*, Lat.] having the nature of a plant; belonging to a plant.

To VE'GETATE, *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] to grow; to shoot out.

VEGETA'TION, *s.* [*végétation*, Fr.] growth; increase of bulk, parts, and dimensions, applied to trees, plants, shrubs, &c.

VE'GETATIVE, *a.* [*végétatif*, Fr.] producing growth, or causing to grow.

VEGE'TE, *a.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] vigorous; active; sprightly.

VE'GETIVE, *a.* vegetable, having the nature of plants.

VE'HEMENCE, or VE'HEMENCY, *s.* [*véhémence*, Fr. *vehementia*, Lat.] violence; ardour; vigour.

VE'HEMENT, *a.* [*véhément*, Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.] violent; eager; fervent; forcible; ardent.

VE'HEMENTLY, *ad.* forcibly; pathetically.

VE'HICLE, *s.* [*véhicule*, Fr. *vehiculum*, Lat.] that in which any thing is carried, conveyed, or used as a means of washing down any thing to be swallowed.

To VEIL, *v. a.* [*velo*, Lat. see VAIL] to cover the face with any thing; to cover or hide.

VEIL, *s.* [*velum*, Lat.] a cover used to conceal the face; a cover, or disguise.

VEIN, *s.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.] a vessel which conveys the blood from the arteries back to the heart; a hollow or cavity; the course of metal or mineral in a mine; tendency, or turn of mind; the time when any inclination is strongest; humour, or temper; current; streak, variegation, as the *veins* of marble.

VEI'NED, or VEI'NY, *a.* full of veins; streaked; variegated.

VELLEITY, *a.* [*velleité*, Fr.] the lowest degree of desire.

To VE'LLICATE, *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] to twitch; to pluck; to stimulate.

VELLICA'TION, *s.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] a twitching. Plurally, among Physicians, certain convulsions that affect the fibres of the muscles.

VE'LLUM, *s.* [*velin*, Fr.] the skin of a calf dressed for writing; the finest sort of parchment.

VELO'CITY, *s.* [*vélocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] speed; quickness of speech; swiftness.

VE'LVET, *s.* [*velluto*, Ital.] a kind of silk manufacture with a short pile or fur upon it. Adjectively, made of velvet; soft, delicate.

VE'LVETLEAF, *s.* in Botany, the lavatera. The English species is also called sea-tree mallow.

VE'NAL, *a.* [*vénal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.] capable of being bought or purchased; mercenary; prostitute; contained in the veins.

VENA'LITY, *s.* [*vénalité*, Fr.] a disposition that renders a person ready to flatter, or agree to any thing for gain; prostitution; mercenariness.

VENA'TION, *s.* [*venatio*, Lat.] the exercise or practice of hunting.

To VEND, *v. a.* [*vendo*, Lat.] to sell, or offer for sale.

VENDEE', *s.* in Law, the person to whom any thing is sold.

VE'NDER, *s.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] in Law, a seller.

VE'NDIBLE, *a.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] saleable; marketable.

VENDITION, *s.* [*venditio*, Lat.] the act of selling or disposing of any commodity; a sale.

To VENEE'R, *v. a.* to make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

VENEE'RING, *s.* among Joiners, the laying thin slices of wood over others of less value; a kind of inlaying, or marquetry.

VE'NEFICE, *s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] the practice of poisoning.

VENEFI'CIAL, *a.* acting by poison; bewitching.

VE'NOMOUS, *a.* [from *venenum*, Lat.] full of poison; poisonous.

VENE'NE, VENENO'SE, *a.* [*venencux*, Fr. from *venenum*, Lat.] poisonous; venomous.

VENENI'FEROUS, *a.* [*venenifer*, Lat.] bearing poison.

VE'NERABLE, *a.* [*vénérable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] to be regarded with awe or reverence.

VE'NERABLY, *ad.* in a manner that excites reverence.

To VE'NERATE, *v. a.* [*vénérer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] to regard with awe or reverence.

VENERA'TION, *s.* [*vénération*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] great respect; reverence.

VENE'REAL, *a.* [*venereus*, Lat.] relating to love. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by Chemists.

VENE'REOUS, *a.* [*venereus*, Lat.] libidinous; lustful.

VE'NERY, *s.* [*venerie*, Fr.] hunting; lasciviousness.

VENESE'CTION, *s.* [*venæ* and *sectio*, Lat.] the act of letting blood; phlebotomy.

To VENGE, *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] to punish; to avenge. Seldom used.

VE'NGEANCE, *s.* [*vengeance*, Fr.] punishment, or penal retribution; avengement. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence.*

VE'NGEFUL, *a.* vindictive; retributive.

VE'NIABLE, or VE'NIAL, *a.* [from *venia*, Lat.] pardonable; permitted, or allowed; excusable.

VE'NICE, a territory of Italy, (and once a celebrated republic,) which comprehended the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesino di Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Codorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. The government, before its subversion by the French, was aristocratical, none having any share in it but the nobles. The doge, the chief magistrate, was elected by a majority of votes: he held the dignity for life; and his office was to marry the Adriatic sea in the name of the republic, to preside in all assemblies of the state, to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy, and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark; but in other respects his power was very limited. There were also five councils of state. This constitution

does not, however, at present exist. In May, 1797, a tumult having happened, in which some Frenchmen were killed, the city was seized, and a provisionary democratic government instituted. But by the treaty of Campo Formio, in the following October, the city and territory of Venice lying to the north and west of the river Adige, were ceded, as a duchy, to Austria, in equivalence for the dominions that house had lost in the Netherlands; and the remainder of the territory was annexed to the Cisalpine republic. War having again broke out between France and Austria, the treaty of Presburg restored the duchy; and the whole of the Venetian territory was included in the new kingdom of Italy. On the downfall of Napoleon, and the general treaty of peace signed by the allied powers at Vienna, in 1815, the Venetian territories were added to the dominions of the house of Austria, under whose sovereignty they now remain.—The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women have fine countenances, with expressive features, and a skin of a rich carnation. The common people are remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other.

VE'NICE, the capital of the above territory, is one of the most considerable places in the world. It is the see of a patriarch, and the seat of a university. According to the historians, Venice stands on 72 small islands in the Gulf of Venice. As there is no passing through this city in carriages, the inhabitants make use of a kind of boats called gondolas. There are nearly 500 bridges over the canals, the most famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists, and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the Doge, fronting St. Mark's Place. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them above 500 years old. Here are about 120,000 inhabitants. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 125 miles N. N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, and 212 N. of Rome. Lat. 45. 27. N. lon. 12. 8. E.

VE'NISON, *s.* [*venaison*, Fr.] the flesh of deer; game, or beasts of chase.

To VE'NOM, *v. n.* to infect with poison; to poison.

VE'NOM, *s.* [*venin*, Fr.] poison.

VE'NOMOUS, *a.* poisonous; mischievous; malignant.

VE'NOMOUSLY, *ad.* poisonously; malignantly.

VE'NOMOUSNESS, *s.* poisonousness; malignity.

VE'NOUS, *a.* [*venosus*, Lat.] full of veins.

VENT, *s.* [*fente*, Fr.] a small aperture or hole, by which any vapour transpires; passage from secrecy to public notice; passage; discharge. Sale, from *vente*, Fr.

To VENT, *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr.] to let out at a small hole or aperture; to give way to, or free from restraint; to utter; to publish; to sell; to carry to sale.

VE'NTER, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, any cavity of the body, but particularly the abdomen. In Law, a womb, or mother.

VE'NTIDUCT, *s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] a passage for the wind.

To VE'NTILATE, *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.] to fan with the wind; to winnow; to examine or discuss any controverted point.

VENTILA'TION, *s.* [*ventilatio*, Lat.] the act of fanning, or gathering wind; the act of winnowing corn; refrigeration.

VE'NTILATOR, *s.* [Lat.] an instrument invented by the Rev. Dr. Hale, to extract foul, and to supply fresh air.

VENTO'SITY, *s.* [from *ventosus*, Lat.] windiness.

VE'NTRICLE, *s.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Lat.] the stomach; any small cavity, particularly those of the heart.

VENTRI'LOQUIST, *s.* [from *venter*, and *loquor*, Lat.] one who speaks in such a manner that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VE'NTURE, *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger; hap; chance; a stake. *At a venture*, is at hazard; without consideration or premeditation.

To VE'NTURE, *v. n.* to dare; to run a hazard. Used with *at*, *on*, or *upon*, to engage in an attempt without any prospect or certainty of security. Actively, to expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VE'NTURER, *s.* one who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME, *a.* bold; daring.

VE'NTUROUS, *a.* fearless; daring; bold; apt to run hazards.

VE'NUS, *s.* [Lat.] in the Copernican System, is one of the inferior planets, and the second in order from the sun. To the naked eye she is the most beautiful and splendid of all the celestial bodies; being sometimes so bright as to cast a faint shadow of an object, and not uncommonly seen in the day-time. She moves round the sun in an orbit very nearly circular, the diameter of which is about 136 millions of miles, in 224d. 16h. 41m. 32⅘s. called her tropical revolution; but her sidereal, anomalistic, and synodic periods, are, 224d. 16h. 49m. 12$\frac{7}{10}$s.; 224d. 17h. 4m. 28⅕s.; and 583d. 22h. 7m. 6s. respectively. Her magnitude is nearly equal to the earth's. She turns round her axis, according to Mr. Schroeter, in about 23h. 21m. her year containing 230½? of such days. The inclination of her orbit to the ecliptic, or her greatest heliocentric latitude, is 3° 23′ 20″; but her greatest possible geocentric latitude, on account of her nearness to the earth, amounts to 9¼°, being greatest of all in those inferior conjunctions that happen when the planet is 90° from her nodes, the earth being at the same time in her perihelion. The place of her descending node at the time of her transit over the sun's disk in 1761, was found to be in 14° 31′ 52″ of Gemini; and at the transit of 1769, 14° 35′ 36″ of the same sign; from which it appears, that her nodes have an annual motion of about 28″; but M. de la Lande, from probably more accurate elements, has fixed it at 31″. The place of her aphelion, anno 1750, was in 8° 13′ of Aquarius, having a progressive motion of about 4° 10′ in 100 years. The eccentricity of her orbit is 51 out of 10,000 of those parts into which the earth's distance from the sun is supposed to be divided, and the equation of her orbit 48′ 30″. When viewed through a telescope, she is rarely seen to shine with a full face, but has phases and changes just like those of the moon, being increasing, decreasing, horned, gibbous, &c. her illuminated part being constantly turned towards the sun, or directed towards the east when she is a morning star, and towards the west when an evening star. This planet, on account of her moving in an orbit between the sun and the earth, is never seen in opposition to the former, and never recedes from him more than 47¾°, called her greatest possible elongation. In her inferior semicircle she appears to move contrary to the order of the signs; the length of which retrogradation is from 42 to 44 days, according to her situation with respect to her perihelion or aphelion at the time; the quantity of the arc moved in both cases amounting to about 16°. Mr. Schroeter has discovered inequalities on her surface similar to our mountains, and also that she is favoured with a twilight for some time after the sun sets to any particular part of her globe, and before he rises to the same; from which an indisputable argument of her having an atmosphere is deduced. See Phil.

Trans. 1795. She sometimes in her inferior conjunction transits or passes over the sun like a round black spot, eclipsing a part of his disk visible to the naked eye. But this appearance is so very rare, (sometimes not once, and never more than twice, in a hundred years,) and of so great utility in determining the solar parallax, that it has engaged the curiosity and attention of most astronomers of the last century. Several were sent to various parts of the globe to observe those famous ones of 1761 and 1769; the result of which was, that the sun's parallax is about 8½". If Venus moved in an orbit round the sun coincident with the plane of the earth's orbit, she would traverse the solar disk every synodic revolution; but this not being the case, she can only cross it in two opposite points called her nodes, very near either of which (not more than 1¾°) she must necessarily be, at the time of her inferior conjunction, for such a phenomenon to take place; so that we need not wonder at the great rarity of such appearances.—There will only happen three such phenomena before the year 2004 inclusive; the times of which we will note down, together with the distance of the planet's and sun's centres at the middle of the transit, as deduced from Mr. Halley's periods, corrected from accurate observations upon the two last transits. The first of these will take place at the ascending node on the 9th of December, 1874; the middle of which will be at about 4h. 6m. in the morning, the planet being then 13′ 2″ to the north of the sun's centre: the second also happens at the ascending node on the 6th of December, 1882; the middle being at about 5h. 13m. in the evening, the planet having then 12′ south latitude. The third and last we shall note happens at the descending node on the 8th of June, 2004, the middle being at about 6h. 30m. in the morning, and the distance of the centres 9′ 9″, the planet being to the south. Her apparent diameter, at the time of her transit, is so large as to take almost 20′ in entering her whole body on the sun's disk; being found to be about 58″. The longest duration of a central transit of Venus at both nodes is 7h. 56m. according to Dr. Halley. —In the Heathen Mythology, the goddess of love and beauty. In Chemistry, copper metal. In Heraldry, the green colour in the arms of sovereign princes.

VERA'CIOUS, *a.* [*verax*, Lat.] observant of truth.

VERA'CITY, *s.* [*véracité*, Fr. from *verax*, Lat.] truth; consistency of words with facts; or consistency of deeds with words.

VERB, *s.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] a part of speech signifying existence, with action or passion.

VE'RBAL, *a.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.] spoken, opposed to written; oral; consisting only in words; literal, or having word for word.

VERBA'LITY, *s.* mere words; bare literal expression.

VERBA'TIM, *ad.* [Lat.] word for word.

To VE'RBERATE, *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] to beat or strike.

VERBERA'TION, *s.* [*verberatio*, Lat. *verberation*, Fr.] the act of beating or striking; blows; beating.

VERBO'SE, *a.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] abounding or tedious with words; prolix; wordy.

VERBO'SITY, *s.* [*verbosité*, Fr.] exuberance of words; much prattle.

VE'RDANT, *a.* [*veridans*, Lat.] green.

VE'RDIGREASE, or VERDIGRISE, *s.* [*vert de gris*, Fr.] a green poisonous substance made of the rust of copper or brass, used by painters as a green colour.

VERDE'LLO, *s.* a touchstone for trying metals.

VE'RDERER, or VE'RDEROR, *s.* [*verdier*, Fr.] a judicial officer of the king's forest.

VE'RDICT, *s.* [*verum dictum*, Lat.] the determination of a jury on any cause; a decision; judgment; opinion.

VE'RDITER, *s.* chalk made green.

VE'RDURE, *s.* [*verdure*, Fr.] green colour.

VE'RECUND, *a.* [*verecundus*, Lat.] modest; bashful.

VERGE, *s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Lat.] a rod, or something in that form, carried before a person in office. The brink, edge, or utmost border; from *vergo*, Lat. In Law, the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord's steward, and the corner of the king's house.

To VERGE, *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] to tend or bend downwards, used with *towards*.

VE'RGER, *s.* a tipstaff to a judge; an officer who carries a rod tipt with silver before a bishop, dean, &c.

VERI'DICAL, *a.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] speaking truth.

To VERIFICATE, *v. a.* [from *verus* and *facio*, Lat.] to prove a thing to be true.

VERIFICA'TION, *s.* [*vérification*, Fr.] the act of proving a thing, or making good an assertion.

VE'RIFIER, *s.* one who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY, *v. n.* [*vérifier*, Fr.] to prove true, or justify.

VE'RILY, *ad.* in truth; indeed; assuredly; certainly.

VERISI'MILAR, or VERISI'MILOUS, *a.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.] probable; likely. "*Verisimilous*—reasons." *White.*"

VERISIMI'LITUDE, or VERISIMI'LITY, *s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Lat.] probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

VE'RITABLE, *a.* [Fr.] true; agreeable to fact.

VE'RITY, *s.* [*vérité*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.] truth; consonance to the reality of things.

VE'RJUICE, *s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] the juice of unripe grapes, or crab apples.

VERMICE'LLI, *s.* [Ital.] long slender pieces, like small worms, make with flour, eggs, cheese, sugar, and saffron, and used in soups.

VERMI'CULAR, *a.* [from *vermiculus*, Lat.] acting like a worm; continued from one part of the body to the other.

VERMI'CULATED, *a.* [*vermiculatus*, Lat.] inlaid; wrought with chequer-work, or pieces of various colours.

VERMICULA'TION, *s.* [*vermiculatio*, Lat.] the breeding worms. Continuation of motion from one part to another. In Physic, a griping of the guts occasioned by worms.

VE'RMICULE, *s.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] a little worm.

VERMI'CULOUS, *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] full of grubs.

VE'RMIFORM, *a.* [from *vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] shaped like a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE, *s.* [*vermifuge*, from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] a medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL, VERMI'LION, *s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.] a lively brisk red colour.

VE'RMIN, *s.* [*vermine*, from *vermis*, Lat.] a collective name including all kinds of little animals or insects which are hurtful or troublesome to men, beasts, fruits, &c. as worms, flies, lice, fleas, caterpillars, rats, mice, &c.

To VE'RMINATE, *v. n.* to breed vermin.

VERMI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] breeding vermin.

VERMI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *vermis* and *voro*, Lat.] devouring or feeding on worms.

VE'RMONT, one of the United States of America. It is bounded on the N. by Lower Canada, E. by the River Connecticut, S. by Massachusets, and W. by New York; is 157 miles long, and 65 broad, and divided into eleven counties. The inhabitants (280,680 in number) are chiefly emigrants from New Hampshire and New York. Vermont was erected into a state in April 1782.

VERNA'CULAR, *a.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] of one's own country; natural; native.

VE'RNAL, *a.* [*vernus*, Lat.] belonging to the spring. *Vernal Equinox*, in Astronomy, is the time when the sun

crosses the equinoctial line in the spring, about the 21st of March, making the nights and days of an equal length.

VERNI'LITY, *s.* [*vernilitas*, Lat.] servile flattering behaviour; the fawning behaviour of a slave.

VERO'NA, a city of Italy, capital of the Veronese. This city is famous for antiquities; and has, besides a cathedral, 61 churches, 41 convents, and 18 hospitals. It is 54 miles W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

VE'RREL, FE'RRULE, *s.* a ferrule; a little brass, or iron ring, fixed round the end of a cane, or handle of a tool.

VERSAI'LLES, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, 12 miles S. W. of Paris. Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings. The gardens, and park, are 5 miles in circumference.

VERSABI'LITY, VE'RSABLENESS, *s.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VE'RSATILE, *a.* [*versatilis*, Lat.] changeable; variable; easily applied to a new task; that may be turned round.

VE'RSATILENESS, VERSATI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being versatile.

VERSE, *s.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.] a line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and a number of syllables. A section, or a paragraph of a book, from *verset*, Fr. poetry.

To be VE'RSED, *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] to be skilled in, or acquainted with.

VERSIFICA'TION, *s.* [*versification*, Fr. *versificatio*, Lat.] the art or practice of making verses.

VE'RSIFIER, *s.* one that makes verses; a paltry rhymer.

To VE'RSIFY, *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versificor*, Lat.] to make verses. Actively, to relate in verse.

VE'RSION, *s.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Lat.] change; translation; change of direction.

VERT, *s.* [*vert*, Fr.] any thing that bears a green leaf. In Heraldry, a green colour.

VE'RTEBRAL, *a.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] relating to the joints of the spine.

VE'RTEBRE, *s.* [*vertebra*, Lat. in the plural *vertebræ*] a joint in the spine. Used in the plural for the backbone, consisting of 24 pieces.

VE'RTEX, s. [Lat.] the zenith or point over the head; the top of any thing.

VE'RTICAL, *a.* [*vertical*, Fr.] placed in the zenith, or over the head; placed perpendicularly to the horizon.

VE'RTICALLY, *ad.* in the zenith.

VERTICI'LLATE, *a.* [*verticillatus*, Lat.] in Botany, an epithet given to those plants whose flowers are intermixed with small leaves, growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of the stalks.

VERTI'CITY, *s.* [from *vertex*, Lat.] rotation; circumvolution; power of turning.

VERTI'GINOUS, *a.* [*vertiginosus*, Lat.] giddy; rotatory.

VE'RTIGO, *s.* [Lat.] giddiness, or a disease wherein objects, though fixed, appear to turn round, attended with a fear of falling, and dimness of sight; a dizziness.

VE'RVAIN, *s.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*, Lat.] a plant called also simplers-joy.

VE'RY, *a.* [*veray* or *vrai*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.] true; real; the same, or identical. It is used to denote things emphatically, or eminently; as, "In a seeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress." *South.* Adverbially, in a great degree.

VE'SICA, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, a bladder; any membranous substance in which a fluid is contained.

To VE'SICATE, *v. a.* [from *vesica*, Lat.] to blister.

VESI'CATORY, *s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Lat.] a medicine which raises blisters in the skin.

VE'SICLE, *s.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] a little bladder.

VESI'CULAR, *a.* hollow; full of small interstices.

VE'SPER, *s.* [Lat.] the evening star; the evening.

VE'SPERS, *s.* [from *vesper*, Lat.] in the Roman church, evening prayers.

VESPERTI'LIO, *s.* a name of the bat, as it appears only in the evening.

VE'SSEL, *s.* [*vasselle*, Fr.] any thing in which liquors, or other things, are put; a part of an animal body which contains any particular fluid; any vehicle by which things are conveyed on the water.

VE'SSETS, *s.* a kind of cloth.

VESSI'CNON, *s.* among Horsemen, a windgall or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof.

VEST, *s.* [*veste*, Fr. *vestis*, Lat.] a garment.

To VEST, *v. a.* [*vestio*, Lat.] to dress; to make possessor of; to put into possession.

VE'STAL, *s.* [from *vestalis*, Lat.] a virgin consecrated to *Vesta*. Figuratively, a pure virgin.

VE'STIBULE, *s.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] the porch or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGE, *s.* [*vestige*, Fr. *vestigium*, Lat.] a footstep or mark by which any thing may be traced.

VE'STMENT, *s.* [*vestimentum*, Lat.] a garment.

VE'STRY, *s.* [*vestiaire*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Lat.] a room in a church, wherein the minister puts on his surplice, or stays till it is time to perform his function; an assembly of the heads of the parish. *Vestry Clerk*, is an officer who keeps the accounts of the parish.

VE'STURE, *s.* [*vestura*, Ital.] a garment or robe; dress.

VESU VIUS, a large volcano of Naples, in Italy. Seven or eight dreadful eruptions are reckoned to have happened before the reign of Augustus, and about 14 since his time, which have done considerable damage to the adjacent country, besides the dreadful earthquakes occasioned by its subterraneous fires. The last eruption took place in 1805, in which it is said 20,000 persons perished. It is 7 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 52. N. lon. 14. 30. E.

VETCH, *s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] chick-peas; a kind of pulse; tares.

VE'TCHY, *a.* made of vetches; abounding in vetches.

VE'TERAN, *a.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] long practised in war; long experienced.

VE'TERAN, *s.* [from *veteranus*, Lat.] an old soldier; one long experienced or practised in any thing.

VETERI'NARY, *a.* pertaining to Farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.

To VEX, *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.] to make uneasy or angry; to torment; to harass; to disturb.

VEXA'TION, *s.* [*vexation*, Fr. *vexatio*, Lat.] the act of troubling, or state of being troubled; the cause of trouble or uneasiness.

VEXA'TIOUS, *a.* afflictive; troublesome; teasing.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, *ad.* troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, *s.* troublesomeness; uneasiness.

U'FFCULME, a town of Devonshire, five miles S. W. of Wellington, with a market on Wednesday. Popul. 2082.

U'GLINESS, *s.* deformity; the quality of being disagreeable to the sight, or void of beauty; moral depravity.

U'GLY, *a.* deformed; offensive to the sight; void of beauty; hateful.

VI'AL, *s.* [φιάλη, Gr.] a small bottle.

VI'AND, *s.* [*viande*, Fr.] food; meat dressed.

VIA'TICUM, *s.* [Lat.] provisions for a journey. In the Romish church, the last office performed to fit a person for death.

To VI'BRATE, *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.] to brandish or move to and fro with a quick motion; to make to quiver. Neuterly, to play up and down, or to and fro, alternately; to quiver; to swing.

VIBRA'TION, *s.* [*vibration*, Fr.] the act of moving to and fro, or upwards and downwards, alternately.

VI'CAR, *s.* [*vicaire*, Fr. *vicarius*, Lat.] one who possesses an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the duty of another.

VI'CARAGE, *s.* the cure or benefice of a vicar.

VICA'RIOUS, *a.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] deputed; delegated; acting by commission.

VI'CARSHIP, *s.* the office of a vicar.

VICE, *s.* [*vice*, Fr. *vitium*, Lat.] an action contrary to the laws of virtue; a fault; the fool or punchinello of old shows. A kind of small iron presses used in holding any thing fast, and moving by screws, from *vijis*, Belg. Gripe; grasp. *Vice*, in composition, is derived from the Latin, and signifies one who acts instead of a superior, or is the second in command; as, *Vice Chancellor*, one who governs a university under the Chancellor.

VICEGE'RENT, *s.* a deputy; a lieutenant.

VI'CENARY, *a.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] belonging to twenty.

VI'CEROY, *s.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] one who governs in place of a king with regal authority.

VICERO'YALTY, *s.* the dignity of a viceroy.

VI'CINAGE, *s.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICI'NITY, *s.* [*vicinitas*, Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood.

VI'CIOUS, *a.* committing actions contrary to virtue; addicted to vice.

VI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* wickedness; faultiness.

VICI'SSITUDE, *s.* [Fr. *vicissitudo*, Lat.] regular change, wherein things return in succession; revolution.

VI'CTIM, *s.* [*victime*, Fr. *victima*, Lat.] a sacrifice; something slain in sacrifice; something destroyed.

VI'CTOR, *s.* [Lat. It is observed that this word is generally followed by *over*, or *at*, and rarely by *of*] a conqueror; one who gains the advantage in any contest.

VICTO'RIA, queen of England, only child of the duke of Kent and the princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, was born 24th May, 1819, and succeeded her uncle William IV. in 1837. On the 10th Feb. 1840, her majesty espoused prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg; and on the 21st Nov. following, gave birth to a princess—*beate diu que vivat*.

VICTO'RIOUS, *a.* [*victorieux*, Fr.] having obtained conquest, or the advantage; producing or betokening conquest.

VICTO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* successfully; triumphantly.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY, *s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] conquest; success in any contest; triumph.

VI'CTRESS, *s.* a female who conquers.

To VI'CTUAL, *v. a.* to furnish with provisions.

VI'CTUALS, *s.* [*victuailles*, Fr.] meat; food; sustenance; stores for the support of life.

VI'CTUALLER, *s.* a publican; one who furnishes or provides provisions; a ship that carries provisions for a fleet.

VI'DAME, *s.* in France, the judge of a bishop's secular jurisdiction.

VIDE'LICET, *ad.* [Lat.] to wit; that is; usually written contractedly thus, *viz.*

VIDUITY, *s.* [*viduitas*, Lat.] widowhood; the state of a woman who has buried her husband.

To VIE, *v. a.* [the etymology uncertain] to show or practise in opposition or competition. Neuterly, to contest for superiority. To emulate, followed by *with*.

VIENNA, the capital of the Austrian empire, and residence of the court, has 400,000 inhabitants; the city is strongly fortified, and the suburbs separated from the glacis by an interval of 600 yards, so that there is an open space round the town, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. Vienna contains 50 churches or chapels, and 21 convents. Provisions are brought here in great plenty and variety. Here is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval stores; and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The manufactures of this city are numerous, and the trade extensive. Vienna is seated at the place where the river Vien falls into the Danube. This capital was twice ineffectually besieged by the Turks, viz. in 1589 and 1683, in which latter year the siege was raised by John Sobieski, the king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before the walls of this place: but in the present century, it has been twice taken by the French; first, on Nov. 12, 1805, without opposition, and again on May 13, 1809, after a short resistance. Latitude of the observatory of Vienna 48° 12′ 36″. N. lon. 16° 21′ 54″ E. from Greenwich.

To VIEW, *v. a.* [from *veu*, Fr.] to survey or look on by way of examination or curiosity; to look at; to see.

VIEW, *s.* a prospect; sight; survey; the reach of sight; appearance or show; exhibition, or display to the mind; intention or design; prospect of interest. SYNON. *View* and *prospect*, in my opinion, differ in this; that the former implies a sight more extensive than the latter.

VI'GIL, *s.* [*vigile*, Fr. *vigilia*. Lat.] a watch, or devotion paid to saints while other persons are generally at rest; the fast kept before a holiday.

VI'GILANCE, or VI'GILANCY, *s.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.] forbearance of sleep; watchfulness.

VI'GILANT, *a.* [*vigilant*, Fr. *vigilans*, Lat.] watchful; circumspect; attentive.

VI'GILANTLY, *ad.* watchfully; circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, *s.* [Fr.] the flourish or ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface, or dedication, usually printed upon the sheet after the letter-press has been worked off.

VI'GOROUS, *a.* [*vigoreux*, Fr. from *vigor*, Lat.] full of strength and life; stout; lively; strong; energetic.

VI'GOROUSLY, *ad.* forcibly; without weakness.

VI'GOROUSNESS, *s.* force; strength.

VI'GOUR, *s.* [*vigor*, Lat.] strength, force, or power of body or mind; energy.

VILE, *a.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.] base; mean; despicable; wicked; sordid; worthless. SYNON. Uselessness, and little or no value, make a thing *vile*. Defect and loss of merit, render it *bad*. A *vile* man is contemptible; a *bad* man is condemnable. In speaking of useful things, as stuffs, linen, &c. the word *vile* rises on that of *bad*.

VI'LELY, *ad.* basely; meanly; shamefully.

VI'LENESS, *s.* meanness; baseness; wickedness.

To VI'LIFY, *v. a.* to debase; to defame, or endeavour to make contemptible.

VILL, *s.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] a village, or a small collection of houses. Little in use.

VI'LLA, *s.* [Lat.] a country seat.

VI'LLAGE, *s.* [*village*, Fr.] a small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

VI'LLAGER, *s.* an inhabitant of a village.

VI'LLAIN, *s.* [*vilain*, Fr.] a bondman, or servant; one who holds of another by base tenure; a wicked and base wretch.

VI'LLANAGE, *s.* the state of a villain; base servitude. Infamy; baseness.

To VI'LLANIZE, *v. a.* to debase, to degrade, to defame.

VI'LLANOUS, *a.* base; vile; wicked; sorry; used sometimes to heighten the idea of any thing low and base.

VI'LLANOUSLY, *ad.* wickedly; basely.

VI'LLANY, *s.* wickedness; baseness; depravity.

VI'LLI, *s.* [Lat.] in Anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in Botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound.

VI'LLOUS, *a.* [*villosus*, Lat.] rough; shaggy.

VIMI'NEOUS, *a.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] made of twigs.

VI'NCENT, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in America, about 20 miles long, and as much broad. It was ceded to the English in 1763. Lat. 13. 10. N. lon. 61. 26. W.

VI'NCIBLE, *a.* [*vincibilis*, Lat.] conquerable; that may be overcome.

VI'NCTURE, *s.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] a binding.

VI'NCULUM, *s.* [Lat.] in Mathematics, is a character in form of a line or stroke drawn over a factor, divisor, or dividend, when compounded of several letters or quantities, to connect them, and shew they are to be multiplied, or divided, &c. together by the other term. Thus $\overline{d \times a+b-c}$, shews that d is to be multiplied into $a+b-c$.

To VI'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.] to justify from any charge or accusation effectually; to revenge; to avenge.

VINDICATION, *s.* [*vindication*, Fr. *vindicatio*, Lat.] defence; apology; justification; assertion.

VINDI'CATIVE, or VINDI'CTIVE, *a.* given to revenge; revengeful.

VINDICA'TOR, *s.* one who justifies from a charge or accusation; a defender; an assertor.

VINDI'CTIVENESS, *s.* revengefulness.

VINE, *s.* [*vinea*, Lat.] the plant which bears the grape.

VI'NEGAR, *s.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.] wine or other liquors grown sour; any thing sour.

VI'NEYARD, *s.* [*wingeard*, Sax.] a ground planted with vines.

VI'NOUS, *a.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] having the qualities of, or resembling wine.

VI'NTAGE, *s.* the season for making wine; produce of wine for the year.

VI'NTAGER, *s.* one who gathers the vintage.

VI'NTNER, *s.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] one who sells wine; a tavern-keeper.

VI'OL, *s.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] a stringed instrument of music.

VIOLA'CEOUS, *a.* [*violaceus*, Lat.] resembling violets.

To VI'OLATE, *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.] to injure or hurt; to infringe; to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish; to deflower.

VIOLA'TION, *s.* [*violatio*, Lat.] infringement, or injury of something sacred; a rape; the act of deflowering.

VIOLA'TOR, *s.* [*violator*, Lat.] one who infringes or injures something sacred; a ravisher.

VI'OLENCE, *s.* [*violence*, Fr. *violentia*, Lat.] force; unjust application of strength; assault; murder; vehemence; outrage; injury; ravishment.

VI'OLENT, *a.* [*violent*, Fr. *violentus*, Lat.] forcible; acting with force or great strength; produced by force; not natural; not voluntary; murderous.

VI'OLENTLY, *ad.* forcibly; vehemently.

VI'OLET, *s.* [*violette*, Fr.] a plant with a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat resembling the butterfly-shaped flower; for its two upper petals represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds. There are nine species, according to Miller.

VI'OLET, *a.* purple.

VI'OLIN, *s.* [*violin*, Fr.] a fiddle; a musical instrument well known.

VIOLONCE'LLO, *s.* [Ital.] a small bass violin, half the size of the common bass violin, and its strings half as thick, and half as long.

VI'PER, *s.* [*vipre*, Fr. *vipera*, Lat.] a poisonous reptile of the serpent kind; any thing mischievous.

VI'PEROUS, *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat.] belonging to a viper.

VI'PERGRASS, *s.* a plant, called also viper's bugloss.

VIRA'GO, *s.* [Lat.] a female warrior; a masculine woman. Used in detestation for a turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY, *s.* [*virelay*, or *verelai*, Fr.] a sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops.

VI'RENT, *a.* [*virens*, Lat.] green; not faded.

VIRGE, *s.* [*virga*, Lat.] a dean's mace.

VI'RGIN, *s.* [*virgo*, Lat.] a maid; a woman who has had no carnal commerce with man; any thing not used or soiled. A sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters in August.

VI'RGIN, *a.* maidenly; belonging to a virgin.

VI'RGINAL, *a.* maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

VI'RGINAL, *s.* [generally used in the plural] a musical instrument, so called because used by young ladies.

VIRGI'NIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by Kentucky; on the N. W. by the Ohio; on the N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland; and on the E. by Maryland, the Chesapeak, and the Atlantic. It is about 300 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, Potomac, Roanoke, and Kanhaway Great and Little, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce of Virginia is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has much declined of late, in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and has but few towns of consequence; the principal are Williamsburg, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants in 1830, was 1,211,272, including 470,000 slaves. They have various manufactures, but agriculture is the principal employment.

VIRGI'NITY, *s.* [*virginité*, Fr. *virginitas*, Lat.] the state of a woman that has not known man.

VIRI'DITY, *s.* [*viriditas*, Lat.] greenness.

VI'RILE, *a.* [*viril*, Fr. *virilis*, Lat.] belonging to, or becoming a man.

VIRI'LITY, *s.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat.] manhood; power of procreation.

VI'RTU, *s.* a taste for the elegant arts and the curiosities of nature.

VI'RTUAL, *a.* [*virtuel*, Fr.] having the efficacy, though not the sensible or material part.

VI'RTUALLY, *ad.* in effect, though not materially.

VI'RTUE, *s.* [*virtus*, Lat.] a habit of acting agreeably to the rules of morality, which improves and perfects the possessor; moral goodness; moral excellence; a medicinal quality or efficacy; power; excellence; the third order of angels in the celestial hierarchy. *Cardinal Virtues*, among Moralists, are prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.

VI'RTUELESS, *a.* wanting virtue; deprived of virtue; not having efficacy.

VIRTUO'SO, *s.* [Ital.] a man skilled in antique and natural curiosities, painting, statuary, and architecture; a person employed in quaint and curious, rather than useful studies.

VI'RTUOUS, *a.* [*virtuosus*, Lat.] morally good; chaste; efficacious; having medicinal qualities.

VI'RTUOUSLY, *ad.* in a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue

VIRTUOUSNESS, *s.* the state or character of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE, or VIRULENCY, *s.* acrimony of temper; malignity; bitterness; mental poison.

VIRULENT, *a.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.] poisonous; venomous. Poisoned in mind; bitter; malignant.

VIRULENTLY, *ad.* malignantly; with bitterness.

VISAGE, *s.* [*visage*, Fr.] the countenance, face, or look.

VIS-A-VIS, *s.* [Fr.] a narrow coach.

VISCERA, *s.* [Lat.] the entrails or bowels.

VISCERAL, or VISCEROUS, *a.* belonging to the bowels. Feeling; tender.

To VISCERATE, *v. a.* [from *viscera*, Lat.] to embowel, or take out the bowels.

VISCID, *a.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] glutinous; tenacious.

VISCIDITY, or VISCOSITY, *s.* [*viscosité*, Fr.] clamminess; a gluish or sticking quality; glutinousness; tenacity; ripeness; glutinous substance.

VISCOUNT, vi-count, *s.* [*vicomte*, Fr.] an order or dignity next to an earl: it was an ancient title (*viz.* sheriff,) but a modern one as a dignity, being never mentioned as such before the reign of Henry VI.

VISCOUNTESS, vi-count-ess, *s.* the wife of a viscount.

VISCOUS, *a.* [*viscosus*, Lat.] sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

VISIBILITY, *s.* [*visibilité*, Fr.] the quality of being seen; conspicuousness.

VISIBLE, *a.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.] perceptible by the eye. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

VISIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be seen or perceived.

VISION, *s.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Lat.] sight; the act or faculty of seeing; a supernatural appearance; spectre; phantom. SYNON. *Vision* passes inwardly in the mind, and is either supernatural, or only an action of the imagination, in which latter sense it is the same with *dream*: an *apparition* strikes the senses outwardly, and is supposed to be an external object.

VISIONARY, *a.* imaginary; affected by phantoms, or imaginary impressions. Substantively, one whose imagination is disturbed.

To VISIT, *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.] to go to see. In Scripture, to send good or evil in reward or punishment. To take a survey or inspection of, as a bishop.

VISIT, *s.* [*visite*, Fr.] the act of going to see another.

VISITANT, *s.* one who goes to see another.

VISITATION, *s.* [*visitation*, Fr.] the act of visiting; objects of visits; the survey or inspection performed by a bishop in his diocese, to examine into the state of the church; any calamity afflicting a nation; a communication of divine love.

VISITATORIAL, *a.* belonging to a judicial visitor.

VISITOR, *s.* [*visiteur*, Fr.] one who comes to see another; one appointed to visit a monastery or religious house; one who relieves the evils of any society.

VISOR, *s.* [though written likewise *visard*, *visar*, *vizard*, and *vizor*, Johnson prefers *visor*, because both nearest to *visus*, Lat. and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word; *visière*, Fr.] a mask used to disfigure or disguise.

VISTA, *s.* [Ital.] a view, or prospect through a wood, &c. an avenue.

VISUAL, *a.* [*visuel*, Fr.] used in sight; belonging or conducive to sight.

VITAL, *a.* [*vitalis*, Lat.] contributing to, necessary to, or containing life; being the seat of life; essential.

VITALITY, *s.* [*vitalitas*, Lat.] the property or power of subsisting in life.

VITALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to give life.

VITALS, *s.* [without a singular] parts necessary or essential to life.

To VITIATE, *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] to corrupt, debase, or spoil.

VITIATION, *s.* the act of debasing, spoiling, or deflowering; depravation; corruption.

To VITILITIGATE, *v. n.* [*vituos·s* and *litigo*, Lat.] to detract; to cavil; to contend in law.

VITIOUS, *a.* See VICIOUS.

VITREOUS, *a.* [*vitreus*, Lat.] glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

VITRIFICATION, *s.* [*vitrification*, Fr.] the act of turning any thing to glass by the force of fire.

To VITRIFY, *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] to turn to glass. Neuterly, to become glass.

VITRIOL, *s.* [*vitriol*, Fr.] a kind of mineral salt.

VITRIOLIC, or VITRIOLOUS, *a.* [*vitriolique*, Fr.] resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

VITULINE, *a.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] of, or belonging to, a calf.

VITUPERABLE, *a.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] blameworthy.

VITUPERATION, *s.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] blame; censure.

VIVACIOUS, *a.* [*vivax*, Lat.] long-lived; sprightly; active; gay; lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, VIVACITY, *s.* [*vivacité*, Fr. *vivacitas*, Lat.] sprightliness; liveliness; briskness; longevity.

VIVENCY, *s.* [from *vivo*, Lat.] manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

VIVES, *s.* [Fr.] a distemper among horses, much like the strangles; with this difference, that for the most part the strangles happens to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly situated in the glands and kernels under the ears.

VIVID, *a.* [*vividus*, Lat.] lively; quick; striking.

VIVIDLY, *ad.* with quickness; with strength.

VIVIDNESS, *s.* liveliness; briskness; vigour.

To VIVIFICATE, *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.] to quicken or give life. In Chemistry, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.

VIVIFICATION, *s.* [*vivification*, Fr.] the act of enlivening or quickening.

To VIVIFY, *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr.] to quicken or enliven; to animate.

VIVIPAROUS, *a.* [from *vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth its young alive; opposed to *oviparous*. In Botany, applied to stems or stalks producing bulbs, that are capable of vegetation. In toothwort and star of Bethlehem, they are found at the base of the leaves; in small bistort, on the lower part of the spike; in some species of garlic, at the origin of the rundle of flowers; and on the spikes of some of the grasses, as in the cat's-tail canary.

VIXEN, *s.* [Skinner derives it from *bitin*, and that from *bitchin*, a snarling bitch] a woman who is both subtle and abusive; a froward child.

VIZ. [the contraction of *videlicet*, Lat.] to wit; that is.

VIZARD, *s.* a mask. See VISOR.

VIZIER, *s.* [proper.y *wazir*] the prime minister of the Turkish empire.

UKRAIN, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a *frontier*. But the whole of the Ukrain, on both sides of the Dnieper, now belongs to Russia, and forms a part of the government of Ekaterinoslav. The principal town is Kiof, in lat. 50. 27. N. lon. 30. 27. E.

ULCER, *s.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] in Surgery, a solu-

tion of the soft parts of the animal, together with the skin, produced by some internal cause; an inflammation, abscess, or acrimonious humour; a sore of some continuance; not a new wound.

To U'LCERATE, *v. a.* [*ulcero*, Lat.] to affect with sores or ulcers.

ULCERA'TION, *s.* [*ulceration*, Fr. *ulceratio*, Lat.] the act of breaking out in sores or ulcers; ulcer; sore.

U'LCEROUS, *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Lat.] belonging to, or full of sores or ulcers.

ULI'GINOUS, (*g* soft) *a.* [*uliginosus*, Lat.] slimy; muddy.

U'LLAGE, *s.* in Gauging, so much of a cask, or other vessel, as it wants of being full.

ULM, an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany. The inhabitants (about 15,000) are Protestants, and carry on a great trade. There is a good college in this city; and a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fustians, hardware, and wool. Here the Austrian general Mack, with an army of 30,000 men, capitulated to the French emperor Bonaparte, without a battle, on the 20th of October, 1805, and were sent prisoners into France. Ulm is 47 miles S. E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 24. N. lon. 9. 53. E.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, having St. George's Channel on the E. the Northern Ocean on the N. the Atlantic Ocean on the W. Leinster on the S. and Connaught on the S. W. It is about 116 miles long, and 100 broad. Ulster is generally fertile. Population 2,293,128

ULTE'RIOR, *a.* [Lat.] farther.

U'LTIMATE, *a.* [*ultimatus*, Lat.] intended as an end; last in a train of consequences; final; last.

U'LTIMATELY, *ad.* in the last consequence.

U'LTRAMARINE, *a.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] from beyond sea; being beyond sea; foreign; transmarine.

U'LTRAMARINE, *s.* among Painters, the finest sort of blue colour, produced from the calcination of *lapis lazuli*.

ULTRO'NEOUS, *a.* [from *ultro*, Lat.] spontaneous; voluntary.

U'LVERSTON, a town of Lancashire, in the hundred of Furness. This town is the port of Furness, fitting out some ships for the coasting trade. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster three times a week. It is seated at the bottom of immense hills, between the branches of the Duddon, near its mouth, 18 miles N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 4876.

ULULA'TION, *s.* [from *ululo*, Lat.] the act of howling like a dog or a wolf.

U'MBELLATED, *a.* in Botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLI'FEROUS, *a.* in Botany, applied to those plants that are gathered into umbels or rundles. See RUNDLE.

U'MBELS, *s.* among Botanists, the round tufts or heads of certain plants set thick together, and all of the same height.

U'MBER, or U'MBRE, *s.* a kind of dry dusky-coloured earth, which, diluted with water, serves to make a dark brown colour, called a hair-colour. A fish.

UMBI'LICAL, *a.* [from *umbilicus*, Lat.] pertaining to the navel.

U'MBRAGE, *s.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] a shade; a skreen of trees; a shadow; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.

UMBRA'GEOUS, *a.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] shady; yielding shade.

UMBRA'TILE, *a.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] being in the shade.

UMBRE'LLA, *s.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] a skreen from the sun or rain; a fan; a shade.

UMBRO'SITY, *s.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] shadiness; exclusion of light.

U'MPIRAGE, *s.* the power of deciding controversy; the power of an umpire; arbitration.

U'MPIRE, *s.* [derived by Minshew and Skinner from *un pere*, a father, Fr.] an arbitrator; one chosen to decide a dispute.

UN, in Composition, implies negation, contrariety, and dissolution, or the not being so and so, together with the destroying of something already done. Before adjectives, it signifies, not, or a negation of their quality; and before verbs, it implies, that something is denied or destroyed which has been done or said before. This particle is borrowed from the Goths and Saxons, who used it in the same sense; and is almost placed at will before any adjective or verb. All the instances of this kind of composition it is thought unnecessary to insert; but we have collected a number sufficient to explain it.

UNABA'SHED, *a.* not confounded; not ashamed.

UNA'BLE, *a.* wanting ability; weak; impotent.

UNABSO'LVED, *a.* not freed; not acquitted.

UNACCE'PTABLE, *a.* unpleasing; not welcome.

UNACCOU'NTABLE, *a.* inexplicable; unreasonable; not to be accounted for; irregular; not to be controlled.

UNACCOU'NTABLY, *ad.* strangely.

UNACCU'STOMED, *a.* not used; not habituated; unusual.

UNACQUA'INTED, *a.* ignorant; not knowing.

UNA'CTIVE, *a.* idle; sluggish; without employment; not brisk; not busy; having no efficacy.

UNADVI'SED, *a.* rash; without thinking or deliberating; imprudent; indiscreet.

UNAFFE'CTED, *a.* free from affectation; real; natural; open; candid; sincere; not mentally touched.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY, *ad.* really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

UNAFFE'CTING, *a.* not interesting; not touching the passions; not pathetic.

UNAI'DED, *a.* unassisted; not helped.

UNA'LIENABLE, *a.* not to be made over to another; not transferable.

UNA'LTERABLE, *a.* fixed; settled; not to be altered; unchangeable; immutable.

UNA'LTERABLY, *ad.* unchangeably; immutably.

UNA'LTERED, *a.* not changed; unchangeable.

UNA'MIABLE, *a.* disagreeable; not to be desired.

UNANI'MITY, *s.* [*unanimité*, Fr. *unanimitas*, Lat.] concord; agreement; conformity, or union of sentiments.

UNA'NIMOUS, *a.* of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

UNA'NIMOUSLY, *ad.* with one mind.

UNA'NSWERABLE, *a.* that cannot be denied or answered; not to be refuted.

UNAPPA'LLED, *a.* not daunted; not impressed by fear.

UNAPPRO'ACHABLE, *a.* not to be come near; inaccessible.

UNA'RMED, *a.* without defence, or armour; disarmed.

UNA'SKED, *a.* not required; not sought.

UNASSI'STED, *a.* not helped.

UNATTAI'NABLE, *a.* not to be come at, or obtained.

UNATTE'MPTED, *a.* never tried at; not assayed.

UNATTE'NDED, *a.* having no attendants; unaccompanied, forsaken.

UNAVAI'LING, *a.* useless; vain.

UNAVOI'DABLE, *a.* not to be prevented; inevitable.

UNAVOI'DABLY, *ad.* inevitably.

UNAWA'RE, or UNAWA'RES, *ad.* unexpected; not looked for; suddenly.

To UNBA'R, *v. a.* to remove the bolt of a door; to unbolt.

UNBECO'MING, *a.* not consistent with decency and good manners; indecorous; indecent; unsuitable.

UNBELIE'F, *s.* incredulity; irreligion.

UNBELIE'VER, *s.* an infidel; one that denies the truth of the Christian religion either in theory or practice.

UNBELIE'VING, *a.* difficult to be convinced; incredulous; diffident; infidel; incredulous.

To UNBE'ND, *v. a.* to loosen or slacken; to relax; to remit; to ease; to refresh the mind. *To unbend a cable*, is, among Mariners, to take it from the anchor.

UNBEWAI'LED, *a.* unlamented.

UNBI'ASSED, *a.* unprejudiced; impartial.

UNBI'D, or UNBI'DDEN, *a.* not desired; uninvited; spontaneous; uncommanded.

UNBLA'MEABLE, *a.* innocent; irreproachable; inculpable.

UNBLA'MEABLY, *ad.* without taint or fault.

UNBLE'MISHED, *a.* free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

UNBO'RN, *a.* not yet born; future.

To UNBO'LT, *v. a.* to set open; to unbar.

To UNBO'SOM, *v. n.* to lay open one's mind; to disclose.

UNBOU'ND, *a.* loose; wanting a cover, used of books.

UNBOU'NDED, *a.* unrestrained; having no bounds; unlimited; infinite; interminable.

UNBRI'DLED, *a.* licentious; not restrained.

UNBU'RIED, *a.* not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

To UNBU'TTON, *v. a.* to loose any thing buttoned.

UNCANO'NICAL, *a.* not agreeing with the canons of the church.

To UNCA'SE, *v. a.* to take out of a case; to skin; to flay.

UNCE'RTAIN, *a.* [*incertain*, Fr.] doubtful. Unsettled.

UNCE'RTAINTY, *s.* doubtfulness; contingency; something unknown.

UNCHA'NGEABLE, *a.* immutable.

UNCHA'NGEABLY, *ad.* without change.

UNCHA'RITABLE, *a.* void of charity.

UNCHA'RITABLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHA'STE, *a.* lewd, libidinous; not continent.

U'NCIAL, *a.* an epithet given by Antiquarians to certain large-sized letters, anciently used in inscriptions and epitaphs.

UNCI'RCUMCISED, *a.* not circumcised.

UNCIRCUMCI'SION, *s.* omission of circumcision. State of not being circumcised.

UNCI'VIL, *a.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] unpolite; not agreeable to the rules of complaisance.

U'NCLE, un-kl, *s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] the father or mother's brother.

UNCLE'AN, *a.* foul; lecherous; polluted.

UNCLEA'NLINESS, UNCLE'ANNESS, *s.* want of cleanliness; lewdness; incontinence.

UNCLO'UDED, *a.* free from clouds; not obscured.

UNCO'MFORTABLE, *a.* affording no comfort; gloomy; melancholy.

UNCO'MMON, *a.* not usual; not frequent.

UNCONCE'RNED, *a.* having no interest; not anxious.

UNCONDE'MNED, *a.* not condemned.

UNCONNE'CTED, *a.* not coherent; lax; loose; vague.

UNCO'NQUERABLE, *a.* not to be subdued; invincible.

UNCO'NSCIOUS, *a.* having no mental perception; unacquainted; unknowing.

UNCONSU'MED, *a.* not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

UNCONVE'RTED, *a.* not persuaded of the truth, or not conformed to the rules, of Christianity.

To UNCO'VER, *v. a.* to strip off a covering; to deprive of clothes; to strip off the roof; to shew openly.

UNCO'UTH, un-kooth, *a.* [*uncuth*, Sax.] odd; strange; unusual; unaccustomed.

UNCOU'THNESS, *s.* oddness; strangeness.

U'NCTION, *s.* [*onction*, Fr.] the act of anointing, or rubbing with oil or other fatty matter. In matters of Religion, it is used for the characters conferred on sacred things, by anointing them with oil. The Hebrews anointed both their kings and high-priests at the ceremony of their inauguration. The *unction* of kings is supposed to be a ceremony introduced very late among Christian princes. In the ancient Christian Church, unction always accompanied baptism and confirmation. *Extreme unction*, or anointing persons in the article of death, was also practised by the ancient Christians, in compliance with the precept of St. James, chap. v. 14. And the Romish Church have advanced it to the dignity of a sacrament.

U'NCTUOUS, *a.* [*onctueux*, Fr.] fat; clammy; oily.

UNCU'LTIVATED, *a.* [*incultus*, Lat.] untilled; not improved; unpolite; not civilized; not instructed.

UNCU'RBED, *a.* licentious; not restrained.

UNCU'STOMED, *a.* not having paid the duties to the king.

UNDAU'NTED, *a.* not frightened; firm; resolute.

UNDAU'NTEDNESS, *s.* intrepidity; courage.

UNDE'CAGON, *s.* [from *undecem*, Lat. and *γωνία*, Gr.] a figure of eleven sides and angles.

To UNDECEI'VE, *v. a.* to free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDENI'ABLE, *a.* such as cannot be denied.

U'NDER, *prep.* [*undar*, Goth. *under*, Sax.] in a state of subjection to; beneath; below; in a state of; in a less degree than; with the show or appearance of; in a state of oppression or depression by; in a state of protection; in a state of subordination; for less than; attested by.

U'NDER, *ad.* in a state of subjection. Less, opposed to *over* or *more*. Inferior; subordinate; in the last sense it is generally used in composition.

UNDERBE'ARER, *s.* in Funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERGO', *v. a.* to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.

U'NDERHAND, *ad.* in a secret and clandestine manner.

U'NDERHAND, *a.* secret; clandestine.

U'NDERLING, *s.* an inferior agent; a mean person.

To UNDERMI'NE, *v. a.* to make hollow underneath; to circumvent; to supplant.

UNDERMI'NER, *s.* he that saps; a clandestine enemy.

U'NDERMOST, *a.* lowest in state, condition, or place.

UNDERNE'ATH, *ad.* below; beneath.

U'NDERPLOT, *s.* in Dramatic Poetry, a by-plot, a subordinate intrigue; a clandestine scheme.

To UNDERRA'TE, *v. a.* to undervalue.

To UNDERSE'LL, *v. a.* to sell for less than the worth; to defeat by selling cheaper.

UNDERSHE'RIFF, *s.* the deputy of the sheriff.

To UNDERSTA'ND, *v. a.* [preter. *understood; understandan*, Sax.] to have a perfect knowledge, or proper idea of; to comprehend or conceive. Neuterly, to be informed.

UNDERSTA'NDING, *s.* that power of the mind by which we arrive at a proper idea or judgment of things; knowledge, judgment; correspondence; skill; terms of communication.

To UNDERTA'KE, *v. a.* [preterit *undertook*, part. pass. *undertaken*,] to attempt; to engage in; to engage with, or attack. Neuterly, to assume any business or province; to venture; to promise, or warrant, after *dare*.

UNDERTA'KER, *s.* a manager of some project or affair; a person who provides the necessaries for a burial.

UNDERTA'KING, *s.* a design formed; enterprise; attempt; engagement.

UNDERTRE'ASURER, *s.* an officer subordinate to the treasurer, who is to chest up the king's treasure, and see it carried to the treasury.

To UNDERVA'LUE, *v. a.* to value less than a thing is worth.

UNDERVA'LUER, *s.* one who esteems lightly.

UNDERWE'NT, the preterit of UNDERGO.

U'NDERWOOD, *s.* any wood that is not reckoned timber; coppice.

To UNDERWO'RK, *v. a.* to work cheaper; to labour less than enough; to supplant.

To UNDERWRI'TE, *v. a.* to write under something else.

UNDERWRI'TER, *s.* in Commerce, one who undertakes to insure goods, ships, &c. for a stipulated premium.

UNDESE'RVED, *a.* not merited; not incurred by fault.

UNDESI'GNING, *a.* well-meaning; honest; sincere; guiltless; not acting with any set purpose.

UNDIA'PHANOUS, *a.* not pellucid; not transparent.

UNDI'SCIPLINED, *a.* not reduced to order; not trained; not taught.

UNDIVI'DED, *a.* unbroken; whole; not parted.

To UNDO', *v. a.* [preterit *undid*, part. pass. *undone*] to ruin; to destroy; to loose; to unravel; to change.

UNDO'UBTEDLY, *ad.* without doubt.

To UNDRE'SS, *v. a.* to divest of clothes; to strip.

U'NDRESS, *s.* a loose or negligent dress.

UNDU'E, *a.* not right; not agreeable to duty.

To U'NDULATE, *v. a.* [*undulo*, Lat.] to make to roll like waves; to drive backward and forward. Neuterly, to play as waves in curls.

UNDULA'TION, *s.* [*ondulation*, Fr.] a waving motion.

UNDULA'TORY, *a.* moving in the manner of waves.

UNDU'TIFUL, or UNDU'TEOUS, *a.* disobedient; rebellious; behaving with irreverence; not performing duty.

UNDU'TIFULNESS, *s.* disobedience; behaviour inconsistent with the respect we owe our superiors or parents.

UNE'ASINESS, *s.* inconvenience; trouble; disquiet; perplexity.

UNE'ASY, *a.* painful; disturbed; peevish.

UNE'QUAL, *a.* not equal; not even; disproportionate.

UNE'QUALLED, *a.* unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

UNE'RRING, *a.* committing no mistake; incapable of failure; certain.

UNE'VEN, *a.* not even; not level; not equal.

UNEXA'MPLED, *a.* not known by any precedent.

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE, *a.* irreproachable; not liable to objection.

UNEXPE'CTED, *a.* not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

UNFAI'R, *a.* not honest; disengenuous.

UNFAI'THFUL, *a.* perfidious; treacherous; impious.

UNFEI'GNED, *a.* not feigned; not hypocritical; sincere.

UNFEI'GNEDLY, *ad.* without hypocrisy; sincerely.

To UNFO'LD, *v. a.* to expand; to spread; to display; to open; to explain; to tell; discover; reveal.

UNFREQUE'NTED, *a.* rarely visited; rarely entered.

UNGO'DLINESS, *s.* wickedness; neglect of God.

UNGO'DLY, *a.* negligent of God and his laws; impious; wicked; irreligious.

U'NGUENT, *s.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] ointment.

UNHA'PPY, *a.* miserable; distressed; calamitous.

UNHO'LY, *a.* profane; impious; wicked.

UNHU'RT, *a.* free from harm.

U'NI, in Composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies one or single; as *unicorn*, a beast with a single horn, from *unum* and *cornu*, Lat.

U'NICORN, *s.* [from *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.] a beast that has only one horn; likewise a bird.

U'NIFORM, *a.* [from *unus* and *forma*, Lat.] regular; even; having all forms alike.

U'NIFORM, *s.* the regimental dress of a soldier.

UNIFO'RMITY, *s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.] even tenor; conformity; agreement in all its parts; the same shape and fashion.

U'NIFORMLY, *ad.* regularly; after one manner.

UNINFO'RMED, *a.* untaught; not instructed.

UNINHA'BITED, *a.* having no dwellers.

UNI'NTERESTING, *a.* exciting no interest.

U'NION, *s.* [*union*, Fr. *unio*, Lat.] the act of joining two or more, so as to make them one; concord; conjunction. In an ecclesiastical sense, it denotes a combining or consolidating two churches into one. In a more eminent sense, it signifies the act whereby the two separate governments of Great Britain and Ireland were incorporated into one, under the title of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which was effected in the year 1801.

UNI'PAROUS, *a.* bringing one at a birth.

U'NISON, *s.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] a string that is in the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

U'NIT, *s.* [*unitas*, from *unus*, Lat.] one; that which has the first place in vulgar arithmetic.

UNITA'RIAN, *s.* one who denies the Unity of the Godhead in three Persons.

To UNI'TE, *v. a.* [*unio*, Lat.] to join so as to make one; to make to agree; to join. Neuterly, to concur; to coalesce; to grow into one.

UNI'TED PRO'VINCES, usually called *Holland*, are situated between 51. 20. and 53. 20. N. lat. and 3 and 7 degrees E. lon. being about 150 miles from N. to S. and 100 from W. to E. This country was formerly divided into seven provinces, viz. Zealand, Holland, Utrecht, Guelderland including Zutphen, Overyssel, Friesland, and Groningen, exclusive of the islands Texel, Vlieland, Schelling, Ameland, &c. at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. After the invasion of the French, it was divided into eight departments, (including Dutch Brabant,) each of which were subdivided into districts, and had their primary assemblies. The Seven United Provinces being in great part surrounded by the sea, lying low, and abounding in marshes, have a damp and unwholesome air. Rain and fogs are frequent; and the gout, rheumatism, and agues, are very common, and difficult of cure. The effects of human industry here are wonderful, in the dikes and dams erected for defending the country against the inundations of the sea, and in ditches, canals, mills, and sluices, for draining the marshes. The quantity of grain produced is not sufficient for home consumption; but the pastures in the marshes are so rich, that they can spare a great deal of butter and cheese for exportation. They have a good breed of sheep, whose wool is highly valued. There is turf, madder, tobacco, some fruit, and iron; but all the pit-coal and timber used in this country, and many other necessaries, are imported. A vast variety of manufactures are carried on in the provinces, and a great number of hands are employed, and much wealth is acquired, by the herring, cod, and whale fishery. The trade of this country, upon the whole, has long been declining, chiefly owing to the improvement of manufactures, trade, and navigation, in other countries. The Protestant religion here is most prevalent; but all sects are tolerated. Their principal rivers are the Rhine, the Waal, the Scheldt, the Yssel, the Leck, and the Maes. The numerous canals which are cut to drain the land, are very commodious for travelling

from one place to another in boats. The inhabitants are robust, laborious, patient, free, open, affable, pleasant in conversation, and remarkable for their cleanliness. A Dutchman is naturally phlegmatic, and slow to anger; but when heated, is not easily appeased. These provinces, after undergoing several revolutions, in November 1813 threw off the French yoke, and having been united with the Belgic provinces, were constituted a kingdom under the prince of Orange. In 1830 a revolution again separated them, and they now form the kingdom of Holland under the same sovereign.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. See AMERICA.

UNI'TER, *s.* the person or thing that unites.

U'NITIVE, *a.* having the power of uniting.

U'NITY, *s.* [*unitas*, Lat.] the state of being but one; concord; conjunction; uniformity.

U'NIVALVE, *a.* having one shell.

UNIVE'RSAL, *a.* [*universalis*, Lat.] general; catholic; extending to all; total; whole; comprising all particulars.

UNIVERSA'LITY, *s.* [*universalité*, Fr.] not particularity; extension to the whole.

U'NIVERSE, *s.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] the whole system of created beings and things.

UNIVE'RSITY, *s.* [*université*, Fr. *universitas*, Lat.] a collection of colleges, where all the liberal arts are taught.

UNI'VOCAL, *a.* [*univocus*, Lat.] having but one meaning; regular; certain; not equivocal.

UNJU'ST, *a.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.] iniquitous; contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFI'ABLE, *a.* not to be defended.

To UNKE'NNEL, *v. a.* in Hunting, to drive or force from a hole or retreat.

UNKI'ND, *a.* not benevolent; not favourable.

UNKI'NDNESS, *s.* malignity; ill-will.

UNKNO'WN, *a.* not known; greater than is imagined.

To UNLA'CE, *v. a.* to undo a lace. *To unlace a coney*, in Carving, is to cut it up.

UNLA'WFUL, *a.* contrary to law; illegal.

UNLE'AVENED, *a.* not fermented, or leavened.

UNLE'SS, *conj.* except; if not.

UNLE'TTERED, *a.* unlearned; untaught.

UNLU'CKY, *a.* unfortunate; ill-omened; inauspicious.

UNME'RCIFUL, *a.* cruel; exorbitant; severe.

UNMI'NDFUL, *a.* not heedful; negligent.

To UNMOO'R, *v. a.* among Mariners, to weigh anchor, in order to put to sea.

UNNE'CESSARY, *a.* needless; useless.

UNPA'RALLELED, *a.* not matched, not to be matched; having no equal.

UNPRE'CEDENTED, *a.* not justifiable by any example.

UNPRO'FITABLE, *a.* useless; serving to no purpose.

UNRECLAI'MED, *a.* not reformed; unturned. In Falconry, untamed; wild.

UNRI'GHTEOUS, *a.* wicked; sinful; unjust.

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS, *s.* wickedness; injustice.

UNSA'VOURY, *a.* tasteless; having an ill smell; fetid; disgusting; ill-tasted.

UNSE'ARCHABLE, *a.* inscrutable; not to be explored.

UNSE'ASONABLE, *a.* not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year: late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSEE'MLY *a.* unbecoming; indecent. Adverbially, indecently; unbecomingly.

UNSKI'LFUL, *a.* wanting art or knowledge.

UNSTE'ADY, *a.* inconstant; variable.

UNTHA'NKFUL, *a.* ungrateful.

UNTI'L, *ad.* to the time that; to the place that; to the degree that. Used as a preposition, it signifies to; as, [illegible] the day of captivity."

U'NTO, *prep.* See To.

To UNTRU'SS, *v. a.* to ungird or untie.

UNWA'RY, *a.* imprudent; hasty; incautious; [illegible]

UNWHO'LESOME, *a.* insalubrious; tainted; [illegible]

UNWO'RTHY, *a.* wanting merit; not adequate; [illegible]

coming; mean.

VOCA'BULARY, *s.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] a book containing a collection of words without their explications; a word book; a lexicon.

VO'CAL, *a.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] having a voice; uttered or sounded by the voice.

VOCA'LITY, *s.* power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCA'TION, *s.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.] a summons; a trade, employment; the secret calling of God to any particular office.

VO'CATIVE, *s.* [*vocativus*, Lat.] in Grammar, that case of a noun which we use when we call or speak to a person.

VOCIFERA'TION, *s.* [*vociferatio*, Lat.] clamour; outcry.

VOCI'FEROUS, *a.* clamorous; noisy.

VOGUE, *s.* [Fr.] fashion; mode; general custom.

VOICE, *s.* [*vox*, Lat.] a sound produced in the throat and mouth of an animal, by which he communicates his ideas; a vote; suffrage; opinion. In Grammar, a circumstance in verbs, whereby they are distinguished into active, passive, &c.

VOID, *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.] empty, vacant; containing nothing; vain or ineffectual; null; vacuous; unsupplied, or having no possessor; destitute of substance; unreal.

VOID, *s.* empty space; vacancy; vacuum.

To VOID, *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] to quit or leave empty; to vacate; to emit or pour out; to annul or nullify.

VOI'DER, *s.* a basket or trough in which meat and other things are carried from table.

VO'LANT, *a.* [*volant*, Fr. *volans*, Lat.] flying or passing through the air; nimble.

VO'LATILE, *a.* [*volatilis*, Lat.] flying or passing through the air. Spirituous, or dissipating in the air, from *volatile*, Fr. Lively; fickle.

VOLATILIZA'TION, *s.* the act of making volatile.

VOLCA'NO, *s.* [Ital.] See VULCANO.

VOLE, *s.* [*vole*, Fr.] in Gaming, a stake wherein a person plays alone, and undertakes to win all the tricks.

VO'LERY, *s.* [Fr.] a flight of birds.

VOLITA'TION, *s.* [*volito*, Lat.] the act or power of flying.

VOLI'TION, *s.* [*volitio*, Lat.] the act of willing; inclination; the power of choice exerted.

VO'LITIVE, *a.* having the power to will.

VO'LLEY, *s.* [*volée*, Fr.] a discharge or flight of shot; a burst; emission of many at a time.

VOLT, or VOLTE, *s.* in the Manage, a round or circular tread; or a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLUBI'LITY, *s.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, Lat.] the act of rolling; aptness to roll; activity of tongue; fluency of speech; mutability.

VO'LUBLE, *a.* [*volubilis*, Lat.] formed so as to roll easily; rolling. Fluent of speech. Nimble, active, applied to the tongue.

VO'LUME, *s.* [*volumen*, Lat.] something rolled up; as much as is rolled or convolved at once. A book, alluding to the ancient method of rolling manuscripts on a staff, from *volume*, Fr. SYNON. A *volume* may contain many *books*. A *book* may make many *volumes*. The binding, properly, distinguishes the *volumes*; and the division of the work, the *books*.

VOLUMINOUS, *a.* consisting of many volumes; consting of many complications; copious; diffusive.

VO'LUNTARILY, *ad.* willingly; freely; without compulsion; spontaneously.

VO'LUNTARINESS, *s.* willingness.

VO'LUNTARY, *a.* [*voluntaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.] done by a motion of the will; free from compulsion; willing; acting by choice.

VO'LUNTARY, *s.* a volunteer; a piece of music played at will, without any settled rule, generally applied to the pieces played at church between the psalms and the first lesson.

To VOLUNTEE'R, *v. a.* to go for a soldier.

VOLUNTEE'R, *s.* a soldier who enters of his own accord, or serves without pay.

VOLU'PTUARY, *s.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] a man given to pleasure and luxury.

VOLU'PTUOUS, *a.* [*voluptueux*, Fr. *voluptuosus*, Lat.] given to excess of pleasure; sensual; luxurious.

VOLU'PTUOUSLY, *ad.* luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, *s.* luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

VOLU'TE, *s.* [Fr.] a member of a column representing a spiral scroll.

VO'MICA, *s.* [Lat.] an encysted tumor in the lungs.

To VO'MIT, *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] to discharge from the stomach by the mouth; to throw up with violence. Actively, to throw up from the stomach.

VO'MIT, *s.* the matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetic medicine.

VORA'CIOUS, *a.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] greedy; ravenous; immoderately eager after food.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, or VORA'CITY, *s.* [*voracité*, Fr.] greediness; gluttony; ravenousness.

VO'RTEX, *s.* [Lat. in the plur. *vortices*] any thing whirled round. In Meteorology, a whirlwind, or a sudden and rapid motion of the air in circles; also an eddy, or whirlpool.

VO'RTICAL, *a.* having a whirling motion.

VO'TARY, *s.* one devoted, as by a vow, to any particular religion or opinion, &c.; a votarist; one devoted to any person. Adjectively, consequent to a vow.

VOTE, *s.* [*votum*, Lat.] a voice or suffrage.

To VOTE, *v. a.* to chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage; to give by vote or suffrage.

VO'TER, *s.* one who has the right of giving his vote.

VO'TIVE, *a.* [*votivus*, Lat.] given by vow.

To VOUCH, *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norm.] to call to witness; to attest, maintain, or support. Neuterly, to bear witness; or give testimony.

VOUCHEE', *s.* a Law term, the person vouched in a common recovery.

VOU'CHER, *s.* one who gives witness to any thing; any thing used in evidence, or as a proof; a document.

To VOUCHSA'FE, *v. a.* to permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend. The first sense is seldom used. Neuterly, to deign, condescend, yield.

VOW, (the *ow* pronounced as in *now*) *s.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.] any promise made to a divine power; a solemn promise, generally relating to matrimony.

To VOW, *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.] to give or dedicate to a religious use by solemn promise. Neuterly, to make vows, or solemn promises, or declarations.

VO'WEL, *s.* [*voyelle*, Fr.] a letter which forms a complete sound by itself.

VOY'AGE, *s.* [*voyage*, Fr.] any distance passed, or to be passed, by water; distinguished from any distance travelled by land, which is then called a *journey*; the practice of travelling.

UP, *ad.* [*up*, Sax. *op*, Belg. and Dan.] aloft, on high, opposed to *down*; out of bed, or arisen from a seat; in a state of preferment, climbing, insurrection, or being erected or built; from younger to elder years. *Up and down*, here and there; dispersedly; backward and forward. *Up to*, to an equal height with; adequately to. *Up with*, signifies the raising any thing to strike with.

UP, *interj.* is used to exhort a person to rise from a seat or bed; or to rouse him to action.

UP, *prep.* from a lower to a higher part, opposed to *down*. This word is often used in composition, in almost all the senses produced in the adverb or preposition.

To UPBRAI'D, *v. a.* [*upgebroedan*, Sax.] to charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to mention by way of reproach; to reproach with having received favours.

UPBRAI'DER, *s.* a reproacher.

UPHE'LD, preterit and part. pass. of UPHOLD.

To UPHO'LD, *v. a.* to elevate; to support or maintain.

UPHO'LSTERER, *s.* one who furnishes houses.

U'PLAND, *s.* a high ground. Adjectively, higher in situation.

U'PMOST, *a.* [an irregular superl. of *up*] highest; topmost.

UPO'N, *prep.* [*upon*, Sax.] on the top or outside; put over the body, as clothes, &c.; in consequence of; by; after; in consideration of; according to; by inference from; on pain of; in a state of view. Sometimes it denotes reliance, trust, or situation over or near.

U'PPER, *a.* [comparative from *up*, superl. *uppermost*] higher in place or power; superior.

U'PPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, 89 miles N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Ppulation 1757,

U'PRIGHT, *a.* straight; perpendicular; erect; honest, without the least bias to the contrary; sincere; just.

UHRI'GHTLY, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon. Figuratively, honestly; without deviation from the right.

UPRI'GHTNESS, *s.* straightness; perpendicular erection; honesty; sincerity; justness.

U'PROAR, *s.* [formerly written *uprore; uproer*, Belg.] tumult; disturbance; confusion; riot; bustle.

U'PSAL, a town of Upland in Sweden. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. The archbishop is primate of Sweden, and consecrates the king in his cathedral. It is 35 miles N. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 52. N. lon 17. 42. E.—Here the celebrated naturalist, Linneus, resided, and had an extensive botanical garden; and here he ended his valuable life, Jan. 10, 1778, aged 71.

U'PSHOT, *s.* the issue, end, or success of an undertaking.

U'PSIDE DOWN, an adverbial form of speech, signifying with total reversement; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy.

U'PSTART, *s.* one who has suddenly risen from meanness and obscurity to riches and opulence.

U'PTON, a town of Worcestershire, 11 miles S. of Worcester, and 109 W. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

U'PWARD, or U'PWARDS, *ad.* towards a higher place; towards heaven, or any source. More than, applied to quantity or number.

URA'NIA, *s.* [*ὐρανία*, Gr. *urania*, or *uranie*, Lat.] one of the nine Muses, said to preside over Astronomy.

URBA'NITY, *s.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] civility; politeness; elegance; courtesy; complaisance; facetiousness; merriment.

U'RCHIN, *s.* [*heureuchin*, Armoric] a hedge-hog. Applied to a child, in slight anger or contempt.

U'RETERS, *s.* [*ὐρητῆρες*, Gr. *ureteres*, Fr.] membraneous vessels which convey the urine from the reins to the bladder.

URETHRA, *s.* [*ὑρήθρα*, Gr. *urètre*, Fr.] the passage through which the urine is discharged from the bladder.

To URGE, *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.] to incite; to push; to provoke; to importune; to press; to enforce; to offer by way of objection. Neuterly, to press forward.

U'RGENCY, *s.* pressure of difficulty or necessity.

U'RGENT, *a.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.] cogent; pressing; violent; importune.

U'RI, the most southern canton in Switzerland, having Switz and the lake of the Four Cantons on the N. the country of the Grisons and Glaris on the E. Italy on the S. and Underwald and part of Bern on the W. It is about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth, and full of dreadful mountains, among which is the celebrated mount St. Gothard. Altdorf is the principal town.

U'RIM, *s.* [Heb. light] Dr. Newton supposes this name given only to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers obtained by the priest consulting God with his breastplate on, in opposition to those of the heathen, which were generally ambiguous and enigmatical.

U'RINAL, *s.* [*urinal*, Fr.] a glass vessel used by sick people to make water in.

U'RINARY, *a.* relating to urine.

U'RINE, *s.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] the water which passes through the urethra from the bladder.

To U'RINE, *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr.] to make water.

URN, *s.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.] any vessel having its mouth narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of the dead, after being burnt, were anciently deposited.

U'ROMANCY, *s.* [*ὄρον* and *μαντία*, Gr.] a divining or guessing at the cause of a disease by urine.

U'RSA-MAJOR, *s.* [Lat. the Greater Bear] a northern constellation, consisting of 105 stars; of which number the three bright ones that form the tail, and the four principal ones of the body in form of a trapezium, go by the names of Charles's wain, the plough, and the chariot of David.

U'RSA-MINOR, *s.* [Lat. the Lesser Bear] a northern constellation, consisting of 12 stars. At the tip of the tail is fixed the pole star, which is distant only 1° 45′ 35″ from the north pole of the heavens.

US, the oblique case of We.

U'SAGE, *s.* [*usage*, Fr.] treatment; practice long continued; manners; custom.

U'SANCE, *s.* [*usance*, Fr.] use; interest paid for the use of money. In Commerce, applied to the time generally given for the payment of a bill of exchange, which differs in different countries.

USE, *s.* [*usus*, Lat.] the act of employing any thing to any particular purpose; quality which makes a thing proper for any purpose; need, or occasion; practice, habit; advantage; convenience, or help, usage; a custom; money paid for interest.

To USE, *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. from *usus*, Lat.] to employ to any particular purpose; to accustom; to treat; to practise. Neuterly, to be wont; to be accustomed.

U'SEFUL, *a.* convenient, profitable, or conducive to any end.

U'SEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to help forward some end.

U'SEFULNESS, *s.* profitableness; conveniency; the quality of assisting in any end.

U'SELESS, *a.* answering no purpose; serving no end.

U'SELESSLY, *ad.* without the quality of answering any purpose.

U'SELESSNESS, *s.* unfitness to any end.

U'SHER, *s.* [*huissier*, Fr.] one who is employed in introducing strangers, or in preparing the way before any great person; a harbinger; a person employed by the head-master of a school to teach for him.

To U'SHER, *v. a.* to introduce.

USK, or *Uske*, a town of Monmouthshire, 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 140 W. by N. of London. Market on Monday. Population 1775.

USQUEBA'UGH, *s.* [an Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compound distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whisky*.

U'STION, *s.* [*ustion*, Fr. from *ustus*, Lat.] in Surgery, the act of burning. The state of being burned.

To U'STULATE, *v. a.* to burn or sear.

U'SUAL, *a.* [*usuel*, Fr.] common; customary; frequently occurring.

U'SUALLY, *ad.* commonly; frequently; customarily.

U'SUFRUCT, *s.* [from *usus* and *fructus*, Lat.] the temporary use or enjoyment of any thing, without power to alienate.

U'SURER, *s.* [*usurier*, Fr. from *usura*, Lat.] one who lends money out at interest, vulgarly applied to one who takes exorbitant interest.

To USU'RP, *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurpo*, Lat.] to seize or take possession of by force, and contrary to right; to possess without right.

USURPA'TION, *s.* [*usurpation*, Fr.] the act of wrongfully taking or possessing what belongs to another.

USU'RPER, *s.* one who seizes that to which he has no right.

U'SURY, *s.* [*usure*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] money paid for interest: demand of exorbitant interest.

UTE'NSIL, *s.* [*utensile*, Fr.] any instrument used in a house, kitchen, or trade.

U'TERINE, *a.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] belonging to the womb.

U'TERUS, *s.* [Lat.] the womb.

UTI'LITY, *s.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] usefulness; profit: advantage: convenience.

U'TMOST, *a.* [*utmæst*, Sax.] extreme; in the highest degree. Used substantively, for the most that can be conceived or done.

UTO'PIAN, *a.* [from Sir T. More's *Utopia*] ideal.

UTO'XETER, or *Uttoxeter*, (*Uxeter*) a town of Staffordshire, 14 miles E. of Stafford, and 136 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Population 4864.

U'TRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. It has the Zuyder Zee and part of Holland on the N. Veluve and Guelderland on the E. Betau on the S. and Holland on the W. It is about 30 miles long and 20 broad, and is very healthful and fertile.— —*Utrecht*, the capital of the above province, is strongly fortified, and is the seat of a university. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun, Jan. 22, 1579; and here a peace was concluded between France, England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and Holland, March 30, 1713. It is 18 miles S. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 5. N. lon. 5. 14. E.

U'TTER, *a.* [*utter*, Sax.] situated on the outside; out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; entire; complete.

To U'TTER, *v. a.* to speak, pronounce, or express by the voice; to disclose; to sell or expose to sale; to disperse.

U'TTERABLE, *a.* expressible; such as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE, *s.* the manner or power of speaking.

U'TTERER, *s.* one who pronounces; a divulger; a discloser.

UTTERLY, *ad.* fully; completely; perfectly.

UTTERMOST, *a.* in the highest degree; most remote. Substantively, the greatest.

UVE'A, *s.* in Anatomy, is the third or outermost coat of the eye.

VULCA'NO, *s.* [Ital.] a burning mountain that emits flame, smoke, and ashes: commonly written *volcano.*

VU'LGAR, *a.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.] suiting to, or practised among, the common people; vernacular, national, mean, low.

VU'LGAR, *s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] the common people.

VU'LGARLY, *ad.* commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

VU'LGATE, *s.* is a very ancient Latin translation of the Bible, and the only one the church of Rome acknowledges authentic. It was translated almost word for word from the Greek Septuagint.

VU'LNERABLE, *a.* [*vulnérable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] capable of receiving wounds.

VU'LNERARY, *a.* [*vulnéraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] useful in the cure of wounds.

To VU'LNERATE, *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] to wound; to hurt.

VU'LTURE, *s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] a large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

U'VULA, *s.* [*uvula*, Lat.] a round, soft, spongeous body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, perpendicularly over the glottis. Its use is to break the force of the cold air, and prevent its entering too precipitately into the lungs.

U'XBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, 15 miles W. of London. Market on Thursday. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Population 3043.

UXO'RIOUS, *a.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] submissively fond of a wife; infected with a connubial dotage.

UXO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* with fond submission to a wife.

W.

W Is the twenty-first letter of our alphabet, and is compounded, as its name implies, of two V's. The Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, had it not; it is peculiar to the northern nations, the Teutons, Saxons, Britons, &c. It is not used by the Italians, French, Spaniards, nor Portuguese, except in proper names, and other terms borrowed from languages in which it is originally used, and even then it is sounded like single v. This letter is of an ambiguous nature, being a consonant at the beginning of words, and a vowel at the end. It may stand before all the vowels except *u*, as in *wager*, *well*, *wife*, *worship;* and follows the vowels, *a*, *e*, *o*, and unites with them into a kind of double vowel, or diphthong, as in *law*, *crew*, *cow*, &c. It also goes before *r*, and follows *s* and *th*, as in *wrong*, *swift*, *thwart;* it likewise goes before *h*, though in reality it is sounded after it, as in *why*, *when*, *where*, *what*, &c. In some words it is obscure, as in *stow*, *shadow*, *widow;* and in others it is silent, as in *wrong*, *write*, &c.

To WA'BBLE, *v. n.* to shake or move from side to side. A very low word.

WAD, *s.* [*wcod*, hay, Sax.] a bundle of straw thrust close together. Black lead, of which pencils, &c. are made.

WA'DDING, *s.* [*wad*, or *vad*, Isl.] a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, used for stuffing the sides of men's coats, and between the two coverings of cloaks. In Gunnery, the paper, flax, &c. rammed into a gun to keep the bullet from rolling out, and close to the powder.

To WA'DDLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Belg.] to walk unevenly; to shake from side to side in walking, like a duck.

To WADE, *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat.] to walk through waters. Figuratively, to pass with difficulty and labour.

WA'D-HOOK, *s.* in Gunnery, is a rod with an iron screw at the end to draw the wadding, when the loading is to be drawn out of a gun.

WA'FER, *s.* [*wafel*, Belg.] a thin cake; dried paste used in closing letters. Among Romanists, consecrated bread in the Eucharist.

To WAFT, *v. a.* [perhaps from WAVE] to carry through the air or on the water; to beckon. Neuterly, to float.

WAFT, *s.* a floating body; the motion of a streamer, &c. given as a signal or means of information.

To WAG, *v. a.* [*wagian*, Sax. *waggen*, Belg.] to move or shake lightly. Neuterly, to be moved or go; to be in quick or ludicrous motion.

WAG, *s.* [*wægan*, to cheat, Sax.] any one archly merry, or ludicrously mischievous.

To WAGE, *v. a.* to attempt. To set to hire. To hire for pay. To make or carry on, followed by *war.*

WA'GER, *s.* a bet; or any thing deposited as a stake.

WA'GES, *s.* [seldom used in the singular; *wegen*, or *wagen*, Teut.] money paid for service. Singularly, pledge, gage, security.

WA'GGERY, wag-e-ry, *s.* mischievous merriment; wantonness; ludicrous mischievousness.

WA'GGISH, wag-ish, *a.* knavishly or mischievously merry; frolicksome.

To WA'GGLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Teut.] to move from one side to another; to waddle.

WA'GGON, or WA'GON, *s.* [*woegen*, Sax. *waeghens*, Belg.] a heavy carriage going on four wheels; a wain.

WA'GGONER, or WA'GONER, *s.* [*woeghener*, Belg.] one that drives a waggon.

WAIFS, *s.* [sometimes written *weif*, or *weft*] in Law, goods, a thief being pursued, leaves behind, and are forfeited to the king, or lord of the manor; also, strays, or strayed cattle claimed by nobody, which becomes the property of the lord of the manor.

To WAIL, *v. a.* [*gualare*, Ital.] to moan; to lament; to bewail. Neuterly, to express sorrow; to grieve audibly.

WAI'LING, *s.* lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

WAIN, *s.* a contraction of WAGGON; which see.

WAI'NFLEET, a well-compacted town of Lincolnshire, with an excellent free-school, 15 miles N. E. of Boston, and 127 N. by E. of London. Market, Saturday. Population 1135.

WAI'NROPE, *s.* a large cord with which the load is tied on the waggon; a cart-rope.

WAI'NSCOT, *s.* [*wageschot*, Belg.] a wooden covering laid over a wall within the house.

To WAI'NSCOT, *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Belg.] to line or cover walls with boards; to line.

WAIR, *s.* a piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad.

WAIST, *s.* [*gwase*, from *gwasen*, to press or bind, Brit.] the smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs; the middle deck or floor of a ship betwen poop and prow.

WAI'STCOAT, *s.* an inner coat; a short close coat without sleeves, worn by men, reaching to the waist.

To WAIT, *v. a.* [*wachten*, Belg.] to expect, or stay for; to attend; to attend as a consequence of something. Neuterly, to expect, or stand in expectation of. Used with *on* or *upon*, to attend, as a servant. To stay till a person comes, used with *for.*

WAIT, *s.* an ambush; as, to lay *wait*, to lie in *wait.* A musician paid for attending on processions in a town.

WAITER, *s.* an attendant; a piece of plate or wood, on which glasses, &c. are presented.

To WAKE, *v. a.* [*weccian*, Sax. *wecken*, Belg.] to rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to bring again to life. Neuterly, to watch; to be roused from sleep or supineness, from *wakan*, Goth. *wacian*, Sax. or *waecken*, Belg.

WAKE, *s.* the feast kept in commemoration of the dedication of a church, so called because formerly kept by watching all night; vigils.

WA'KEFIELD, a well-built town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which elects two representatives. It is seated on the river Calder, which is navigable from Castleforth to Eland and Halifax. The principal trade is in white cloths and tammies. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday and Friday; the latter for woollen cloth. Inhabitants, in 1831, 12,232.

WA'KEFUL, *a.* not inclined to sleep; vigilant.

To WA'KEN, *v. n.* to cease from sleep. Actively, to rouse from sleep or supineness; to produce, to excite.

WALA'CHIA, the ancient Dacia, a province of Turkey in Europe, having Moldavia and Transylvania on the N. the river Danube on the E. and S. and Hungary on the W. It is 225 miles long, and 125 broad. It was ceded to the Turks in 1739.

WA'LDEN, or *Waldon*, commonly called *Saffron Walden*. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. A great deal of salt is made here. It is 27 miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WALE, *s.* [*wel*, a web, Sax.] a rising part in the surface of cloth.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales. It was incorporated with England in 1538, and sends 24 members to the British house of commons. The western part is bounded by St. George's channel and the Irish sea; on the S. by the Bristol channel; on the N. by the Irish sea; and on the E. by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes, and 58 market-towns. The country is very mountainous and plentiful. In their hills are rich lead and coal mines, with quarries of free-stone. The mountains in this country are reckoned equal in height, if not higher than any in Britain; Snowden and Plinlimmon are the most celebrated. The former is 1240 yards in height. They are a brave hospitable people, and were never conquered by the Saxons. Their last prince, Llewellin ap Griffith, lost his life in defence of his country, when Edward I. conquered it in 1283. Since whose reign, his queen being here delivered of a son, the king's eldest son has been styled Prince of Wales, and a large revenue out of this country appropriated to the principality. Among the ancient Welch was an order of men called Bards, who composed songs relating the actions of their illustrious men. The last of these, named Taliesin, lived about the middle of the 5th century, and many of his verses are still extant. Edward I. when he conquered Wales, caused all their bards to be put to death. Wales has produced many learned men in the several parts of literature; and, indeed, their genius may be put on a level with that of the best of their neighbours. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Usk, Conway, Cluyde, and Twy. Wales contains, according to the census of 1831, a population of 394,075 males, and 411,161 females; total, 805,236.

WALES, NEW SOUTH. [illegible]

*** The reader is desired to* [illegible] *quent words, when the wa is followed by* [illegible] *is pronounced broad, like au, as,* [illegible] waurm, waurn, waurp, waur, waarrant.

To WALK, *v. a.* [*wealcan*, to roll, Sax.] to [illegible] surely steps, by placing the feet alternately before other; to be in motion; to act in sleep; to come or go; to act on any occasion, or in any particular manner; to range; to move about; to move off. Neuterly, to pass through on foot; to lead out for the sake of exercise or air.

WALK, *s.* the act of moving on foot; gait, step, or manner of moving; the distance to which a person goes on foot; an avenue set with trees; a way, or road; the slowest or least raised pace of a horse.

WA'LKER, *s.* one that walks.

WALL, *s.* [*wal*, Brit. *walle*, Belg.] a pile of brick or stone regularly cemented with mortar; the sides of a building; works built for defence. *To take the wall*, is to take the upper place. *To give the wall*, is to yield, or acknowledge one's inferiority.

To WALL, *v. a.* to inclose or defend by a wall.

WA'LLET, *s.* [*weallian*, to travel, Sax.] a bag in which a traveller carries his necessaries; a knapsack; a budget; a protuberance or swelling.

WA'LLEYE, *s.* a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WALLE'YED, *a.* having white eyes.

WA'LLFLOWER, *s.* in Botany the cheiranthus; there are two British species, the yellow and marine. Cultivation produces numerous varieties of the first species, but none have so agreeable a scent as the wild one.

WA'LLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, on the river Thames. It is a corporation, and sends one member to parliament. It is 14 miles W. of Reading, and 45 W. of London. Market on Tuesday and Friday. Population 2467.

To WA'LLOP, *v. n.* [*welan*, Sax.] to boil.

WA'LL-LOUSE, *s.* an insect; a bug.

To WA'LLOW, *v. n.* [*walwian*, Sax.] to move in a heavy or clumsy manner; to welter; to roll in mire, or any thing filthy; to live in a state of filth or gross vice.

WA'LLWORT, *s.* the dwarf-elder or danewort.

WA'LNUT, *s.* [*walnot*, Belg.] a large nut well known. The tree bearing walnuts.

WA'LSALL, a town of Staffordshire, 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 118 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday and Friday. Inhabitants 15,066. Elects one representative.

WA'LSHAM, a town in Norfolk, seated on a level near the sea, and is a pretty handsome place, 7 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 N. N. E. of London. Market on Tuesday.

WA'LSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk, 14 miles N of Norwich. Market on Tuesday. Population 2615.

WA'LSINGHAM, NEW, a town in Norfolk, 23 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 113 N. E. of London. Market on Thursday.

WA'LTHAM on the Would, a town in Leicestershire, 19 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 110 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

WA'LTHAM, a town in Hampshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

WA'LTHAM A'BBEY, a town in Essex, 12 miles N. by E. from London. Market on Tuesday. Population 4104.

To WA'MBLE, *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Belg.] to roll with sickness or squeamishness, applied to the stomach.

WAN, *a.* [*wann*, Sax.] pale; sickly; languid.

WAND, *s.* [*vaand*, Dan.] a small stick or twig; a long rod; a staff of office. A charming rod.

To WA'NDER, *v. n.* [*wandrian*, Sax.] to rove; to move or go about without any certain course or settlement; to deviate; to ramble; to go astray. Actively, to travel over without any certain course.

WA'NDERER, *s.* a rover; a rambler.

WA'NDERING, *s.* uncertain peregrination; aberration; mistaken way; uncertainty.

WA'NDSWORTH, a village in Surry, between Battersea and Putney. Inhabitants, 6879. In Garret-lane, in this parish, was a mock election, after every general election of Parliament, of a Mayor of Garret; to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece gave celebrity, but now disused.

To WANE, *v. n.* [See WAN; *wanian*, to grow less, Sax.] to decrease or grow less, applied to the moon. To decline; to sink; to diminish.

WANE, *s.* the decrease of the moon; decline; diminution; declension.

WA'NNESS, *s.* paleness; languor.

To WANT, *v. a.* [*wana*, Sax.] to be without, or stand in need of, something fit or necessary; to be defective, or fall short; to wish for, or desire; to lack. Neuterly, to be defective in any particular; to fail; to be missed; not to be had; to be improperly absent.

WANT, *s.* need; or necessity; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty; indigence. A mole, from *wand*, Sax.

WA'NTAGE, a town of Berkshire, 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford; 59 W. of London: market, Sat. Population 3282.

WA'NTON, *a.* [Minshew and Junius derive it from *want* and *one*, i. e. a man or woman that wants one of the other sex] lascivious; libidinous; lustful; gay; frolicsome; loose; sportive; airy; superfluous or luxuriant; licentious; dissolute; unrestrained; luxurious.

To WA'NTON, *v. n.* to behave in a lascivious or gay manner; to revel; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY, *ad.* lasciviously; frolicsomely; sportively; carelessly.

WA'NTONNESS, *s.* lasciviousness; sportiveness; licentiousness.

WA'PENTAKE, *s.* [*woepen*, Sax. and *take*] a hundred, so called from a meeting, wherein a hundred men, who were under their earlder-man, assembled and touched his or each other's *weapons*, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.

WAR, *s.* [*werre*, old Belg.] the exercise of violence under sovereign command against such as oppose. Poetically, the instruments of war; an army; forces; the profession of a soldier; act or state of opposition; hostility.

To WAR, *v. a.* to oppose an armed enemy by the command of a sovereign; used with *on*, or *upon*, *against*, or *with*. Neuterly, to be in a state of hostility.

To WA'RBLE, *v. a.* [*wervelen*, to twirl or turn round, Teut.] to quaver in singing; to modulate; to sing out like birds. Neuterly, to be quivered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WA'RBLER, *s.* a singer; a songster.

WARD, used at the end of words in composition, implies the tendency or direction of any motion, and is derived from *weard*, Sax. or *wairth*, Goth.

To WARD, *v. a.* [*weardian*, Sax.] to guard or watch; to defend or protect, followed by *from*. To force off. The first sense is seldom used. Neuterly, to act with a weapon upon the defensive; to be vigilant; to keep guard.

WARD, *s.* the district or division of a town, from *warda*, law Lat. Confinement. An apartment in a hospital or prison. The part of a lock which hinders its being unlocked by any but the proper key. An orphan under guardianship. The state of a person under a guardian. The act of guarding. Guard by a weapon in fencing. Garrison.

WA'RDEN, *s.* [*waerden*, Belg.] a keeper; a guardian; a chief officer. *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, is the governor of these havens, having the authority of an admiral, and issuing writs in his own name. *Warden of the Mint*, an officer who receives the bullion, pays for it, and has the superintendence of the other officers.

WA'RDER, *s.* one who keeps watch; a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Warders of the Tower of London*, a detachment of the yeomen of the guard, who wait at the gates to take an account of persons coming into the Tower, and to attend state prisoners.

WA'RDMOTE, *s.* [*weard* and *mot*, Sax.] a meeting; a court held in every ward in the city of London for choosing officers, and doing other business of the ward.

WA'RDROBE, *s.* [*garderobe*, Fr.] a room where clothes are kept.

WA'RDSHIP, *s.* guardianship; pupillage.

WARE, *a.* the same with *aware;* which see.

WARE, preterit. of WEAR, commonly written WORE.

WARE, *s.* [*waere*, Belg.] something exposed to be sold.

WARE, a town of Hartfordshire, particularly noted for the New River, which begins to be cut not far from thence, and brings water to London for the service of that city. 20 miles N. of London. Market, Tuesday. Population 4214.

WA'REBRIDGE, or *Wadebridge*, a town in Cornwall, 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 242 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WA'REHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, anciently a very large place, and has several churches, now reduced to three; it had also a wall and a castle. Its harbour is now choked up; however, it still sends one member to parliament, and is 23 miles E. of Dorchester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 2325.

WA'REHOUSE, *s.* a storehouse of merchandise.

WA'RFARE, *s.* [*ware*, and *faren*, Sax.] a state of enmity; a state of war and opposition; military service or life.

To WA'RFARE, *v. n.* to lead a military life.

WA'RILY, *ad.* prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

WA'RINESS, *s.* prudence; circumspection; cautiousness; timorous scrupulousness.

WARK, *s.* (used at the ends of words) building or work.

WA'RLIKE, *a.* [*warlice*, Sax.] belonging to the military art; martial; valiant; stout.

WA'RLOCK, or WA'RLUCK, *s.* [*werlog*, an evil spirit, Sax.] a male witch; a wizzard.

WARM, *a.* [*warm*, Goth. and Belg. *wearm*, Sax.] heated in a small degree. Figuratively, zealous, ardent, violent, furious, passionate, fanciful, enthusiastic, busy in action.

To WARM, *v. a.* [*wearmian*, Sax.] to heat gently; to free from cold; to make vehement, or affect with any passion; to heat mentally.

WA'RMINGPAN, *s.* a covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Inhabitants, in 1831, 6115.

WA'RMLY, *ad.* with gentle heat; eagerly; ardently.

WA'RMNESS, *s.* [*warme*, Teut.] heat; passion; fervour of mind.

WARMTH, *s.* gentle heat. Figuratively, zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

To WARN, *v. a.* [*wearnen*, Belg. *wærnian*, Sax. *warna*, Swed.] to caution against any ill or danger; to give notice of some future ill; to admonish, or put in mind of something to be performed, or forborne.

WA'RNING, *s.* notice given beforehand of some evil or danger, or of the consequence of any action.

WARP, *s.* [*wearp*, Sax. *werp*, Belg.] the thread which crosses the woof in weaving.

To WARP, *v. n.* [*werpen*, Belg.] to change in form or position by weather or time; to turn awry. Actively, to contract or shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction, or from justice. Among mariners, to haul a ship to a particular place, by a rope fastened to an anchor, against the tide or wind.

To WA'RRANT, *v. a.* [*garantir*, Fr.] to support, maintain, or attest; to give authority to; to justify; to exempt; to secure; to privilege; to declare upon surety.

WA'RRANT, *s.* a writ conferring some right or authority, or giving an officer of justice the power of detaining or arresting; a commission by which a person is justified; attestation; right, legality.

WA'RRANTABLE, *a.* that may be justified or maintained; defensible; justifiable.

WA'RRANTRY, or WA'RRANTY, *s.* in Law, a covenant entered into by the seller to make good the bargain against all persons and demands; authority; justificatory mandate; security.

WA'RREN, *s.* [*waerande*, Belg.] a kind of park or inclosure for rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, &c.

WA'RRINGTON, an ancient built town of Lancashire, containing 19,155 inhabitants, with large manufactories, and sends one representative to parliament. Glasshouses and copper-smelting furnaces are likewise established here. It is seated on the Mersey, over which it has a fine stone bridge, leading into Cheshire, on the great road from London to Carlisle, 18 miles E. of Liverpool, and 185 N. N. W. of London. A considerable market on Wednesday.

WA'RRIOR, *s.* a soldier; a military man.

WA'RSAW, a large and populous city of Poland, and capital of Mazovia, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains a magnificent palace, where the king resided; besides which, there is another, which goes by the name of Casimir. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the suburbs of Cracow and Praga, both very well built. It was looked upon as the capital of Poland, because the residence of the kings, the place where they were elected, and where the diets met. It is seated at the end of large open fields on the river Vistula, 160 miles S. E. of Dantzic, 112 N. by E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. of Vienna. In the siege by the Russians, in 1794, 30,000 Poles perished either by the sword, or in the flames. Buonaparte made it the capital of a duchy, but at the peace, in 1815, it was restored to Russia, as the capital of Poland. In the recent insurrection against Russian tyranny, Warsaw suffered greatly. On Sept. 1st. 1831, the Poles at first repulsed a dreadful assault of the enemy, but after two days of a most sanguinary conflict, the entrenchments were carried, and Warsaw capitulated. Previously, the population exceeded 100,000. Long. 21. 6. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

WART, *s.* [*weart*, Sax. *werte*, Belg.] a horny excrescence or small protuberance, growing on the hands or other parts.

WA'RTY, *a.* grown over with warts.

WA'RWICK, the capital town of Warwickshire, seated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock; nor is there any way to go to this place but over a water. It was fortified with a wall, which is now in ruins; but it has still a strong and stately castle, the seat of Greville Earl Brook, and Earl of Warwick. It is a large corporation, contains two parish-churches, and in that of St. Mary's are several handsome tombs. The houses are well built, and the town principally consists of one regular-built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. The assizes and general quarter sessions are held here. It is adorned with a good free-school and a market house. It has also a noted hospital call St. James's, for twelve decayed gentlemen, who have each twenty pounds a year, and the chaplain fifty. It enjoys a good trade, sends two members to parliament, and has 9109 inhabitants. It is 39 miles N. E. of Gloucester, 10 S. W. of Coventry, and 91 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

WA'RWICKSHIRE, an English county, 47 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Worcestershire; on the S. by Oxford and Gloucestershire; on the E. by Northampton and Leicestershire; on the N. by Derbyshire. It contains 158 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pastures, particularly in the S. part, called the Vale of Red Horse. The commodities are much the same as in other counties; and it has iron mines. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town. This county contains 165,761 male and 171,927 female inhabitants. Total 336,988.

WA'RY, *a.* [*wær*, Sax.] cautious, or taking care of doing any thing amiss; prudent; circumspect.

WAS, the preter. of To BE.

To WASH, *v. a.* [*wasschen*, Belg. *wascan*, Sax.] to cleanse by rubbing with water, &c. to moisten; to colour by washing. Neuterly, to perform the act of cleansing with water, &c.

WASH, *s.* a marsh, a fen, a bog, a quagmire; a liquor used to beautify; a superficial stain or colour; the liquor given hogs, &c. the act of cleansing the linen of a family by rubbing them when wetted; the linen washed at once.

WA'SHINGTON, a city of N. America, now the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about 4 miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. It is divided into squares or grand divisions by streets running due N. and S. and E. and W. each of which leading streets are 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side. The river Tiber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is collected in a grand reservoir beside the capitol, (or house for the legislative bodies,) whence it is carried in pipes to different parts; while its surplus water falls down in beautiful cascades, through the public gardens. It is 100 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 53. N. lon. 77. 15. W. Population about 25,000.

WA'SHY, *a.* watery; damp; weak, not solid.

WASP, *s.* [*weasp*, Sax.] a stinging insect, something resembling a bee, but of a brighter yellow on the body.

WA'SPISH, *a.* easily provoked; peevish; malignant; irritable; fretful: humoursome; spiteful; venomous.

WA'SSEL, or WA'SSAIL, *s.* [from *waesháel*, your health, Sax.] a liquor made of roasted apples, sugar, and ale; a drinking-bout.

To WASTE, *v. a.* [*woesten*, Belg.] to consume gradually, or diminish; to squander; to destroy or desolate; to spend without profit or advantage. Neuterly, to dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, *a.* destroyed or ruined; desolate or uncultivated; superfluous; lost for want of occupiers; worthless; of no use. *Waste-book*, in Commerce, is that in which articles are entered promiscuously as they occur, without regard to debtor or creditor.

WASTE, *s.* wanton or luxurious consumption; loss; the act of squandering; desolate, uncultivated, or unoccupied ground.

WA'STEFUL, *a.* destructive; ruinous; lavish; prodigal; desolate; uncultivated.

WA'STER, *s.* one that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; a vain consumer.

WATCH, *s.* [*wæcce*, Sax.] forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleeping; attention; guard; a watchman, or person set as a guard; the office of a guard in the night; a period of the night; a machine showing the time, and usually worn in the pocket. Among Mariners, it is the space of four hours, during which one half of the crew keep on deck, and are then relieved by the other.

To WATCH, *v. n.* [*wacian*, Sax.] to keep awake; to keep guard; to look with expectation, attention, or cautious observation with intent to seize. Actively, to guard, or have in custody; to observe secretly, or in ambush, in order to prevent, detect, or betray; to tend, applied to cattle.

WA'TCHER, *s.* one who sits up. A diligent overlooker or observer.

WA'TCHET, *a.* [*wæced*, weak, Sax.] blue; or pale blue.

WA'TCHET, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the Bristol channel, 16 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 154 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WA'TCHFUL, *a.* vigilant; cautious; attentive.

WA'TCHFULNESS, *s.* vigilance; cautious regard; heed.

WA'TCHHOUSE, *s.* the place where the watch is set.

WA'TCHMAKER, *s.* one whose trade is to make watches.

WA'TCHING, *s.* inability to sleep.

WA'TCHMAN, *s.* a guard; a sentinel; one set to keep ward.

WA'TCHTOWER, *s.* a tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

To WA'TER, *v. a.* to irrigate; to moisten; to supply with water; to diversify as with waves, applied to calendering. Neuterly, to shed moisture; to get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *The mouth waters*, implies that a person longs, or has a vehement desire, for something.

WA'TER, *s.* [*waeter*, Belg. *wæter*, Sax.] a fluid, volatile and void of savour or taste, consisting of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, sliding easily over one another's surfaces, and wetting the thing immerged into it; one of the four elements; the sea, opposed to land; urine; any fluid made of, or resembling water; the lustre of a diamond. *To hold water*, is used for being sound and tight.

WA'TER-COLOURS, *s.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; these they call *water-colours*.

WA'TERFALL, *s.* a cataract; a cascade.

WA'TERFLAG, *s.* the water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFORD, a county of Ireland, having Cork on the W. Tipperary and Kilkenny on the N. and Wexford on the E. It contains 148,077 inhabitants, and is tolerably fertile. — *Waterford*, the capital of the above county, is a sea-port town, and the see of a bishop. It has an excellent harbour, and trade; 75 miles S. of Dublin. Population 28,821.

WA'TERFOWL, *s.* fowls that live or get their food in water.

WA'TER-GRUEL, *s.* food made with oatmeal boiled in water, with the addition of sugar, and wine or ale, &c.

WA'TERLILY, *s.* in Botany, the nymphæa. There are two species, the white and the yellow.

WA'TERMAN, *s.* a ferryman; a boatman.

WA'TERMARK, *s.* the utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WA'TERMILL, *s.* a mill turned by water.

WA'TERMOSS, *s.* in Botany, the fontinalis; a sort of moss.

WA'TERPEPPER, *s.* a plant, the same with the arsesmart or lakeweed.

WA'TERPINE, *s.* in Botany, the elatine. It is called also waterwort.

WA'TERRAT, *s.* a rat that makes holes in banks.

WA'TERSOLDIER, *s.* in Botany, the stratiotes. The common watersoldier is the British species. It is a very elegant aquatic, found in low streams and ditches, called also water aloe, and freshwater soldier.

WA'TERWITH, *s.* a plant of Jamaica, growing upon dry hills; its trunk affords, plentifully, water to the thirsty traveller.

WA'TERWORK, *s.* artificial spouts of water, any hydraulic performance.

WA'TERY, *a.* aqueous; liquid; insipid; tasteless; vapid; wet; consisting of water; relating to water.

WATFORD, a town of Hertfordshire. Population, with Cashiobury, 5293; 14 N. W. of London. **Market, Tuesday.**

WA'TLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, 45 miles W. from London. Market on Saturday. Population 1833.

To WA'TTLE, *v. a.* [from *watelas*, twigs, Sax.] to bind with, or form by platting twigs.

WA'TTLE, *s.* [from the verb] a hurdle. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below a cock's bill; from *waghelen*, to shake, Teut.

WA'TTON, a town of Norfolk, 18 miles S. W. of Norwich, 91 N. N. E. of London. Market, Wednesday. Pop. 1027.

WAVE, *s.* [*waegh*, Belg.] water rising in swellings above the level of the surface; a billow; a line bending in and out alternately; unevenness; fluctuation; inequality.

To WAVE, *v. n.* to play loosely; to float; to be moved as a signal; to fluctuate. Actively, to raise into inequalities; to move loosely, or to and fro; to beckon; to put aside, or decline for the present; to waft, or remove any thing floating.

To WA'VER, *v. n.* [*waefian*, Sax.] to play or move loosely to and fro. Applied to the mind, to be unsettled, undetermined, or to fluctuate between different opinions.

WA'VY, *a.* rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, *v. n.* [from *wa*, grief, Sax.] to cry, howl, or make a loud cry expressive of distress: used in contempt.

WAX, *s.* [*weaxe*, Sax. *wex*, Dan. *wacks*, Belg.] the thick tenacious matter of which bees form their cells; any tenacious matter, such as is used in fastening letters, &c.

To WAX, *v. a.* to smear, rub, cover, or join with wax.

To WAX, *v. n.* [*weaxan*, Sax. *wachsen*, Teut.] to increase in bulk, height, or age; to grow; to pass into any state; to become.

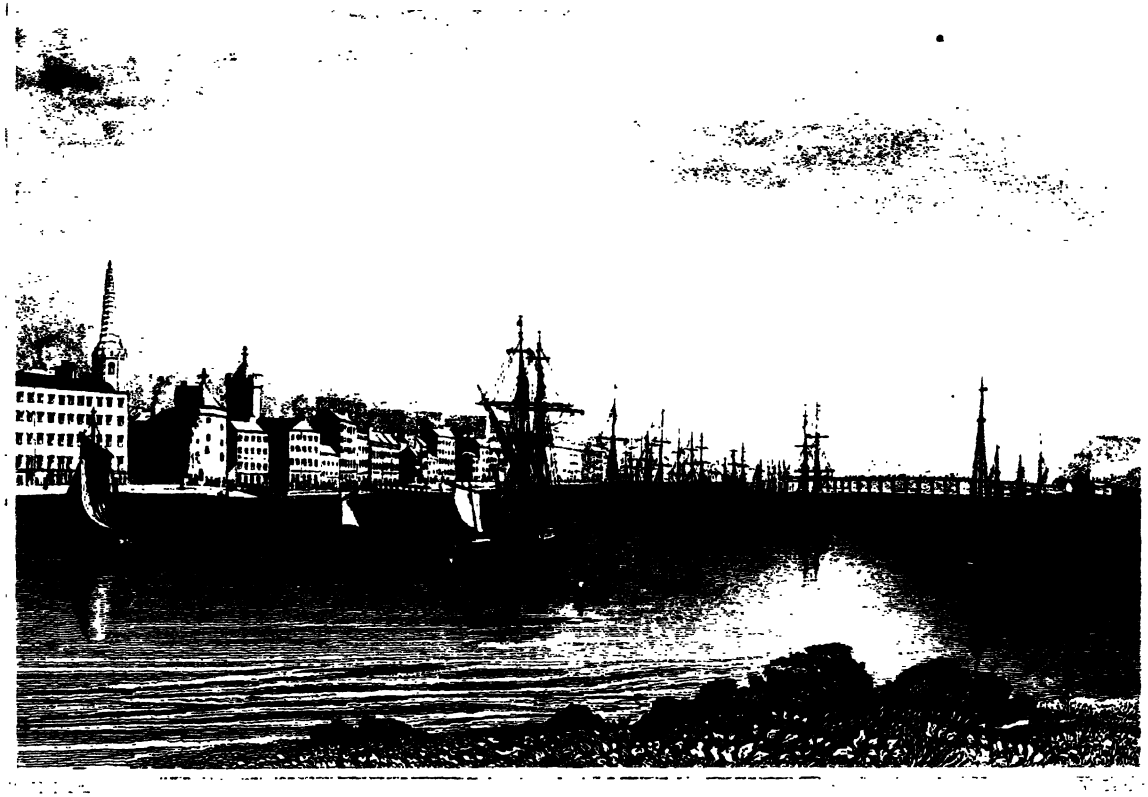
WA'X-CHANDLER, *s.* a maker of wax-candles.

WA'XEN, *a.* made of wax.

WAY, *s.* [*weg*, Sax. *weigh*, Belg.] a path which leads to any place. The length of a journey. Course. Advancement notwithstanding obstacles, used with *make*. Access. Passage or room to pass. Sphere of observation. Method. Intermediate step. Retreat or submission, after *give*. Tendency to any meaning or act. Method or custom peculiar to a person. *By the way*, implies without necessary connection with what precedes. *To go or come one's way*, or *ways*, is to come or go without further delay. No *way*, or *ways*, is sometimes used instead of *wise*. "No *ways* a match." *Swift*. SYNON. *Way* is much more extensive and general than *road*, and implies the passage from place to place, whether through the high *road* or not. *Road* is much more limited and particular, and means the beaten way of travellers from one city or town to another.

WA'YFARING, *a.* travelling; being on a journey.

To WAYLA'Y, *v. a.* to watch in order to seize; to beset by ambush.



WA'YWARD, *a.* [*wa* and *weard*, Sax.] froward, or perverse; vexatious; morose; peevish.

WE, *pron.* the plural of I, used when we mention or speak of one or more persons in conjunction with ourselves; borrowed from *we*, Sax. or *weis*, Goth.

WEAK, *a.* [*wæc*, Sax. *weck*, Belg.] void of strength or health; feeble; not strong; infirm; pliant, soft; not stiff; not powerful; unfortified. Scarce audible, or low, applied to sound. Wanting spirit, discernment, or caution, applied to the mind. Not well supported by argument.

To WE'AKEN, *v. a.* to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble.

WE'AKLY, *ad.* feebly; faintly; without efficacy; indiscreetly. Adjectively, not strong; not healthy.

WE'AKNESS, *s.* infirmity; unhealthfulness; feebleness; defect; failing; want of strength, ability, judgment, resolution, or support.

WE'AKSIDE, *s.* foible; deficience; infirmity.

WEAL, *s.* [*welan*, Sax.] happiness or prosperity; a state; a republic; public interest or policy.

WEAL, *s.* [*walan*, Sax.] the mark left by a stripe.

WEALD, WALD, or WALT, in composition, signify a wood or grove, and are borrowed from *weald*, Sax.

WEALTH, *s.* [from *waleth*, rich, Sax.] riches, whether consisting in money or goods.

WE'ALTHILY, *ad.* richly.

WE'ALTHY, *a.* rich; opulent; abundant.

To WEAN, *v. a.* [*wenan*, Sax.] to keep a child from sucking that has been brought up by the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WE'APON, *s.* [*weapon*, Sax.] any instrument by which another may be hurt, or one be defended.

To WEAR, *v. a.* [pret, *wore*, part. pass. *worn; weran*, Sax.] to waste, or consume with use or time. To consume or spend tediously, used with *away*, and applied to time. To bear or carry appendant to the body. To exhibit in appearance. To affect by degrees. Used with *out*, to harass, fatigue, or destroy. Neuterly, to be wasted with time or use; to pass by degrees; to be tediously spent.

WEAR, a river which rises in the W. of the county of Durham, flows S. E. by Bishop-Aukland; thence N. E. by Durham to Sunderland, where it enters the German ocean.

WEAR, WEIR, or WEER, *s.* [*wær*, a fen, Sax. *wâr*, a mound, Teut.] a damp to shut up or raise the water. From the verb, the act of wearing; the thing worn. In the two last senses the first orthography is only used.

WE'ARINESS, *s.* the quality of being tired, fatigued, or incommoded; fatigue; impatience; tediousness.

WE'ARISOME, *a.* troublesome; tedious.

WE'ARISOMENESS, *s.* the quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

WE'ARY, *a.* [from *waeren*, to be tired, Belg.] tired; fatigued; wearisome; tiresome; impatient.

To WE'ARY, *v. a.* to tire; to fatigue; to incommode; to harass; to make impatient.

WE'ASAND, *s.* [*wasan*, Sax.] the windpipe.

WE'ASEL, *s.* [*wesel*, Sax. and Belg.] a small animal that eats corn, and kills mice.

WE'ATHER, *s.* [*weder*, Sax.] the state of the air with respect either to heat or cold, wet or dryness; tempest, storm.

To WE'ATHER, *v. a.* to pass with difficulty; to expose to the air. Followed by *a point*, to gain a point against the wind, to accomplish against opposition. Used with *out*, to endure so as to surmount.

WE'ATHERBEATEN, *a.* harassed by, or seasoned to, hard weather.

WE'ATHERCOCK, *s.* an artificial cock, or plate set on a spire, which shews the point whence the wind blows; any thing fickle or inconstant. In Botany, a species of the impatiens of Linneus, with fruit-stalks supporting many yellow flowers, and egg-shaped leaves. The capsule, when ripe, upon being touched has the singular property of throwing out its seed with considerable force. This plant goes also by the names of quick-in-the-hand, touch-me-not, and balsamine. It is found in moist shady places, and on the banks of rivulets, and flowers in August.

WE'ATHERGAGE, *s.* any thing that shews the weather. At sea, a ship is said to have the *weathergage*, that is to the windward of another.

WE'ATHERGLASS, *s.* a glass that shews the weight o. the air; a barometer.

WE'ATHERWISE, *a.* skilled in foretelling the change of the weather. Substantively, a meteorologist.

To WEAVE, *v. a.* [preter. *wove* or *weaved*; part. pass. *woven* or *weaved*; *wefan*, Sax. *weven*, Belg.] to form any stuff in a loom with a shuttle; to unite or form, by inserting one part into another. Neuterly, to work with a loom.

WE'AVER, *s.* one who makes woollen or linen cloth.

WEB, *s.* [*webba*, Sax.] any thing woven; a tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other; a kind of film that hinders the sight; a cataract; a suffusion.

WE'BBED, WE'BFOOTED, *a.* having films between the toes, applied to water-fowl.

To WED, *v. a.* [*wedian*, Sax.] to marry; to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite indissolubly, or for a long continuance; to unite by love or fondness. Neuterly, to contract matrimony.

WE'DDING, *s.* the marriage ceremony; a marriage.

WEDGE, *s.* [*wegge*, Belg. *vegge*, Dan.] one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a body, with a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, and used in cleaving timber. A mass of metal. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, *v. a.* to fasten or force together with wedges; to stop or straiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges. To fix as a wedge.

WE'DLOCK, *s.* [*wed* and *lac*, marriage and gift, Sax.] matrimony; marriage; nuptials.

WE'DNESBURY, a town in Staffordshire, 121 miles from London, containing 8437 inhabitants. Market on Friday.

WE'DNESDAY, *s.* [*wodensdag*, Sax. from *Wodin*, or *Odin*, an idol, *wensday*, Isl.] the fourth day of the week.

WEE, *a.* [*weeing*, Belg.] little; small.

WEED, *s.* [*weod*, tares, Sax.] a noxious or rank herb growing spontaneously. A garment, cloak, or habit, from *wæda*, Sax. *waed*, Belg.

To WEED, *v. a.* to clear from or remove noxious plants Figuratively, to free from any thing noxious, or from an ill habit; to root out.

WEE'DER, *s.* one that takes away any thing noxious.

WEE'DY, *a.* consisting of or abounding with weeds.

WEEK, *s.* [*weke*, Belg.] the space of seven days.

WEE'KDAY, *s.* any common day on which work is done, opposed to Sunday.

WEE'KLY, *a.* happening, produced, or done once a week. Adverbially, once a week.

WEEL, *s.* [*wel*, Sax.] a whirlpool; a snare for fish, made of willow twigs; perhaps from WILLOW.

To WEEN, *v. a.* [*wenan*, Sax. *waenen*, Belg.] to think, imagine, or fancy. Obsolete.

To WEEP, *v. n.* [preter. and part. pass. *wept* or *weeped*; *weopan*, Sax.] to express sorrow by tears; to shed tears.

Actively, to bewail or lament with tears; to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, *s.* one who sheds tears; a mourner. A white border worn on the sleeve of a man's black coat for first mourning.

To WEET, *v. n.* [pret. *wot* or *wote; witon*, Sax. *weten*, Belg.] to know; to be informed. Seldom used.

WEEVER, a river which rises in the N. part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the East, enters the estuary of the Mersey.

WEEVIL, *s.* [*wevel*, Teut.] a small black worm that destroys corn and meal; a grub.

WEFT, *s.* [*gnaive*, Fr.] any thing straggling without an owner. The woof of cloth, from *wefta*, Sax.

To WEIGH, *v. a.* [*weyen*, Belg.] to find the weight of any thing by balance, or scales; to equal in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight. Applied to an *anchor*, to take up. To examine or balance, in the mind. Followed by *down*, to overbalance, or exceed in weight or importance; to overburden or depress, applied to difficulties. Neuterly, to contain in weight. To raise the anchor. To sink by its own weight. To be looked on as important, to determine the judgment, followed by *with*.

WEIGHER, *s.* he who weighs.

WEIGHT, *s.* [*wiht*, Sax.] quantity found by balancing in scales; a mass by which other bodies are examined in scales; a ponderous or heavy mass; the quality by which bodies tend towards the centre; pressure; burden; importance, power, influence, or efficacy. SYNON. *Weight* implies prevalence, though small; *influence* seems to have more force; *sway* is more absolute. Superiority of rank and reason gives the first. Attachment to persons contributes much to the second. The art of finding out and taking advantage of the weakness of men forms the latter.

WEIGHTY, *a.* heavy; ponderous; efficacious; momentous; important.

WEIGHTILY, *ad.* heavily; ponderously; solidly; importantly.

WELCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale. It is the largest and best built corporation in the county, and has a very good trade. It is 177 miles N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Populstion 4536.

WELCOME, *a.* [*wilcume*, Sax. *welkom*, Belg.] received with gladness, kindness, or care; pleasing, or conferring pleasure, by being present.

WELCOME, *s.* the ceremony paid to a visitant at his first appearance; kind reception of a new comer.

To WELCOME, *v. a.* to receive with kindness.

To WELD, *v. a.* to beat one mass into another. *To weld*, is used by Spenser for *To wield*.

WELD, or WOULD, *s.* [*luteola*, Lat.] yellow weed, or dyer's weed.

WELDON, a town in Northamptonshire, 8 miles N. W. of Oundle, and 84 miles from London. Market on Wednesday.

WELFARE, *s.* happiness; success; prosperity.

WELKIN, *s.* [from *welcen*, clouds, Sax.] the sky; the visible regions of the air. Adjectively, sky-coloured.

WELL, *s.* [*welle*, Sax.] a spring or fountain; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

WELL, *a.* not sick; happy; convenient; proper; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, *ad.* [*well*, Sax. *wel*, Belg.] in health; not ill; in a skilful, proper, sufficient, or good manner; favourably; conveniently; pleasingly. *As well as*, used conjunctively, implies together with. *Well nigh*, signifies nearly, or almost. This word is used in composition to express any thing right, proper, laudable, handsome, or free from defect. It is also used when something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion; as, "*Well*, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover." *Swift.* "*Well*, let's away." *Shak.*

WELLADAY, *interj.* alas.

WELLAND, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes Stamford, and enters the Fossdyke Wash below Spalding.

WELLBEING, *s.* happiness; prosperity.

WELLBRED, *a.* polite; elegant of manners or behaviour.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, which enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handsome church, and a free-school. It is 68 miles N. by W. from London. Market on Wednesday Population 4688.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropshire, 12 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 146 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood are founderies, iron mines, and coal works. Population 9671.

WELLINGTON, a town of Somersetshire, 151 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 5762.

WELLOW, a town of Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Bath. Market on Thursday.

WELLS, a sea-port town in Norfolk, seated in the northern part of the county. It has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. The population amounts to 3624 souls. It is 118 miles N. N. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it: and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The public and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular a stately pile. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a mote; the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is a fine structure, supported by pillars. The city sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers. It is 120 miles W. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Inhabitants, in 1831, 6650.

WELLSPRING, *s.* [*wællgespriy*, Sax.] a fountain; a spring.

WELT, *s.* a border, guard, or edging.

To WELTER, *v. n.* [*welteren*, Belg.] to roll in water, mire, blood, or any filth; to wallow.

WEM, *s.* [Sax.] a spot; a blemish; a scar.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, 9 miles N. of Shrewsbury, 164 N. W. of London. Market, Thursday. Population 3907.

WEN, *s.* [Sax.] a fleshy or callous excrescence growing on different parts of the body.

WENCH, *s.* [*wencle*, Sax.] a young woman. A prostitute.

WENCHER, *s.* a fornicator; a whoremaster.

To WEND, *v. n.* [pret. *went; wendan*, Sax.] to go and pass to and from. Its preterit *went* is now only in use.

WENDOVER, a borough in Buckinghamshire, which sends two members to parliament. It is 35 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 2008.

WENLOCK, a town in Shropshire, seated on the road from Worcester to Shrewsbury. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and is 147 miles N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Inhabitants, in 1831, 2424.

WEOBLY, or Webly, a town in Herefordshire, pretty well seated, is an ancient borough, but disfranchised by the reform bill. It is 147 miles W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 819.

WEPT, the preterit and participle of *weep*.

WERE, the plural of WAS, the preterimperfect of BE;

from *wæren*, plur. of *was*, the imperfect of *beon*, Sax. Likewise the imperfect singular and plural of the optative, potential, and subjunctive moods of the same verb.

WERTH, WEORTH, or WYRTH, in the names of places, signifies farm, court, or village, from *weorthig*, Sax.

WEST, *s.* [*west*, Sax. and Belg.] that point of the heavens where the sun sets when in either of the equinoxes.

WEST *a.* being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun when in the equinox.

WE'STBURY, a town of Wiltshire, which sends one member to parliament. It is 99 miles W. of London. It has a market on Friday for corn. Population 2495.

WE'STERLY, *a.* tending or being toward the west.

WE'STERN, *a.* being in the west, or towards the part where the sun sets.

WEST-LOO'E, a corporation in Cornwall, which was disfranchised by the reform bill, and is distant from London 232 miles. See EAST-LOOE.

WE'STMINSTER, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament, and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, with which it is so united as to appear one city, the metropolis of the British empire. There is no bishop, but a dean and chapter belonging to the abbey; the former of which is always bishop of Rochester. They have the appointment of the high sheriff and high bailiff, and, with the liberty, send two members to parliament. Inhabitants, in 1831, 202,891. See London.

WESTMORELAND, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; bounded on the N. W. by Cumberland; on the W. and S. by Lancashire; and on the E. by Yorkshire. It contains 26 parishes, eight market-towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1831, was 27,594 males, and 27,447 females. The air is very sharp and cold; but healthy to those whose constitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous country, two of whose ridges cross the county, and run towards the sea to the S. W. where a bay of it washes this county. There are some valleys fruitful in corn and pastures; and the hills serve to feed a great number of sheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winster, the Lavennet-beck, and the Blinkern-beck. There are also four noted meers or lakes called Ulles-water, Broad-water, Horns-water, and Winandermeer. The principal town is Appleby, but Kendal is the most considerable for size, trade, and population.

WESTPHA'LIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony; on the S. by the Esse, Westerwald, and the Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Sea. The air is cold; but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Roer. It now forms a part of the Prussian dominions. Munster is the most considerable town.

WE'STRAM, or *Westerham*, a town in Kent, seated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry. It is 22 miles S. S. E. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WE'STWARD, *ad.* [*westweard*, Sax.] towards the west.

WET, *a.* [*woet*, Sax.] moist; rainy; humid; having some moisture adhering.

WET, *s.* water; moisture; rain; humidity.

To WET, *v. a.* to make moist; to plunge or soak in any liquor; to drench with drink.

WETHER, *s.* [*weder*, Sax. and Belg.] a castrated ram.

WE'THERBY, or *Weatherby*, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Wharf, 14 miles W. of York, and 194 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 1321.

WETNESS, *s.* the state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

To WEX, *v. a.* [properly *wax*] to grow; to increase.

WE'XFORD, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, having Wicklow on the N. the ocean on the E. and S. and Waterford on the W. It is about 38 miles long, and 24 broad. Population 182,991. It elects two county members. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slanes.—*Wexford*, the capital, is a sea-port town, and a place of some trade. The inhabitants are 10,670, and elect one member. It is 75 miles S. of Dublin, and 33 E. N. E. of Waterford. Lat. 52. 18. N. lon. 6. 3. W.

WE'YMOUTH. See MELCOMBE REGIS.

WE'ZAND, or WE'ASAND, *s.* the wind-pipe.

WHALE, *s.* [*hwale*, Sax.] the largest of fish.

WHARF, *s.* [*warf*, Swed. *werf*, Belg.] a bank from which vessels are laden or unladen.

WHA'RFAGE, *s.* money paid for landing or shipping goods at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER, *s.* the owner of a warf; one employed in shipping and landing goods.

WHAT, *pron.* [*hwæt*, Sax. *wat*, Belg.] that which; which part; which of several. Used to introduce a question, it asks the nature of a thing. *What time*, at the time when. *What day*, on the day when. It is used adverbially for partly, with a degree of emphasis; as, "The year before he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians thirty small castles." *Knolles.*

WHATE'VER, or WHA'TSOEVER, *pron.* being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically; all that; the whole that.

WHEAL, *s.* [See WEAL] a pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, *s.* [*hweate*, Sax.] the grain of which bread is generally made.

WHE'ATEAR, *s.* a small bird, very delicate.

WHE'ATEN, *a.* made of wheat.

To WHEE'DLE, *v. a.* to entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, *s.* [*hweol*, Sax. *wiel*, Belg.] a circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage with wheels; an instrument of spinning; an instrument on which criminals were tortured; rotation; revolution; a compass about.

To WHEEL, *v. n.* to move on wheels, or turn on a centre; to turn; to revolve; to fetch a compass. Actively, to put into a circular course.

WHEE'LBARROW, *s.* a carriage driven forward by two handles, and having but a single wheel.

WHEE'LWRIGHT, *s.* one who makes wheel-carriages.

WHEE'LY, *a.* circular; suitable to rotation.

To WHEEZE, *v. n.* [*hweosan*, Sax.] to breathe with noise.

To WHELM, *v. a.* [*awhilfian*, Sax. *wilma*, Isl.] to cover with something which cannot be thrown off; to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it; to turn the open side of a vessel downwards.

WHELP, *s.* [*welp*, Belg.] the young of a dog, or beast of prey; a puppy. A son or young man, in contempt.

To WHELP, *v. n.* to bring forth young; applied generally to beasts of prey.

WHEN, *ad.* [*whan*, Goth.] at the time; at what particular time; after the time that. Used interrogatively, at what time? *When as*, signifies at the time when.

WHENCE, *ad.* [formed from WHERE, in the same manner as *hence* from *here*] from what place, person, or cause;

from which premises; from what source. Sometimes *from* is used with it, but very improperly.

WHENCESOE'VER, *ad.* from what place soever; from what cause soever.

WHENE'VER, or WHE'NSOEVER, *ad.* at whatsoever time.

WHERE, *ad.* [*hwær*, Sax. *waer*, Belg.] at which or what place; at the place in which. *Any where*, at any place.

WHEREABOU'T, *ad.* near what place; near which place, concerning which.

WHEREA'S, *ad.* when on the contrary; but on the contrary; notwithstanding.

WHEREBY', *ad.* by which.

WHE'REFORE, *ad.* for which reason. For what reason?

WHERE'VER, *ad.* at whatsoever place.

WHEREO'F, *ad.* of which.

WHERESOE'VER, *ad.* in what place soever.

WHEREUPO'N, *ad.* upon which.

WHEREWI'TH, WHEREWITHA'L, *ad.* with which; with what? interrogatively.

WHE'RNSIDE, the highest mountain in England, situate in the N. W. part of Yorkshire, amid other mountains, and about 6 miles to the N. of that called Ingleborough. Its summit is 4050 feet above the level of the sea. Near the top are four or five tarns, or small lakes. Its base contains several spacious caverns, of which the principal are Yordas, Gatekirk, and Greenside caves.

To WHE'RRET, *v. a.* [corrupted from *ferret*] to hurry, to trouble or teaze. A low word.

WHE'RRY, *s.* a light small boat used on rivers.

To WHET, *v. a.* [*hwettan*, Sax. *wetten*, Belg.] to sharpen any instrument by rubbing it on a hone, &c. To give an edge, or make angry.

WHET, *s.* the act of giving an edge; any thing that promotes appetite or hunger.

WHETHER, *ad.* [*hwæther*, Sax.] used in a disjunctive proposition or question, to set one part of the sentence in opposition to the other, and to affirm or deny, even though the other part do not hold good.

WHETHER, *pron.* which of the two.

WHETSTONE, *s.* a stone on which any thing is sharpened by rubbing.

WHETTER, *s.* one who whets or sharpens.

WHEY, *s.* [*wey*, Belg. *hwæg*, Sax.] the thin serous part of milk, separated from the curds. It is frequently used of any thing white or thin.

WHICH, *pron.* [*hwilc*, Sax.] a word used in narratives to express things named before, in order to avoid the repetition of the same things; formerly applied to persons likewise, as may be seen by the first sentence in the Lord's Prayer in English, "*Our Father which art in heaven*," but at present disused in that sense. This word is likewise used as a demonstrative and interrogative. "Take *which* you *will*.—*Which* is the man?" It sometimes has *whose* in the genitive case.

WHIF, *s.* [*chwyth*, Brit.] a blast, or puff of wind.

To WHI'FFLE, *v. n.* to move as if driven to and fro by the wind; to play on the fife.

WHI'FFLER, *s.* one that blows strongly; one that plays on the fife; a mere trifler; a pitiful, mean, sorry fellow; a young freeman who attends the companies of London on the Lord-mayor's day.

WHIG, *s.* [*hwæg*, Sax.] whey. A party formerly opposite to the court. Burnet takes the true original of this word to be owing to the *Wiggamores*, or carriers, in Scotland, who were contractedly called *wiggs*, receiving their names from *whiggan*, a word used in driving their horses.

WHI'GGISM, *s.* the tenets and practice of the Whigs.

WHILE, *s.* [formerly written *quhile*, from *cweill*, Goth.] time; a space of time.

WHILE, WHILES, or WHILST, *ad.* [*hwile*, Sax.] during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

WHI'LOM, *ad.* [*hwilom*, once on a time, Sax.] some time ago; formerly; once; of old. Obsolete.

WHIM, *s.* a freak, caprice, or odd fancy; a conceit.

To WHI'MPER, *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, Teut.] to cry without making any loud noise.

WHI'MSICAL, *a.* capricious; oddly fanciful; fantastical; freakish.

WHI'MSY, *s.* an odd fancy or caprice.

WHIN, *s.* [*chwyn*, Brit.] a well-known shrub, called gorse, or furze.

To WHINE, *v. n.* [*wanian*, Sax. *weenen*, Belg. *cwyno*, Brit.] to lament in a low voice; to complain affectedly; to drawl out any sound; to make a plaintive noise.

WHINE, *s.* a plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

To WHI'NNY, *v. n.* to make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHI'NYARD, *s.* a sword, in contempt.

To WHIP, *v. a.* [*hweopan*, Sax. *whippen*, Belg.] to strike with any thing tough and flexible; to sew slightly; to lash with sarcasm; to drive or correct with lashes: to take any thing suddenly or nimbly. Neuterly, to move nimbly. "The one *whips* up a tree." *L'Estrange.*

WHIP, *s.* [*hweop*, Sax.] an instrument of correction, tough and pliant.

WHI'PCORD, *s.* a cord of which lashes are made.

WHI'PHAND, *s.* the advantage over another.

WHI'PPER, *s.* one who punishes with whipping.

WHI'PSAW, *s.* a large sort of saw.

WHI'PSTAFF, *s.* on Shipboard, a piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

WHI'PSTER, *s.* a nimble fellow. A prating insignificant fellow; an upstart; a sharper.

To WHIRL, *v. a.* [*hwyrfan*, Sax.] to turn round rapidly. Neuterly, to turn round swiftly.

WHIRL, *s.* a quick and violent circular motion; gyration; quick rotation; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHI'RLBONE, *s.* the petella; the cap of the knee.

WHI'RLIGIG, *s.* a toy which children spin round.

WHI'RLPIT, or WHI'RLPOOL, *s.* [*hwyrfpole*, Sax.] a place in the water where it moves circularly, and draws every thing that comes near it into its centre; a vortex.

WHI'RLWIND, *s.* a stormy wind moving circularly.

WHI'RRING, *a.* a word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as the *whirring* pheasant.

WHISK, *s.* [from *wischen*, to wipe, Teut.] a small hand-besom or brush.

To WHISK, *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, Teut.] to clean with a whisk; to move nimbly.

WHI'SKER, *s.* the hair growing on the upper lip so long as to be curled; the mustachio.

WHI'SKING, *a.* great; swinging. "A *whisking* lie."

WHI'SKY, *s.* a term signifying *water*, and applied in the highlands and islands of Scotland, and in Ireland, to strong water or distilled liquor. The spirit drank in the north is drawn from barley. Also a kind of one-horse chaise.

To WHI'SPER, *v. n.* [*whisperen*, Belg.] to speak so low to a person as not to be heard by another. Actively, to speak to in a low voice; to susurrate; to prompt secretly.

WHI'SPER, *s.* a low soft voice; susurration.

WHIST, *a. interject.* and *verb.* When used as a verb, it implies, are silent; "The wild waves *whist*." *Shaks.* When used as an adjective, still, or silent; "The winds

with wonder *whist*,—smoothly the waters kiss'd. *Milt.* Used as an interjection, be still or attentive.

WHIST, *s.* a game at cards, so called, from its requiring silence and deep attention.

To WHI'STLE, *v. n.* [*hwistlan*, Sax.] to form a kind of musical sound by contracting the lips together, so as to leave a small round aperture between them; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill. Actively, to call by a whistle.

WHI'STLE, *s.* [*hwistle*, Sax.] sound made by the modulation of the mouth. A small wind instrument. A sound made by a small wind instrument. The mouth. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. The noise of winds.

WHI'STLER, *s.* one who whistles.

WHIT, *s.* [*wiht*, a thing, Sax.] a point, or jot; the least perceptible quantity; a tittle.

WHI'TBY, a well-built town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, seated near the mouth of the river Esk, 46 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 242 N. of London. It is a considerable sea-port, and sends one member to parliament. On December 24, 1787, at midnight, by the shrinking of part of the cliff, near the sea, an esplanade, 300 yards long and 80 in breadth, on which a regular street had been built, since the year 1761, was overturned and overwhelmed. Market on Saturday. Inhabitants, in 1831, 7765.

WHI'TCHURCH, a town of Hampshire, consisting principally of one street, lately much enlarged and beautified, and contains 5902 inhabitants. Here is an exclusive manufacture of paper, for the sole use of the bank of England. The situation is low. It is 24 miles N. E. of Salisbury, and 56 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

WHI'TCHURCH, a town of Shropshire, 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 161 N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

WHITE, *a.* [*hwit*, Sax. *wit*, Belg.] having such an appearance as is formed from a mixture of coloured rays of light; snowy; pale; having the colour of fear; pure or unspotted; innocent. Gray with age. Substantively, any thing white. The albugineous part of an egg. The white part of the eye.

To WHITE, or WHI'TEN, *v. a.* to make white, or like snow in colour.

WHI'TEHAVEN, a large, populous, rich, and improving town of Cumberland, with a good artificial harbour defended by a long pier, containing (in 1831) 11,300 inhabitants, and employing above 300 vessels. The working of the coal mines forms the principal business of the place. These are sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and carried to a vast distance under the sea, where vessels of large burden ride at anchor. By these a great part of Ireland, and other places, are supplied with coal, from which the proprietor, Lord Lonsdale, derives a large revenue. It is 13 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, and 297 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. It returns one member to parliament.

WHI'TELEAD, *s.* a kind of powder, made by taking sheet lead, and cutting it into long and narrow slips, which are made up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more, in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops; the one called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the other called *white lead.*

WHI'TEMEAT, *s.* food made of milk.

WHI'TENESS, *s.* purity; cleanness; paleness.

WHITES, *s.* a disease arising from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood.

WHI'TETHORN, *s.* a very common species of hawthorn.

WHI'TEWASH, *s.* a wash to make the skin seem fair. A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

To WHI'TEWASH, *v. a.* to wash walls white with a kind of plaster made of lime.

WHI'TEWINE, *s.* a sort of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHI'THER, *ad.* [*hwyder*, Sax.] used interrogatively, to what place? Used relatively, to which place; to what place, absolutely. To what degree.

WHITHERSOE'VER, *ad.* to whatsoever place.

WHI'TING, *s.* a small sea-fish. A soft chalk.

WHI'TISH, *a.* somewhat white.

WHI'TLEATHER, *s.* a tough sort of leather dressed with alum.

WHI'TLOW, *s.* [from *hwit*, Sax. and *loup*, Isl. a wolf, Skinner] a swelling with a white head, arising either between the two skins, or the *periosteum* and the bone. The first is called mild, and the last malignant.

WHI'TLOWGRASS, *s.* in Botany, the draba of Linnæus. There are three British species; the early, speedwell-leaved, and wreathen-podded. The first species is one of the earliest flowering plants we have native in Britain. The rue-leaved sengreen goes also by the name of whitlowgrass.

WHI'TSTER, *s.* a whitener or blancher of linen.

WHI'TSUNTIDE, *s.* [*white* and *Sunday*] so called, because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. The feast of Pentecost.

WHI'TTLE, *s.* [*hwytel*, Sax.] a knife; a white dress for a woman. Not used in the last sense.

To WHIZ, *v. n.* [from the sound] to make a noise like hot iron put into water, or a ball flying in the air.

WHO, *pron.* [*hwa*, Sax. *wie*, Belg.] a word used to imply relation, substituted in the room of a proper name, and always applied to persons. In the oblique cases, it makes *whom;* but *whose* is often used in the genitive of this word, as well as of *which*. It is generally used in asking a question, is the same in both numbers, and when used in the oblique cases it is placed before a verb. "He is the man *whom I saw*." "From *whom* this tyrant *holds* the due of birth." *Shak.* "He was the man to *whom I gave it*." In questions, it is set sometimes before the preposition by which it is governed. "*Whom* did you go *with?*"

WHOE'VER, *pron.* any one, without limitation.

WHOLE, *a.* [*heel*, Belg.] all; containing every one; uninjured or unimpaired; free of any wound or disease.

WHOLE, *s.* all the parts of which a thing is composed; the totality; a regular combination.

WHO'LESALE, *s.* a sale in large quantities, or in the lump. Adjectively, buying or selling in the lump.

WHO'LESOME, *a.* [*heelsam*, Belg. *heylsam*, Teut.] sound. Orthodox, or agreeable to Scripture, applied to doctrine. Contributing to, or preserving health; salutary; conducive to happiness.

WHO'LESOMELY, *ad.* salubriously; salutiferously.

WHO'LESOMENESS, *s.* quality of conducing to health; salubrity; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY, *ad.* entirely; completely.

WHOM, the oblique case of *who*, both in the singular and plural numbers.

WHOOP, *s.* a shout of pursuit. See HOOP.

WHORE, *s.* [*hor*, Sax. *hoere*, Belg.] an unchaste woman; a strumpet; a harlot; a prostitute; an adulteress.

To WHORE, *v. n.* to converse unchastely with the other sex.

WHO'REDOM, *s.* the act of conversing unchastely with the other sex.

WHO'REMASTER, or WHO'REMONGER, *s.* one who keeps whores, or converses unlawfully with a fornicatress.

WHO'RISH, *a.* unchaste; incontinent.

WHORLS, *s.* in Botany, applied to the branches, leaves, or flowers, of trees or plants, when they grow round their respective stems, as the branches of the fir, the leaves of the ladies'-bedstraw, and the flowers of the deadnettle.

WHO'RTLE, *s.* a shrub, the same with the bilberry-bush.

WHOSE, the genitive of WHO or WHICH.

WHO'SO, or WHOSOE'VER, *pron.* any, without restriction. *Whoso* is out of use.

WHURT, *s.* a whortleberry; a bilberry.

WHY, *ad.* [*hwi*, Sax.] for what reason? used interrogatively. For which reason, or what reason, used relatively. It is sometimes used emphatically. "Whence is this? *why*, from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator." *South.*

WI, in the composition of names, signifies holy; thus, *wibert* signifies one eminent for holiness, from *wi*, holy, and *bairht*, illustrious or splendid, Goth.

WIC, or WICH, in the names of places, signifies either a village, castle, or bay made by the winding banks of a river, from *wic*, Sax.

WICK, *s.* [*woece*, Sax. *wiecke*, Belg.] the substance round which is applied the tallow of a torch or candle.

WICK, a borough and seaport town of Scotland, in the shire of Caithness, seated on the German ocean, 15 miles S. of Dungsby-Head. Inhabitants, in 1831, 9850.

WI'CKED, *a.* living in habitual contrariety to the laws of God; given to vice; flagitious; cursed; baneful; pernicious; unjust; profligate.

WI'CKEDLY, *ad.* criminally; corruptly; badly.

WI'CKEDNESS, *s.* corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

WI'CKER, *a.* [*twiggen*, Belg.] made of small twigs.

WI'CKET, *s.* [Belg. *wicked*, Brit.] a small door in a gate, or hole in a door; a small gate.

WI'CKLOW, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, having Dublin on the N. W.; the Irish Channel on the E.; Wexford on the S.; and Catherlough on the W. It is about 33 miles long, and 20 broad; contains 54 parishes, and sends two county members to parliament. Population 122,301. *Wicklow*, the capital of the above county, is 24 miles S. of Dublin. It is seated on the Irish sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim. Lat. 52. 59. N. lon. 5. 56. W.

WI'CKWARE, or *Wickwear*, a well-seated mayor town in Gloucestershire, 17 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 111 from London. Market on Monday. Population 972.

WIDE, *a.* [*wide*, Sax.] broad; having a great space included between the sides. Figuratively, remote, deviating.

WIDE, *ad.* at a distance; with great extent.

WI'DELY, *ad.* with great extent each way; remotely; far.

To WI'DEN, *v. a.* to increase extent from the sides; to extend. Neuterly, to grow wide; to extend itself.

WI'DENESS, *s.* extension in breadth.

WI'DGEON, *s.* a water-fowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

WI'DOW, *s.* [*widwa*, Sax. *weddew*, Brit. *weduwe*, Belg.] a woman whose husband is dead.

To WI'DOW, *v. a.* to deprive of a husband; to strip of any thing good; to endow with a widow-right.

WI'DOWER, *s.* one who has lost his wife.

WI'DOWHOOD, *s.* the state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

WI'DOWHUNTER, *s.* one who courts widows for a jointure.

WI'DOWTAIL, *s.* a plant, the same with the spurge olive; a kind of mezereon.

WIDTH, *s.* breadth; extension from one side to the other.

To WIELD, *v. a.* [*wealdan*, Sax.] to manage or use without obstruction, as being not too heavy.

WIE'LDLESS, *a.* unmanageable.

WIE'LDY, *a.* manageable.

WI'ERY, *a.* [See WIRY] made of wire; drawn into wire. Wet, or moist, from *wær*, a pool, Sax.

WIFE, *s.* [plural *wives*; *wif*, Sax. *wiff*, Belg.] a woman that has a husband; a married woman.

WIG, used in the end of names, signifies war, or hero, from *wig*, Sax.

WIG, *s.* [contracted from PERIWIG] a covering made of hair for the head; a kind of cake, called likewise a bun.

WI'GAN, a large well-built town of Lancashire, with manufactures of cottons, rugs, blankets, linen, and with pitcoal and iron works. That elegant species of coal called *Cannel*, is found in plenty and great perfection in its neighbourhood. Wigan is pleasantly situated on a small stream, called Douglas, which is joined by a canal from Liverpool; 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 197 N. N. W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday. Inhabitants, in 1831, 20,774. It now elects two representatives.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, part of the county of Hants, and separated from it by a narrow channel, is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It consists of good arable and pasture grounds, hills and valleys, woods and champaign, and is equal to any part of England of the same dimensions, either in the fruitfulness of the soil, or pleasantness of situation. The chief town is Newport. Population 35,431.

WIGHT, *s.* [*wiht*, Sax.] a being, a person. Obsolete.

WIGHT, in the composition of names, is borrowed from the Saxons, and signifies strong, nimble, or lusty.

WI'GHTON, a small town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, seated at the spring head of the river Skelfler, 16 miles W. by S. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WI'GTON, a little town in Cumberland, seated among the moors, 12 miles S. W. of Carlisle, and 308 N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 6500.

WI'GTONSHIRE, or *West Galloway*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Ayrshire, N. E. by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. It contained, in 1831, 17,078 male and 19,180 female inhabitants. *Wigton* is the capital, 90 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Population 3732. It elects one member as well as the county.

WILD, *a.* [*wild*, Sax. and Belg.] not tame; furious fierce; savage, uncivilized; licentious. Propagated by nature, opposed to cultivated. Desert, opposed to inhabited. Without art or elegance. Merely imaginary. Ungovernable. Turbulent. Inconstant. Strange; uncouth.

WILD, *s.* a desert, or tract not cultivated or inhabited.

To WI'LDER, *v. a.* to lose or puzzle in a pathless or intricate place.

WI'LDERNESS, *s.* a desert, or place uninhabited, or uncultivated. Milton uses this word for *wildness*. "The paths and bow'rs—our joint hand will keep from *wilderness*." *Par. Lost.* In Scripture, it is applied to any tract but thinly inhabited. In Gardening, a grove of trees or shrubs planted in walks, meadows, labyrinths, &c.

WI'LDFIRE, *s.* a composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, but hard to be extinguished.

WI'LDGOOSE-CHASE, *s.* a fruitless pursuit.

WI'LDING, *s.* a wild sour apple.

WI'LDLY, *ad.* without cultivation; with disorder; heedlessly; capriciously; irregularly; without judgment.

WI'LDNESS, *s.* the state of a desert and uncultivated place; rudeness; fierceness or discomposure, applied to the looks of a person; levity of behaviour; irregularity; inordinate vivacity; alienation of mind.

WILE, *s.* [*wile*, Sax. *wiel*, Isl.] a deceit, stratagem, cunning or sly trick; a fraud; artful practice.

WI'LFUL, *a.* [from *will* and *full*] stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; not hearkening to reason or persuasion; done or suffered by design. "Who for my *wilful* crime are banish'd hence." *Milt.*

WI'LFULLY, *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.

WI'LFULNESS, *s.* stubbornness; contumacy; perverseness; obstinacy.

WI'LILY, *ad.* by stratagem; fraudulently.

WI'LINESS, *s.* cunning; guile.

WILK, *s.* a kind of shell-fish like the periwinkle.

WILL, *s.* [*willa*, Sax.] that active power which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or forbearing to consider it, determining it to do or forbear any action, or prefer one before another; choice; command; inclination; desire; determination; discretion; disposition. An instrument by which a person disposes of his property after death. Compounded with *good*, it signifies favour, kindness, r right intention; but compounded with *ill*, malice.

WILL *with a whisp*, or JACK *with a lanthorn*, a fiery meteor, or exhalation, of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. They generally appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn.

To WILL, *v. a.* [*willan*, Sax.] to bend our souls to the having or doing what appears to be good; to command in a positive manner; to direct; to order. It is commonly used as an auxiliary verb to express the future tense, and is distinguished from *shall*, which generally implies a command in the second or third persons, but *will* only foretells or hints that something is about to happen which depends on person's free choice. Again, *shall* in the first person simply expresses a future action or event, but *will* promises or threatens.

WI'LLI, and VI'LLI, in the composition of names, signifies many, and is borrowed from the Saxons. Thus, *Williel-mus*, *William*, from *willi*, many, and *whelm*, a helmet, or defence for the head, signifies a protector or defender of many.

WI'LLIAM, I. (surnamed the Bastard, or the Conqueror) was the seventh duke of Normandy from Rollo the first duke, who made an attempt upon England, in the reign of king Alfred. His father, duke Robert, brother to duke Richard the Third, was never married; but being charmed with the graceful mien of a young woman, named Arlotta (whence it is said came the word *harlot*) a skinner's daughter, as he saw her dancing with other country girls, he took her for his mistress, and by her had this William. Duke Robert, about seven years after, taking it in his head to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, before his departure caused the states of Normandy to acknowledge his young son for his successor; and, dying in his journey, William accordingly succeeded him in 1035, being then about nine years of age. He met with a great deal of trouble during his minority, from several pretenders to the dukedom, as well as from the king of France, who wanted to get it into his own hands; but by his vigour and conduct, and the wisdom of those in the administration, he got the better of all his enemies, and established himself firmly in the possession of the sovereign authority. And in all probability, he might have passed the rest of his days in peace, if his ambition had not put him upon making new acquisitions. His having an eye to the crown of England, it is very likely, was what brought him over hither to make a visit to king Edward, his cousin, who had no children, and who then, 'tis generally thought, promised him to make a will in his favour. However, from this time he began to look upon himself as having a claim, such as it was, to be Edward's successor; and seemed resolved, if all other methods failed, to accomplish his design by force of arms. How he did this see the life of HAROLD, and his success in the memorable battle of Hastings, by which he in a manner did his business at once. The first thing he did after the battle of Hastings, was to lay siege to Dover, in order to secure his retreat in case of necessity, and to have a place from whence he might easily send for supplies from Normandy. The consternation it was in made it soon surrender; which having ordered to be more strongly forfeited, and spent some days there to forward the work, he marched with his victorious army for London. In the mean time the city of London was in the utmost confusion, some being for one thing, and some for another; nor could they by any means agree in their opinions. Among other projects, some were for placing Edgar Atheling on the throne; and the earls Edwin and Morcar, who had retired to London after the battle of Hastings, were at the head of this party. But all they could do was to prevail on the citizens to shut their gates against William, till they could fix on some resolution. The duke by this time was come to Southwark, and there encamped, and lay some days, expecting the voluntary submission of London; but on the contrary, Edwin and Morcar took this opportunity to stir up the citizens to make a sally upon the Normans; which they did, but it was easily repulsed. This made the duke sensible, it was necessary to take more rigorous methods; and, as a siege, which might have lasted a great while, would have been very inconvenient in his present circumstances, he resolved to lay hold of the consternation the city was then in, to subdue them by terror rather than by for[illegible] end he posted himself at Wallingford; and sent out detachments to plunder the country near London, to frighten the citizens, and to cut them off from provisions; and, at the same time, burnt Southwark to the ground. The two earls above mentioned still laboured hard for Edgar, and the majority of the people were on their side; but their measures were broken by the clergy then in London, and the two archbishops at their head, who were for submitting to the duke, and had formed a strong party among the citizens for that purpose; so that Edwin and Morcar, finding they could not prevail, retired into the North; and immediately after, the two archbishops, with the bishop of Winchester, and Edgar himself, went over to the duke, who was then at Berkhamstead; and their example was soon followed by a great many persons of distinction. But the Londoners being still unresolved, the duke drew nearer the city, as if with a design to besiege it: upon which the magistrates, despairing of being able to defend it in the midst of the present confusion, went out and met him, and presented him with the keys of the gates. And then, after holding a consultation with the prelates and nobles, who had before submitted, they waited on him in a body, and made him an offer of the crown. After an affected hesitation, he accepted the crown as their gift. William was crowned at London on Christmas-day, having first caused a fort to be built, which he garrisoned with Normans, because he still suspected the citizens.

He then solemnly swore, "To protect the church and its "ministers, to govern the nation with equity, to enact "just laws, and cause them to be duly observed, and to "forbid all rapines and unjust judgments." What was most surprising, and saved William much trouble, which in all appearance he had still to go through, was, that as soon as it was known that he had been crowned at London, he was immediately, without any opposition, acknowledged king throughout the whole nation. William, a few days after his coronation, returned from London to Barking, where multitudes came and submitted to him, and among the rest Edwin and Morcar. He received them in the most favourable manner, assured them of his protection, and in their presence gave prince Edgar large possessions, who was so beloved by the English, that he was generally called England's Darling. Soon after he laid the foundation of a church and monastery in the place where Harold was slain, and ordered that the monastery, when finished, should be called Battle-Abbey. In the beginning of his government, he used great moderation towards the English, and expressed a tender regard for them; and the three first months of his reign passed to their great satisfaction. But this short time of tranquillity and mutual confidence was followed by jealousy, mistrust, and severity on the king's side, and frequent revolts and commotions on the people's; in which, whether the king was most to blame or the people, cannot easily be determined, by reason of the partiality of writers on each side, according as they stood affected. This, however, is certain; that the English were ill treated by this king, that *he shewed great partiality to the Normans, and ruled the natives with a despotic sway, exercising many acts of severity upon them, and treating them, to all intents and purposes, as a conquered people.* It is certain also, that there were many revolts, and attempts to shake off the Norman yoke; but they all proved ineffectual, and served only for a handle to yet greater acts of severity. The beginning of the year 1067 king William, without any other visible reason than to display his new grandeur among his old subjects, went over to Normandy, taking with him such English lords as he most suspected, to prevent any thing being done to his prejudice in his absence; for which reason also he placed strong garrisons of Normans in all the castles. His brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborn, were entrusted with the government of the kingdom; and these sticking at no methods to enrich themselves, exceedingly oppressed the English. The Kentish men at this time attempted to recover their liberty, and called to their assistance Eustace, earl of Boloign, who, failing in his project of surprising Dover castle, retired to his ships, and left the Kentish men to the mercy of the regents. Edric Forester, an English lord, also took up arms in Herefordshire, and cruelly treated all the Normans that fell into his hands. This hastened the king's return to England, who, instead of punishing the regents, approved of their conduct, to the no small discontent and mortification of the English. In 1068, he revived the tax formerly called Danegeld, which was levied upon the poor English with all imaginable rigour. And now insurrections and revolts followed in abundance. The inhabitants of Exeter refusing to take the oath to the king, and to admit a Norman garrison, William was preparing to besiege it in form; and the citizens had no other course to take but to implore his mercy. At the earnest entreaties of the clergy he pardoned them, how much soever in his own mind he was against it; and, to keep them in order for the future, he caused a castle to be built in the city, and garrisoned with Normans. The king sent commissioners into all parts, to enquire who had sided with Harold, and to confiscate their estates. Edwin and Morcar, provoked at this treatment of the English, revolted, and, having raised an army, were reinforced by Blethwin, king of Wales, and a good number of troops. But the king marching with all expedition against them, with a great superiority of forces, broke all their measures; upon which the two earls submitted, and were pardoned. But this act of seeming clemency to the leaders in the rebellion, lost all its effect, by his severely punishing others who were less guilty; nay, he caused several who had no hand in the revolt to be shut up in prison: which spread a terror through the nation; as did also his building castles in divers places, which, it was easy to perceive, were designed to overawe the English. There were, indeed, as may well be supposed, great animosities between them and the Normans; the latter behaving towards the English much as the Danes formerly did, and being countenanced in their insults by the king, whilst the complaints of the English were not at all regarded. The consequence was, that many murders were committed on both sides, and an edict was published purely in favour of the Normans. Morcar and several other lords, mistrusting the sincerity of the king's behaviour towards them, retired into Scotland, and prevailed upon prince Edgar to go along with them, with his mother and sisters. The king of Scotland received them with all due respect, and married Margaret, Edgar's eldest sister, from whom descended Matilda, grandmother of king Henry II. in whom the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united. Though king William was pleased at these lords leaving the kingdom, where they had so great an influence, yet perceiving hereby how the English stood affected, he proceeded to greater acts of severity, resolving, by humbling them, to secure himself from their resentment. With this view, it is said, he forbade them to have any lights in their houses after eight o'clock at night, ordering a bell to be rung at that hour, which was called the Curfew, from *courre feu*, i. e. cover fire; at the sound of which they were obliged, under severe penalties, to put out their fires and candles. It must be owned indeed, that this affair of the Curfew is not supported by any competent authority. But this is certain, that after the Northumberland malecontents had called in the Danes, whose general, Osborn, the king of Denmark's brother, king William bribed by large presents to go off, he shewed no mercy towards the English; but after having, for a terror to the rest, ravaged the whole country between York and Durham, so as not to leave a house standing, he removed all the English from their posts, took away their estates, seized upon all the fiefs of the crown, and gave them to the Normans, from whom are descended many of the great families at this day in England. The clergy expected great things from the king, and therefore were the most forward to submit to him, after the battle of Hastings: but they were disappointed; for William now put the church lands upon the same footing with the rest, obliging them to furnish a certain number of men for his wars, though by the charter of the Saxons they were exempted from all military service. He quarterd his troops upon the monasteries, and obliged the monks to supply them with necessaries. He moreover seized upon the money and plate in the religious houses, under pretence that the rebels had concealed their valuable effects there; and deposed several bishops and abbots that he did not like, putting Normans or other foreigners in their room. In 1071, a great number of malecontents betook themselves to the isle of Ely, strongly fortified it, and chose Hereward, one of the bravest soldiers in the kingdom, for their leader. The

king was very much alarmed at this proceeding, and, marching in all haste, blocked the rebels up in the isle. They were so well fortified that he could not come at them, and had so good a store of provisions, that a long time would be required to starve them out. And so having continued the siege, or blockade, for a great while to no purpose, he bethought himself of an expedient, which did his business effectually; which was, to seize on the manors belonging to the monastery, which were without the limits of the isle. Upon this, the abbots and monks, in order to recover their possessions, delivered up the isle, and all that were in it, into the hands of the king. Hereward alone escaped; as to the rest, some had their eyes put out, or their hands cut off, and others were thrown into different prisons; among the rest, Egelrick, bishop of Durham, who had been so bold as to excommunicate the king, was starved to death in prison. The king of Scotland had taken the opportunity of the troubles in England, to invade the northern counties, which he ravaged in a cruel manner. But as soon as the affair of Ely was over, king William marched against him. The Scotch king hereupon retired into Scotland, but William followed him thither. He not being willing to hazard a battle in his own country, offered to accommodate matters by a treaty; which William agreed to, and obliged the Scottish king to do him homage. In 1073, Philip, king of France, being jealous of the greatness of king William, on a sudden invaded Normandy without any declaration of war; upon which William went over with a great army, with which he retook Mans, and the whole province of Maine; and Philip soon growing weary of the war, concluded a peace with king William. Prince Edgar, about this time, came to the king out of Scotland, implored his pardon, and submitted. The king received him very graciously, and gave him an allowance of a pound of silver a day. From this time he continued in obedience, and gave the king no farther disturbance. During the king's absence, some disgusted Norman lords formed a conspiracy to depose him, and prevent his return, and drew earl Waltheoff, the only English lord the king retained in his favour, into the plot. But he soon repenting, went over and discovered it to the king before it came to any head, imploring at the same time his pardon, which the king readily granted. Notwithstanding which, soon after his return, the earl was apprehended, beheaded, and buried under the scaffold. And many of the innocent English, who were not at all concerned in the conspiracy, were severely punished, as well as the guilty Normans. King William now enjoyed some tranquillity, but in the year 1077 more work was cut out for him abroad; for his eldest son Robert, instigated by the king of France, rebelled against him in Normandy, and endeavoured to make himself master of that duchy. William went over, and his son persisted in his opposition, and in the heat of an engagement wounded him in the arm without knowing him, and dismounted him. But when he knew it was his father, he alighted, set him upon his own horse, and submitted entirely to his mercy. William brought him with him into England, and in the year 1080, sent him against the Scots, who had renewed their incursions. But this war also ended in a treaty between the two nations, and there was nothing remarkable in this expedition but Robert's founding the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; about which time also king William built the famous Tower of London, to be a check upon the citizens, whom he all along suspected. Let us now see, in a few words, how William managed his domestic affairs in time of peace. He did all he could to introduce the Norman language into England, caused the Saxon laws to be translated into Norman, and published his own laws in that tongue, and commanded it to be taught in all schools. The effect was, that in common use a third language was by degrees introduced, which was neither English nor Norman, but a mixture of both. He erected new courts of justice, before unknown to the English, and very incommodious to them, and ordered all law proceedings there to be in the Norman tongue. He had an immense revenue; and that he might know what every man was to pay him out of his estate and effects, he ordered a general survey to be made, not only of his own lands, but of all the lands in England; as also what every man was worth in money, stock of cattle, &c. all of which were set down in a book called *Doom's-day Book*, which is to this day preserved in the Exchequer. As he was very fond of hunting, he dispeopled the country in Hampshire for above thirty miles in compass, demolished both churches and houses, to make a forest for his diversion, which was called New Forest. In short, all his actions savoured of a most absolute and arbitrary prince. William having enjoyed a tranquillity of several years, every one thought he would have ended his days in peace. But all on a sudden he makes vast preparations, goes over to Normandy, and enters upon a fierce war against France. A truce soon ensued, which was broke by an unlucky jest of king Philip. William being grown very fat and unwieldy, was passing through a course of physic, when one coming to Philip from Roan, he asked him, "whether the king of England was delivered yet of his great belly?" William being told of this, was so enraged, that he sent him word, that as soon as he was up, he would offer in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, ten thousand lancets by way of wax-lights. Accordingly, he renewed the war with the utmost fury; but it occasioned his death: for having made great ravages, and besieged and took Mantes, he ordered it to be burnt to the ground; and in his return to Roan, having bruised the rim of his belly against his saddle, he fell into a fever, which carried him off on the 9th of September, 1087, in the sixty-first year of his age, after having reigned in Normandy twenty-two years, and twenty-one in England. He was buried in the abbey church at Caen, which he himself had founded. It is remarkable, that his death was no sooner known, than his son Henry snatched his legacy out of the Treasury; the noblemen returned to their castles; and the domestics, having robbed the household, ran away. William's courage and policy are not to be questioned, and it is certain that he was indefatigable in executing whatever he designed. When he lay upon his death-bed, he seemed to reflect seriously on his past actions, and to view them in a different light from what he had done in the time of his health and vigour. He ordered great sums of money to be given to the poor, and to the churches, particularly for rebuilding those he had burnt at Mantes. Then ordering his chief officers to stand about his bed, he made a long harangue to them, weak as he was, wherein he talked much of the reputation he had acquired by his military achievements. Yet he could not help owning, he had unjustly usurped the crown of England, and was guilty of all the blood spilt on that occasion. And though, he said, he durst not bequeath a crown which of right was none of his, but left it to the disposal of God; yet he recommended William, his second surviving son, for his successor, and did all in his power to secure the crown to him. He had three other sons, besides William, by his wife Matilda, daughter of the earl of Flanders. To Robert, the eldest, he gave the duchy of Normandy. Richard was killed by a stag in New Forest. To his youngest son Henry he bequeathed an annuity of 5000 marks. He had also six daughters by the same Matilda; Cecily, abbess of Caen; Con-

stance, married to the duke of Bretaign; Adeliza, promised to Harold when he was in Normandy, died young; Adela, married to the earl of Blois; Gundred, to William Warren, earl of Surry; and Agatha, espoused to Alphonso, king of Galicia. From the transactions of William's reign, he appears to have been a prince of great courage, capacity, and ambition; politic, cruel, vindictive, and rapacious; stern and haughty in his deportment; reserved and jealous in his disposition. He was fond of glory, and, though parsimonious in his household, delighted in pomp and ostentation. Though sudden and impetuous in his enterprises, he was cool, deliberate, and indefatigable, in times of danger and difficulty. His aspect was nobly severe and imperious, his stature tall and portly, his constitution hardy and robust, and the composition of his bones and muscles so strong, that there was hardly a man of that age who could bend his bow, or handle his arms.

WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, during his father's last illness in Normandy, was concerting measures in England to secure his succession to the crown. Though it was the Conqueror's desire that he should succeed him, yet there was great danger of a party being formed against him, in favour of his elder brother Robert. But as Robert was out of the kingdom, William with the more ease accomplished his designs; and by the management of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, who had great interest among the people, both English and Normans, and had gained over the leading lords of both nations, and by the favour of Eudo the high-treasurer, he ascended the throne, and was crowned 18 days after his father's death, Sept. 27, 1087. He was surnamed Rufus, from his being red-haired, and was now thirty years old. He was remarkable for no good quality but his courage, which, however, for the most part, was more like the fierceness of a wild beast than the bravery of a hero. He was very ill-natured, and a perfect brute in his behaviour; was wholly indifferent as to religion, and had no regard for honour or honesty. He was greedy of money, but it was to squander it away upon idle expenses. In fine, he had all his father's vices, without his virtues: and historians agree in representing him as bad a prince as ever sat on the English throne. These historians were indeed monks and ecclesiastics, who might be prejudiced against him for seizing the revenues of the church. However, as scarce any action of his life deserves commendation, their representations seem to be but too well founded. In 1088, a formidable conspiracy was set up against him by his uncle Odo, bishop of Bayeux. The design was to depose William, and set Robert on the throne. Several Norman lords and bishops joining in the plot, and many of the English also being prevailed on to favour it, when they thought matters were ripe, they invited Robert to come over, who promised soon to be with them. The conspirators then fortified themselves in several places, and William seemed to be in a most dangerous situation. But Robert's indolence and dilatory temper, who did not come over with his forces as they expected, gave him time to extricate himself out of this danger. He first gained over the English, then he fitted out a fleet, and marched against Odo, and the other rebels, with an army of Englishmen; took Pevensey, Rochester, and Durham, and the other places, where they had shut themselves up; broke all their measures, and entirely dispelled the threatening storm. Though William was indebted to the English for having by their means crushed the conspiracy, and though he had made them many fair promises, yet it was no sooner over, but he began to oppress them even worse than his father had done. William seized upon the vacant benefices, and after he had stripped them of every thing he could turn into money, he sold them to the highest bidder. He seized upon the temporalities of the see of Canterbury, and kept them in his hands four years, and did the same by all the other bishoprics that became vacant in his reign. Soon after, William, to be revenged on his brother Robert for the late conspiracy, and perhaps from a desire of enjoying all his father's dominions, invaded Normandy, and made himself master of several places. Robert implored aid of the king of France, who came to his assistance; but William having found means to bribe him, he retired without doing any thing, and William proceeded to take more places, and bribed some of the burghers of Roan to undertake the delivering it into his hands. But prince Henry joining his brother Robert, saved it; for entering the city on a sudden, he seized the chief of the conspirators, and threw him headlong from a tower; which bold stroke not only preserved the capital, but, in effect, all Normandy. William soon after, in 1091, was obliged to strike up a peace with duke Robert, on this condition, among others, That upon either of the brothers dying without heirs, the survivor should succeed to all his dominions. Whilst William was in Normandy, Malcolm, king of Scotland, made an incursion into Northumberland, and William at his return resolved to revenge this insult. He artfully induced his brother Robert to come over and accompany him in this expedition, fearing he should in his absence seize on those castles in Normandy that he held by the late treaty. His army suffered greatly by several disasters in Scotland; but Malcolm, fearing the ill consequences of a war in his own country, sent William proposals for an accommodation, which were readily accepted, and the Scotch king obliged himself to pay the same homage to the king of England he had formerly done. But Robert, perceiving he was only amused by his brother to draw him into this expedition, returned home greatly disgusted. The king continued his arbitrary proceedings, and oppressed his subjects, Normans as well as English, more and more every day, which made them all wish for his death, as the only remedy to the evils they groaned under. And now they thought their wishes were going to be accomplished, for, in 1093, a dangerous distemper seized him at Gloucester, so that he himself thought his end approaching; and the fear of death made him resolve, if ever he recovered, to reform all that had been amiss in his government: being recovered of his illness, he presently forgot all his good resolutions, returned to his courses, retracted, as far as was in his power, the good orders he had given in his sickness, and even increased abuses of government, instead of correcting them. In 1094, we again find king William at war with his brother Robert in Normandy, who, as William had not performed his part of the late treaty, seemed resolved to take from him the places he held there. Being assisted by the king of France, he gained several advantages over William, who at last had recourse to his old artifice, and bribed the French king once more to draw off his forces. In order to raise money, he sent orders into England for levying 20,000 men, and to impress such as were of some substance, and did not care to leave their families. When they were just going to embark, they were discharged, upon paying ten shillings a man, which they readily did; and by this artifice William raised 10,000l. Robert now, in all likelihood, would have lost all his dominions, if the king had not been obliged to return on a sudden to repress the Welsh, who were ravaging Shropshire and Cheshire. At his approach, they retired among the mountains and inaccessible places, and William pursuing them too far, lost more of his men than he destroyed of the

enemy's; and all he could do was, to build the castle of Montgomery, which had been demolished. In 1096, the project of the holy war was set on foot by the pope Urban II. in which so many princes of Christendom engaged. The design of it was to recover the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. The badge of those who went to it was a red cross wrought in their garments, whence they were termed Croises, and the expedition the Crusade. Robert duke of Normandy was one of the princes who engaged in it; and to defray the expenses of his undertaking, he mortgaged his duchy to his brother the king of England, for a sum of money, which William raised on his subjects by the most oppressive methods imaginable. In 1098, William rebuilt London bridge, raised a new wall round the Tower, and erected the famous Hall at Westminster, which, though so large, he found fault with, and said it was scarce big enough for a king's bedchamber. The raising money for these works was a great oppression on the subjects. Being hunting one day in New Forest, he was accidentally, or otherwise, shot with an arrow into the heart, by Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, as he was, seemingly at least, shooting at a deer; and dropt down dead immediately. Thus fell William, surnamed Rufus, from his red hair and florid complexion, after he had lived four and forty years, and reigned near thirteen, during which he oppressed his people in every form of tyranny and insult. He was equally void of learning, principle, and humanity; haughty, passionate, brutal, profligate, and ungrateful; a scoffer at religion; a scourge to the clergy; vain-glorious, talkative, rapacious, lavish, and dissolute; and an inveterate enemy to the English, though he owed his crown to their valour and fidelity, when the Norman lords intended to expel him from the throne. In return for this instance of their loyalty, he took all opportunities to fleece and enslave them; and at one time imprisoned fifty of the best families in the kingdom, on pretence of killing his deer: so that they were compelled to purchase their liberty at the expense of all their wealth; though not before they had undergone the fiery ordeal. He lived in a scandalous commerce with prostitutes, professing his contempt for marriage; and having no legitimate issue, the crown devolved to his brother Henry. He was buried at Winchester, where his tomb, somewhat raised above the ground, remains to this day. In his reign, a great inundation of the sea overflowed the coast of Kent, and covered the lands formerly belonging to earl Goodwin. These are now called the Goodwin Sands, so dangerous to ships.

WILLIAM III. of England, and prince of Orange and Nassau, born Nov. 14, 1650, had for his godfathers the States of Holland and of Zealand, the cities of Delft, Leyden, and Amsterdam. The States finding themselves at liberty, by the death of William II. resolved to remedy the inconveniences which might happen from a single governor. They appointed a general assembly to meet, in which it was reresolved, That since the country was now without a governor by the death of the prince, the choice of all officers and magistrates, for the time to come, should be in the disposal of the cities; and that not only the ordinary soldiers, but even the guards of the deceased prince, should take an oath of fidelity to the States of Holland: this was unanimously carried. The conduct of Messrs. de Wits being very much disapproved, the prince was in 1672 declared general of the army of the States. At that time they were in a most distressed condition. The French carrying all before them, he immediately repaired to the army. The frontier towns and garrisons in the province of Holland fell every day into the hands of the enemy, which caused insurrections. Dort first led the way, and was followed by other cities. The consequence was, that the prince was declared, in a full assembly of the States, stadtholder, captain, and admiral-general of all their forces, as well by sea as by land; and they gave him all the power, dignity, and authority, which his ancestors of glorious memory had ever enjoyed, and things then took a more prosperous turn: not long after, the two De Wits, the great enemies of the House of Orange, were torn to pieces by the people. In 1673 he took the strong town of Naerden, and by his courage and conduct obliged the French to quit Utrecht, and several considerable places where they had garrisons. As an acknowledgment of his services, the States confirmed him in the office of stadtholder, and entailed this dignity upon the heirs of his body born in lawful wedlock, in an instrument, dated February 2, 1674. The same day the states of Zealand conferred the same administration upon his highness, and declared him chief nobleman of their province. Soon after he went to Utrecht, and made some regulations in the government of that province; and the following proposition being made, 'Whether it were advisable to confer the charge of governor-general, captain, and admiral-general of the province, upon his highness, and his heirs male, lawfully begotten?' they all, *nemine contradicente*, approved the motion, and conferred that dignity upon his highness. Soon after he engaged the French at Senef, where he gained great honour by his courage and conduct, and obtained a victory after a most bloody engagement. In 1675, as an acknowledgment of his great services, the burghers of the duchy of Guelders conferred on him the honour of being hereditary governor of that province: and he reformed several abuses which had got footing during the enemy's usurpation there. On October 17, 1677, the prince embarked for England, and arrived at Norwich the 19th. On November 4, which was his highness's birth-day, he was married to the princess Mary, eldest daughter of the duke of York. In August, 1678, he attacked and defeated the duke of Luxemburgh in his quarters, near the abbey of St. Denis. In the heat of the action the prince advanced so far, that he was in great danger of being lost, had not Mons. Puwerkerk come seasonably to his relief, and killed an officer that was just going to fire a pistol at him. On June 29th, 1684, a treaty was signed at the Hague, which put an end to military operations. In 1688 king James II. of England having conducted his affairs in such a manner as apparently threatened the civil and religious liberties of the nation, a great many persons of eminence and interest in the kingdom, both clergy and laity, deemed it expedient to invite over the prince of Orange. Several of them waited on him at the Hague for that purpose: and the States General having resolved to assist him, great preparations were made for his expedition. On October 16th, he took his leave of the States, and on the 19th sailed with 50 men of war, 25 frigates, as many fireships, near 400 victuallers and transports, having about 14,000 land forces, accompanied by many of the English nobility and gentry; but was forced back by a storm. He put to sea again, November 1, and landed the 5th at Torbay, and was soon joined by many of the nobility. He advanced towards London; and king James quitting the kingdom, he was invited to London. In the mean time the lords took upon them the government of the kingdom, and agreed to address the prince of Orange to take upon him the administration of all public affairs till a convention should meet. The convention of lords and commons met, Jan. 22, 1688-9, and after some warm debates, voted, that the prince and princess of Orange should be king and queen. The princess arrived February 12, and the next day both houses waited on them, and made a solemn offer of the crown, which was accepted by the prince in the name of himself

and his wife, and the same day they were proclaimed king and queen by the names of William and Mary, such was the necessity of the times. The first thing king William did, after he had settled his privy-council, was giving the royal assent, on February 23, to a bill that had passed both houses, 'to remove and prevent all questions and disputes 'concerning the assembling and settling of this present par-'liament.' By which act the convention, which had placed the crown on the prince and princess of Orange, was changed into a parliament. From the beginning of the reign of king William and queen Mary, there was a party in the nation who disliked the new settlement, and were in continual plots to overturn it, and to restore the late king James. The king, by the advice of the commons, and being strongly solicited to it by his allies, declared war against France. The king and queen were solemnly crowned by the bishop of London, on April 11, 1689. The parliament, at the king's desire, had passed an act, 'for taking away the tax called hearth-money,' which received the royal assent on April 24. On July 24, the princess Anne of Denmark was delivered of a prince, named William, whom his majesty created duke of Gloucester. The king passed the bill of rights and accession, on December 16, agreeably to the declaration of rights when their majesties accepted the crown, with the addition of a remarkable clause, for excluding papists, and persons marrying papists, for ever, from inheriting the crown of England. The revolution in Scotland quickly followed that in England. And an act was presently passed for settling the crown upon the king and queen of England; pursuant to which their majesties were proclaimed king and queen of Scotland, on April 11, the day of their coronation in England. Then the earl of Argyle and other commissioners were sent to make a solemn tender of the crown to their majesties, in the name of the estates and kingdom of Scotland; which was done on May 11. In the mean time, the duke of Gordon, a papist, still held the castle of Edinburgh for the late king; but a vigorous siege obliged him to surrender it on June 13, upon conditions that he and the garrison should have their lives, liberties, and fortunes secured. And the earl of Dundee being slain in battle, and the forces he had raised in the Highlands dwindling away by degrees, and being at length entirely suppressed, their majesties remained afterwards in the peaceable possession of the crown of Scotland. In Ireland, Tyrconnel had secured the most important places of that kingdom, and used such violence against the protestants, that they were forced to retire to their brethren in the north; who seizing on Kilmore, Coleraine, Inniskillen, and Londonderry, declared for king William and queen Mary. The late infatuated king James now sailed from Brest with some French troops, and landed at Kinsale on the 12th of March, 1688-9. Having taken Colerain and Kilmore after a stout resistance, he laid siege to Londonderry, on April 20; from whence, a few days after, he departed to meet his parliament at Dublin, where he passed an act to attaint between 2 and 3000 protestant lords, ladies, clergymen, and gentlemen, of high-treason. In the mean time the siege of Londonderry was carried on with the utmost efforts; and the garrison under Mr. George Walker, a clergyman, and major Baker, held out with the most surprising resolution, though reduced to the necessity of feeding upon horse-flesh, dogs, cats, rats, and mice, tallow, starch, dried and salted hides, and all kinds of offal; till major-general Kirk arriving with some ships laden with provisions, which, after a long delay, he at last found means, with difficulty, to convey into the town, the besiegers, on July 31, thought fit to raise the siege. The garrison of Inniskillen, at the same time, did wonders; particularly the day before the siege of Derry was raised, they advanced near 20 miles to meet about 6000 Irish, and defeated them, killing and drowning near 3000, though themselves were not above 2000, and had but about 20 killed and 50 wounded. King William having passed an act for putting the administration into the hands of the queen whenever he should be out of the kingdom, in June, 1690, landed with a gallant army in Ireland, and on July 1, fought the ever memorable battle of the Boyne, wherein, though he had the misfortune to lose the brave duke of Schomberg, then 82 years old, yet he gained a complete victory over the French and Irish army, and obliged king James to retire to Dublin, and make all the haste he could back to France. King William, the following Sunday, entered Dublin in triumph, and went to St. Patrick's church to return thanks to God for his victory; and arriving in England the beginning of September, he sent the earl of Marlborough to carry on the reduction of Ireland; who took Cork and Kinsale with such expedition, that he was again at Kensington on October 28. The next year, 1691, the intrepid English, under the brave general Ginckle, and other valiant commanders, made themselves masters of Baltimore, with incredible bravery passed the Shannon amidst the fire of the enemy, and took Athlone, and fought the glorious battle of Aghrim on July 12, wherein 4000 Irish and their general St. Ruth were slain; which was soon followed by the surrender of Galway, and lastly, that of Limerick in October (where Tyrconnel died, as it were of grief, on August 14,) by which an end was put to the Irish war, and all Ireland was reduced to the obedience of king William and queen Mary. In England, the king dissolved the convention parliament, on February 6, 1689-90, and a new parliament met on March 20. In the mean time, the French king was pushing his conquests in the Netherlands and other parts, which made it necessary for king William to go over to the famous congress at the Hague, in the beginning of the year 1691, in order to animate the confederate princes and states. The French were so far beforehand with the allies, that they took the strong city of Mons this year, and Namur in the year following; after which was fought the battle of Steenkirk, (king William commanding the confederate army himself, as he did every year during the war,) in which, though the French remained masters of the field of battle, yet king William so bravely disputed the victory, that they had scarce any thing else to boast of, the loss being nearly equal on both sides. The king was no sooner gone abroad in 1691, but the Jacobites resumed their favourite scheme, in concert with France, for restoring the late king James. But the vigilance of queen Mary and the government again disconcerted their measures. The parliament meeting towards the end of the year, passed a bill for the frequent calling and meeting of parliaments, commonly called the Triennial Bill; but the king, by the advice of his ministers, refused his assent, as he did also the next year to a bill touching free and impartial proceedings in parliament, being in the nature of what is now called a Place-bill; which so displeased the commons, that they resolved, that whoever advised the king not to give the royal assent to that act, was an enemy to their majesties and the kingdom. However, the parliament insisting upon the Triennial Bill, he thought fit to pass it in 1694, which gave general satisfaction. Our loss at sea was this year very considerable. For the whole Brest fleet, on June 19, fell upon Sir George Rooke's squadron, which had a fleet of near 100 merchant ships, bound for the Straits, under its convoy, whilst it was separated from the main fleet, which should have conveyed it out of danger, and took, burnt, or sunk, four of the greatest Smyrna ships, three Dutch men of

war, and one English, and near 80 other merchant ships. Our honour at sea was in a great measure retrieved this year. The king returned on November 9. On December 28, queen Mary died of the small-pox, to the inexpressible grief of the nation. She was king James's eldest daughter, and died in the 33d year of her age, having reigned near six years jointly with the king her husband. On March 5, she was most solemnly and magnificently interred in Henry VII.th's chapel. In the beginning of the year 1695, the parliament made a strict inquiry into several abuses and corruptions. In this session also the bad state of the silver coin was first taken into consideration, which by clipping and adulterating had been reduced near half in value, to the great detriment of trade, and embarrassment of the public revenue. The remedying of this grievance was not perfected till the next parliament, when all the silver money was ordered to be called in and recoined, and the loss to be borne by the public. This gave rise to Exchequer bills, or paper-money, which were no sooner set on foot, but the scandalous practice of false endorsement began; for which Mr. Charles Duncomb and Mr. Knight were expelled the house, and committed to the Tower, and Mr. Burton to Newgate. Bills were ordered to be brought in to punish them; which passed the commons, but were thrown out by the lords, who being equally divided upon Duncomb's bill, the duke of Leeds gave the casting vote for rejecting it. In 1695, the English fleet, under lord Berkely, spread terror along the coast of France, bombarded St. Maloes, and some other towns; and in return, Villeroy, by the French king's order, bombarded Brussels. On the 12th of January, a double plot was about that time discovered, to assassinate the king and invade the kingdom. Many of the late king James's emissaries came over from France, and held consultations with papists and Jacobites here, how to murder king William; and after several debates on the time, place, and manner of putting their horrid design into execution, they at last agreed to assassinate his majesty in his coach, on some day in February, 1695-6, in a lane between Brentford and Turnham Green, as he returned from hunting. But happily the whole plot was discovered by Mr. Pendegrass, the very night before it was to be executed; which was confirmed by Mr. de la Rue, another of the plotters, and afterwards by captain Porter, and others of them, who came in upon the proclamation for apprehending the conspirators. At the same time there was to be an invasion from France, for which purpose king James was to come to Calais, and the troops, artillery, and stores, were immediately ordered to be embarked; but by the news of the assassination plot having miscarried, and the speedy sending a formidable fleet under admiral Russel, this other part of the design was frustrated; and Calais was not long after bombarded by the English. When the parliament met, December 3, 1696, the king told them in his speech, that considering the circumstances of affairs abroad, it was his opinion, that England could not be safe without a land force; which clause the commons did not like, as if it were designed to recommend a standing army in time of peace. And so after long debates they resolved, That all the land forces raised since September 29, 1680, should be paid and disbanded. Yet, to shew their affection to his majesty, they resolved, on December 20, That 700,000l. per annum be granted to him for the support of the civil list. The parliament continued sitting till July 5, 1698, and then was prorogued, and two days afterwards dissolved. In this session the new East India company was established, the merchants having agreed to advance 2,000,000l. to government at 8 per cent. The old company offered to raise 700,000l. at 4 per cent.; but this was rejected; though they were afterwards continued a corporation, and the two companies united. On December 6, 1698, the new parliament met, in which, though the king expressed his desire of having a good body of land forces kept up, yet the commons resolved, that all the land forces, exceeding 7000 for England, and 12,000 for Ireland, (all his majesty's natural-born subjects,) should be forthwith paid and disbanded. This made the king very uneasy; but when he saw the parliament in earnest, he complied with a good grace. He would fain have kept his Dutch guards that came over with him at first; but not being able to move the parliament, he with complaisance submitted, and sent them away; which gave great satisfaction to his people. In June, 1699, the king went over to Holland, and returned in October. The parliament met on Nov. 16, and in this session were great debates about the Irish forfeited estates, resuming the grants which the king had made of several of them to his ministers and favourites, and applying all to the use of the public. The commons, in April, 1700, to carry their point, tacked the bill of resumption to the land-tax bill: which occasioned great heats between the two houses, the lords making amendments which the commons would not agree to; when the king, fearing the consequences, sent a private message to the lords to pass the bill without any amendments, and on April 11, prorogued the parliament. The king went over again to Holland in July this year; and on the 29th, unhappily for England, died that hopeful young prince the duke of Gloucester, son to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Denmark, being about ten years old. The king of Spain dying towards the end of the year, the duke of Anjou was declared king of Spain by the French king his grandfather. And the French, at the same time, overrunning the Spanish Netherlands, both king William and the States were obliged to own the duke of Anjou's title, in order to gain time. His majesty, soon after his return, dissolved the parliament, and at the same time, to please those now distinguished by the name of the Church-party, made some alterations in his ministry. The new parliament meeting in February 1700-1, the commons chose Robert Harley, esq. their speaker. The king, in his speech on the death of the duke of Gloucester, having recommended to them a further provision for the succession of the protestant line, after him and the princess, both houses came into it; and on June 12, 1701, his majesty passed the famous act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subjects; whereby the crown was further limited to the princess Sophia, electress dowager of Hanover, and her protestant heirs. She was granddaughter to king James I. by his daughter Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, and grandmother to his majesty king George II. His majesty went again to Holland in July, where he made a speech in the assembly of the States, on the posture of affairs in Europe; which had a good effect. The English nation was now divided into parties, for and against a war, the old and new ministry, and the house of commons, (which had occasioned the famous Kentish petition, and Legion letter, in which the last commons were treated with great scurrility, and even menaces.) But the death of the late king James, on Sept. 5, at St. Germain's, and the French king's declaring the upon the pretended prince of Wales king of these realms, gave a new turn to people's minds, and made them all unite in a firm adherence to his majesty, and the utmost abhorrence of the indignity put upon him and the nation by the French king. His majesty returned about the end of October, and having dissolved the parliament, called another to meet December 30. The commons again chose Mr. Harley their speaker, and the

king made a most excellent speech to both houses on the present posture of affairs, the late insolent step of the French king, the dangers that threatened Europe, by his placing his grandson on the throne of Spain, and the alliances he had made for obviating those dangers; to which both houses returned the most satisfactory addresses. And soon after, the commons addressed his majesty, that it might be an article in the several treaties of alliance, That no peace should be made with France, till his majesty, and the nation, have reparation for the indignity offered by the French king, in declaring the pretended prince of Wales king of England, Scotland, and Ireland. They then voted 40,000 land forces, and as many for the sea-service. In the midst of these vigorous resolutions, the king, who had been declining in his health for some time, on February 21, 1701-2, fell from his horse, as he was hunting, and broke his right collar-bone: which, joined with previous indisposition, held him in a feeble state till March 8th, when he expired, in the 52d year of his age, having reigned 13 years, 3 weeks, and 2 days.

WILLIAM IV. of England,—the third son of George III. was born Aug. 21, 1765, and ascended the throne of these realms on the death of his elder brother George IV. on the 26th of June, 1830. During the former part of his life, his time and talents had been devoted to nautical affairs, for no expectation was then entertained, that he would ever be called to sway the English sceptre. The ravages of death, however, opened for him a passage, and from the commencement of his reign, few monarchs have ever been more popular. Unlike his predecessor, on most public occasions he appeared before his subjects without any reserve, and his readiness to receive their addresses, to hear their complaints, and attend to their petitions, has endeared him to all ranks, except those who had long thought, that, to bask in the sunshine of royal favour, was their exclusive privilege. The opening of London Bridge on the first day of August 1831, was a triumphant occurrence. Of this fact, the medals, which had been struck to record the event, and were liberally scattered among the people by the hands of royalty, will preserve a lasting memorial. The circumstances which accompanied his coronation on the 8th of Sept. 1831, will also be remembered with strong feelings of loyal attachment. But that which has endeared him most to the great mass of his subjects, and which will transmit him to posterity as a patriot king, is, the important measure of Reform in the representative department of the constitution. That the most flagrant corruption existed, few persons had the hardihood to deny. All admitted that some reform was necessary, but none would undertake the task of cleansing the Augean stable. At length this monarch, wearied with the just complaints of his subjects, addressed himself to the momentous work. A Whig ministry having been formed, of individuals whose views were congenial with his own, and whose talents were equal to the enterprise, a bill was brought into parliament, and, after several interruptions and vexatious delays in the House of Commons, and a still more formidable opposition in the House of Lords, was crowned with ultimate triumph, and received the royal assent on the seventh day of June, 1832. While this bill was hanging in suspense, the most serious consternation prevailed throughout the empire. The consequences of final resistance were so dreadful in presage and anticipation, that opposition gave way before the awful menace; and the bill was carried. This great event will render the reign of William IV. and the year 1832, illustrious in the annals of our country. Without sustaining any loss of popularity, after a brief reign of six years and a half, he died at his palace of Windsor, in the 72d year of his age. During this reign slavery was abolished, by act of parliament, in the British possessions in all parts of the globe.

WILLING, *a.* inclined, or not averse to do any thing; consenting; desirous; favourable; pleased; ready or condescending; chosen.

WILLINGLY, *ad.* without dislike; without reluctance.

WILLINGNESS, *s.* freedom from reluctance; ready compliance; consent.

WILLOW, *s.* [*welie*, Sax. *gwilou*, Brit.] the salix of Linnæus. There are many species. Bees are very fond of the flowers of all the species.

WILLOWHERB, *s.* in Botany, the epilobium. There are seven British species, all of which flower in the summer.

WILTON, the county-town of Wiltshire, containing 1997 inhabitants. It sends one member to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the shire are chosen. It has a manufactory of carpets. It is 84 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, 52 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Somersetshire; on the N. by Gloucestershire; on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire; and on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire. It contains 304 parishes, 24 market towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Willey, the Bourne, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, the Duril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, though sharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The North part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn-fields. The soil of the vales is very rich. The beautiful downs in the south yield the finest pastures for sheep. This county is noted for fine cheese, and its manufacture of broad cloth. Here is a famous trench, which runs from E. to W. and is visible for many miles. The common people will have it to be the work of the devil, but it was probably the boundary of the West Saxon monarchy. Salisbury is the principal town. The inhabitants of this county in 1831 amounted to 117,118 males, and 122,063 females.

WILY, *a.* full of stratagem; sly; cunning; mischievously artful; tricking.

WIMPLE, *s.* [*wimpel*, Belg. from *wemelen*, to bore] an instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMBORN, Minster, a town of Dorsetshire, with a noble church, built as a cathedral, formerly collegiate, and the only one in the county in which cathedral service is performed. The eastern tower, and part of the church, are Saxon. It is seated between the rivers Stour and Allen, 6 miles N. of Poole, and 101 S. W. of London. Market on Friday. Population 4009.

WINMONDHAM, or *Windham*, a town of Norfolk. Stockings, wooden spoons, taps, and spindles, are made here. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 1549. It is 100 miles N. E. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

WIMPLE, *s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] a hood or veil. A plant.

WIN, used in the compound names of men, signifies war, strength, &c. from *win*, Sax. Sometimes it implies popularity, from *winna*, dear, or beloved, Sax. And in the names of places, denotes a battle fought there.

To WIN, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *won*; *winna*, Sax. *winnen*, Belg.] to gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest or game; to gain something withheld; to obtain or overpower by superior charms or persuasions. Neuterly, to gain the victory, or advantage. Used with *upon*, to influence, gain ground or favour, or to overpower.

WINCAUTON, or *Wincaunton*, a town in Somersetshire, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 108 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Population 2125.

To WINCE, *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Brit.] to kick with pain. To kick in order to throw off a rider, applied to beasts of carriage.

WINCH, *s.* [*gwncher*, to twist, Fr.] an instrument held in the hand, by which a wheel is turned round; a windlass.

To WINCH, *v. a.* See WINCE.

WINCHCOMBE, a town in Gloucestershire, 99 miles W. N. W. of London. Markt on Saturday.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex. The old town was swallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It has one parish church. Population 772. Disfranchised by the Reform Bill. 64 miles S. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, It has six parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but did not live to see it finished. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 62 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Inhabitants in 1831, 9212.

WINCOPIPE, *s.* a small red flower in the stubble fields; which, by opening in a morning, indicates a fair day.

WIND, *s.* [*wind*, Sax. and Belg.] a sensible motion of the air; the direction of the air to any point; breath; any thing insignificant, particularly applied to threats. "*Wind* of airy threats." *Par. Lost.* *To take*, or *have the wind of*, signifies to have the ascendency or advantage of. *To take wind*, applied to secrets, implies their being disclosed or made public.

To WIND, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *wound; windan*, Sax. *winden*, Belg.] to blow or sound by the breath; to turn round, to twist. After *turn*, to regulate in its course. "To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus." *Shak.* To manage by shifts or expediments; to follow by the scent; to change or alter; to enfold, entwist, or encircle. Used with *out*, to extricate from any difficulty. *To wind up*, to bring to a small compass; to raise by means of a winch or key; to raise by degrees; to put in order by a certain end or regular action. To straighten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in order for regular action. Neuterly, to alter or change; to turn, or twist round; to move round; to move in crooked lines; from *vinder*, Isl. crooked. To be extricated from any difficulty or perplexity, followed by *out of*.

WINBERRY, *s.* the same with the bilberry.

WINDBOUND, *a.* hindered from sailing by contrary winds.

WINDEGG, *s.* an egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

WINDER, *s.* an instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. In Botany, a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDERMERE WATER, or *Winander-Mere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire, and exhibiting a very great variety of beautiful prospects. It is about 15 miles in length from N. to S. but in no part broader than a mile. Opposite Ecclefrig Crag, it is 222 feet deep.

WINDFALL, *s.* fruit blown down from a tree; a tree blown down. An unexpected legacy.

WINDGALLS, *s.* in Farriery, soft, yielding, flatulent tumors or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining, or by horses standing on a sloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows.

WINDINESS, *s.* fulness of wind; tendency to generate wind; tumor.

WINDING, *s.* [*vindur*, Isl.] any crooked or bending path; flexure; meander.

WINDINGSHEET, *s.* a sheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WINDLASS, or WINDLACE, *s.* a handle by which a rope or lace is wound round a cylinder; a handle by which a wheel or any thing is turned.

WINDLE, *s.* a spindle.

WINDMILL, *s.* a mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, *s.* [*vindue*, Dan.] an aperture in a building, by which the light and air are let into a room. The frame of glass, &c. that covers the aperture.

To WINDOW, *v. a.* to furnish with windows; to place at a window. To break into openings.

WINDPIPE, *s.* the aperture through which we breathe; the weasand, or wezand.

WINDSHOCK, *s.* a particular defect in trees.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a beautiful air, and is a handsome, large, and well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace, and where the ceremony of installing the knights of the Garter is performed in the chapel; and St. George's hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. Windsor sends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles W. of London. Market on Saturday. Inhabitants in 1831, 7103.

WINDWARD, *ad.* towards the wind.

WINDY, *a.* consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, or having no solidity; tempestuous; molested with the wind; puffy; flatulent.

WINE, *s.* [*win*, Sax.] a liquor made of the juice of the grape fermented; liquor made by fermentation of vegetables.

WING, *s.* [*winge*, Dan.] that part of a bird by which it flies; flight; a fan to winnow. In Botany, the angle formed between the stem and leaves of a plant; also a term given to the two lateral petals of a butterfly-shaped blossom. Those two oblong blunt petals situated on each side of the standard in the flower of the gorze, or whin, are the wings. In War, the two extreme bodies on the sides of an army. Any side-piece. The two detached sides of a building.

To WING, *v. a.* to furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to supply an army with side-bodies. Neuterly, to pass by flight; to exert the power of flying.

WINGED, *a.* furnished with wings; swift; rapid. In Botany, applied to a leafstalk, when flattish, with a thin membrane or leafy border on each side; to a leaf, when an undivided leafstalk has many little leaves growing from each side, as in Jacob's ladder, bladder sena, ash, and pea; to shoots, when they strike out from the sides like the plumage along the sides of a quill, as in several species of feather-grass.

WINGSHELL, *s.* the shell that covers the wings of insects.

To WINK, *v. n.* [*wincken*, Belg.] to shut the eye; to hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. Figuratively, to pass by a fault without taking notice of it; to connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

WINK, *s.* the act of closing the eye; a hint given by the motion of the eye.

WINNER, *s.* the person that wins.

WINNING, *part.* attractive; charming; overpowering by elegance of address and behaviour.

WINNING, *s.* the sum won at any game.

To WINNOW, *v. a.* [*windrian*, Sax.] to separate by means of wind; to separate grain from the chaff; to fan, or beat as with wings. Figuratively, to sift, examine, or separate. Neuterly, to part corn from chaff.

WI'NNOWER, *s.* he who winnows.

WI'NSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, seated in a good soil, where there is plenty of wood. It is 49 miles W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 1290.

WI'NSTER, a town in Derbyshire, which has an unchartered market on Saturday. Population beneath 1000. 147 miles N. N. W. of London, and 26 N. N. W. of Derby.

WI'NTER, *s.* [*winter*, Sax. Dan. Teut. and Belg.] the cold season of the year. *Winter solstice*, is the time when the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, making the shortest day, which now is December 21.

To WI'NTER, *v. n.* to pass the winter. Actively, to feed in the winter.

WI'NTERGREEN, *s.* a plant with spear-shaped leaves, and white blossoms on long fruit-stalks. It is found in woods and heaths, and flowers in June. The different species of pearl-leaf go also by the name of Wintergreen.

WI'NTERLY, *a.* such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

WI'NTRY, *a.* brumal; suitable to winter.

To WIPE, *v. a.* [*wipan*, Sax.] to rub softly; to cleanse by rubbing softly; to strike off gently; to clear away; to cheat or defraud. Used with *out*, to efface.

WIPE, *s.* the act of cleansing; a blow or stroke; a gibe; a jeer; a sarcasm. A bird.

WI'RE, *s.* [*virer*, to draw round, Fr. according to Skinner] metal drawn into slender threads.

To WI'REDRAW, *v. a.* to draw metal into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WI'REDRAWER, *s.* one who spins wire.

WI'RKSWORTH, a town in Derbyshire, remarkably for having the greatest lead market in England. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesborn, 140 miles N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 7754.

To WIS, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *wist; wysen*, Belg. *wissen*, Teut.] to know.

WI'SBEACH, or *Wisbich*, a town in Cambridgeshire, seated in a fenny part of the county, in the Isle of Ely, between two rivers, and is a place of considerable trade in corn, and oil pressed from seed. It is 89 miles N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday. Inhabitants in 1831, 7253.

WI'SDOM *s.* [*wisdom*, Sax. *wiisdom*, Dan.] a higher and more refined notion of things, immediately presented to the mind, as it were, by intuition, without the assistance of ratiocination. In a moral sense, it signifies prudence or discretion. SYNON. *Wisdom* makes us act and speak properly. *Prudence* prevents our speaking or acting improperly. The former is more knowing, the latter more wary.

WISE, *a.* [*wis*, Sax. *wiis*, Belg. and Dan.] skilful in finding out the best ends, and the best means of attaining them; grave, or betokening wisdom; sapient; dexterous; skilful; skilled in hidden arts.

WISE, *s.* [*wise*, Sax. *wyse*, Belg. *weise*, Teut.] manner; way of being or acting. This word in the modern dialect is corrupted into WAYS.

WI'SEACRE, *s.* [*wiseggher*, a soothsayer, Belg.] a person of dull apprehension, or pretending to wisdom without reason; a fool; a dunce.

WI'SELY, *ad.* judiciously; prudently.

To WISH, *v. n.* [*wiscian*, Sax.] to have a strong and longing desire for the existence or possession of any thing. Used with *well*, to be disposed or inclined. Actively, to desire or long for any future or absent good; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, *s.* a longing desire; the thing desired; desire expressed.

WI'SHFUL, *a.* longing; expressive of longing.

WI'SKET, *s.* a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c woven together; a sort of basket. SYNON. *Wisket* is generally applied to those that have handles at the ends, as distinguished from *basket*, which has an arched one over the middle.

WISP, *s.* [*wisp* Swed and old Belg.] a small bundle of hay or straw.

WI'STFUL, *a.* attentive; earnest; full of thought grave.

WI'STON, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 248 W. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

To WIT, *v. n.* [*witan*, Sax.] to know. Obsolete, except in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say.

WIT, *s.* [*g-wit*, Sax.] a faculty or operation of the mind, according to Mr. Locke, consisting in assembling those ideas with quickness and variety that have any resemblance or congruity, and thereby making pleasant pictures and visions agreeable to the mind. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, and raising pleasure in the mind. Judgment; genius; sense. A man of genius; a man of fancy. In the plural, a state where the understanding is sound; a sound mind. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients.

WITCH, *s.* [*wicce*, Sax.] a woman that practises unlawful arts, or one who has a familiar spirit. Spencer uses the word for a winding sinuous bank.

WITCHCRAFT, *s.* a kind of sorcery practised by some men and women, who sell themselves to the devil to enable them to do mischief.

WITH, *prep.* [*with*, Sax.] by, applied to note the cause, instrument, or means by which any thing is done. Upon. "Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers who became Christians." *Addison.* Sometimes it denotes union, conjunction, or society. "There is no living *with* thee." *Tatler.* Sometimes it signifies mixture. "Put a little vinegar *with* oil." Sometimes it denotes comparison. "Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare!" *Sandys.* Sometimes it implies opposition or against. "The Marquis of Granby fought *with* the French." Amongst. "Interest is her name *with* men below." *Dryd.* Together, or inseparably. "*With* her they flourish'd,—and *with* her they die." *Pope.* Followed by *that* or *this*, immediately after. "*With that* the god his darling phantom calls." *Garth.* "*With*, in composition, generally signifies opposition or privation.

WITHA'L, *ad.* along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. Sometimes used instead of *with*. "What God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*." *Tillot.*

WITHAM, a town in Essex, governed by a high bailiff, &c. and has one church, which is an ancient Gothic structure. It is seated on a rivulet 8 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 E. N. E. of London. Market on Tuesday. Popul. 2735.

To WITHDRA'W, *v. a.* to take back or deprive of; to estrange; to alienate; to call away, or make to retire. Neuterly, to retire, or retreat.

WITHE, *s.* a willow twig. A band; properly, a band of twigs; from *witthe*, a band, Sax.

To WITHER, *v. n.* to fade or grow sapless; to dry up. Figuratively, to waste or pine away; to want or lose. Actively, to make to fade, shrink, or decay, for want of moisture. SYNON. *Wither* rises upon the sense of *fade*. A *faded* flower may recover; but that which is *withered* cannot.

WITHEREDNESS, *s.* the state of being withered; marcidity.

WITHERING, *s.* an injury caused to a horse by a saddle.

WITHERS OF A HORSE, *s.* is the juncture of the shoul-

der-bone at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.

To WITHHO'LD, *v. a.* to refrain, hold back, to keep from action; to keep back or refuse.

WITHI'N, *prep.* [*withinnan*, Sax.] in the inner part of. Within the compass, and not beyond, applied to place, time, or things.

WITHI'N, *ad.* in the inner parts; in the soul or mind.

WITHOUT', *prep.* [*withutan*, Sax.] not with; not within; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; on the outside; beyond; not within the compass of; with exemption from.

WITHOUT *ad.* on the outside; out of doors; externally.

WITHOUT', *conj.* unless; if not; except.

To WITHSTA'ND, *v. a.* [pret. *withstood; withstandian*, Sax.] to oppose, resist, or contest with; to act against.

WITHWIND, *s.* the convolvulus: an herb.

WITHY, *s.* willow; a tree.

WITLING, *s.* [a diminutive of WIT] a person who pretends to wit and humour; a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, *s.* [*witnesse*, Sax.] a testimony; attestation; a person who gives his evidence or testimony for or against a thing. *With a witness*, implies effectually, or to a high and extravagant degree.

To WITNESS, *v. a.* to attest; to subscribe one's name to a writing, in order to attest its being authentic. Neuterly, to give or bear testimony.

WITNESS, *interj.* an exclamation used at the beginning of a sentence, to imply that a particular person or thing are evidences of the truth of any assertion.

WITNEY, or *Whitney*, a long, straggling town in Oxfordshire, whose inhabitants have a manufactory of fine blankets. It is seated on the Windrush, 65 miles W. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 5336.

WITTENAGEMOT, among our Saxon ancestors, a term literally signifying a council, or assembly of sages, or wise men; applied to the great council of the land, in later days called a Parliament.

WITTICISM, *s.* a mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, *ad.* ingeniously; artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, *s.* the quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, *ad.* [from *witan*, to know, Sax.] knowingly, by design, or with deliberation.

WITTOL, *s.* [*wittol*, from *witan*, to know, Sax.] a person who knows his wife to be frail, but connives at it; a contented cuckold.

WITTY, *a.* judicious; ingenious; full of imagination; sarcastic; taunting; scoffing.

To WIVE, *v. a.* to marry. Seldom used.

WIVES, the plural of WIFE.

WIVELSCOMB, *Wiveliscombe*, or *Wivelscombe*, a manufacturing town in Somersetshire, 161 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 3407.

WIZARD, *s.* [from *wisian*, Belg.] formerly used for a person of extensive knowledge; at present used only in a bad sense, and applied to a conjurer, enchanter, or warlock.

WOAD, *s.* [*wad*, Sax.] a plant with scolloped root-leaves, arrow-shaped stem-leaves, oblong pods, and yellow blossoms. With the juice of this plant the ancient Britons painted their bodies, to render themselves more terrible to their enemies. It is found in corn-fields, and under hedges, and is much used by dyers for its blue colour.

WO'BURN, or *Wooburn*, a town in Bedfordshire, seated on the high road from London to Northampton; and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. It has also a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by the duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 miles S. of Bedford, and 42 N. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Population 1827.

WOE, or WO, *s.* [*wa*, Sax.] grief; calamity; sorrow; misery; a state of misery. It is often used as a denunciation of calamity, or as a curse.

WO'EFUL, *a.* full of sorrow; causing excessive grief; calamitous; afflictive; mournful; petty; wretched; sorry.

WO'EFULLY, *ad.* sorrowfully; mournfully; wretchedly.

WO'EFULNESS, *s.* misery; calamity.

WOLD, in the compound names of places, signifies a plain open country, from *wold*, Sax. a plain having no woods.

WOLF, *s.* [*wolf*, Belg. *walf*, Sax.] a kind of wild dog. Figuratively, a man of a ravenous disposition.

WO'LFDOG, *s.* a dog of very large breed, kept generally to guard sheep.

WO'LFISH, *a.* ravenous; cruel; like a wolf in qualities.

WO'LFRAM, *s.* a mineral of a black or brown shining colour, in appearance resembling the ore of tin, and generally found in tin mines.

WO'LFSBANE, *s.* a poisonous plant; aconite.

WO'LFSCLAW, *s.* the common clubmoss.

WO'LLER, a town in Northumberland, resorted to in the summer months by invalids, to drink goat's whey and milk. It is 14 miles S. of Berwick. Market on Saturday.

WO'LVERHAMPTON. See WOOLVERHAMPTON.

WO'LSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, 258 miles N. W. by N. of London. It has no market.

WO'MAN, *s.* [in the plural *women*; *wifman*, Sax.] the female of the human race; a female attending more particularly on a lady.

WO'MANHOOD, *s.* the character and collective qualities of a woman.

To WO'MANIZE, *v. a.* to soften, to effeminate, to emasculate. Not used.

WO'MANISH, *a.* effeminate.

WO'MANKIND, *s.* the female sex. The race of women.

WO'MANLY, *a.* becoming or suiting a woman; feminine.

WOMB, *s.* [*wamb*, Sax. *wamba*, Goth. *wamb*, Isl.] the place of conception; the place whence any thing is produced. Any cavity.

To WON, *v. n.* [*wonen*, Teut.] to dwell, to live, to have abode, or reside. Obsolete.

To WO'NDER, *v. n.* [*wonder*, Belg. *wondrian*, Sax.] to be affected or astonished at the presence of something very strange or surprising.

WO'NDER, *s.* [*wonder*, Belg. *wundor*, Sax.] any thing which causes surprise by its strangeness; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected; admiration; amazement; astonishment, used with *at*.

WO'NDERFUL, *a.* admirable; astonishing; marvellous; surprising; strange; amazing.

WO'NDERFULLY, *ad.* in a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

WO'NDERSTRUCK, *a.* amazed.

WO'NDROUS, *a.* so strange as to cause astonishment; admirable; marvellous; surprising; strange.

To WONT, or To be WONT, *v. n.* [*wunian*, Sax.] to be accustomed or used; to use.

WO'NT, a contraction of *will not*.

WO'NTED, *a.* usual; accustomed.

To WOO, *v. a.* [*awogod*, courted, Sax.] to court; or to endeavour to gain the affections of a person as a lover; to invite with eagerness and kindness. To importune. "I *woo* to hear thy even song." *Milt.* Neuterly, to court; to make love.

WOOD, *s.* [*wude*, Sax. *wond*, Belg.] a large and thick plantation of trees; the solid substance whereof the branches or trunk of a tree consist, when stripped of the bark; timber.

WOO'DBINE, *s.* the honeysuckle.

WOO'DBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Deben, with a considerable corn trade, and famous for refining salt. It is situated about 6 miles from the sea, and 77 N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. Popul. 4769.

WOO'DCOCK, *s.* [*woducoc*, Sax.] a well-known wild fowl, somewhat smaller than the partridge, and on the back of a black, gray, or reddish brown colour.

WOO'DEN, *a.* [a Saxon termination] made of wood; ligneous. Figuratively, clumsy, or awkward.

WOO'DFRETTER, *s.* an insect; a wood worm.

WOO'DLAND, *s.* ground covered with trees; woods.

WOO'DLARK, *s.* a sort of melodious wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE, *s.* the millepes; a sort of small insect.

WOO'DMAN, *s.* one whose trade is to fell timber; a sportsman; a hunter.

WOO'DMOTE, *s.* a name of one of the forest courts.

WOO'DNOTE, *s.* wild or native music. "Warble his native *woodnotes* wild." *Milt.*

WOO'DNYMPH, *s.* a fabled goddess of the woods.

WOO'DOFFERING, *s.* wood burnt on an altar.

WOO'DPECKER, *s.* a sort of bird.

WOO'DPIGEON, *s.* the woodculver; a wild pigeon.

WOO'DROOF, *s.* a plant of which there are two species, viz. the sweet woodroof, and squinancywort.

WOO'DSARE, *s.* a kind of spittle found upon herbs, as lavender and sage.

WOO'DSORREL, *s.* a genus of plants containing two species, the acetous and yellow-flowered. The first species goes also by the names of cuckoo-bread and sour trefoil.

WOO'DSTOCK, a borough in Oxfordshire, chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, a fine palace, built to perpetuate the memory of the victories obtained by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians, particularly that of August 2, 1704. It was erected at the public expense. The town has several good inns, and a manufacture of steel chains for watches, and gloves. It is 62 miles W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 1380. Elects one representative.

WOO'DY, *a.* abounding in wood or trees; consisting of timber; ligneous; relating to woods; sylvan.

WOO'ER, *s.* one who courts a woman.

WOOF, *s.* [*wifta*, Sax. but Johnson derives it from *wore*] the cross threads shot by a weaver with a shuttle, between and across those of the warp. Texture, cloth.

WOOL, *s.* [*wul*, Sax.] the covering or fleece of sheep. Figuratively, any downy, short, thick hair. "*Wool* of bat, and tongue of dog." *Shak.*

WOO'LLEN, *a.* consisting of wool; made of wool.

WOO'LLEN, *s.* cloth made of wool.

WOO'LLY, *a.* clothed with wool; consisting of wool; resembling wool.

WOO'LVERHAMPTON, or *Wolverhampton*, a town in Staffordshire, which has an ancient collegiate church annexed to the deanery of Windsor, as also a free-school, well endowed, and a market-house. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactories, and now sends two members to parliament. In 1831, it contained 24,732 inhabitants; and is governed by two constables. It is 16 miles S. of Stafford, and 122 N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WOO'LWICH, a town in Kent, seated on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. For some years past, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number sometimes of 400. It is 8 miles E. of London. Market on Friday. Its inhabitants, in 1831, were 17,661.

WO'RCESTER, a city, and the capital of Worcestershire, seated on the river Severn, over which is a beautiful stone bridge, erected in 1770. The principal manufactures are of horse-hair cloth, broad cloth, gloves, and elegant china ware. Here are 9 churches, besides the cathedral, 3 grammar schools, 7 hospitals, an infirmary, a water-house, and a well-contrived quay. On September 3d, 1651, king Charles II. at the head of a Scotch army, was defeated in and near this city, and the vanquished were almost all either killed, or taken prisoners and sold to the American plantations. It is 110 miles W. N. W. of London. Markets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and a considerable hop-market on Saturday. Fairs on the eve of Palm Sunday, the Saturday after Easter, August 15th, and September 19th. Population 18,610. It elects two representatives.

WO'RCESTERSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Gloucestershire; on the W. by Herefordshire; and on the N. by Staffordshire and Shropshire; being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 152 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 2 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salwarp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture; while several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. The chief commodities of this county are, corn, hops, wool, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and very fine salt. The chief town is Worcester. The number of inhabitants in 1811, was 103,457 males, and 107,980 females.

WORD, *s.* [*word*, Sax. *woord*, Belg.] an articulate sound of the voice, by which some idea is conveyed to the mind of another; a single part of speech, or any collection of letters that conveys an idea; a short discourse; promise; token. Figuratively, language. After *make*, contest. After *keep*, a promise. After *give*, a signal. After *bring*, an account or message. In Scripture, the Gospel dispensation. The Second Person in the ever adorable Trinity. SYNON. A *Word*, is a single part of speech; is general, and determined by use. *Term*, is a particular cast of language; owes its formation to the subject, and its excellence to its suitableness. *Expression*, is a certain mode of speech, arises from thought, and is more or less beautiful, according to its particular turn. The purity of language depends upon its *words;* the precision, upon its *terms;* the brilliancy, upon its *expressions*.

To WORD, *v. a.* to express in proper words.

WO'RDY, *a.* [*wording*, Sax.] abounding in words, or making use of more than what are necessary; verbose; loquacious.

WORE, preter. of WEAR.

To WORK, *v. n.* [preter. and part. pass. *worked*, or *wrought*; *wyrcan*, Sax. *werken*, Belg.] to labour, to toil, to travail; to be in action or motion; to act as a manufacturer. To ferment, applied to liquors. To operate, or have effect; to obtain by assiduity; to act as on a subject. To refine, used with *up to*. To be tossed or agitated as if in a fermentation. "Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves." *Addis.* Actively, to make by degrees, or continual application of strength; to perform; to labour or manufacture; to produce by action; to bring by action into any

state. "*Works* itself clear." *Addis.* To embroider, or perform by the needle. To manage or direct, applied to ships. Used with *out*, to effect by continual labour; to erase, or efface. Used with *up*, to raise, excite, or provoke.

WORK, *s.* [*weorc*, Sax. *werk*, Belg.] constant application of strength or mind; labour or employ; toil; a state of labour; a bungling attempt; any thing made by the needle, or any manual art; an action or deed. Operation. *To go to work with*, is to manage or treat. *To set on work*, to employ, engage, or excite to action.

WO'RKER, *s.* one that works.

WO'RKHOUSE, *s.* a place where indigent, vagrant, and idle people, are set to work, and maintained with clothing, diet, &c.

WO'RKINGDAY, *s.* a day on which labour is permitted, opposed to the sabbath.

WO'RKINGTON, a sea-port of Cumberland, seated on the S. side of the river Derwent, near its mouth. The number of shipping employed here (chiefly in the coal trade) is about 100. A little up the river there are extensive iron works, and a fine salmon fishery. Workington is 7 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 311 N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Inhabitants in 1831, 7196.

WO'RKMAN, *s.* an artificer; a maker of any thing; one that works at any trade.

WO'RKMANSHIP, *s.* manufacture; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WO'RKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, 146 miles N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WORLD, *s.* [*world*, Sax.] the whole system of created things, according to Locke; the earth. Following *this*, the present state of existence. A secular life; the pleasures and interests which steal away the soul from God; the public; universal empire; trouble of life; course of life; a great multitude; mankind. *In the world*, implies, existing, in being, or possible. *For all the world*, exactly. *World without end*, signifies throughout eternity, or *time* without end, from the Saxon, wherein *world* generally signifies *time*. Syxon. *World* properly signifies one globe, as the earth. In a more limited sense, it conveys only the idea of one single being or thing, though general, as the *world* of quadrupeds, the religious *world*, the philosophic *world*, &c. *Universe* is used when we speak of the whole system or created beings and things, though in a more restricted sense it means the whole of this earth taken together.

WO'RLDLINESS, *s.* a state wherein a person pursues his present, to the neglect of his future and eternal interest. Covetousness; avarice; desire of gain.

WO'RLDLING, *s.* a person entirely guided by views of gain; a mortal set upon profit.

WO'RLDLY, *a.* secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to that which is to come; bent entirely upon this world; human; common; belonging to the world.

WO'RLDLY, *ad.* with relation to the present life.

WORM, *s.* [*worm*, Belg. *wyrm*, Sax.] an annular creeping animal, bred in the earth, or in the body; a gun-screw. Figuratively, torment or pain.

To WORM, *v. n.* to work slowly and secretly. Actively, to drive by slow and secret means.

WO'RMEATEN, *a.* gnawed by worms; old, worthless.

WO'RMSEED, *s.* a genus of plants, of which there are several species. The hedge-mustard and winter-cress are among the species.

WO'RMWOOD, *s.* a species of southernwood, common by roadsides and amongst rubbish, and flowers in August.

WO'RMY, *a.* abounding in worms.

WORN, part. pass. of Wear.

To WO'RRY, *v. a.* [*worigen*, Sax.] to tear, mangle, or shake like beasts of prey. Figuratively, to tease, to harass, or persecute brutally or inhumanly.

WORSE, *a.* [the comparative degree of Bad, thus irregularly compared, *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *wirs*, Sax.] that which, on comparison, appears to have less good qualities than another.

To WORSE, *v. a.* to put to disadvantage.

WO'RSHIP, *s.* [*weorthscype*, Sax.] eminence; excellence; dignity which requires reverence and respect; a character of honour; adoration; religious act of reverence; the title of justice of peace; honour; civil deference, respect.

To WO'RSHIP, *v. a.* to adore or pay divine honours to; to honour, or treat with great reverence. Neuterly, to perform acts of devotion.

WO'RSHIPFUL, *a.* claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.

WO'RSHIPPER *s.* an adorer; one that worships.

WO'RSLEY, a village in Lancashire, 7 miles W. N. W. of Manchester, containing 7839 inhabitants. It is noted for its abundance of coal, and for being the place where the Duke of Bridgewater first commenced his canal navigations.

To WORST, *v. a.* to defeat; to overthrow.

WORST, *s.* the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

WO'RSTED, *s.* [from Worsted, a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture] thread made of wool, such as stockings are made of.

WO'RSTED, a town in Norfolk, seated on a flat, and noted as the place where worsteds were first made. 121 miles N. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Population 830.

WORT, *s.* [*wort*, Belg. *wert*, Sax.] originally a general name for an herb, but at present appropriated to a plant of the cabbage kind. New beer, either unfermented or fermenting; from *hyrt*, Sax.

WORTH, *s.* [*weerth*, Sax.] price or value; excellence; virtue; importance; valuable quality.

WORTH, *a.* equal in price or value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

To WORTH, or WURTH, *v. n.* [*weorthan*, Sax.] to be. This word is only used in the phrase *woe worth*. "Woe *worth* the day." *Ezek.* xxx. 2.

WO'RTHINESS, *s.* desert, merit, excellence, dignity.

WO'RTHLESS, *a.* having no value, vile, base. Of bad principles, applied to persons.

WO'RTHY, *a.* deserving, used with *of*. Valuable; suitable; meritorious.

WO'RTHY, *s.* a person of eminent qualities, particularly valour, and deserving esteem.

To WOT, *v. n.* [*witan*, Sax. whence *wot*, to know] to know or be aware of. Obsolete.

WO'TTON-BASSET, or *Wooton-Basset*, a town in Wiltshire, situated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon. Disfranchised. It is 87 miles W. of London. Market on Friday. Population 1896.

WO'TTON, or *Wooton-under-Edge*, a town in Gloucestershire, chiefly inhabited by clothiers, and is 107 miles W. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Population 5944.

WO'VEN, the part. pass. of Weave.

WOULD, the preter. of Will, used as an auxiliary verb to express the opative and subjunctive moods.

WO'ULDING, *s.* an inclination or desire. "The *wouldings* of the spirit." *Pammond.* Propensity; primary purpose or intention.

WOUND, *s.* [*wund*, Sax. *wonde*, Belg.] in Surgery, a violent solution of the continuity of the soft external parts of the body, made by some instrument.

To WOUND, *v. a.* to hurt by violence or accident.

WOUND, preter. and part. pass. of WIND.

WOU'NDILY, *ad.* a ludicrous word for excessively.

WOU'NDWORT, *s.* the common goldenrod.

*** The reader will please to remember, that the *w* before *r* in the following words is always mute.

WRACK, *s.* [*wrack*, Belg. *wræcce*, Sax.] See WRECK.

To WRA'NGLE, *v. n.* [*wrangheseur*, Belg. *Minshew*] to dispute or quarrel in a peevish or perverse manner.

WRA'NGLE, *s.* a quarrel; a perverse dispute.

WRA'NGLER, *s.* a perverse, peevish, disputative person.

To WRAP, *v. a.* [pret. and part. pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt*; *wreffler*, Dan.] to roll together in folds; to complicate; to cover with something rolled, or thrown round; to involve; to comprise; to contain. Used with *up*, to cover, hide, or conceal. To transport or put in ecstasy.

WRA'PPER, *s.* one who wraps; any thing used as a cover.

WRATH, *s.* [*wrath*, Sax.] anger excited to a high degree by some great offence; fury; rage.

WRA'THFUL, *a.* angry; furious; raging.

To WREAK, *v. a.* [*wræcan*, Sax.] to revenge. "Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself." *Spenser.* To execute any violent design.

WREAK, *s.* revenge; a passion; vengeance. Obsolete.

WREATH, *s.* [*wreoth*, Sax.] any thing curled or twisted; a garland or chaplet.

To WREATHE, *v. a.* [preter. *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed* or *wreathen*] to curl; to twist; to convolve; to interweave or intwine in one another; to encircle with, or surround like a garland. Neuterly, to be interwoven.

WRE'ATHY, *a.* spiral; curled; twisted.

WRECK, *s.* [*wræcce*, a miserable person, Sax. *wracke*, a ship broken, Belg.] the destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. Figuratively, dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.

To WRECK, *v. a.* to destroy by rushing on rocks or sands. To ruin. Neuterly, to suffer wreck.

WREN, *s.* [*wrenna*, Sax.] a bird, the smallest known in this country, and very common in Derbyshire.

To WRENCH, *v. a.* [*wringan*, Sax. *wringhen*, Belg.] to pull by violence; to wrest; to force; to sprain; to distort.

WRENCH, *s.* a violent pull or twist; a sprain.

To WREST, *v. a.* [*wrastan*, Sax.] to twist by violence; to extort by violence; to writhe; to distort; to force; to apply a word to an uncommon meaning, as it were with violence to its common acceptation.

To WRE'STLE, *v. n.* to struggle with a person in order to throw him down. Figuratively, to contend, to struggle with great force, in order to surmount some opposition, followed by *with*.

WRE'STLER, *s.* one who wrestles, or contends in wrestling.

WRETCH, *s.* [*wrecca*, Sax.] a person in extreme misery; a person of no worth or merit. Used sometimes by way of ironical pity, slight, or contempt.

WRE'TCHED, *a.* miserable; afflictive; calamitous; unhappy; unfortunate; pitiful; despicable; worthless; paltry; sorry; hateful; contemptible.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, *s.* misery; unhappiness; affliction; pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'XHAM, a town of Denbighshire, the most populous in all N. Wales. Wrexham is of Saxon origin, and retains the language and appearance of an English town. It has an ancient Gothic church, whose lofty steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. Here is a considerable manufactory of Welsh flannel, and a large cannon foundry. It is seated on the river which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead, 11 miles S. S. W. of Chester, and 176 N. W. of London. Fairs on March 23d, Holy Thursday, June 6th, and September 19th. Markets on Monday and Thursday. Inhabitants 11,521.

To WRI'GGLE, *v. n.* [*wrigan*, Sax. *ruggelen*, Belg.] to move to and fro with short twists. Actively, to put in a quick reciprocating motion; to search; to insinuate.

WRIGHT, *s.* [*wrihta*, Belg. or *wyrhta*, Sax.] a workman; a maker; an artificer; a manufacturer: generally applied to one that works in wood.

To WRING, *v. a.* [preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*: *wringan*, Sax.] to twist or turn round with violence; to writhe; to force moisture out of a thing by twisting it; to squeeze; to pinch; to distort; to torture; to persecute with extortion. Neuterly, to writhe with anguish.

WRI'NKLE, *s.* [*wrincle*, Sax. *wrinkel*, Belg.] a corrugation; a furrow of the skin or face; any roughness or unevenness.

To WRI'NKLE, *v. a.* [*wrinclian*, Sax.] to corrugate or contract the skin into furrows; to make uneven or rough.

WRI'NGTON, a pretty good town in Somersetshire, seated among the Mendip Hills, 9 miles N. of Wells, and 125 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Mr. Locke, in 1704. Market on Tuesday. Population 1540.

WRIST, *s.* [*wyrst*, Sax.] that part by which the hand joins to the arm.

WRI'STBAND, *s.* the band at the extremity of a shirt or shift sleeve.

WRIT, *s.* any thing written; scripture; the foregoing sense is used when speaking of the Bible. In Law, it signifies the king's precept in writing under seal, issuing out of some court, directed to the sheriff, or other officer, and commanding something to be done in relation to a suit or action.

WRIT, the preter of WRITE.

WRI'TATIVE, *a.* fond of, or inclined to, write. Johnson very justly censures this word, of Pope's coining, as unworthy of being imitated.

To WRITE, *v. a.* [pret. *writ*, or *wrote*, part. pass. *written*, *wrote*, or *writ*; *writan*, Sax.] to form letters, or express by a pen; to engrave; to impress; to produce, as an author. Neuterly, to convey one's ideas by letters formed with a pen; to compose. To tell in books. To send letters.

WRITER, *s.* one who writes; an author.

To WRITHE, *v. a.* [*writhan*, Sax.] to distort; to twist with violence; to wrest; to twist. Neuterly, to be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, *s.* the act of forming letters, words, &c. with a pen; a paper containing writing; any legal instrument; a composure; a book.

WRITINGMASTER, *s.* one who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, part. pass. of WRITE.

WRONG, *s.* [*wrange*, Sax.] any thing done knowingly, or with a design to injure another; an action inconsistent with moral rectitude; an error; detriment.

WRONG, *a.* inconsistent with morality, propriety, or truth; improper; unfit; unsuitable.

To WRONG, *v. a.* to deprive a person of his due; to injure.

WRO'NGFUL, *a.* injurious; unjust.

WRO'NGHEAD, or WRO'NGHEADED, *a.* obstinate; having a perverse understanding.

WRO'NGLY, or WRONG, *ad.* amiss; unjustly.

WROTE, pret. and part. pass. of WRITE.

WROTH, *a.* [*wrad*, Sax.] angry; irritated; very much provoked by some offence.

WRO'THAM, a town in Kent, 24 miles S. E. by E. of London. Market on Tuesday. Population 2469.

WROUGHT, [preterit. and part. passive of WORK; *wrogt*, Sax.] performed. Prevailed upon, or influenced,

used with *upon*. Operated; formed; excited or produced by degrees; produced; caused; effected; used in labour.

WRUNG, preter. and part. pass. of WRING.

WRY, *a.* [from WRITHE] crooked; distorted; perverted; wrested; wrung.

To WRY, *v. n.* to be contorted or writhed; to deviate. Actively, to distort; to make to deviate.

WRY'NECK, *s.* the torquilla; a bird.

WU'LPIT, or *Woolpit*, a town in Suffolk. It is half a mile long, and in the road between Bury St. Edmund's and Ipswich. It is 75 miles N. E. of London. Population 850.

WU'RTEMBURG, a kingdom, in the circle of Suabia, Germany, having Mentz, Franconia, and the Rhine, on the N.; Oeting, Burgau, and Ulm, on the E.; Hoen Zollern, Furstenburg, and Hohenburg, on the S.; and Baden and the Black Forest on the W. It is about 65 miles long, and as many broad. The soil is tolerably fertile.—In the war with Austria, in 1805, the duke of Wurtemburg was the forced ally of Bonaparte; who, after the peace of Presburg, rewarded him with an increase of territory and the regal dignity. He married the princess royal of England.—Stutgard is the capital.

WU'RTZBURG, a bishopric of Franconia, about 76 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants can consume.

WYE, a town in Kent, seated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge. 56 miles S. E. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 1639.

WYE, a river of South Wales, which rising from Plynlimmon-hill, on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running S. E. divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which flows between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and crowned by ruined castles, have employed the descriptive powers of the pen and pencil.

X.

X Is the twenty-second letter of our alphabet, and a double consonant. Neither the Hebrews nor ancient Greeks used it, but expressed it by its component parts *cs*. Neither have the Italians this letter, but express it by *ss*. X begins no word in the English language, but such as are of Greek original, and we find it in few words but what are of Latin derivation, as *perplex*, *reflexion*, *defluxion*, *axle*, &c. We often express this sound by single letters; as in *backs*, *cracks*, *necks*, &c. by *ks*, in *brooks*, *breaks*, *rocks*; by *cc*, in *access*, *accident*; by *ct*, in *action*, *unction*, &c. The English and French pronounce it *cs* or *ks*. In Numerals, it expresses 10, and as such, seems to be made of two V's placed one over the other. When a dash is over it, thus, $\bar{X}$, it signifies 10,000.

XEBEC, *s.* a small three-masted vessel, navigated in the Mediterranean sea, and on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and Barbary.

XERIF, *s.* a title given to a prince, or chief governor, of Barbary.

XEROCOLLY'RIUM, *s.* [*ξηροκολλύριον*, Gr.] a dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERO'PHAGY, *s.* [*ξηροφαγία*, Gr.] the eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XE'ROTHES, ze-ro-tez, *s.* a dry habit or disposition of the body.

XI'PHIAS, *s.* the sword-fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.

XIPHOI'DES, zif-oi-des, *s.* [*ξιφοειδης*, Gr.] in Anatomy, the name of a cartilage at the bottom of the sternum, or breast-bone, and so called from its resembling the point of a sword.

XY'STUS, *s.* [*ξυστὸς*, Gr.] in Architecture, a long spacious portico, wherein the athletæ, such as gladiators, wrestlers, &c. exercised.

Y.

Y is the twenty-third letter of our alphabet; its sound is formed by expressing the breath with a sudden expansion of the lips, from that configuration by which we express the vowel *u*. It is one of the ambigenal letters, being a consonant in the beginning of words, and placed before all vowels, as in *yard*, *youth*, *York*, &c. but before no consonant. At the end of words it is a vowel, and is substituted for the sound of *i*, as in *try*, *fry*, *cry*, &c. In the middle of words it is not used so frequently as *i*, unless in those derived from the Greek, as in *chyle*, *empyreal*, *type*, &c. although it is admitted into some pure English words, as in *dying*, *crying*, *prying*, &c. Y was much used by the Saxons, whence it is found for *i* in the English writers. Y is also a numeral, signifying 150, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{Y}$,150,000.

YACHT, YATCH, or YATCHT, *yaut*, *s.* a small ship, generally used in conveying state passengers.

YAM, *s.* a plant cultivated by the inhabitants of the American islands, for feeding their negroes, and the white people make puddings of the roots, when ground to a sort of flour.

YARD, *s.* [*geard*, Sax.] inclosed ground belonging to a house; a measure containing three feet, settled by Henry I. from the length of his own arm. Long pieces of timber fitted across the masts, and used as supports for sails.

YA'RDWAND, *s.* a measure of a yard.

YARE, *a.* [*gearwe*, Sax.] ready; eager; dexterous. "You shall find me *yare*." *Shak.* Not in use.

YA'RMOUTH, Great, a considerable sea-port of Norfolk, seated on the river Yare, by means of which it has the export and import trade of Norwich, and various places in Norfolk and Suffolk; 22 miles E. of Norwich, and 121 N. E. of London. Its foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons, that for mackarel in May and June, and that for herrings in October and November. Of these last, 50,000 barrels are generally taken and cured in one year. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. Population, in 1831, 21,115. The quay is a mile and a quarter in length, and there are a few pretty wide streets, and a spacious market-place. A lofty steeple here serves as a landmark for those at sea; but whichever way it is viewed it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the Roads, east of the town, with the dangerous sands and banks of the offing, are much frequented, though noted for frequent shipwrecks. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

YARMOUTH, a sea-port of the Isle of Wight, on the N. W. part of the island, 8 miles from Newport, and 99 S. W. of London. Disfranchised. Pop. 586. Market on Friday.

YARN, *s.* [*gearn*, Sax.] wool spun into threads; woollen thread.

To YARR, *v. n.* to growl or snarl like a dog.

YA'RROW, *s.* a plant, of which there are two species, viz. the bastard pellitory, and milfoil.

YA'RUM, or *Yarm*, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Teese, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, 36 miles N. of York, 245 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday. Population 1636.

YAWL, *s.* a boat or small vessel belonging to a ship.

To YAWN, *v. n.* [*geonan*, Sax.] to gape; to open wide; to express longing by gaping.

YAWN, *s.* the act of gaping; oscitation.

YAWNING, *a.* sleepy; slumbering; drowsy.

YAWS, *s.* a common distemper in Guinea, and hot climates, which sailors call the pox. In Sea language, a ship makes yaws when she does not steer steady.

YAXLEY, Huntingdonshire, 14 miles N. of Huntingdon, 77 N. by W. of London. Market, Tuesday. Populat. 1140.

YCLEPED, e-klept, *a.* [part. pass. of *clepe*, to call, from *clepan*, Sax.] called; named; termed; denominated.

YE, *pron.* the nominative plural of *thou*, used when speaking to more than one person.

YEA, *ad.* [*ea*, or *gea*, Sax.] yes; truly. It is sometimes used emphatically for, not only so; but more than so. "From these Philippine are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too." *Abbot.*

To YEAN, *v. n.* [*eanian*, Sax.] to bring forth young, applied to sheep.

YEANLING, *s.* the young of sheep.

YEAR, *s.* [*gear*, Sax.] a system, or circle of several months, or a space of time measured by the revolution of some celestial body in its orbit. A *solar year*, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45½ seconds. *A lunar year* is less than the *solar* by 11 days, and consists exactly of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 36 seconds, and is the year now used by the Turks. The *civil year*, is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and generally consists of whole days; the *common civil year* consists of 365 days, and the *Bissextile*, or *leap year*, consists of 366 days, and has one day more than the common, viz. February 29, which is called the intercalary day.

YEARLING, *s.* a beast a year old.

YEARLY, *a.* happening every year; lasting a year. Adverbially, once a year; annually.

To YEARN, *v. n.* [*earnan*, Sax.] to feel a strong sympathy, affection, or tenderness; to be affected with internal uneasiness. Actively, to grieve; to vex; to affect with sympathy. "It would *yearn* your heart to see it." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

YEAST, *s.* [*gest*, Sax.] the foam of beer in a state of fermentation; barm.

YELK, *s.* [from *gealewe*, yellow, Sax.] the yellow part of an egg; commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*.

To YELL, *v. n.* [*yle*, Isl.] to make a horrible cry through sorrow or agony.

YELL, *s.* a cry expressive of horror.

YELLOW, *a.* [*gheleuwe*, Belg. *gealewe*, Sax. *giallo*, Ital.] of a bright colour resembling gold.

YELLOWEYE, *s.* a plant with a naked divided stem, and yellow blossoms. It is also called small swine's succory.

YELLOWHAMMER, *s.* a bird.

YELLOWISH, *a.* approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, *s.* the quality of being yellow.

YELLOWS, *s.* a disease in horses. When the gall-pipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned to gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it with yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, slaver, and all the parts of the horse that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow.

YELLOWWEED, *s.* a genus of plants of which there are two British species, viz. the wild woad, or dyer's weed, and base rocket.

To YELP, *v. n.* [*gealpan*, Sax.] to bark or make a noise like a hound in pursuit of its prey.

YEOMAN, *s.* the highest degree among the plebeians of England, next in order to the gentry. Yeomen are properly freeholders, and use their own land. Also, a title of office in the king's household, between an usher and a groom. *Yeomen of the guards*, are foot-guards that attend the king's person, dressed after the manner of Henry the Eighth's time.

YEOMANRY, *s.* the collective body of yeomen.

YEOVIL, or *Ivel*, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Ivel, 4 miles S. of Ilchester, and 121 W. by S. of London. Here is a manufacture of leather gloves. Market on Friday. Population 5921.

To YERK, *v. a.* [See JERK] to move or throw out with a spring.

YERK, *s.* a spring or quick motion.

To YERN, *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES, *ad.* [*gise*, Sax.] a term used to imply consent, assent, or affirmation, opposed to *no*. It is also used emphatically, for even so; not only so, but more. "*Yes*, you despise the man to books confin'd." *Pope.*

YESTER, *a.* [*ghister*, Belg.] being on the day preceding the present "Whom *yester* sun beheld." *Dryd.* Seldom used, unless in composition.

YESTERDAY, *s.* [*gistandæg*, Sax.] the day last past; the day immediately preceding the present. Adverbially, on the day last past.

YESTERNIGHT, *s.* the night last past. Adverbially, on the night last past.

YET, *conj.* [*gyt*, or *get*, Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. "*Yet* these imperfections being balanced by great virtues." *Dryd.*

YET, *ad.* beside; over and above; more than has been mentioned. "This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason." *Atterb.* Still; without any alteration. "While they were *yet* heathens." *Addis.* Once more. "*Yet, yet*, a moment." *Pope.* Used with a negative before it, at this time, or so soon. "Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men not *yet*, old men not at all." *Bacon.* At least; hitherto. It denotes increase or extension to the sense of the words to which it is joined. It is used as a kind of emphatical addition to a negative, importing even; after all. "If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church." *Whitgift.*

YEW, *s.* a tree that grows naturally in England, and is of great use to form hedges for the shelter of exotic plants. It grows best in a moist loamy soil, and bears transplanting even when old. The wood is converted into bows, axle-trees, spoons, cups, cogs for mill-wheels, and floodgates for fish-ponds, which hardly ever decay.

To YIELD, *v. a.* [*geldan*, to pay, Sax.] to produce; to afford; to give as a due; to allow. "I *yield* it just." *Milt.* Used with *up*, to resign or surrender. Neuterly, to submit as conquered; to comply; to admit or allow; to give place to as an inferior in excellence, or any other quality.

YIELDER, *s.* one who yields.

YOKE, *s.* [*geoc*, Sax.] the bandage placed on the neck of a draught horse. Figuratively, a mark of servitude; bondage; slavery. A link, chain, or bond. A couple or pair. A piece of wood placed on the shoulders, by means of which two pails are carried at once. *Yoke of land*, in our ancient customs, was so much land as two oxen could plough in a day.

To YOKE, *v. a.* to fasten to a carriage by a yoke. To join or couple with another. "Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb." *Shak.* To enslave or subdue. "He *yoketh* your rebellious necks." *Shak.*

YOKEFELLOW, or YOKEMATE, *s.* a companion in labour. "*Yokefellow* in arms." *Shak.* A mate; fellow.

YOLK, *s.* the yellow part of an egg. See YELK.

YON, YOND, YONDER, *ad.* and *a.* [*geond*, Sax.] at a distance within view.



YORE, or OF YORE, *ad.* [*geogara*, Sax.] long; of old time, or long ago. "He hath polluted oft and *yore*." *Spen.*

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is generally counted the second city in England, though now surpassed in wealth and population by many of the more modern trading towns. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions; but is still a large and beautiful city, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; is very populous, and inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradesmen. It contains about 30 parish churches and chapels, besides its cathedral or minster, which is a most magnificent structure. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a stately stone bridge of five arches. It is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets or watch-houses; and there are four gates, and five posterns. It is a city and county of itself, enjoys large privileges, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. The population of York (city) is 25,359; and of the Ainsty, or surrounding district, 34,461. It is governed by a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. It is 65 miles S. by E. of Durham, 81 E. of Lancaster, and 195 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

YORKSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by the county of Durham; on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It is the largest county in England, being 115 miles in length, from E. to W. and 90 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 563 parishes, 60 market towns, and sends 30 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Tees, that divides this county from Durham; the Swale, the Youre, the Nyde, the Ouse, the Warf, the Aire, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, and the Hull; besides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is generally temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills, and on the borders of Durham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, in some barren, gravelly, and stony, and in others moorish, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three Ridings, the North, West, and East; each of which elects two county members. The divisions, called Richmondshire, Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, are included in the Ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures; and there are mines of iron, lead, and coal. York is the capital. The population of this county, in 1831, was as follows: viz. East Riding, 98,524 males, 105,484 females; N. Riding, 93,232 males, 97,641 females; W. Riding 485,841 males, 490,570 females: total, 1,371,294,

YORK, NEW, one of the United Provinces of North America. It is bounded on the E. by Massachusetts Bay; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New Jersey; and on the W. by Delaware River. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; and the inhabitants are much employed in fisheries. By the census of 1830, the population was nearly two millions, being an increase of 39 per cent. in ten years.

YORK, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of the above state. It is seated at the S. W. point of the island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, and is about four miles in circumference. The situation is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York Island is 15 miles in length, and hardly one in breadth. Except that of Rhode Island the harbour of New York, (which admits ships of any burden,) is the best of the United States. A few houses here are built after the old Dutch manner, but the English taste has prevailed almost a century. In time of peace, more commercial business is done here than in any other port in the United States. The number of inhabitants in 1830, was 203,000. Lat 40. 43. N. lon. 74. 5. W.

YOU, *pron.* [*yow*, the accusative plural of *thu*, thou, Sax.] This word is used when we speak to more than one; but by custom has been applied by way of ceremony, even when we address a single person. It is sometimes used indefinitely for any person, in the same sense as *on*, Fr. "But as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods." *Addison.*

YOUGHALL, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It has a very commodious harbour, and a fine quay. Seated on the river Blackwater, 25 miles N. E. of Cord. Population 9,600. Elects one member.

YOUNG, *a.* [*yeong*, Sax. *jong*, Belg.] not born many years; being in the first part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced. Applied to vegetables, newly grown.

YOUNG, *s.* the offspring of animals collectively.

YOU'NGISH, *a.* somewhat young.

YOU'NGSTER, or YOU'NKER, *s.* [the first word is only used] a young person: a word of contempt.

YOUR, *pron.* [*eower*, Sax.] belonging to you. It seems to be rather the genitive plural of *yower*, from *ge*, you, Sax. and on that account is seldom used but when we speak to more than one, unless when we compliment a person; and in that sense it is that we add the *s* final, a sign of the genitive singular, more particularly so when the substantive goes before, or is understood. "'Tis managed by an abler hand than *your's*." *Dryd.* "It is *your's* to transmit." *Pope.*

YOURSELF, *pron.* [from *your* and *self*] you, exclusive of any other.

YOUTH, *s.* [*yeoguth*, Sax.] that part of life which is between childhood and manhood, generally reckoned from 14 to 28; adolescence; a young man. Young men, used collectively.

YOUTHFUL, *a.* young; suitable to youth; vigorous; playful.

YUCK, *s.* [*jocken*, Belg.] the itch.

YULE, *s.* [*yeol*, *geol*, or *yehul*, Sax.] the time of Christmas, or Christmas-tide.

YUX, *s.* [*yeox*, Sax.] the hiccough. It is sometimes pronounced *yex*.

Z.

Z Is the twenty-fourth letter, and nineteenth consonant of our alphabet; the sound of which is formed by a motion of the tongue from the palate downwards and upwards to it again, with a shutting and opening of the teeth at the same time. This letter sounds like the hard *s*, though some reckon it a double consonant, having the sound of *ds*; but to this others object, since we often double it, as in *puzzle*, *muzzle*, *guzzle*, &c. Among the ancients, Z was a numeral, signifying 2000, and with a dash over it, thus, $\bar{Z}$, it signified 2000 times 2000, or four millions. It is placed before all vowels, as in *zany*, *zeal*, *zone*, *zodiac*, *Zurich*: but before none of the consonants, except *l*, as in *puzzle*, *guzzle*, &c.

ZACHARIAH, or ZECHARIAH, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the predictions of Zechariah, the son of Barachiah, and grandson of Iddo. He is the eleventh of the twelve lesser prophets. He entered upon the prophetic office at the same time with Haggai, *i. e.* about 527 years before the Christian æra, and was sent to

the Jews upon the same message, to reprove them for their backwardness in erecting the temple, and restoring divine worship; but especially for the disorder of their lives and manners, which could not but derive a curse upon them. This prophet is the longest and most obscure of all the lesser prophets, his style being interrupted, and without connection.

ZA'FFER, ZA'FFAR, ZA'FFIR, or ZA'FFRE, *s.* in Chemistry, the name of a blue substance, of the hardness of stone, and generally supposed to be a native fossil; but really is a preparation of cobalt, *i. e.* the calx of that mineral mixed with powdered flints, and wetted with water.

ZAHA'RA, or *The Desert*, a vast country of Africa, stretching from near the Atlantic Ocean on the W. to Barca and Nubia on the E. and from Biledulgerid on the N. to Nigritia and the river Senegal on the S. It comprehends a space of about 600 miles from N. to S. and 1800 from W. to E. The inhabitants are a mixture of wandering nations, proceeding from Arabs, Moors, Portuguese refugees, &c. subject to a number of petty princes. The commodities are camels, horned cattle, horses, dates, the fat and feathers of ostriches, and the gum Senegal.

ZANGUEBA'R, a country of Africa, little known, situated on the eastern coast, between lat. 2. 0. N. and 18. 0. S. The inhabitants are partly of the Romish faith, and partly Mahometans, but mostly Pagans. The Portuguese trade with the natives for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, furs, wax, and drugs.

ZANTE, one of the Ionian Islands, on the coast of the Morea, under British protection. It is about 24 miles long, and 12 broad. Population 40,000.

ZA'NY, s. a person who endeavours by odd gestures and expressions to excite laughter; a merry-andrew, or buffoon.

ZA'RNICH, s. a solid substance in which orpiment is found. It approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow.

ZEAL, *s.* [ζῆλος, Gr. *zelus*, Lat.] a passionate ardour or affection for any thing, person, or cause.

ZE'ALAND, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, is separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of S. Holland; by the Scheldt on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the German ocean. It comprehends 8 islands, 3 of which are pretty large. Their names are Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, Wolfersdike, and St. Philip. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, of little importance. The inhabitants defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea by their dykes, which, at the bottom, are generally 25 German ells in breadth, and are so wide at the top, that two carriages may pass abreast. In high tides and stormy weather, the waves, however, often force a passage, and even flow over them. The inhabitants in general are extremely wealthy, being maintained by their plentiful fisheries, and trade with foreign nations. The soil is fruitful in these islands, but the air unhealthy for strangers, though not for the natives. Population 125,000.

ZE'ALAND, NEW, lies between 34 and 48 deg. south latitude, and between 106 and 180 degrees east longitude. It consists of two large islands, separated by a strait, about 5 leagues broad, called Cook's Straits. The inhabitants are robust, of a dark complexion, fierce and warlike.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, of a triangular form, and about 300 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the N. by the Scaggerack; on the E. principally by the Sound; on the S. by the Baltic; and on the W. by the Great Belt. The coast is much intersected with large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, together with the rivers, abound in fish. In most parts is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the island, where turf is generally used for fuel. It is the largest of the isles of Denmark, and exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is seated on the east shore of this island, in lat. 55. 41. N. and lon. 12. 35. E.

ZE'ALOT, *s.* [ζηλώτης, Gr.] one that espouses any cause with great ardour or passion; a bigot; generally used in dispraise.

ZE'ALOUS, *a.* espousing any cause with passion.

ZE'ALOUSLY, *ad.* with passionate ardour.

ZE'BRA, *s.* the wild ass, an extremely beautiful animal, transversely striated, or party-coloured, and about the size of a common ass; it is a native of many parts of the East.

ZE'CHIN, *s.* [from ZECHA, in Venice, where the mint is settled for coinage] a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, *s.* the name of the letter *z*. Figuratively, a crooked person, formed like the letter Z. A worthless insignificant person.

ZEDOARY, *s.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] a spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large island lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Russia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Waigate, about 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. It was first discovered by the English in 1553. Its inhabitants are chiefly wild beasts, particularly white foxes, bears, elks, reindeer, and rabbits; yet a few human beings have been seen here at times. Lat. 71. to 78. N. lon. 53. 45. to 72. 49. E.

ZEND, a book containing the religion of the Magians, or worshippers of fire, who were disciples of the famous Zoroaster. This book was composed by Zoroaster during his retirement in a cave, about 626 years before Christ, and contained all the pretended revelations of that impostor.

ZE'NITH, *s.* [Arab.] the point in the heavens, directly over one's head, opposite to the Nadir.

ZEPHANIAH, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the predictions of Zephaniah the son of Cushi, and grandson of Gedaliah; being the ninth of the twelve lesser prophets. He prophesied in the time of king Josiah, about 626 years before Christ, a little after the captivity of the ten tribes, and before that of Judah; so that he was not contemporary with Jeremiah.

ZE'PHYR, or ZE'PHYRUS, *s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] the west wind; poetically applied to any calm, soft, or gentle wind.

ZEST, *s.* the peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish or taste superadded to any thing. The woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.

To ZEST, *v. a.* to heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETIC METHOD, *s.* [from ζητέω, to seek, Gr.] in Mathematics, the method made use of to investigate or solve a problem.

ZEU'GMA, *s.* [ζεύγμα, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein an adjective or verb, which agrees with the next word, is likewise applied to one or many more remote.

ZI'GZAG, *a.* having many short turnings; turning this way and that.

ZI'NGIBER, or ZI'NZIBER, *s.* [*zingiber*, Lat.] ginger.

ZINK, or ZINC, *s.* a very remarkable fossil substance resembling bismuth, but of a blue colour, and is really the

.apis calaminaris, and has the same effects on copper, by turning it into brass.

ZO'CLE, *s.* in Architecture, a small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

ZO'DIAC, *s.* [*ζωδιακὸς*, from *ζώδιον*, Gr. *zodiacus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, is a broad circle, whose middle is the ecliptic, and its extreme two circles parallel thereto, at such a distance from it, as to bound or comprehend the excursions of the moon and planets. It is divided into twelve portions, called signs, and those divisions or signs are denominated from the constellations which anciently possessed each part; but the Zodiac being immoveable, and the stars having a motion from west to east, those constellations no longer correspond to their proper signs, whence arises what we call the precession of the equinoxes.

ZONE, *s.* [*ζῶνη*, Gr. *zona*, Lat.] in Geography, is a division of the terraqueous globe with respect to the different degrees of heat or cold found in the different parts thereof. The earth is divided into five unequal parts called zones, viz. the torrid, two temperate, and two frigid. The torrid zone comprehends all those parts of the earth that lie within the two tropics, the breadth being 46° 56′; the north temperate is bounded by the arctic circle on the north, and the tropic of Cancer on the south, being 43° 4′ in breadth. The south temperate extends from the tropic of Capricorn on the north, to the antarctic circle on the south, and is exactly of the same breadth with the former. The north frigid takes in all those parts of the earth comprehended within the arctic circle, having the north pole on the centre, and is 46° 56′ in diameter. The south frigid comprehends an equal portion of the earth with the former, having the south pole in the centre. A circle; circuit; circumference.

ZOO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from *ζῶον* and *γράφω*, Gr.] one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *ζῶον* and *γράφω*, Gr.] a description of the forms, nature, and properties of animals. "We are thereby conducted into *zoography*." *Grew.*

ZOO'LOGY, *s.* [*ζῶον* and *λόγος*, Gr.] the science of animals. Artedi observes, that this makes one of the three kingdoms, as they are called, of natural history; the vegetable and mineral being the two others; in these, however, there is this difference made by writers, that while vegetables and minerals are treated of together, as all of a piece in each, the subjects of *Zoology* are divided; and it is made to compose, as it were, several kingdoms. The subjects of it are accordingly divided into six several families. 1. The airy quadrupeds. 2. The birds. 3. The amphibious animals, such as serpents, lizards, frogs, and tortoises. 4. The fishes. 5. The insects. And, 6. That lowest order of animated beings, the zoophytes.

ZOO'PHYTE, zo-o-fite, *s.* [*ζωόφυτα*, from *ζῶον* and *φύω*, Gr.] a vegetable or plant which partakes both of the nature of plants and animals.

ZOO'PHORIC, *a.* [*ζωοφόρος*, from *ζῶον*, an animal, and *φέρω*, to bear, Gr.] bearing an animal. A *zoophoric column*, in Architecture, is that which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS, *s.* [from *ζωοφόρος*, Gr.] the frieze of a column, or that part which is between the architrave and cornice; so called from the ornaments resembling animals carved upon it.

ZOO'TOMIST, *s.* [from *ζῶον* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] a person who dissects animals.

ZOO'TOMY, *s.* [from *ζῶον* and *τέμνω*, Gr.] the dissection of the body of beasts; called likewise *comparative anatomy*.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland; bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich; on the W. by that of Lucern, and the free provinces; and on the S. by that of Schweitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; and it is divided into three parts, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehends the assemblies, namely, Bar, Mentize, and Val Egeric. It is rich in pasturage; and has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chesnuts. Population 16,000.

ZUI'DER-ZEE, a great bay of the German ocean, which extends from N. to S. in the Netherlands, between Friesland, Overyssel, Guelderland, and N. Holland.

ZUI'NGLIANS, a branch of the ancient Christian reformers, or Protestants, so called from their author Huldric Zuinglius, a divine of Switzerland, who soon after Luther had declared against the church of Rome, and being then minister of the church of Zurich, fell in with him, and preached openly against indulgencies, the mass, the celibacy of the clergy, &c. but differed from Luther about the Eucharist.

ZU'RICH, The Canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen; on the S. by that of Schweitz; on the E. by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg; and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the free provinces. The soil is fertile in corn, produces all sorts of fruits, and there are some vineyards, as well as rich pastures. This canton is well peopled, the inhabitants are very laborious, and have a famous manufactory in crapes. They were the first that embraced the Reformation, and the noted reformer Zuinglius was born here. Population 185,000.

ZU'RICH, the capital of the above canton, is situated at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich, and is one of the best-built cities in this country, with a population of about 12,000 inhabitants. It is 40 miles S. E. of Basle. Lat. 47. 20. N. lon. 8. 35. E.

ZY'GOMA, *s.* [*ζύγωμα*, Gr.] in Anatomy, is a bone of the head, otherwise called *os jugale*, being no single bone, but a union or assemblage of two processes, or eminences of bones; the one from the *os temporis*, the other from the *os malæ*: these processes are hence termed the zygomatic process, and the suture that joins them together is denominated the zygomatic suture.

ZYGOMA'TIC, *a.* See ZYGOMA.

ZYMO'MA, *s.* [*ζύμωμα*, Gr.] any thing which promotes or causes fermentation.

ZYMOSI'METER, *s.* [*ζύμωμα* and *μετρον*, Gr.] an instrument proposed by the ingenious naturalist Swammerdam, to measure the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different matters, and the degree of heat which those matters acquire in fermenting; as also, the heat or temperature of the blood of animals.

ZYTHO'GALA, *s.* [*ζύθος* and *γαλα*, Gr.] a beer posset, a drink recommended by Sydenham to be taken after a vomit.

Z. Z. a character made use of by the ancient physicians to signify myrrh, and by the moderns to signify ginger.

AN

OUTLINE

OF

Ancient and Modern History;

Including a Chronological Series of Remarkable Events, Discoveries, and Inventions, from the Creation to the Present Time.

BEFORE CHRIST,

4004. THE *Creation of the World, according to archbishop Usher, on Sunday, October 23, and in the year before the vulgar æra of the birth* of Christ, as given in *the Hebrew* Text, 4004; in the LXX. 5872; in the Samaritan, 4700; of the Julian period, 710. Adam and Eve were created on Friday, October 28; they are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted and fall; sentence is passed upon them by God, who encourages them at the same time with the promise of the seed of the woman; they are banished Paradise.—3875, Abel is murdered by Cain, because his sacrifice was more acceptable to God. -3017, Enoch for his piety is translated to heaven.—2348, The Deluge.—2247, The Tower of Babel is built about this time, by Noah's posterity, in the valley of Shinar, upon which God miraculously confounds their language, and thus disperses them into different nations. -2188, The kingdom of Egypt begins under Misraim the son of Ham, which lasted for 1663 years, according to Constantin Manasses, which is down to the conquest of Cambyses, in 525 before Christ.—2089, The kingdom of Sicyon established, according to Eusebius, 1313 years before the first Olympiad. Little is known of this kingdom but the names of their kings; they end about the beginning of the eleventh century, viz. 1089, fifteen years after the return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus. -2059, The kingdom of Assyria begins under Ninus, son of Belus.—1996, Abram, the patriarch, born at Ur, in Chaldea; died 1821, aged 175.—1922, Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, subdues the five kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Adma, Zeboïm, and Zoar.—1921, The covenant of God made with Abram when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, on the 15th of Abib, on Wednesday, May 4, which begins the 430 years of sojourning. Abram and Lot go into Egypt thro' famine, and return the next year, when they separate, the one to Sodom, and the other to Hebron.—1897, The covenant is renewed by God with Abram, in memorial of which circumcision is instituted, and his name changed to Abraham; the cities of Sodom, &c. are destroyed for their wickedness by fire from heaven. -1871, The faith of Abraham is proved in offering to sacrifice his son Isaac, who was then (it is supposed) twenty-five years old.—1856, The kingdom of Argos begins under Inachus, 1080 years before the first Olympiad: Isaac being 40 years old, marries Rebecca the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian.—1836, Esau and Jacob are born to Isaac by Rebecca after above nineteen years' barrenness. -1759, Jacob, having received his father's blessing, goes to Haran to his uncle Laban, and marries his two daughters.—1731, Dinah, Jacob's daughter, is ravished by Shechem.—1728, Joseph is sold into Egypt by his brethren.—1715, Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and is *promoted. The seven years of plenty begin.—1689, Jacob on his death-bed adopts Manasseh and Ephraim, the* two sons of Joseph; and, collecting all his children, blesses them. He dies, aged 147, having resided seventeen years in Egypt.—1635, Joseph foretells the egress of the Israelites from Egypt; and dies, aged 110, having been prefect of Egypt for eighty years. His death concludes the book of Genesis, which contains a period of 2369 years.—1582, The chronology of the Arundelian marbles begins here, when they suppose Cecrops came into Attica, which is twenty-six years earlier than the date given by Castor, in Eusebius.—1574, Aaron born; and the year after, Pharaoh publishes an edict for drowning all the male children of the Israelites.—1571, Moses born, and three months after exposed among the flags on the banks of the river, where he is found by Thermutis, Pharaoh's daughter, who adopts and educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians. -1556, Cecrops brings a colony of Saïtes from Egypt into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens 780 years before the first Olympiad. -1546, Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.—1531, Moses, being forty years of age, visits the Isralites his brethren.—1493, Cadmus carries the Phœnician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes. -1491, Moses performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Israelites, besides children; which completed the 430 years of sojourning.—1485, The first ship that appeared in Greece, and was brought from Egypt by Danaus, surnamed Armais, who was then expelled by his brother Ægyptus. The ship arrived at Lindus, in Rhodes; he brought with him his fifty daughters; introduced the invention of pumps into Greece; and, ten years after, viz. 1475, got possession of the kingdom of Argos.—1453, The first Olympic games celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli, fifty years after the deluge of Deucalion.—1452, The five books of Moses are written in the land of Moab, where he dies the year following, aged 120.—1451, The Israelites, under Joshua, pass the river Jordan, and enter Canaan, on Friday the 30th April. Jericho is taken by Joshua, and after that the city of Ai; he makes a treaty with Gibeon, and defeats the five kings of the Amorites, while the sun and moon stood still. The Israelites begin to till the lands they had conquered, so that the period of the sabbatical years commences from this autumn.—1406, Minos gives laws to the Cretans, and acquires a great maritime power. Iron is found by the Idæi Dactyli from the accidental burning of the woods of Mount Ida, in Crete.—1390, The tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroyed by the other eleven tribes, for their cruel usage of the wife of a Levite; it hap-

pened while Phinehas was high-priest.—1356, The Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens by Eumolpus the son of Musceus.—1326, The Isthmian games first introduced by Sisyphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede.—1263, The Argonautic expedition under Jason and his companions through the Euxine sea to Colchis for the golden fleece, being 79 years before the taking of Troy.—1255, The city of Tyre built.—1245, Gideon, the fourth judge of Israel, routs the Midianites with only 300 men, and slew their two kings Zeba and Zalmunna; he is offered the kingdom of Israel, which he refuses.—1236, Upon Gideon's death, Abimelech, his natural son, murders his 69 brothers upon one stone, and makes himself king of Israel for three years.—1233, Carthage founded by the Tyrians.—1184, Troy taken and burnt by the Greeks on the night between the 11th and 12th of June, being the 23d and 24th of Thargelion, according to the marbles, and 408 years before the first Olympiad, according to Appollodorus. Æneas set sail in the beginning of autumn for Thrace, where he wintered.—1152, The city of Alba-longa is built by Ascanius king of the Latins.—1124, Thebes built by the Bœotians.—1095, The Israelites ask for a king, and Saul is anointed by Samuel.—1088, Here ends the kingdom of Sicyon; Charidemus the last king.—1070, The kingdom of Athens ends in Codrus, upon which they are governed by archons.—1055, Saul consults the witch of Endor; and is defeated soon after by the Philistines upon mount Gilboa.—1048, Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, and made the seat of his kingdom.—1023, Absalom rebels against David, and takes Jerusalem; but is afterwards defeated and killed by Joab.—1012, Solomon begins the building of the temple 480 years after the going out from Egypt.—1004, The temple at Jerusalem finished and dedicated on Friday the 30th of Oct.—992, Solomon finishes the building of his palace, which, with that of the temple, employed him 20 years.—975, The division of the kingdom of Judah and Israel. Jeroboam sets up two golden calves, one at Dan, and the other at Bethel, to prevent his subjects going to worship at Jerusalem.—971, Jerusalem taken and plundered by Shishak, king of Egypt.—926, Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, is born 150 years before the first Olympiad.—907, Homer wrote his poems, and flourished about this time, according to the marbles. Jericho rebuilt by Hiel the Bethelite about this time.—900, The end of the kingdom of Assyria by the conquest and death of Sardanapalus, is placed here by Justin and others.—897, Ahab is killed by the Syrians in the battle of Ramoth Gilead, according to the prophecy of Micaiah.—896, Elijah the prophet is taken up into heaven.—884, Licurgus, after ten years' travelling, establishes his body of laws in Lacedemon. Iphitus, Licurgus, and Cleosthenes, restore the Olympic games at Elis, which was 108 years before what is vulgarly called the first Olympiad.—869, Phidon, king of Argos, invented scales and measures, and coined silver, at Egina. The city of Carthage enlarged by queen Dido about this time.—839, The Army of Hazael king of Syria, desolates great part of the kingdom of Judah.—814, The kingdom of Macedon begins, and continues 646 years till the battle of Pydna.—800, Jonah the prophet lived.—797, The kingdom of Lydia begins, and continues 249 years; Ardysus their first king.—776, Coroebus conquers in the twenty-eighth Olympiad, from their institution by Iphitus, though vulgarly called the first Olympiad; which was celebrated on July 23, according to Scaliger.—754, Micah the prophet lived. The decennial archons begin at Athens, Charops being the first. Numitor, the sixteenth king of the Latins.—753, The æra of the building of Rome begins, according to Varro, April 23, or 12th of the calends of May.—750, The rape of the Sabine virgins. Tatius, king of the Sabines, died 742.—747, The æra of Nabonassar begins, Feb. 26.—743, The first Messenian war begins, and continues 19 years; which ends by the taking of Ithome, by which they become vassals to the Lacedæmonians.—721, Samaria taken after 3 years' siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished by Salmanasar, king of Assyria. The first eclipse of the moon on record, according to Ptolemy, March 19, three hours twenty minutes before midnight.—717, Tyre is besieged in vain for 5 years by Salmanasar king of Assyria.—710, Sennacherib's army destroyed by an angel in one night, to the amount of 185,000 men.—696, Isaiah the prophet is put to death by Manasses, being cut asunder by a saw.—685, The second Messenian war begins.—684, The government of Athens under annual archons begins, Creon being the first.—671, Ira taken by the Lacedemonians after a siege of 11 years, which finishes the second Messenian war, when the Messenians are expelled Peloponnesus.—658, Byzantium (now Constantinople) built about this time.—631, The Fidenates and Sabines rebel against the Romans, which war continues by intervals for about 50 years.—623, Draco establishes his laws at Athens.—610, Pharaoh Necho began about this time the famous canal between the Nile and the Red Sea.—606, Nineveh destroyed by Cyaxares and Nabopolassar.—516, The Scythians expelled from the Upper Asia by Cyaxares, king of Media, after 28 years' possession.—587, The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 19.—572, Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 13 years.—569, Nebuchadnezzar becomes insane.—548, Crœsus conquered by Cyrus, which finishes the kingdom of Lydia.—538, The kingdom of Babylon finished, that city being taken by Cyrus. Darius is made viceroy.—536, Cyrus gives an edict for the return of the Jews, and the rebuilding of the temple, whose foundations were begun on the second month of the second year after their return.—525, Cambyses, king of Persia, conquers Egypt.—515, The temple of Jerusalem rebuilt, March 10, and the passover celebrated, April 18.—509, The consular government begins at Rome, Tarquin being expelled, with his whole family, on the 6th of the calends of March, or Feb. 24, being the *regifugium* of their calendar.—504, Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians, which gave occasion to the Persian invasion of Greece.—497, The first dictator created at Rome, who was Lartius.—490, The Persians defeated by Miltiades in the battle of Marathon, Sept. 28.—480, The Persians defeated in the sea-fight at Salamis, Oct. 20.—479, The Persians, under Mardonius, defeated at Platæa by Pausanius, Sept. 22; on the same day was fought the battle of Mycale.—470, Cimon, the Athenian general, defeats the Persian fleet at Cyprus, and again the land army near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia.—465, The third Messenian war with the Lacedemonians begins, and continues 10 years.—458, Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c. by Artaxerxes, in the seventh year of his reign, being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years, before the crucifixion of our Saviour.—451, the decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the 12 tables compiled and ratified.—443, The censors first created at Rome.—431, The Peloponnesian war begins, May 7, by an attempt of the Bœotians to surprise Platæa, and lasts near 27 years.—430, The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time. A plague at Athens for five years.—416, The scene of the Peloponnesian war is changed to Sicily. The agrarian law first moved in Rome.—414, Egypt revolts from the Persians.—413, An eclipse of the moon on Aug. 27, which so frightened Nicias, that he lost the Athenian army in Sicily.—405, The Athenian fleet, consisting of 180 ships, are totally defeated at Ægospotamos Dec. 13, by

Lysander, the Lacedemonian general.—404, Athens taken by Lysander, April 24, which finishes the Peloponnesian war. Athens is governed by 30 tyrants.—401, Cyrus the Younger is killed in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes. Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. The thirty tyrants are expelled Athens by Thrasybulus.—400, Socrates is put to death by the Athenians.—394, Sea-fight at Cnidus a few days before the solar eclipse, August 14; when the Lacedemonians, under Lysander, were defeated by Conon.—390, Battle of Allia, July 17, in which the Romans are defeated by the Gauls, and the city of Rome taken and burnt. Camillus the Roman dictator.—387, The peace of Antalcidas, between the Persians and Lacedemonians, by which the Greek cities in Asia were made tributary to the former.—371, The battle of Leuctra, July 8, in which the Lacedemonians are defeated by the Thebans under Epaminondas.—370, The Messenians return into Peloponnesus, after a banishment of about 300 years.—363, The battle of Mantinea gained over the Lacedemonians by Epaminondas, who dies of a wound received in it.—354, Dion put to death by the Zacynthian mercenaries, and Syracuse is governed by a succession of short-lived tyrants for 7 years.—351, The Sidonians, being besieged by the Persian army, burn the city and themselves to death.—350, Egypt is conquered by Ochus, king of Persia.—343, The war between the Romans and Samnites begins, and continues 71 years. Timoleon recovers Syracuse to its liberty, banishes Dionysius to Corinth, and settles a democracy. 340, The Carthaginians *defeated by Timoleon, in a great battle near Agrigentum, June 13.—338, The battle of Chæronea, Aug. 2, in which the Athenians and Thebans were defeated by Philip. Demosthenes the orator banished Athens, in 325, recalled in 323, and poisoned himself in 322, aged 60.—335, Alexander the Great enters Greece about Sept. 9, obliges the Athenians to* submit, and destroys the city of Thebes, leaving only Pindar the poet's house; almost all the inhabitants were either killed or enslaved.—334, The battle on the river Granicus, in Phrygia, gained by Alexander over Darius, May 22. Apelles of Cos, the painter.—333, The second battle gained by Alexander, at Issus, in October. Callisthenes, the philosopher.—332, Tyre taken by Alexander, Aug. 20, after a siege of 7 months.—331, The third and last battle, of Arbela, gained by Alexander over the Persians, Oct. 2, being 11 days after a total eclipse of the moon, on Sept. 21.—327, Alexander's expedition into India against Porus.—323, Alexander dies, *April 21.* His empire is divided into four kingdoms, two of which were unsettled for the first 12 years. The Lamian war between the Athenians and Antipater.—317, Syracuse, and soon after all Sicily, usurped by Agathocles.—312, The Romans begin the Hetruscan war. Seleucus Nicator takes Babylon, from which begins the æra of the Seleucidæ.—306, The title of King is first assumed by the successors of Alexander.—296, Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, after a year's seige.—285, Dionysius began his astronomical æra on Monday, June 26, being the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.—284, The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament is thought to have been made about this time. The pharos of Alexandria built.—272, The Samnites and Tarentines defeated by the Romans, which concludes the two wars; the first having lasted 71, and the latter 10 years.—269, The first coining of silver at Rome, under the consulship of Fabius Pictor and Gulo, five years before the first Punic war.—264, The first Punic war begins, and continues 23 years. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed.—261, The Romans first concerned themselves in naval affairs.—260, The Carthaginians defeated at sea by Dulius, who had the first naval triumph in November.—256, Regulus, the Roman general, is defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians under Xanthippus.—249, The sea-fight off Drepanum, in Sicily, where the Romans, under Claudius Pulcher, are totally defeated by the Carthaginians under Adherbal.—242, The Carthaginians defeated by Lutatius, the Roman general, at the Isle of Agates, which finishes the first Punic war.—231, The first divorce at Rome by Sp. Carvilius. Sardinia and Corsica subdued by the Romans.—225, The Gauls enter Italy, but are defeated in Etruria by L. Æmilius, the Roman consul.—224, The Colossos of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake.—220, The Social war in Greece between the Ætolians and the Achæans begins, and continues 3 years.—219, Saguntum taken and destroyed by Hannibal.—218, The second Punic war begins with Hannibal's passing the Alps, and continues 17 years. The Romans defeated at Ticinum and Trebia.—217, The Romans defeated by Hannibal at the lake of Thrasymene. Artabanus, king of Parthia.—216, The Romans totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ, in Apulia, Aug. 2, according to their erroneous calendar, but about May 21 of the Julian year.—207, Asdrubal, having entered Italy with a large army to reinforce Hannibal, is defeated and killed by Claudius Nero.—202, The battle of Zama, in Africa, where Hannibal is totally defeated by Scipio.—201, The Carthaginians have a peace granted them on very ignominious terms, which finishes the second Punic war.—200, The first Macedonian war begins, and continues near 4 years, till the battle of Cynoscephalæ.—192, The war of Antiochus the Great with the Romans begins, and continues 3 years.—190, The first Roman army enters Asia under L. C. Scipio, and totally defeats Antiochus in the battle of Magnesia in Lydia.—187, Antiochus the *Great is defeated and killed in Media, after plundering the temple of Jupiter Belus in Elymais.*—171, Ptolemy's generals defeated by Antiochus in a battle between Pelusium and mount Cæsius. The second Macedonian war begins.—170, Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem, and two years after pollutes the temple with sacrifices of swine, and carries off 1800 talents to Antioch.—168, The battle of Pydna, June 22, in which Perseus, king of Macedon, is totally defeated by P. Æmilius, the Roman general. This terminates the kingdom of Macedon.—163, The government of Judea, under the Hasmonean family, or Maccabees, begins, and continues 126 years.—162, Hipparchus begins his astronomical observations at Rhodes, which he continues for 34 years.—159, Time measured at Rome by water, invented by Scipio Nasica, 134 years after the introduction of sun-dials.—149, The third Punic war begins, and continues 3 years. Prusias, king of Bithynia, is put to death by his own son Nicomedes, surnamed Philopater, who reigned 59 years.—146, Carthage destroyed by P. Scipio, and Corinth by L. Mummius, who brought from thence the first fine paintings to Rome.—141, The war of Numantia begins.—138, The Roman army under Mancinus, consisting of 30,000 men, are ignominiously defeated by 4000 Numantines.—136, Scipio Africanus, with Sp. Mummius and Metellus, made the famous embassy into Egypt, Syria, and Greece.—135, The history of the Apocrypha ends. The Servile war begins in Sicily, and continues 3 years.—133, Numantia taken and destroyed by Scipio. The kingdom of Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire.—123, Carthage rebuilt by order of the Roman senate.—116, Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt.—110, The famous sumptuary law, called Lex Licinia, made at Rome, by which the expense of eating for each day was limited.—109, The Teutones and Cimbri begin their attack on the Roman empire, which continues 8 years. Jugurtha, the king of Numidia, defeated in two battles by Metellus,

Ptolemy Lathurus is defeated, and Samaria taken by John Hyrcanus.—105, Cæpio and Manilus, ignominiously defeated by the Teutones, &c. on the banks of the Rhone, in which 80,000 Romans are killed.—102, The Teutones defeated by Marius in two great battles at Aquæ Sextiæ, now Aix, in Provence.—101, Marius and Catullus defeat the Cimbri as they were endeavouring to enter Italy through Noricum, now the Tyrol. It is said that 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners.—99, Lusitania conquered by the Romans, under Dolabella.—91, The Social and Marsic war begins, which continues 3 years, and is finished by Sylla in 88. —89, The Mithridatic war begins, and continues 26 years. —88, The Civil war between Marius and Sylla begins, and continues 6 years.—79, Sylla resigns the dictatorship, after holding it 3 years, and dies the year after.—73, The Servile war begins under Spartacus.—71, Spartacus is defeated and killed by Crassus and Pompey, which finishes the Servile war.—69, Lucullus defeats the two kings, Mithridates and Tigranes, in a great battle in Armenia, the day before the nones of December, and then takes Tigranocerta, with all the royal treasures.—66, Mithridates is defeated by Pompey in a night battle in the Upper Armenia. Crete is conquered by Metellus.—65, The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria, which is reduced by Pompey to a Roman province.—63, The Catiline conspiracy detected by Cicero, in October, and defeated by Antony, about the middle of December. Jerusalem is taken by Pompey, who restores Hyrcanus. Mithridates kills himself.—60, The first triumvirate between Pompey, Cesar, and Crassus.—55, Cesar passes the Rhine, and defeats the Germans, and soon after makes his first expedition into Britain.—53, Crassus is killed, and his army cut to pieces by the Parthians, under Surenas, at Sinnaca in Mesopotamia, June 9.—50, The Civil war properly begins on the 22d of October, when the Senate ordered Cesar to disband his army.—49, Pompey sails from Brundusium, Jan. 3. Cesar enters it on the 4th, and comes to Rome about the 19th. He besieges Marseilles in the spring, defeats Pompey's lieutenants in Spain in the summer, returns to Rome in September, and passes into Epirus, Oct. 15.—48, The battle of Pharsalia, May 12.—47, The war of Alexandria, that city being taken by Julius Cesar. -46, The war in Africa, in which Cato kills himself at Utica, Feb. 5.— 44, Cesar killed in the senate-house, aged 56.—43, The second triumvirate, between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidas, began Nov. 27. Cicero put to death, Dec. 7.—42, Cassius and Brutus defeated at Philippi in two battles.—41, The short Perusian war, in which Antony's brother, Lucius, is overpowered by Octavius.—40, Jerusalem is tyrannically occupied by Antigonus, assisted by the Parthians. —37, Jerusalem is taken by Socius and Herod, Jan. 1, and Antigonus is soon after put to death, which finishes the Hasmonean family, 126 years after Judas Maccabeus.—31, The battle of Actium fought Sept. 2, in which Antony and Cleopatra are totally defeated; from which time the Roman emperors properly begin.—30, Egypt reduced to a Roman province. —27, Octavius, by a decree of the senate, of Jan. 13, obtains the title of Augustus Cesar, and an absolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the first Roman emperor. —25, Coin first used in Britain. -8, Rome at this time is 50 miles in circumference, and contains 4,233,000 citizens. The Temple of Janus is shut by Augustus, as an emblem of universal peace: and

JESUS CHRIST is born about the close of the 4000th year of the world, *i. e.* 4 years before the vulgar Christian æra.—8, He disputes with the doctors in the temple;—27, and is baptized in the wilderness by John the Baptist.—33, His death, resurrection, and ascension, is fixed in this year by Blair, Playfair, &c. though others, with less probability, place it in 29.—36, St. Paul converted.—39, St Matthew writes his Gospel. Pontius Pilate kills himself. -40, The name of *Christians* first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.—43, Claudius Cesar's expedition into Britain. 44, St. Mark writes his Gospel.—49, London is founded by the Romans about this time.—51, Caractacus, the British king, is carried in chains to Rome.—52, The council of the apostles at Jerusalem.—55, St. Luke writes his Gospel. 59, The emperor Nero puts his mother and brothers to death; persecutes the Druids in Britain.—61, Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans; but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.—62, St. Paul is sent in bonds to Rome; writes his Epistles between 51 and 66.—63, The Acts of the Apostles written. Christianity is supposed to introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or some of his disciples, about this time.—64, Rome set on fire, and burned for ix days; upon which began (under Nero) the first persecution against the Christians. - 66, The first Jewish war begins in May. - 67, St. Peter and St. Paul put to death. - 70, Whilst the factious Jews are destroying one another with mutual fury, Titus, the Roman general, takes Jerusalem, Sept. 8. 73, The philosophers expelled Rome.—85, Julius Agricola, governor of South Britain, to protect the civilized Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians, under Galgacus, on the Grampian hills; and first sails round Britain, which he discovers to be an island. 95, The second persecution against the Christians begins about November, and continues near a year, till the death of Domitian.—96, St. John the evangelist wrote his Revelation: his Gospel in 97. -103, Dacia reduced by Trajan to a Roman province.- 107, The third persecution against the Christians. --118, The fourth persecution against the Christians. - 121, The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern part of Scotland; upon which the emperor Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle; but this also proving ineffectual, Pollius Urbicus, the Roman general, about the year 134, repairs Agricola's forts, which he joins by a wall four yards thick.- 131, The Jews rebel, and begin a second war.—135, The second Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea.—139, Justin writes his first apology for the Christians. -145, Antonius Pius defeats the Moors, and afterwards the Germans and Dacians. - 168, An universal pestilence.— 182, The temple of Serapis burnt. 183, A violent war in Britain, ended by Marcellus the British governor. - 202, The fifth persecution against the Christians begins about April, and continues two years. 209, Severus builds his wall across Britain from the Frith of Forth. - 217, The Septuagint found in a cask. 222, About this time the Roman empire begins to sink under its own weight. --226, the formidable power of the Parthians is subverted by Ardshir, or (as he is usually called) Artaxerxes, the founder of a new dynasty, which, under the name of Sassanides, governed Persia 406 years till the invasion of the Arabs.— 235, The sixth persecution against the Christians. — 250, The Barbarians begin their irruptions. The seventh persecution against the Christians. 252, The Goths have annual tribute not to molest the empire.— 257, The eighth persecution against the Christians. 260, Valerianus, the Roman emperor, is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.—261, A great plague throughout the Roman empire.—262, Earthquakes in Europe, Asia, and Africa, attended with three days of darkness. -272, The ninth persecution against the Christians.—274, Silk first brought from India.— 286, The Roman empire is attacked by nothern nations, and several provinces are usurped by

tyrants.—291, two emperors and two cesars, viz. Dioclesian, Maximian, Galerius, and Constantius, march to defend the four quarters of the empire.—303, The tenth persecution begins at Nicomedia, Feb. 23.—306, Constantine the Great begins his reign, July 25.—308, Cardinals first began.—313, The tenth persecution ends by an edict of Constantine, who favours the Christians, June 13, and, in 323, gives full liberty to their religion.—325, The first general council at Nice began June 19, and ended Aug. 25, when 318 fathers attended, against Arius, the founder of Arianism, where was composed the famous Nicene Creed.—328, Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, thereafter called Constantinople; 331, orders all the Heathen temples to be destroyed; and dies May 22, 337.—363, The Roman emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. —364, The Roman empire is divided into the Eastern (Constantinople the capital,) and Western, (of which Rome continued to be the capital,) each being now under the government of different emperors.—400, Bells invented by Paulinus, of Campagnia.—404, The kingdom of Caledonia, or Scotland, revives under Fergus.—406, The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius, emperor of the West.—409, The Suevi begin their kingdom over a part of Spain; Hermerick their first king.—410, Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, king of the Visigoths, Aug. 24.—412, the Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain under Gunderic.—413, The kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace, under Gundicar.—414, The Visigoths begin the kingdom of Toulouse, under Wallia.—420, The kingdom of the Franks, or French, begins upon the Lower Rhine under Pharamond.—426, The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return.—439, Genseric takes Carthage, and begins the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, Oct. 19. —446, The Britons are greatly harassed by the Scots and Picts, upon which they make their complaints to the Romans, but receive no assistance from that quarter.—447, Attila (surnamed the Scourge of God) with his Huns ravages the Roman empire. —449, *Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, against the Scots and Picts.* —450, *Dreadful famine in Italy.*—455, The Saxons, having *repulsed the Scots and Picts*, invite over more of their *countrymen, and begin to establish themselves in Kent, under Hengist. Rome taken by Genseric in July.—476, The Western empire is finished by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, 523 years after the battle of Pharsalia; upon the* ruins of which several new states arise in Italy and other parts, consisting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, under whom literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned are destroyed. —493, The kingdom of Italy passes from the Heruli to the Ostrogoths by the taking of Ravenna, Feb. 27, after a siege of near three years.—496, Clovis, king of France, baptized, and Christianity begins in that kingdom.—508, Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.—516, The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius the monk.—519, Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic, who begins the Saxon kingdom of Wessex.—543, a great plague desolates Asia and Europe.—558, A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues near fifty years.—568, The kingdom of the Lombards begins under Alboinus. —581, Latin ceased to be spoken about this time in Italy.—583, The Suevi in Spain conquered by the Visigoths, which finishes that kingdom.—588, Paris destroyed by fire.—597, Augustin, the monk, comes into England with 40 monks. —606, Here begins the power of the popes, by the concession of Phocas, emperor of the east.—612, Mahomet, the false prophet, begins to publish his Koran.—622, Mahomet, on July 16, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 54th year of his age, and tenth of his ministry, where he laid the foundation of the Saracen empire, and from whom the Mahometan princes of this day claim their descent. His followers compute their time from this æra, which in Arabic is called Hegira, *i. e.* The flight.—637, Jerusalem is taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet.—640, Alexandria in Egypt is taken by ditto, and the grand library there burnt by order of Omar, their calif or prince.—664, Glass invented in England by Benalt a monk.—673, Constantinople ineffectually besieged by the Saracens for 7 years.—685, The Britons, after a brave struggle of near 150 years, are totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall. —709, Ina, king of Wessex, publishes about this time his laws of the Saxons.—713, The Saracens conquer Spain, Sept. 3.—717, Constantinople ineffectually besieged, a second time, by the Saracens.—726, The controversy about images begins, and causes many insurrections in the eastern empire.—727, Ina, king of Wessex, begins the tax of Peterpence for the support of a college at Rome.—732, The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel between Tours and Poictiers in October.—736, Leo Isauricus, the eastern emperor, destroys all the images in his dominions, and persecutes the monks.—746, A dreadful pestilence over Europe and Asia for 3 years.—748, The computing of years from the birth of Christ began to be used in history.—749, The race of Abbas became califs of the Saracens, and encourage learning. —752, The exarchs of Ravenna conquered by the Lombards, after having continued 183 years.—755, Commencement of the pope's temporal dominion.—762, The Saracens, after having conquered Palestine, Syria, both Armenias, almost all Asia Minor, Persia, India, Egypt, Numidia, all Barbary, even to the river Niger, Portugal, Spain, and several islands of the Mediterranean, build Bagdad, which is made the capital for the califs of the house of Abbas. —774, Pavia taken by Charlemagne, which finishes the kingdom of the Lombards, after it had lasted 206 years.—800, Charlemagne *king of France, begins the empire of Germany, Dec. 25, which is afterwards called the Western empire.*—823, The Saracens of Spain take possession of Crete, and give it the name of Candia.—826, Harold, king of Denmark, dethroned by his subjects for being a Christian.—828, *Egbert, king of Wessex, unites the Saxon heptarchy by the name of England. —838, The Scots and Picts have a decisive battle, in which the former prevail, and both kingdoms are united by Kenneth*; which begins the second period of Scottish history.—856, An earthquake shakes the greater part of the known world.—859, The Adriatic frozen over, and passed by carriages.—867, The Danes begin their ravages in England.—872, Clocks first brought to Constantinople from Venice. The battle of Wilton, in which Alfred is defeated by the Danes.—878, Alfred the Great, after subduing the Danish invaders, composes his body of laws; divides England into counties, hundreds, and tithings; in 890 erects county courts, having founded the university of Oxford in 886.—891, The first land-tax known in England.—912, The Imperial title passes to the Germans, and becomes elective.—915, The university of Cambridge founded.—936, The Saracen empire is divided, by usurpation, into 7 kingdoms.—961, Nicephorus Phocas, who was afterwards emperor of the East, recovers Candia from the Saracens.—964, The kingdom of Italy conquered by Otho, and united to Germany.—969, The race of Abbas lose Egypt, it being seized by the Fatimites, who build Grand Cairo.—975, Pope Boniface VII. is deposed and banished for his crimes.—973

Coronation oath first used in England. Juries first instituted in England.—991, The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia: Letters of the alphabet were hitherto used.—996, Otho III. makes the Western empire elective.—999, Boleslaus, first king of Poland.—1000, Paper made of cotton rags was in use; that of linen rags in 1170; the manufactory introduced into England at Dartford, 1588.—1005, All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new style of architecture.—1009, A civil war among the Saracens of Spain, which continues till 1091, when they become tributary to the Saracens of Africa.—1015, Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.—1017, Canute, king of Denmark, gets possession of England.—1031, Romanus II. emperor of the East, drives the Saracens out of Syria.—1035, The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon begin under Ferdinand the Great, and Ramitrus.—1040, The Danes, after several engagements with various success, are about this time finally driven out of Scotland.—1041, The Saxon line restored under Edward the Confessor.—1042, The Turks (a nation of adventurers from Tartary, serving hitherto in the armies of contending princes) become formidable, and take possession of Persia. Knolles fixes this event in 1030.—1054, Leo IX. the first pope that kept up an army.—1057, Malcolm III. king of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunsinane, and marries the princess Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling.—1058, Robert Guiseard, the Norman, drives the Saracens out of Sicily.—1065, The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.—1066, The conquest of England by William, (surnamed the Bastard,) duke of Normandy, in the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, where Harold is slain.—1070, William introduces the feudal law. Musical notes invented.—1076, Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and the pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops: Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to pope Gregory VII. towards the end of January, 1077. Justices of the peace first appointed in England.—1080, Doomsday book began to be compiled by order of William I. from a survey of all the Estates in England, and finished in 1086. The Tower of London built by ditto, to curb his English subjects.—1085, Toledo taken from the Saracens by Alphonso VI. king of Castile.—1091, The Saracens in Spain call in Joseph king of Morocco, who thus gets possession of all their dominions in Spain.—1096, The first crusade to the Holy Land is begun under several Christian princes, to drive the infidels from Jerusalem, which they take on July 15, 1099.—1113, War begins between England and France, the first on record.—1118, The order of the Knights Templars instituted to defend the Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and to protect Christian strangers.—1139, Alphonso defeats five Saracen kings at Ouriques, takes Lisbon, and is proclaimed king of Portugal.—1156, The city of Moscow founded.—1163, London Bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of stone.—1172, Henry II. king of England, takes possession of Ireland; which, from that period, was governed by an English viceroy, or lord lieutenant.—1176, England is divided by Henry into six circuits, and justice is dispensed by itinerant judges.—1180, Glass winglows begun to be used in private houses in England.—1181, The laws of England are digested about this time by Glanville.—1192, The battle of Ascalon in Judea, in which Richard, king of England, defeats Saladin's army, consisting of 300,000 combatants.—1194, *Dieu et mon Droit* first used as a motto by king Richard, on a victory ove the French.—1196, Henry VI. emperor of Germany, takes full possession of Naples and Sicily.—1200, Chimneys were not known in England. Surnames now began to be used first among the nobility.—1204, Constantinople taken by the French and Venetians, July 20. Normandy is conquered and reunited to France after about 300 years' separation.—1208, London is incorporated, and obtained the first charter for electing the lord mayor and other magistrates from King John.—1215, Magna Charta is signed by kin John, and the barons of England. Court of Common Pleas established.—1227, The Tartars, a new race of heroes under Gingis Khan, emerge from the northern parts of Asia, and overrun all the Saracen empire.—1233, The Inquisition, begun in 1204, is now entrusted to the Dominicans.—1250, Malek Al Salek, sultan of Egypt, dethroned and slain by the Mamelukes, or Mamlouks, who governed Egypt 267 years, till the invasion of Selim I. emperor of the Turks.—1253, The famous astronomical tables are composed by Alphonso XI. king of Castile.—1258, The Tartars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.—1261, The Greek emperors recover Constantinople from the French in July.—1264, The commons of England first summoned to parliament about this time.—1273, The empire of the present Austrian family begins in Germany.—1281, The famous city of Kutahi taken from the Greeks by Ortogrul, the father of Ottoman. This is the first conquest, mentioned in history, of the Ottoman Turks over the Christians.—1282, Lewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.—1284, Edward II. born at Carnarvon, is the first prince of Wales.—1285, Alexander III. king of Scotland, dies, and that kingdom is disputed by 12 candidates, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward, king of England.—1293, There is a regular succession of English parliaments from this year.—1298, The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia, under Osman. Silver hafted knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury. Tallow candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights. Wine sold by the apothecaries as a cordial. 1302. The mariner's compass invented, or improved, by Flavio.—1307, The beginning of the Swiss cantons. 1308, The popes remove to Avignon, where they continue for 70 years.—1310, The knights of St. John take Rhodes, and settle there. Lincoln's Inn Society established. 1314, The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland, July 25. The cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separate. A vacancy in the papal chair for 2 years. 1320, Gold first coined in Christendom; 1344, ditto in England. 1330, Gunpowder invented by a monk of Cologne. 1336, Two Brabant weavers settle at York, which, says Edward III. may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects.—1337, The first comet whose course is described with astronomical exactness.—1344, The first creation to titles by patents used by Edward III.—1346, Edward III. had 4 pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle of Cressy, August 26. Oil-painting first made use of by John Vaneck. Herald's college instituted in England.—1348, A dreadful plague in Europe, which carries off nearly a fourth of its inhabitants.—1349, The order of the Garter instituted in England by Edward III. altered in 1557, and consists of 26 knights.—1352, The Turks first enter Europe.—1356, The battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19.—1357, Coals first brought to London.—1358, Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.—1362, The law pleadings in England changed from French to English, as a favour of Edward III. to his people. The military order of the Janizaries established among the Turks.—1369, John Wickliffe, an Englishman, begins to call in question the doctrines of the church of Rome about this time, whose followers are called

Lollards.—1377, The Popes return from Avignon to Rome, Jan. 17.—1378, The schism of double popes, which continues 38 years, till the council of Constance begins.—1386, A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands established in London. Windsor Castle built.—1391, Cards invented in France for the king's amusement.—1395, Sigismund, king of Hungary, defeated by Bajazet I. king of the Turks, at Nicopolis Sept. 28.—1399, Westminster Abbey rebuilt and enlarged. Westminster Hall, ditto. Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. renewed in 1725; consisting of 38 knights.—1402, The great battle of Angoria, in which Bajazet I. king of the Turks, is taken prisoner by Tamerlane, July 28. —1410, Guildhall, London, built.—1417, Paper made of linen rags begins to be in general use. —1440, Printing invented by J. Guttenberg, at Mentz, in Germany; brought into England by W. Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471. —1444, The battle of Varna gained by the Turks over Ladislaus, king of Hungary, Nov. 10. —1446, The sea breaks in at Dort, and drowns 100,000 people, Apr. 17.—1453, Constantinople taken by the Turks, May 29, under Mahomet II. their first emperor. This finishes the Roman empire of the east. —1459, Engraving and etching on copper invented. —1485, Richard III. king of England, and last of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, by Henry (Tudor) VII. Henry establishes 50 yeomen of the guards, the first standing army. —1489, Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bart. Columbus.—1491, William Grocеyn introduces the study of the Greek language into England. The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely subdued by Ferdinand, and become subjects to that prince on certain conditions, which are ill observed by the Spaniards, whose clergy use the Inquisition in all its tortures; and, in March, 1610, near one million of the Moors are driven from Spain to the opposite coast of Africa, whence they originally came. —1494, America first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain. Algebra first known in Europe.—1497, The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. South America discovered by Americus Vespusius, from whom it has its name. North America, ditto, for Henry VII. by Cabot a Venetian.—1505, Shillings first coined in England.—1509, Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, whence vegetables were before imported. —1517, Martin Luther begins the Reformation. Cairo taken from the Mamelukes, and Egypt reduced to a Turkish province, by Selim I. —1518, Magellan, in the service of Spain, first discovers the Straits of that name in South America.—1521, Henry VIII. for his writings in favour of Popery, receives the title of Defender of the Faith from his Holiness. —1522, The isle of Rhodes taken by the Turks from the knights of St. John, Dec. 25.—1529, The name of Protestant takes its rise from the Reformed *protesting* against the church of Rome at the diet at Spires, in Germany.—1534, The Reformation takes place in England, March 30, under Henry VIII. 1537, Religious houses dissolved by ditto.—1539, The first English edition of the Bible authorized; the present translation finished in 1611. About this time cannon began to be used in ships. —1540, Society of the Jesuits established, Sept. 27. —1543, Silk stockings first worn by the French king; (first worn in England by queen Elizabeth, 1561; the steel frame for weaving invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of John's College, Cambridge, 1589.) Pins first used in England, before which time the ladies used skewers.—1545, The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.—1547, First law in England establishing the interest of money, and at 10 per cent.—1549, Lord-lieutenants of counties instituted in England.—1550, Horse-guards instituted in England.—1555, The Russian company established in England.—1558, The Protestant religion restored in England.—1563, The Slave Trade begins among the British merchants. Knives first made in England. —1569, Royal Exchange first built.—1571, The island of Cyprus taken by the Turks. The famous victory over the Turks at Lepanto, Oct. 7.—1572, The great massacre of Protestants at Paris, Aug. 24.—1579, The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the republic of Holland begins, Jan. 22. English East-India company incorporated; established 1600. Turkey company incorporated.—1580, Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the first English circumnavigator. Parochial registers first appointed in England. The kingdom of Portugal seized by Philip II. of Spain, Sept. 12.—1582, Pope Gregory XIII. introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th of October being counted the 15th. —1585, Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.—1587, Mary, queen of Scots, beheaded, Feb. 1, after 18 years' imprisonment.—1588, Henry IV. passes the edict of Nantes, tolerating the French Protestants. The Spanish Armada destroyed, July 27.—1589, Coaches first introduced into England.—1590, Band of Pensioners instituted in England. Telescopes invented by Janson, a German spectacle-maker. —1591, Tea first introduced into Europe.—1597, Watches first brought into England from Germany. —1602, Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.—1603, Queen Elizabeth (the last of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James VI. of Scotland (and first of the Stuarts) as her successor; which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain. —1605, The Gunpowder Plot discovered at Westminster, Nov. 5, being a project of the Roman Catholics to blow up the king and both houses of parliament.—1606, Oaths of allegiance first administered in England.—1610, Henry IV. is murdered at Paris, by Ravaillac, a priest.—1611, Baronets first created in England by James I. May 22.—1625, The island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West Indies, is planted.—1640, The massacre in Ireland, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed. The independency of Portugal recovered by John, duke of Braganza.—1642, King Charles I. impeaches five members, who had opposed his arbitrary measures, which begins the civil war in England.—1649, Charles I. (aged 49) beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30.—1651, The Quakers first appear in England.—1653, Cromwell assumes the protectorship.—1658, Cromwell dies, Sept. 3, and is succeeded in the protectorship by his son Richard.—1660, After an interregnum of 4137 days, King Charles II. is restored by Monk, commander of the army, May 29. —1662, The Royal Society established at London, July 15, by Charles II.—1665, The plague rages in London, and carries off 68,000 persons.—1666, The great fire of London, begun Sept. 2, and continues 3 days, in which were destroyed 13,200 houses, and 600 streets. Tea first used in England.—1668, St. James's Park planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, by Charles II.—1669, Canea, the capital of Candia, taken from the Venetians by the Turks, Sept. 6, after 23 years' siege.—1672, The Poles deliver up Cameniec, with 48 towns and villages in the territory of Cameniec, to Mahomet IV. the Turkish sultan. This is the last victory by which any advantage accrued to the Ottoman Turks, or any province was annexed to the ancient bounds of their empire.—1678, An unaccountable darkness at noon-day, on the 12th of January. The habeas corpus act passed.—1680, A great comet appeared, and from its nearness to the earth alarmed the inhabitants. It continued visible from Nov. 3, to March 9.—1688, The revolution in Great Britain begins Nov. 3. King James II. abdicates

and retires to France, Dec. 23.—1689, King William III. and Queen Mary II. are proclaimed, Feb. 13. The land-tax passed in England. The toleration act passed in ditto. —1690, The battle of the Boyne, gained by William III. over James, in Ireland, July 1.—1692, The English and Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral Russel, defeat the French fleet off La Hogue, May 19.—1693, Bayonets, at the end of loaded muskets, first used by the French against the confederates in the battle of Turin. Bank of England established by king William. The first public lottery was drawn the same year.—1694, Queen Mary II. dies at the age of 33, and William reigns alone. Stamp duties instituted in England.—1697, Charles XII. of Sweden, begins his reign.—1700, The Dutch and Protestants of Germany introduce the New Style, by omitting the last 11 days of February.—1701, Prussia erected into a kingdom, under Frederick, Jan. 7th. Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts established.—1704, Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards, by Admiral Rook, July 24. The battle of Blenheim, won by the duke of Marlborough and the allies against the French, Aug. 2.—1706, The battle of Ramilies, won by Marlborough and the allies, May 12. The treaty of Union betwixt England and Scotland, signed July 22.—1708, Sardinia erected into a kingdom, and given to the duke of Savoy.—1710, The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expense, by a duty on coals. -1713, The peace of Utrecht, signed March 30.—1714, Interest reduced to five per cent.—1715, Lewis XIV. dies Aug. 21, and is succeeded by his great-grandson, Lewis XV. The rebellion in Scotland begins in September, under the earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. The action of Sheriff-muir, and the surrender of Preston, both on Nov. 13, when the rebels disperse.—1716, The Pretender married to the princess Sobieski, grand-daughter of John Sobieski, late king of Poland. An act passed for septennial parliaments.—1720, The South-Sea scheme in England, begun April 7, was at its height at the end of June, and quite sunk about Sept. 29. -1722, The Christians and Jesuits banished from China.—1727, Inoculation first tried on criminals with success. Russia, formerly a dukedom, is now established as an empire.—1732, Kouli Khan usurps the Persian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with 231 millions sterling.—1738, Westminster bridge is begun; finished 1750, at the expense of 389,000l. defrayed by parliament.—1739, Letters of marque issued out in Britain against Spain, July 21, and war declared, Oct. 23.—1743, The battle of Dettingen, won by the English and allies in favour of the queen of Hungary, June 16. —1744, War declared against France, March 31. Commodore Anson returns from his voyage round the world. -1745, The allies lose the battle of Fontenoy, April 30. The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, in July. The battle of Preston Pans, Sept. 21. -1746, The Pretender's army defeated by the duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16.—1748, The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, by which a restitution of all places taken during the war, was to be made on all sides. —1750, The interest of the British funds reduced to three per cent.—1752, The New Style introduced into Great Britain, the 3d of September being counted the 14th.—1753, The British Museum established by act of parliament.—1755, Dreadful eruption of Etna, Mar. 9. Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1. -1756, 146 Englishmen are confined in the black-hole at Calcutta, in the East Indies, by order of the Nabob, and 123 found dead next morning.—1757, Damien attempted to assassinate the French king, Jan. 5. Admiral Byng shot, March 14.—1759, The Jesuits expelled Portugal, Sept. 3. General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the English, September 13. -1760, King George II. dies, October 25, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and is succeeded by his late majesty, George III. Blackfriars-bridge, consisting of 9 arches, begun; finished in 1779, at the expense of 52,840l. to be discharged by a toll. Toll taken off, 1785.—1762, Peter III. emperor of Russia, is deposed, imprisoned, and murdered. -1763, The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, Feb. 10. The Jesuits expelled France. -1764, The parliament granted 10,000l. to Mr. Harrison, for his discovery of the longitude by his time-piece.—1765, An act passed annexing the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to the crown of Great Britain.—1766, The American stamp act repealed, March 18. The Jesuits expelled Bohemia and Denmark.—1767, The Jesuits expelled Spain, Genoa, and Venice.—1768, The Jesuits expelled Naples, Malta, and Parma. 1772, Poland dismembered by the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the house of Austria. The king of Sweden changes the constitution of that kingdom, Aug. 19. -1773, The society of Jesuits suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. July 21. Disturbances in America begin with the destruction of tea on board three sloops at Boston, December 18. 1774, The British parliament having passed an act, laying a duty of 3d per pound upon all teas imported into America, the colonists, considering this as a grievance, deny the right of the British parliament to tax them. Deputies from the several American colonies meet at Philadelphia, as the first general Congress, Sept. 5. 1775, The first action happened in America between the king's troops and the provincials at Lexington, April 19. A bloody action at Bunker's Hill, between the royal troops and the Americans, June 17. 1776, The congress declare the American colonies free and independent states, July 4. The Americans are driven from Long Island, in August, with great loss; and the city of New York is taken possession of by the king's troops, Sept. 26. -1777, General Howe takes possession of Philadelphia. Lieutenant general Burgoyne is obliged to surrender his army at Saratoga in Canada, to the American generals, Gates and Arnold, October 16. -1778, A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris between the French king and the American colonies, February 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18. War between Austria and Prussia, July 7. Pondicherry surrenders to the arms of Great Britain, October 17. 1779, Captain Cook assassinated at Owhyhee, Feb. 14. Extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius, August 8. -1780, Admiral Rodney takes 22 sail of Spanish ships, Jan. 8. The same admiral also engages a Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and takes 5 ships of the line, one more being driven on shore, and another blown up, Jan. 15. The Protestant Association, to the number of 50,000, go up to the house of commons, with their petition for the repeal of an act passed in favour of the Papists, June 2. That event followed by the most daring riots, in the city of London, and in Southwark, for several successive days, in which some Popish chapels are destroyed, together with the prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, several private houses, &c. Five English East Indiamen, and fifty English merchant ships bound for the West Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, Aug. 8. Earl Cornwallis obtains a signal victory over general Gates, near Camden, in South Carolina, Aug. 16. Major André, adjutant-general to the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the province of New York, Oct. 2. A dreadful hurricane in the Leeward Islands, Oct. 9. A declara-

tion of hostilities published against Holland, Dec. 20.—1781, The Dutch island of St. Eustatia taken by admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, Feb. 3. Retaken by the French, Nov. 27. The new planet Georgium Sidus discovered by Mr. Herschel, March 13. The island of Tobago taken by the French, June 2. A bloody engagement fought between an English squadron, under admiral Parker, and a Dutch squadron, under admiral Zoutman, off the Doggerbank, Aug. 5. Earl Cornwallis, with a considerable British army, surrendered to the American and French troops, under general Washington and count Rochambeau, at Yorktown, in Virginia, Oct. 19.—1782, Minorca surrendered to the arms of the king of Spain, Feb. 5. The house of commons address the king against any further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, Mar. 4. Admiral Rodney obtains a signal victory over the French fleet, under the command of count de Grasse, near Dominica, in the West Indies, April 12. The French took and destroyed the forts and settlements in Hudson's Bay, Aug. 21. The Spaniards, defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, Sept. 13. Treaty concluded betwixt the republic of Holland and the United States of America, October 8. Provisional articles of peace signed at Paris between the British and the American commissioners, by which the Thirteen United American Colonies are acknowledged by his Britannic majesty to be free, sovereign, and independent states, Nov. 30.—1783, Preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic majesty, and the kings of France and Spain, signed at Versailles, Jan. 20. The order of St. Patrick instituted, Feb. 5. Three earthquakes in Calabria Ulterior and Sicily, destroying a great number of towns and inhabitants, Feb. 5, 7, and 28. Armistice between Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 10. A volcanic eruption in Iceland surpassing any one recorded in history: the lava spouted up in three places to the height of two miles perpendicular, and continued thus for two months; during which time it covered a tract of 3600 square miles of ground, in some places more than 100 feet deep. Ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America, Sept. 3.—1784, The great seal stolen from the lord chancellor's house, in Great Ormond Street, March 24. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24. A public thanksgiving for peace, July 2. Sunday schools commenced this year.—1785, A violent storm in France, by which 131 villages and farms are destroyed, Aug. 5.—1786, 471,000l. 3 per cent. stock transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, at 30l. per man, Nov. 21.—1787, The first Botany Bay settlement sails from England, March 21. Mr. Burke, at the bar of the house of lords, in the name of all the commons of Great Britain, impeached Warren Hastings, late governor-general of Bengal, of high crimes and misdemeanors, May 21.—1788, A war breaks out between the Turks, the Russians, and the Germans. In the early part of October, the first symptoms appeared of a severe disorder which afflicted our gracious sovereign. On Nov. 6, they were very alarming, and on the 13th a form of prayer for his recovery was ordered by the privy council.—1789, A general thanksgiving for the king's recovery, who attended the service at St. Paul's, with a great procession, April 23. Revolution in France, the Bastile destroyed, and the arbitrary government abolished, July 14.—1790, Religious houses suppressed in France, February 5, 13. The Swedes defeat the Russian fleet, July 9, 10.—1791, Louis XVI. and his queen attempt to escape from France, June 20. Dreadful riots at Birmingham, in consequence of a number of gentlemen meeting to commemorate the French Revolution, July 14. Treaty of Pilnitz, between Austria and Prussia, for the restoration of Louis XVI. and the dismemberment of France, Aug. 4.—1792, Assassination of the king of Sweden, by Ankerstroom, March 16. Peace made by lord Cornwallis, with Tippoo Sultan, in the East Indies, the 19th. The French National Assembly declare war against Austria, April 20. The king of Poland compelled by Russia to restore the old constitution, Aug. 14. Insurrection in Paris, which ended in the massacre of the king's guards, and the imprisonment of the royal family, Aug. 10. A terrible massacre in Paris, of persons suspected or imprisoned, to the amount of more than 1200. Sept. 3. The perpetual banishment of the Bourbon family decreed by the French Convention, Dec. 20.—1793, Louis XVI. king of France, beheaded, Jan. 21. The French nation declared war against England and Holland, Feb. 1 First coalition between Austria, Prussia, the German empire, Great Britain, Holland, Spain, Portugal, the Two Sicilies, the Ecclesiastical States, and the king of Sardinia, against the French republic, March. Valenciennes surrenders to the Duke of York, July 25. The queen of France beheaded, Oct. 16. Toulon abandoned by the English, Dec. 19.—1794, Lord Howe defeated the French grand fleet, June 1. The Corsicans acknowledge George III. as king of Corsica, and accept a new constitution, the 21st. A dreadful fire near Ratcliffe cross, by which 600 houses were consumed; the loss computed at 1,000,000l. sterling, July 24. Robespierre guillotined, July 28. Kosciusko defeated and taken by the Russians, Oct. 4.—1795, In consequence of the rapid progress of the French arms in Holland, the princess of Orange, the hereditary princess, and her infant son, arrived at Yarmouth, Jan. 19; the hereditary prince himself, with his father, the stadtholder, landed at Harwich, the 20th. The prince of Wales married to the princess Caroline of Brunswick, April 8. Warren Hastings acquitted by the house of lords, after a trial of seven years' continuance. Insurrections of the poor in various parts of England, in consequence of the high price of provisions; bread being at 1s. 3d. the quartern loaf, April, May. Final partition of Poland, May. A fire at Copenhagen, which burnt down nearly one-fourth of that city, June 9. Admiral lord Bridport gained a victory over the French fleet near L'Orient, the 23d. The king assaulted in his stage coach, on his way to the parliament, Oct. 29.—1796, The king again daringly assaulted with stones, &c. in his carriage, on his way from the theatre, Feb. 1. Napoleon Bonaparte nominated to the command of the French army of Italy, 23d. The king of Poland compelled to sign the abdication and resignation of his kingdom, March. A large Dutch fleet surrendered to admiral Elphinstone at the entrance of Saldanha bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 19. General Washington resigned the presidency of America, the 17th, and was succeeded by Mr. Adams. Spain declared war against Great Britain, Oct. 10. Catharine II. empress of Russia, died suddenly, Nov. 17. Corsica evacuated by the English, Nov. Negociations for peace having failed, lord Malmsbury is ordered to quit Paris, Dec. 19. The French fleet attempted to land troops at Bantry Bay, Ireland, but were frustrated by adverse winds, Dec. 24.—1797, The negroes of St. Domingo declare themselves free and independent, Jan. A famous victory gained by admiral Sir John Jervis over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14. in consequence of which the admiral was created Earl St. Vincent. The French landed at Fishguard in Wales, Feb. 22. An alarming mutiny throughout the fleet at Spithead, April 15. Another general mutiny broke out

in the fleet at Sheerness, May 12. The princess royal of England married to the prince of Wirtemberg, the 18th. Parker, the chief leader in the mutiny, executed, June 30. Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, of which he captured nine ships of the line, Oct. 12, and is created a Viscount. A general thanksgiving for the great naval victories of lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan; the king and both houses of parliament go in grand procession to St. Paul's, Dec. 19.—1798, Rebellion breaks out in the south of Ireland, April 2. Bonaparte sails from Toulon for Egypt, May 19. The British troops, under general Coote, destroy the sluices on the canal between Bruges and Ostend, but are afterwards compelled to capitulate to the French, May 20. The Irish rebels defeated at New Ross, June 5. O'Coigley executed at Maidstone for high treason, 7th. Wexford taken from the rebels, 22d. The French land in Egypt, July 2. The glorious victory off the Nile achieved by admiral Nelson, in which he took nine ships of the line, and burnt two, Aug. 1. The French landed in Killala bay, Ireland, the 24th. Sir J. B. Warren defeats a French fleet off Ireland, in which the Hoche of 80 guns, and 3 frigates, were captured, Oct. 12. The king of Sardinia forced by the French to sign a renunciation of his throne, Dec. 9. The king and queen of Naples arrive at Palermo, having fled from Naples on the approach of the French, the 28th.—1799, Naples taken by the French, January 24. Second coalition against France, April. Suwarrow's successes against the French, April 27, 28, June 19, August 15. Seringapatam taken, and Tippoo Saib killed, May 4th. Massena defeated by the archduke Charles, June 5. Duke d'Angoulesme married to the princess-royal of France, the 9th. Pope Pius VI. dies at Valence, in his 82d year, Aug. 19th. Surinam taken from the Dutch, the 23d. Twenty thousand British troops land in Holland, 27th. Dutch fleet taken by admiral Mitchel, the 28th. Bonaparte arrives in Paris from Egypt, Oct. 16. He changes the government of the Republic, and is appointed first consul, Nov. 10th. General Washington died the 15th. The duke of York, after several defeats, signs a capitulation for the evacuation of North Holland by the allied British and Russian army, 18th. Great scarcity of corn this year, and soup-shops established.—1800, Bonaparte makes overtures of peace to the British government, which are rejected, January 1-17. Cardinal Gregorio Barnaba Chioramonte elected pope at Venice; he takes the name of Pius VII. Feb. 14. General Suwarrow died, April 2. Battle of Stockach, May 4th. Hadfield shoots at the king in Drury-lane play-house; he is tried, and acquitted as insane, the 15th. Great battle of Marengo the 14th. Kleber assassinated in Egypt, ibid. First stone of the wet-dock at the Isle of Dogs laid, July 12. Unsuccessful attempt of the English upon Ferrol, in Spain, Aug. 25. Malta taken by the English, Sept. 5. Conspiracies to kill Bonaparte, Oct. 10, and Dec. 24. Embargo laid by Russia upon British ships, Sept. 10, and Nov. 27. Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, unite against England.—1801, Union between Great Britain and Ireland takes place, Jan. 1. Lavater, the physiognomist, died at Berne, the 3d. The first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland met, the 22d. Peace signed between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, at Luneville, Feb. 9. The English ministry changed, and Mr. Pitt retires, in March. Victory over the French in Egypt, March 21, in which Sir R. Abercrombie received a wound, which he survived but a few days. Bread 1s. 10½d. the quartern loaf. Paul I. emperor of Russia, strangled in his palace, the 23d, and is succeeded by his son Alexander. Peace between France and Naples, the 28th. The Danes take possession of Hamburgh, the 29th. Sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson pass the Sound, April 2d; and, after destroying the fleet at Copenhagen, make a peace with the Danes, the 9th. Lord Nelson's unsuccessful attempts on the flotilla at Boulogne, Aug. 6. and 15. The conquest of Egypt completed, by the surrender of Alexandria to Gen. Hutchinson, the 30th. Preliminaries of peace signed with France, Oct. 1.—1802, Governor Wall executed for the murder of a sergeant in the island of Goree, after a lapse of 19 years, January 28. Definitive treaty of peace, between Great Britain, France, Spain, &c. March 27. Bonaparte made first consul for life, Aug. 2.—1803, Colonel Despard and six others executed for high treason, Feb. 21. War declared by Great Britain against France, May 16. St. Lucia taken by the English, June 20, and Tobago on the 30th. Insurrection in Dublin, and murder of lord Kilwarden, July 23. Hanover taken by the French. French army at Cape François, in St. Domingo, capitulate with the Blacks for the evacuation of the island, Nov. 19, and afterwards submit to an English squadron, with their ships of war and merchantmen, the 30th.—1804, His majesty's illness, Feb. March. A French squadron in the East Indies, under admiral Linois, beat off by the English East India fleet, Feb. 15. Bonaparte proclaimed emperor of the Gauls, May 20, which finishes the republic of France, after it had continued 4136 days, only one day less than the duration of the commonwealth in England, that immediately followed the decapitation of Charles I. Coronation of Bonaparte by the pope, at Paris, as emperor of the Gauls, Dec. 2.—1805, A treaty for a third coalition against France, signed at Petersburgh, between Great Britain and Russia, April 11. The French emperor crowned king of Italy, May 26th. Lord Melville impeached for misapplying the public money, while Treasurer of the Navy, June 26th. Two ships of the line taken from the combined fleet of France and Spain, by admiral Calder, July 22d. Calamitous earthquakes in the south of Italy, July 26, in which 20,000 persons perished; followed by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, August 12th. Austria and Russia unite against France, Aug. 9th. Death of marquis Cornwallis in India, Oct. 5, aged 66. The Austrian army, under general Mack, surrenders at Ulm to Bonaparte, the 20th. Victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain, from Cadiz, off Cape Trafalgar, by the English fleet, under lord Nelson, who fell in this engagement, Oct. 21, the enemy losing 19 sail of the line, and the two admirals. Four French ships, (part of the combined fleet escaped from the battle of Trafalgar,) taken by Sir R. Strachan, Nov. 3. French enter Vienna, the 13th. The English invade Hanover, and Sir Sydney Smith fails in an attack on the Boulogne flotilla, Nov. King of Sweden declares war against France. British and Russian army of 15,000 men received by the Neapolitans, in violation of a treaty just concluded with France, Nov. 20. Battle of Austerlitz, in which the allied armies of Austria and Russia, commanded by their respective sovereigns, were completely overthrown by the French army under the emperor Napoleon, Dec. 2. This decisive victory followed by a peace between France and Austria, concluded at Presburg in Hungary, the 27th. Bavaria and Wirtemberg erected into kingdoms by the favour of Bonaparte; and other great changes in Germany.—1806, Funeral of lord Nelson, and grand procession to St. Paul', Jan. 9. Cape of Good Hope taken by general Baird and Sir Home Popham, the 10th. Death of the Right Hon. W. Pitt, the 23d, in his 47th year. New ministry appointed, in which Mr. Fox and most of his friends are included, Feb. The French subjugate Naples; the English and Russian army, and the royal family, re-

treating to Sicily. Admiral Duckworth defeats a French squadron near St. Domingo, capturing three ships of the line, and destroying two others, Feb. 6. Two French ships under admiral Linois, having for a long time preyed on our East India trade, captured by Sir J. B. Warren, March 13. The king of Prussia shuts the ports of the North against the English, 28th; takes definitive possession of Hanover, April 1. Embargo laid on Prussian vessels in British ports, the 5th. Hostilities between the Swedes and Prussians on the taking possession of Hanover by the latter, the 23d. Violent discontents in America at the conduct of British cruisers to their merchantmen. Proclamation of the President of the United States, on the 3d of May, for the apprehending of the captain of the English ship Leander, by a shot from which John Pearce, an American sailor, was killed, near the harbour of New York, April 25. Louis Bonaparte proclaimed king of Holland, June 11.. Lord Melville acquitted of the impeachment preferred against him by the House of Commons, the 12th. War formally declared in London against Prussia, the 14th. Buenos Ayres taken from the Spaniards by Sir Home Popham, the 28th. Tremendous storm of lightning, thunder, and rain, throughout England, July 11. The magazine of Malta blown up, containing 370 barrels of gunpowder, and 1600 shells, and destroying or wounding about 1000 persons, July 18. The emperor of Austria, Francis II. made a formal resignation of the high office of emperor of Germany, g. 7. Buenos Ayres retaken by the Spaniards on the 12th, after an attack of three days. Death of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Sept. 13. Sir Samuel Hood took four French ships heavy laden with troops, the 25th. Hostilities commence between the French and Prussians, Oct. 8. Great battle of Jena, in which the French took from the Prussians 200 pieces of cannon, 30 standards, and 28,000 prisoners, Oct. 14. The Turks declare war against the Russians, December 30.- 1807, The Dutch island of Curaçoa surrendered to a squadron of four British frigates, Jan. 1. The British troops, under the command of Brigadier-general Auchmuty, take possession of the town and citadel of Monte Video, Feb. 2. The battle of Prussian Eylau, in which the Russians were defeated by the French, with the loss of 30,000 men, the 8th. A British squadron under the command of J. T. Duckworth, fails in an attempt to force the Porte to make peace with his Britannic majesty, March 1. Alexandria, in Egypt, taken from the Turks by major-general Fraser, the 21st. The English defeated at Rosetta, with the loss of 467 men, the 31st. Mutiny at Malta, began April 4, and ended on the night of the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine consisting of between 4 and 500 barrels of gunpowder. The English again defeated in Egypt with the loss of about 1100 in killed and wounded, the 19th. Chudleigh, a market town of Devonshire, consisting of about 200 houses, entirely consumed (7 houses and the church excepted) without the loss of a human life, the 22d. The British parliament dissolved, the 27th. Agreeable to an act of parliament, no slave-ships are to be cleared out of British ports after May 1. Dantzic surrendered to the French, May 26. Insurrection in Turkey; deposition and murder of their emperor Selim III. Mustapha IV. ascends the throne of Turkey, the 29th. The great battle of Friedland between the Russians and French, in which the former were completely overthrown, with the loss of 80 pieces of cannon, and 17,000 men killed, the 14th. The French enter Konigsberg, 16th. An armistice concluded between the Russians and French, at Tilsit, the 22d. Engagement between the English ship of war Leopard, and the American frigate Chesapeak, on account of the refusal of the latter to be searched for seamen, ibid. Treaty of Tilsit, according to which the Prussians give up all their possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, and all their Polish dominions, to the disposal of Napoleon, July 6. British attack on Buenos Ayres, under lieutenant-general Whitelock, in which they were defeated, ibid. and all South America to be evacuated in two months from July 17. The British troops land without opposition on the island of Zealand, before Copenhagen, the 16th. The garrison of Copenhagen capitulate to the British troops, after a severe bombardment of three days, Sept. 6. The capitulation ratified, the 7th, agreeable to which the Danish fleet, consisting of 17 ships of the line, 12 frigates, &c. is to be delivered up to the British, and Zealand to be evacuated by them in 6 weeks. Alexandria evacuated by the English, the 22d. Portugal shuts her ports against the English, Oct. 20. The Russians declare war against England, the 26th. The English government declares France in a state of blockade, Nov. 11. The prince regent of Portugal sails from Lisbon for the Brazils, the 29th. The French enter Lisbon, ibid. Etruria delivered up by Spain to France, the 10th. French imperial decrees of Nov. 23, Dec. 17, and 26, 1807, Jan. 11, 1808, &c. restricting the commerce of neutral powers with Great Britain. Jerome Bonaparte issues his proclamation on his accession to the throne of Westphalia, Dec. 17. The English declare war against Russia, the 18th. An embargo laid by Congress on all vessels of the United States, the 22d.--1808, Pope Pius VII. protests against the demands of the French, Feb. 2. Frederick VII. proclaimed king of Denmark, March 16. Murat, duke of Berg, enters Madrid with a French army, April 24. Insurrection in Madrid, May 2. The king and princes of the house of Bourbon cede their rights to the throne of Spain, 5th to the 10th. The pope's territories annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 21st. Joseph Bonaparte declared king of Spain, June 6. A French squadron at Cadiz surrenders to the Spaniards, 14th. Battle of Baylen,- in which the French are defeated by the Spaniards, and general Dupont and 8000 French surrender prisoners of war, July 19th. Prince Murat proclaimed king of the two Sicilies, Aug. 1. Defeat of the French in Portugal by Sir A. Wellesley, at Vimiera, 21st. Convention of Cintra, by which the French, &c. evacuate Portugal, 30th. Meetings of the emperors of France and Russia at Erfurth, Sept. 27. Bonaparte leaves Paris for Spain, 30th. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem, consumed by fire, Oct. 11. The French re-enter Madrid, Dec. 4. General Moore's army obliged to retreat from the interior of Spain.—1809, General Moore's army attacked at Corunna by the French, who were repulsed; but general Moore killed, and in the evening the remains of the army hastily embark, Jan. 16. Charges brought against the Duke of York by colonel Wardel, 27th. The king of Sweden deposed by his subjects, March 13. War between France and Austria, April 9. The Austrians defeated at Abersberg, Landshut, Echmuhl, and Ratisbon, with great loss, 20th to the 23d. The French enter Vienna, May 13. The French army, in an attack upon the Austrians, in imminent danger by the destruction of the bridges over the Danube, 21st. The French cross the Danube, and carry the Austrian entrenchments, July 4th and 5th; defeat their army at Wagram, and oblige the archduke Charles to sue for a truce, which is granted, 12th. Battle of Talavera, in which the French are repulsed, but the British and Spanish armies retreat a few days after, 21st. The latter end of this month, a British expedition of 100,000 land and sea

forces, commanded by the earl of Chatham, sails to the coast of Holland. The British government refusing to ratify the engagements of their ambassador, Mr. Erskine, with America, the President renews the non-intercourse act, Aug. 9. Flushing surrenders to the British, 15th. The beginning of September, the British expedition returns from Holland, without accomplishing its objects. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, two of the privy council, fight a duel, 21st. Peace concluded between France and Austria, Oct. 14. His Majesty entering on the fiftieth year of his reign, the day was observed as a national jubilee, 25th. Bonaparte dissolves his marriage with Josephine, Dec. 15th. ——1810, Treaty of peace between Sweden and France, Jan. 6. Fall of the spire of St. Nicholas's church, Liverpool, Sunday morning, Feb. 11. Marriage of Bonaparte, emperor of France, to the archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria, at Paris, April 1. Riots in Westminster, in consequence of the committal of Sir F. Burdett to the Tower, 6th to 9th. Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, chosen by the diet of Sweden crown prince, Aug. 21. Massena defeated by lord Wellington at Busaco, Sept. 17. Parliament met, and his majesty's indisposition announced, Nov. 1. Capture of the Mauritius by the British, Dec. 3. The Commons resolve to pass a Bill for appointing the Prince of Wales regent, 22d. St. Paul's cathedral robbed of 1760 ounces of church plate, 23d.——1811, The Prince of Wales takes the oaths as regent of these kingdoms, Feb. 8. Marshal Victor defeated by Gen. Graham, at Barosa, March 5th. The empress of France delivered of a son, 20th. Action between the American frigate President and the Little Belt, April 10th. Battle of Almeida, May 3, 5. Battle of Albuera, May 16. Sanguinary battle near Badajos, between Marshal Soult and Gen. Beresford, ibid. The Duke of York reinstated in his office, 29th. Tarragona taken by the French, June 28. Murder of Mr. Marr and his family, Dec. 7. Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, 19th. The Hero, 74, St. George, 98, and the Defence, 74, lost in coming from the Baltic, 24th.—— 1812, Valencia taken by the French, Jan. 9th. Cuidad Rodrigo taken by lord Wellington, 19th. The Spanish Cortes finish their labours, and sign the new constitution, March 18th. Russia declares war against France, 19th. Dreadful earthquake in the province of Venezuela, South America, by which the city of Caracas was destroyed, 26th. Badajos taken by storm by lord Wellington, April 6. Irruption of the volcano on the Suffrier mountain, St. Vincent's, 30th. Mr. Percival shot by Bellingham in the House of Commons, May 11th. Nine men and a woman destroyed by an explosion at Orrel colliery, near Liverpool, 20th. Ninety-three men and boys perished by a similar calamity at Felling, near Gateshead, Durham, 25th. Marmont defeated by lord Wellington near Salamanca, July 22d. The Count and Countess d'Antraigues murdered by their footmen, ibid. Madrid entered by the British, Aug. 12. The American army under Gen. Hull surrenders to Major-Gen. Brock, at Detroit, ibid. Smolensko taken by the French, 18th. The British frigate Guerriere taken by the United States frigate Constitution, 19th. The French retire from before Cadiz, 25th. Great battle of Moskwa, or Borodina, Sept. 7. Moscow entered by the French, 14th, which they find in flames, and three-fourths of the city destroyed, 20th. Lord Wellington repulsed at Burgos, 19th, from whence he retreats on the 20th. The American army under General Wadsworth surrenders to the British, Oct. 13. Kutusoff defeats the French under Murat, 18th. Moscow evacuated by the French, 22d. A conspiracy discovered at Paris to overthrow the government, 23d. The Macedonia British frigate captured by the American frigate United States, 25th. Marshals Ney and Davoust defeated with great loss by the Russians, 16th and 17th. Lord Wellington in retreat arrives at Freneyda, 24th. Bonaparte loses all his horses and artillery, and great part of his army, in his retreat from Russia; he quits it on the 5th, and arrives at Paris on the 18th Dec. The British frigate Java, taken by the United States frigate Constitution, 29th.——1813, The American general Winchester defeated by colonel Proctor, at Frenchtown, Jan. 22. The French evacuate Berlin, March 3d. The remains of Charles II. discovered at Windsor, April 7th. Thorn surrenders to the Russians, 16th. Napoleon joins his army at Erfurth, 25th. The Russians and Prussians defeated by Napoleon at Lutzen, May 2. The French arrive at Dresden, 8th. Sanguinary battle at Bautzen, 20th and 21st. Lord Wellington breaks up from Cuidad Rodrigo, 24th. Hamburgh re-occupied by the French, 30th. Mr. and Mrs. Bonar murdered by their footman, ibid. The American frigate Chesapeake taken by the Shannon frigate, June 1. The French defeated at Vittoria by Lord Wellington, 21st. The Austrians and Swedes join the Russians and Prussians against France, and hostilities re-commence, Aug. 17. The British repulsed in an attempt to storm St. Sebastian's, 25th. The allies repulsed in an attack upon Dresden, and Moreau mortally wounded, 27th. Napoleon quits Dresden, Oct. 7th, and transfers his head-quarters to Leipsic The Bavarians join the allies, 8th. A general attack on the French by the whole of the allies, 16th. The Saxons desert the French, 18th. Bonaparte commences his retreat from Leipsic, after suffering immense loss; which is entered by the allies on the 19th. Pampeluna surrenders to the Spaniards, 31st. Bonaparte crosses the Rhine with the wreck of his army, Nov. 7; he arrives at St. Cloud, 9th. The Dutch begin to throw off the French yoke 15th. The prince of Orange enters Amsterdam, Dec 1. Declaration of the allies at Frankfort, previous to their entering France, ibid. Marshal Soult defeated, 13th, and lord Wellington enters France. Nine men, 13 boys, and 12 horses, killed by an explosion at Felling colliery, Dec. 24th. Fort Niagara taken by the British, 25th. Lord Castlereagh sets off as a negociator to the continent, 27th. One of the greatest fogs ever experienced in London commences, ibid. which continues a week. Total amount of money raised for the public service this year, £113,303,529. —1814, Gluckstadt surrenders to the British, Jan. 5th. A general thanksgiving observed throughout the kingdom for the success of the confederates, the 13th. Peace signed between England and Denmark, at Kiel, the 14th. The emperor of Russia, with the last of his reserves, crosses the Rhine at Basle, ibid. Bonaparte leaves Paris, having appointed the empress regent, 25th. The French defeated at Brienne, Feb. 1. Eruption of the mountain of Albay, in the island of Luconia, one of the Philippines, by which five populous towns were destroyed, and more than 1200 of the inhabitants perished, ibid. Fair on the Thames, which was frozen over above the bridges, 4th. The custom-house, London, destroyed by fire, 13th. Blucher defeated near Chateau Thiery and Montmirail, 14th and 15th. Murat joins the allies, 17th. Soult defeated by lord Wellington at Orthes, 27th. Bonaparte repulsed by Blucher at Laon, March 9. Unsuccessful attack by the British, on Bergen-op-Zoom, under General Graham, 11th. General Beresford enters Bourdeaux, 12th. The conferences for peace broken off, 18th. The French defeated by the allies at all points, 20th. Bonaparte forms the desperate plan of passing to the rear of the allies, 22d. The united allied armies march for Paris, 25th. The Essex American frigate cap-

tured by the Phebe and Cherub, 28th. The allies enter Paris by capitulation, 31st. The members of the French senate adopt a provisional government, April 1; they decree the deposition of Napoleon, 2d; he accepts the island of Elba, and renounces for himself and heirs the thrones of France and Italy, 5th. The Bourbons restored by a decree of the new government, 7th. Lord Wellington defeats the French at Toulouse, 10th. Great rejoicings in London, 11th. Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII. makes his public entry into Paris, 12th. Genoa surrenders to the British, 18th. Napoleon leaves Fontainbleau, 20th. A convention for a suspension of hostilities with France, by sea and land, signed by lord Castlereagh at Paris, 23d. Louis XVIII. lands at Calais, 24th. Napoleon embarks at Frejus, 27th. Louis enters Paris, May 3d. Napoleon lands at Elba, 4th. Ferdinand VII. makes his solemn entry into Madrid, 13th. The king of Piedmont enters his capital, Turin, 20th. The empress Josephine dies after a few days illness, 29th. Definitive treaty of peace signed by the allies at Paris, 30th. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia arrive in England, June 7th. Lord Cochrane, the Hon. C. Johnston, Charles de Berenger, and others, found guilty of a conspiracy to defraud the stock exchange by a false report, 9th. The allied Sovereigns and the Prince Regent attend a banquet given by the Corporation of London, at Guildhall, 18th. Peace formally proclaimed in London, 20th. The Prince of Orange, having failed in his intended match with the Princess Charlotte, leaves London, 21st. The Sovereigns and Princes review the British fleet at Spithead, 23d. The royal visitors leave England on the 27th. The Prince of Wales goes in state to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the restoration of the blessings of peace, July 7. The Inquisition re-established in Spain by Ferdinand VII. 21st. General Drummond repulses the American general Brown, near the Falls of Niagara, 25th. The Norwegians refusing to be united with Sweden, hostilities commence, and the Swedes cross the frontiers, 31st. Grand Jubilee celebrated in the Parks, Aug. 1st. The Norwegian fortresses of Frederickshall and Frederickstadt surrender to the Swedes, 3d. The Pope issues a bull for the re-establishment of the Jesuits, 7th. The Princess of Wales sails for the continent, 9th. Prince Christian resigns his pretensions to the crown of Norway, which country is afterwards united to Sweden, 14th. France consecrated to the Mother of God, as her special patroness, by Louis XVIII. 15th. General Drummond defeated at Fort Erie, ibid. The city of Washington taken, and the public buildings destroyed, by the British troops under General Ross, 24th. Sir Peter Parker killed in an attack at Bellair, in the Chesapeak, 31st. Fort Custine, in the Penobscot, taken, and the sloop Adams destroyed, Sept. 1. Ninety patriots in Spain arrested, ibid. The Avon sloop of war sunk by the American sloop Wasp, in an action off Kinsale, 8th. The queen of Sicily died suddenly at Vienna, ibid. Defeat of the British squadron on lake Champlain, by the American squadron, 9th. The British Gen. Prevost obliged to retreat from Plattsburg, ibid. The British Gen. Ross killed in attacking the Americans near Baltimore, 12th. Arrival of different Sovereigns at Vienna to form a congress, 26th. Count Munster presents a note at Vienna, announcing that the Prince Regent had given to Hanover the title of Kingdom, Oct. 12. Two large porter vats burst suddenly in the Brewhouse of Mr. Meaux, London, destroying several houses and lives, 17th. The king of Sweden, Charles XIII. proclaimed king of Norway, by the Norwegian diet, at Christiana, Nov. 4. Declaration of the king of Saxony against the occupation of his dominions by his Prussian majesty, ibid. The first meeting of the assembly of the kingdom of Hanover opened by the duke of Cambridge, Dec. 15. A strong gale from the S. and S. W. did great injury along the coast of England, 20th. Treaty of peace between England and America signed at Ghent, 24th; and ratified by the Prince Regent, on the 27th; by the President of America, Dec. 24. Joanna Southcott died, and in her ended the hopes of her followers as to her prophecies, and her promised Shiloh, with whom she supposed herself to be pregnant, 27th.——1815, Genoa united to the Sardinian dominions by Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 3d. Total expenditure of Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January, £117,587,984. 10*s.* 5*d.* The British army under Sir E. Packenham defeated with considerable loss in an attack on New Orleans, Jan. 8. The remains of Louis XVI. and his queen, re-interred at Paris with great pomp, the 22d. The duke of Holstein, Gustavus Adolphus, (the ex-king of Sweden,) proposes a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; himself and ten others, of different nations, under the title of Black Brethren, to embark at Trieste, who are to allow their beards to grow, as a proof of their manhood; dated at Basle the 27th. The American frigate President captured by a British squadron off Sandy Hook, Feb. 15th. Candy, the capital of Ceylon, taken by the British, under Lieut.-Gen. Brownrig, 14th, and the king taken prisoner on the 19th. Bonaparte embarks his troops, about 600 men, at Porto Ferrajo, in Elba, the 26th. He lands near Antibes, in the Bay of St. Juan, March 1st, arrives at Grenoble on the 5th, at Lyons 10th, at Auxerre 17th, Fontainbleau 20th, and in Paris on the 21st. Lord Castlereagh arrives in London from the Congress at Vienna, 4th. Tumults take place in opposition to the Corn Bill, and several members of parliament insulted by the mob, in their way to the house, 6th. The Corn Bill read a third time in the House of Commons, notwithstanding the numerous petitions presented against it, 10th. Declaration of the allied powers against Napoleon, 13th. King Louis and the Princes quit Paris on the 19th. Murat, king of Naples, commencing hostilities against the Austrians, enter Rome, 25th, and advancing to the Po, proclaims the independence of Italy. Treaty concluded between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, in consequence of the entrance of Napoleon into France, 25th. Napoleon's official ministers address him on resuming the throne of France, 26th. The emperor of France writes to the different Sovereigns of Europe on his resuming the sovereignty of France, April 4th. A message from the Prince Regent to Parliament, announcing the recent changes in France, 6th. Riot among the American prisoners in Dartmoor prison; to quell which, the military fire upon them, killing 7, and wounding 35, the 7th. Mr. Blackburn, an attorney of Leeds, executed at York for the forgery of stamps, 8th. The duke d'Angoulesme taken prisoner, but is set at liberty by Napoleon, 11th. The Emperor announced in Paris, that the tri-coloured flag floated in every part of France, 12th. Serious accident in Dublin, while whipping a sweep for cruelty to his apprentice, in the falling of the iron balustrade in front of the Royal Exchange, by which many were killed or wounded, 22d. The Emperor Alexander, in an address to the Poles, announces that he has assumed the title of King of Poland, 30th. Murat defeated near Macerata, by general Bianca, May 3d Accident at Heaton colliery, near Newcastle, by the breaking in of a quantity of water, in consequence of which 74 persons and 37 horses lost their lives, 6th. A military convention signed by the Austrian and Neapolitan generals, by which the whole of the kingdom of Naples, with the exception of two or three places, submits to the allies, 21st.

King Murat, after being defeated and deprived of his kingdom, escapes from Naples, and lands at Cannes in France, 25th. Celebration of the Champ de Mai at Paris, June 1st. By an explosion at Warbottle-colliery, Durham, 24 men and 28 boys were unfortunately killed, 2d. The Emperor Napoleon quits Paris, to place himself at the head of the army, 11th. He addresses the army from Avesnes, 14th. Hostilities commence on the Sambre, 15th. The Prussians defeated with considerable loss, 16th. Decisive battle of Waterloo, in which the British, under Wellington, assisted by the Prussians under Blucher, entirely defeat the French under Napoleon, the enemy losing all his baggage, and 210 pieces of cannon, the 18th. The Algerines defeated in the Mediterranean, by an American squadron under Commodore Decatur, 20th. Bonaparte returns to Paris, 21st. He abdicates in favour of his son, Napoleon II. 22d. The provisional government of France appoint commissioners to treat for peace with the allies, 24th. Louis XVIII. re-enters France, from Ghent, by Cambray, from whence he addresses a proclamation to the French, 28th. Suspension of arms agreed upon between the provisional government at Paris, and the allies, July 3d. Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. puts an end to his existence in a fit of insanity, 6th. The allied armies take possession of Paris, and Louis XVIII. makes his public entry, 8th. The chambers of peers and representatives at Paris, shut up by order of gen. Dessole, ibid. Petersburgh, in Virginia, nearly destroyed by fire, 9th. The number of mendicants in London, stated in the House of Lords to be more than thirty thousand, 11th. The French army of the Loire, under marshal Davoust, the prince of Eckmuhl, sends its submission to Louis XVIII. 14th. Napoleon Bonaparte throws himself upon the generosity of Great Britain, and agrees to embark for England on board the Bellerophon, capt. Maitland, at Rochfort, 14th, (the anniversary of the French revolution, the Bastile having been taken 26 years before, on that day.) This month many Protestants in the south of France massacred by the infuriated royal catholics; same month, at Newbottle, Durham, by the bursting of a boiler of a powerful locomotive steam-engine, 57 persons were either killed or wounded. Marshal Brune murdered at Avignon, Aug. 2d. Napoleon protests against being sent to St. Helena, as a violation of his most sacred rights, dated on board the Bellerophon at sea, 4th. He is removed from the above ship to the Northumberland, previous to his sailing to his destination, 7th. Colonel Labedoyere shot in the plains of Grenelle for joining the emperor Napoleon near Grenoble on his invasion of France from Elba, 19th. By a notice from lord Bathurst, it is signified that the island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of *General* Napoleon Bonaparte, and all foreign vessels are excluded from communicating with the island, 26th. Marshal Moncey, duke of Cornegliano, cashiered and imprisoned for refusing to sit as president on the trial of Marshal Ney, 30th. The duke of Cumberland married to Sophia-Carolina, of Macklenburg-Strelitz, at Carlton-house, Sept. 29th. The allied forces this month in France stated to amount to 890,000 men. General Porlier, having failed in an insurrection against the tyranny of king Ferdinand, is executed at Corunna, Oct. 3d. Murat, late king of Naples, shot at Pazzo, in Calabria, 13th. Napoleon, late emperor of France, lands at St. Helena, 17th. Count Lavalette condemned to death at Paris, Nov. 21st. Ho-tung-yun-chin, a city of China, overthrown by the earthquake, this month. Dreadful explosion of the powder magazine in Dantzic, by which 3 or 400 persons are killed or wounded, and the town much damaged, Dec. 6th. Marshal Ney shot in Paris, 7th. Madam Lavalette enables her husband to escape from prison disguised in her clothes, 20th.——1816, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and Capt. Hutchinson, arrested, for aiding in the escape of Lavalette, Jan. 13th. Calamitous fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, Feb. 17th. A smart shock of an earthquake felt at Nottingham, Loughborough, and Leicester, March 17th. Alarming insurrection of the Negroes, on the night of Easter Sunday, at Barbadoes, April 14th. Sir R. Wilson, and his two companions, sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Paris, 24th. Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, to his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, prince of Cobourg, &c., May 2d. The Turks and Bedouins at Bona, in Africa, break into the church of the Christians, assembled to celebrate the feast of Ascension, and massacre 200 of them, 23d. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales visits Constantinople, June 6th. Pope Pius VII. issues a bull against Bible Societies, addressed to the archbishop of Gnesn, in Poland, 22d. A smart shock of an earthquake experienced at Aberdeen, Inverness, and other parts of Scotland, Aug. 13th, (the same felt at Inverness the following year, June 23d.) Algiers bombarded by the fleet under Lord Exmouth, and the dey compelled to submit to the conditions imposed upon him, 27th. A serious riot in London, headed by Watson, jun. (who afterwards escapes to America,) which requires military force to quell it, Dec. 2d.——1817, The Prince Regent insulted on his way to parliament, and a pane of his carriage window perforated by what was supposed to be a ball from an air-gun, Jan. 28th. Papers containing accounts of meetings and combinations of the disaffected in various parts of Great Britain, laid before Parliament, Feb. 3d. A new silver coinage issued, and the old called in, 14th. James Munroe inaugurated president of the United States, March 4th. Earthquake at Barcelona, Saragossa, Madrid, and Arnedillo; the latter buried under the ruins of a neighbouring mountain, and all the inhabitants perish, 18th. Several persons arrested at Manchester, charged with seditious practices, 29th. In this month revolutions took place in Chili and Pernambuco. Seven Ludites executed at Leicester, April 17th. Watson, sen. and his accomplices, after a trial in London of seven days, for high treason, acquitted, June 16th. Thirty-eight men and boys destroyed by an explosion in a colliery at Chester-le-street, Durham, July 1st. Roger O'Connor, Esq. acquitted, after an attempt to find him guilty of robbing the mail in Ireland, August 5th. Mr. Owen's plan for erecting manufacturing and agricultural villages, finally rejected at the London Tavern, 21st. An earthquake near Vostissa in Turkey, and many lives lost, 23d. The dey of Algiers strangled by his Janisaries, Sept. 8th. Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, dies at Soleure, in Switzerland, Oct. 16th, Dreadful hurricane in the West Indies, 21st. The third jubilee of Luther's Reformation celebrated, Nov. 2d. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta delivered of a still-born male child, and soon after expires, 6th. Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed at Derby for high treason, 7th. The day of the funeral of the much lamented Princess Charlotte, observed as a time of general mourning, Wednesday, the 19th. Destructive fires at St. John's, Newfoundland, 7th and 21st. The troops of Holkar defeated in India by Sir T. Hislop, Dec. 21st. ——1818. Accession of Charles-John (Bernadotte) to the Swedish throne, Feb. 5. Independence of Chili proclaimed, 12th. Fourteen girls and several children burnt in a cotton-mill near Heddersfield, 17th. Hurricane in London, and other parts of England, March 4th. The tomb of Robert Bruce discovered at Dumfermline, 7th. Riots at Stockport in Cheshire, July 14th. The northern counties much disturbed by a combination among the journeymen manufacturers. In this month the heat

very oppressive: the thermometer in the sun 114° Fahrenheit, in the shade 87°, 25th. The Jesuits re-established in Switzerland by the council of Friburg, Sept. 15th. Congress of the allied potentates at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the definitive settlement of European affairs, 30th. Lord Cochrane joins the patriots in South America, Nov. 14. Death of her majesty Queen Charlotte, 17th. Return of the Isabella and Alexander, transport discovery ships, after an unsuccessful attempt to find a north-west passage, 20th. Kotzebuë, the celebrated German writer, assassinated at Manheim, Mar. 23d. Violent shock of an earthquake experienced at Mazara and Oran, and many lives lost, April. 9th. The district of Kutch, in India, destroyed by an earthquake, June 16th. A comet appears in the north, and continues visible about a month, July 3d. Riot in Liverpool, occasioned by the procession of an Orange Society, 12th. Explosion of a coal-mine at Newcastle, and forty lives lost, 20th. Reform meeting in Manchester, of about 70,000 persons, dispersed by the military, which occasions the loss of some lives, and many are wounded, Aug. 16th. William Cobbett arrives in Liverpool from America, with the bones of Thomas Paine, Nov. 23d.—1820, Magdalen Hall, Oxford, destroyed by fire, Jan. 9th. Death of the Duke of Kent, 23d. Death of His Majesty George III. at Windsor, in the 60th year of his reign, and 82d of his age; he is succeeded by his eldest son, George IV. 29th. The Duke de Berri assassinated at Paris, Feb. 13. A conspiracy at London, by Arthur Thistlewood and others, for assassinating the cabinet ministers, detected, 23d. Chatham nearly destroyed by fire, Mar. 3d. Henry Hunt, for presiding at the Manchester meeting, sentenced to be imprisoned in Ilchester gaol, 27th. Thistlewood and four others executed for high treason, at the Old Bailey, London, May 1st. Return of her majesty Queen Caroline to England, June 5th. Revolution effected at Naples by the soldiery, July 6th. Death of the Duchess of York, Aug. 6th. Bill of pains and penalties brought into the House of Peers, against Queen Caroline, 17th. Revolution in Portugal, 24th. Christophe, emperor of Hayti, commits suicide, Oct. 8th. The bill against Queen Caroline thrown out of the Lords, Nov. 10th.—1821, The Caxton Printing-office, Liverpool, burnt to the ground, Jan. 29th. The Neapolitans subdued by the Austrians, Mar. 20th. Death of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, May 5th. Coronation of His Majesty George IV. July 12th. Death of Queen Caroline at Brandenburgh House, after a short illness, Aug. 8th: in this month His Majesty George IV. visits Ireland; and in Sept. his Hanoverian dominions. This year, the Greeks rise in rebellion against the Turks, and dreadful massacres are perpetrated by each; Peru and Mexico throw off the Spanish yoke; great mortality takes place at Barcelona, and other parts of Spain, by the yellow fever.—1822, The Greeks declare their independence, Jan. 1st. The independence of Mexico, Columbia, and Peru, recognized by the United States, Mar. 19th.—1823. The king of Spain resumes his despotism, Oct. 1st.—1825. The Burmese defeated by Gen. Campbell, Dec. 5th: Great commercial distresses, and failure of bankers.—1826. Don Pedro abdicates the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, May 2d. Don Miguel takes the oath of fealty to the Portuguese constitution, at Vienna, Oct. 4, which he afterwards disregards.—1827. Death of the Duke of York, Jan. 4th. Death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8th. The Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino by Admiral Codrington, Oct. 20th.—1828, Russia declares war against Turkey, April 20.—1829, York cathedral set on fire by Martin the lunatic, Feb. 2d. Roman Catholic relief bill received the royal assent, April 13th.—1830, Death of George IV. June 26th. King William IV. proclaimed, June 28th. Algiers taken by a French army, July 5th. Revolution in France, and Charles X. driven from the throne, July 27th to 29th. Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and unfortunate death of Mr. Huskisson, Sept. 15th: in this month the Netherlands rise in insurrection against the Dutch. Resignation of the Wellington administration, and a new one formed under Earl Grey, Nov. 16th. Revolution in Poland: the Iibusians expelled from Warsaw, 29th. Death of Bolivar, the Resrator of Columbia, Dec. 17.—1831, The Russians defeated by the Poles near Praga, Jan. 20th. The ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform introduced into the Commons by Lord Russell, Mar. 1st. Revolution in Brazil, the Emperor Don Pedro abdicating in favour of his son, April 7th. Prince Leopold elected king of Belgium, June 4th. Opening of new London bridge, Aug. 1st. The Belgians routed by the Dutch, 10th to 12th. Dreadful hurricane in Barbadoes, &c. 11th. The Rothsay Castle steam-boat lost between Liverpool and Beaumaris, with nearly 200 passengers, 17th. Warsaw retaken by the Russians, Sept. 7th. Count Capo d' Istrias, president of Greece, assassinated, Oct. 7th. Serious riots at Bristol, on the entrance of Sir Charles Wetherell, 29th. The spasmodic cholera makes its appearance at Sunderland, Nov. 4th. Population of Great Britain, 16,537,398: of the Metroplis, 1,474,069.—1832, A manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia, annihilating the future independence of Poland, Mar. 25th. The Rev. Edward Irving expelled from the Scotch church, by an act of the presbytery, for allowing the exercise of the Spirit in tongues and prophecy, May 2d. The fortress of St. Jean d'Acre taken by the pacha of Egypt, June 24. Don Pedro lands near Oporto, with an army, to put an end to the usurpations of Don Miguel, July 9th. The English Reform bill received the Royal assent, June 7th; the Scotch, July 17th; and the Irish, Aug. 7th. This year the Asiatic cholera makes great ravages in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and North America, after having traversed Russia, Poland, &c. Leopold king of Belgium married the eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French, the 9th. Otho, prince of Bavaria, proclaimed king of Greece, Oct. 8th. Duchess of Berri arrested at Nantz, Nov. 7. —1833, Dreadful fire at Liverpool, property worth £300,000 destroyed, Jan. 1. First Reformed parliament opened, Jan. 29th. Rev. Rowland Hill died in his 89th year, April 12. Forty-seven persons killed by explosion of a coal-mine near Workington, May 8th. Kean the tragedian, died, the 15th. Naval victory gained over the fleet of Don Miguel by Admiral Napier, July 3d. William Wilberforce, esq. died in his 74th year, the 27th. Bonding warehouse, Dublin, destroyed by fire, loss £250,000, Aug. 20th. Amphitrite convict-ship, with 103 women, 12 children, and 16 men, driven on Boulogne sands, and the crew lost, the 31st. Donna Maria, queen of Portugal, landed at Lisbon, Sept. 22d. Ferdinand VII. of Spain died, the 29th. Capt. Ross arrived in London, Oct. 19th.—1834, Extraordinary and destructive high tide in the Thames, Jan. 29th. Second session of the Reform parliament, commenced February 4th. Polari apprehended at New York for stealing the jewels of the princess of Orange, the 29th. Great meeting of the trades union to present a memorial to the king, April 21st. Numerous pilgrims crushed and suffocated in the Church of the Sepulchre at Jerusalem, May 1st. Death of Lafayette, aged 76, the 20th. Duke of Wellington installed as Chancellor of Oxford, June 9th. Tula, a fine provincial capital in Russia, destroyed by fire, July 11th. Chameleon cutter run down by the Castor frigate at Dover, Aug. 27th. Murder by Nicolas Steinberg of his four children, with Ellen Lefevre, and suicide of himself, at Southampton-street, Pentonville, Sept. 9th. Leeds and Selby railway opened, Sept. 22d. Fire and explosion on board the Thetis, a government steam-vessel, at Liverpool, Oct. 7th. Conflagration of the two houses of parliament, the 16th. Destruction by fire of the Europa inn and twelve houses at Rotherhithe, Nov. 6th. Fifty persons drowned by the swamping of ferry-boats at Liverpool, the 17th. Dismissal of the Melbourne administration, the 15th.—1835, Second reformed parliament meets, and Mr. Abercomby chosen speaker, Feb. 19th. Death of the Emperor Francis of Austria, March 2d. Lord Melbourne re-appointed first lord of the treasury, the 19th. William Cobbett died, June 18th. Attempt to assassinate the king of the French by an infernal machine, which occasioned the death of Marshal Mortier and others, July 28th. Capt. Back arrived at Liverpool from the Arctic expedition, Sept. 8th. Corporation Reform bill passed, the 9th. Awful conflagration at New York: upwards of 650 houses destroyed, Dec. 16th. —1837, Death of King William IV. at Windsor, June 20th. Accession of her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria to the British throne, June 21st. 1840, Her marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg, Feb. 10th. Princess Royal of England born, Nov. 21st. First stone of the Parliament House laid. Rebellion in the Canadas.—1841, The Canadas united. Prince of Wales born Nov. 9.—1842, First stone of the Royal Exchange, London, laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Jan. 17.—1843, Duke of Sussex died April 21. Princess Alice Maud Mary born April 25. Princess Augusta of Cambridge married June 2.

OF THE

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE of the most useful branches of knowledge, and of which no Briton should be ignorant, is that of the Constitution of his native country. This is absolutely necessary in a nation where all are politicians, and where all are governed only by those laws which they or their fathers, either personally or by their representatives, were instrumental in forming.

The Government of England was founded on principles of liberty; its Constitution is the work of a brave and wise people, who, considering that all power was derived from them, and was to be subservient to their happiness, committed it into the hands of the three states, who were to be a mutual support, and a mutual check, to each other, and yet so ordered, that the interest of each is best promoted by each confining itself within its proper bounds.

The King, who is here invested with the highest prerogative, has all the honours and all the splendour of majesty, and is only limited where power might become tyranny, and where he might be capable of injuring either himself or his people. By this means, we reap all the advantages, without any of the evils, of a monarchical government. "A king," says a noble author, "has a divine right to govern well. A divine right to govern ill, is an absurdity; and to assert it is blasphemy." The king of England has the power of doing good in its fullest extent. This is the only power that can give him true dignity and distinguished honour; for it is not the least diminution of his glory, that he is confined from doing what would tarnish his reputation, and render him infamous to posterity: on the contrary, this is a circumstance that renders him truly great, and raises him above all the tyrants of the earth: "Our king," says a modern patriot, "in the trust and dignity of his office, transcends all other kings and emperors on the globe, as far as we excel all other subjects in liberty; so that he may not unjustly be called a king of kings, while most of the mighty monarchs of other nations are no more than the masters of some herds of slaves." The king of England receives all his honour, power, and authority from the laws; and therefore, at his mounting the throne, he binds himself by a solemn oath to make them the rule of his conduct, and before he receives one oath of allegiance, is obliged to swear to observe the great charter of the English liberties, and thus, at his coronation, renews the original compact between the king and his subjects. He then becomes the head of the state, the supreme earthly governor, and is himself subject to none but God and the laws, to which he is as much bound to pay obedience as the meanest subject. Though he has not the power of making laws, yet no law can be enacted without his consent; and though the execution of them is always entrusted to his care, he cannot seize the property of the most inconsiderable man in his dominions, except it be forfeited by law. On the contrary, the subject may, without the least danger, sue his sovereign, or those who act in his name, and under his authority; he may do this in open court, where the king may be cast, and be obliged to pay damages to his subject. He cannot take away the liberty of the least individual, unless he has by some illegal act forfeited his right to liberty; or except when the state is in danger, and the representatives of the people think the public safety makes it necessary that he should have the power of confining persons, and seizing their papers, on a suspicion of guilt; but this power is always given him only for a limited time. The king has a right to pardon, but neither he nor the judges, to whom he delegates his authority, can condemn a man as a criminal, except he be first found guilty by twelve men, who must be his peers or his equals. That the judges may not be influenced by the king, or his ministers, to misrepresent the case to the jury, they have their salaries for life, and not during the pleasure of the sovereign. Neither can the king take away or endanger the life of any subject without trial, and the persons being first chargeable with a capital crime, as treason, murder, felony, or some other act injurious to society; nor can any subject be deprived of his liberty for the highest crime, till some proof of his guilt be given, upon oath, before a magistrate; and he has then a right to insist upon being brought, the first opportunity, to a fair trial, or to be restored to liberty on giving sufficient bail for his appearance. If a man is charged with a capital offence, he must not undergo the ignominy of being tried for his life, till the evidences of his guilt are laid before the grand jury of the town or county in which the fact is alleged to be committed, and not without twelve of them agreeing to find the bill of indictment against him. If they do this, he is to stand a trial before twelve other men, whose opinion is definitive. In some cases, the man (who is always supposed innocent till there is sufficient proof of his guilt) is allowed a copy of his indictment, in order to help him to make his defence. He is also furnished with the pannel, or list of the jury, who are his true and proper judges, that he may learn their characters, and discover whether they want abilities,

or whether they are prejudiced against him. He may, in open court, peremptorily object to twenty of the number,* and to as many more as he can give any reason for their not being admitted his judges, till at last twelve unexceptionable men, the neighbours of the party accused, or living near the place where the supposed fact was committed, are sworn to give a true verdict according to the evidence produced in court. By challenging the jury, the prisoner prevents all possibility of bribery, or the influence of any superior power: by their living near the place where the fact was committed, they are supposed to be men who know the prisoner's course of life, and the credit of the evidence. These only are the judges, from whose sentence the prisoner is to accept life or death; and upon their integrity and understanding, the lives of all that are brought in danger ultimately depend, and from their judgment there lies no appeal: they are therefore to be all of one mind, and, after they have fully heard the evidence, are to be confined without meat, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous in acquitting or condemning the prisoner. Every juryman is, therefore, invested with a solemn and awful trust. If he, without evidence, submits his opinion to that of any other of the jury, or yields in complaisance to the opinion of the judge; if he neglect to examine with the utmost care; if he question the veracity of the witnesses, who may be of an infamous character; or, after the most impartial hearing, has the least doubt upon his mind, and yet joins in condemning the person accused,—he will wound his own conscience, and bring upon himself the complicated guilt of perjury and murder. The freedom of Englishmen consists in its being out of the power of the judge on the bench to injure them, for declaring a man innocent, whom he wishes to be brought in guilty. Were not this the case, juries would be useless; so far from being judges themselves, they would only be the tools of another, whose province it is not to guide, but to give a sanction to their determination. Tyranny might triumph over the lives and liberties of the subject, and the judge on the bench be the minister of the prince's vengeance.

These are the glorious privileges which we enjoy above most nations upon earth. Juries have always been considered as giving the most effectual check to tyranny; for in a nation like this, where a king can do nothing against law, they are a security that he shall never make the laws, by a bad administration, the instrument of cruelty and oppression; were it not for juries, the advice given by father Paul, in his maxims of the republic of Venice, might take effect in its fullest latitude. "When the offence is committed by a nobleman against a subject," says he, "let all ways be tried to justify him; and if that is not possible to be done, let him be chastised with greater noise than damage. If it be a subject that has affronted a nobleman, let him be punished with the utmost severity, that the subjects may not get too great a custom of laying their hands on the patrician orders." In short, were it not for juries, a corrupt nobleman might, whenever he pleased, act the tyrant, while the judge would have that power which is now denied to our kings. But by our happy Constitution, which breathes nothing but liberty and equity, all imaginary indulgence is allowed to the meanest as well as the greatest. When a prisoner is brought to take his trial, he is freed from all bonds; and though the judges are supposed to be counsel for the prisoner, yet, as he may be incapable of vindicating his own cause, other counsel are allowed him: he may try the validity and legality of the indictment, and may set it aside, if it be contrary to law. Nothing is wanting to clear up the cause of innocence, and to prevent the sufferer from sinking under the power of corrupt judges, and the oppression of the great. The racks and tortures that are cruelly made use of in other parts of Europe, to make a man accuse himself, are here unknown, and none punished without conviction, but he who refuses to plead in his own defence.

But after all this, does the king lose any part of his real dignity, by not having the power to interfere, to rob and murder, at pleasure? No, his honour results from the safety of his subjects, and the godlike power of diffusing only happiness, by a strict observance of the laws, and in sometimes softening the rigour of them with mercy. The royal prerogative consists in the right of declaring war and making peace; in giving his assent to such new laws as he apprehends will be for the good of his subjects, and withholding it, when he believes that they will be hurtful: he is invested with the power of assembling, adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving the Houses of Parliament, and consequently of putting a stop to the consultations of both, when he believes that they are acting inconsistent with the rights of each other, and the good of the community. He has the liberty of coining money. He is the fountain of honour; but though he gives nobility, their independence is secured by his not having it in his power to take it away. He has the right of commanding the army, and the militia is under his control. His person is sacred; and a subject, for a single act of treason, not only loses his life, but his heirs are deprived of his estate. He is allowed a Privy Council, to assist him with their advice; and the persons of those members of which this council is composed, are also sacred. He has the supreme power in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, by which the clergy are divested of all dominion over the conscience, which is wisely left to Him to whom it properly belongs — to that God, who alone can search the heart; —and by this means persecution is prevented, and religious liberty secured.

In every kingdom, and in every state, there are always persons distinguished by birth, riches, and honours; advantages which give them such a considerable weight in the government, that were they to be confounded with the multitude, they would have no interest in supporting liberty; for as most of the popular resolutions would be made to their prejudice, the public liberty would be their slavery. The share they are therefore allowed in the legislature, is in proportion to the interest they have in the state; and from hence it is that they form a body of nobles, that has a right to put a stop to the enterprises of the people, to counterbalance the right which the people enjoy, of putting a stop to their encroachments.

The Legislative power is committed to these two bodies, to that of the nobles, and that of the representatives of the people, each of which have separate views and interests. But here there is this essential difference; for while the individuals who compose the House of Commons enjoy their power but for a limited time, and can only be restored by new powers given them by their constituents, the privileges enjoyed by the members of the House of Lords are in their own nature hereditary. And this is the more necessary, as their high prerogatives render them subject to popular envy, and consequently their privileges must, in a free state, be always in danger. The only disadvantage that can possibly arise from this is, that as their power is

* The party may challenge thirty-five in case of treason, and twenty in case of felony, without shewing any cause, and as many more as he can assign cause against.

hereditary, they might be tempted to pursue their own interest, to the prejudice of the public; and, therefore, to prevent this, where they might receive the greatest pecuniary advantages from being corrupt, as in the case of granting supplies, they have only the power of refusing, while the Commons alone have that of enacting.

The great, we have already said, are always exposed to popular envy; and therefore, were they to be judged by the people, they might be in the greatest danger from their judges; they would then want the privilege of being tried by their peers, a privilege enjoyed by the meanest subject. They are therefore not to be tried by the ordinary courts of judicature, but by that part of the legislature of which each is a member. As all human compositions must be defective, and the best laws in some instances too severe; and as the national judges are mere passive beings, incapable of moderating either the force or rigour of the laws, this part of the legislature is here, as well as in the former case, a necessary tribunal, to whom it belongs to moderate the law. In their decisions, they give not their opinions upon oath; but each laying his right hand on his heart, gives his verdict upon the single testimony of *his honour*. Thus are the lords invested with every outward mark of dignity, and with all the privileges necessary to maintain their rank in all its splendour; and yet are so limited, that they have not the power to encroach upon the rights and liberties of the inferior subjects.

But while the privileges of the lords are preserved, and other wise purposes answered by their having a share of the legislative power, the privileges of all inferior persons are secured by every man's having, either in person or by his representative, a share in the legislature, by which means no laws can be enacted or repealed, without the consent of the representatives of the majority of the nation. Thus the liberties of the commons are as strongly secured as the royal prerogatives, or as the privileges of the lords. The commons are the guardians of the public liberty; they are the deputies sent up from all quarters to make such laws as shall best promote the interest of the whole collective body. And though they have not the power of examining the meanest subject upon oath, yet they can search into the conduct of the highest peer in the realm, and, in the name of the people, impeach the favourite or minister of the king. They can call the judges to an account for the mal-administration of their office, and bring all those to justice who make an ill use of their power. Thus the commons are the grand jury of the nation; but as it would be improper that those who are impeached in so high a court should be tried by a lower, which might be intimidated and overawed by the power of the commons, therefore, to preserve the dignity of the peers, and the security of the subject, those whom they impeach are tried by the lords, whose superior dignity sets them above all influence, and who have neither the same interests nor the same passions.

Thus our happy Constitution consists of three states, each of which has separate privileges, each is a check upon the other, and yet each is equally dependent. The first, which is the executive power, has the privilege of assembling, adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving the two legislative bodies: because these are supposed to have no will, except when they are assembled; and when they were assembled, if they had the right to prorogue themselves, they might never be prorogued; they might encroach on the executive power; they might become despotic, and even one of these might destroy the liberties of the other. But as the executive power might make an ill use of this privilege, by never assembling the legislative, it is rendered dependent on these bodies, by their holding the sinews of government in their hands, and the granting the necessary supplies only from year to year. The king, indeed, has a power to raise what forces he pleases; but the representatives of the people, who grant the supplies, can only determine what number he shall be enabled to pay.

But while the representatives of the people have thus the important charge of watching over the preservation of our liberties, our trade, and our property, what care ought every county, city, and borough to take, to chuse such only as are qualified for performing this important task; for chusing such whose integrity will render them superior to the temptation of a bribe, whose wisdom is capable of managing our interests, and whose greatness of soul will make them think that they can never do too much for their country, and for their constituents. He who parts with his vote, and for a lucrative or selfish consideration, is instrumental in chusing one whom his conscience disapproves, and who is unqualified or corrupt, is a *fool* and a *madman*; is unworthy the name of a freeman, since he, as much as is in his power, sells himself and his country, and can never have the least reason to complain, if he should live to see this happy Constitution overturned, and our liberty and all our privileges destroyed.

Having thus given a view of the British Constitution in general, we shall now present the reader (by way of supplement to it) with a general sketch of the Government of England. The reader will find some few particulars, respecting our Courts of Justice, and Ecclesiastical Government, interspersed under different heads in various parts of the DICTIONARY. It was thought, however, that the very few repetitions it may occasion, will be amply compensated by the comprehensive but complete view this sketch will afford the young reader, of the internal Government of these kingdoms.

OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT, AND COURTS.

The Convocation formerly, at least, had the principal part of the Ecclesiastical Government; for this is a national synod of the clergy assembled together, to consider of the state of the Church, and to call those to an account who have broached new opinions inconsistent with the doctrines of the Church of England. But in a late reign, they having been thought to proceed with too great severity against the delinquents of this kind, they have not been permitted to sit any long time since. However, they are called together at the same time as the parliament, by the authority of the king, who directs his writs to the archbishop of each province to summon all bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. to meet at a certain time and place. The Convocation consists of one proctor sent from each cathedral and collegiate church, and two from the body of the inferior clergy of each diocese. The Upper House in the province of Canterbury consists of the archbishop, who is president, and twenty-two bishops; and the Lower House is composed of all the deans, archdeacons, and proctors, as above; in all, one hundred and sixty-six. The archbishop of York may likewise hold a convocation at the same time.

King Henry the VII.th's chapel at Westminster is generally the place of meeting for the province of Canterbury; and York for the province of York. The first business of the Lower House is to chuse a prolocutor, who is presented to the Upper House by two of the members; one of them

making a speech in Latin, and the prolocutor another; to which the archbishop answers in the same language.

Under these two archbishops there are twenty-four bishops; that is, twenty-one in the province of Canterbury, and three in the province of York. These have all the title of lords, on account of the baronies annexed to the bishopric; and they take place of all other barons, as well in parliament as in other assemblies. The first of these is the bishop of London, who is dean of the episcopal church of that province; the next is Durham, and then Winchester; but all the rest take place according to the seniority of their consecrations.

The business of a bishop, according to the episcopal order, is to ordain priests and deacons, to consecrate churches and burying-places, and to administer the rites and ceremonies of confirmation.

The jurisdiction of a bishop relates to the probation of wills; to grant administration of goods to such as die intestate; to take care of perishable goods when no one will administer; to collate benefices; to grant institutions to livings; to defend the liberties of the church; and to visit his own diocese once in three years. Besides these, there are many other particulars which our room will not permit us to mention.

The Court of Arches is the most ancient consistory of the province of Canterbury, and all appeals in church matters are directed to this court. The processes run in the name of the judge, who is called dean of the arches; and the advocates who plead in this court must be doctors of the civil law. The Court of Audience has the same authority as this, and the archbishop's Chancery was formerly joined to this. The Prerogative Court is that wherein wills are proved, and administrations taken out.

The Court of Peculiars, relating to certain parishes, have a peculiar jurisdiction, for the probate of wills; and therefore are exempt from the bishop's Courts. The See of Canterbury has fifty-seven of these Peculiars.

The Court of Delegates is so called, because it consists of commoners delegated or appointed by the royal commission; but it is no standing court.

Besides these, every bishop has a court of his own, which is held in the cathedral of his diocese, and is called the Consistory Court. Likewise, every Archdeacon has his Court, as well as the dean and chapter of every cathedral.

OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consists of the King and the two Houses of Parliament: these are the Upper House or the House of Lords, and the Lower House or House of Commons. These have been modified as to number by the unions with Scotland and Ireland. The union of Scotland with England, in 1706, constituted the Kingdom of Great Britain; and that of Ireland with Great Britain, in 1801, constituted the United Kingdom, of which the Parliament was denominated Imperial. The English House of Commons anciently contained 513 members, consisting of the knights or representatives of counties, and burgesses or representatives of cities and boroughs; and the House of Peers was composed of the spiritual and temporal Lords of England. The union of Scotland added to the Upper House 16 Peers, chosen by the Peers of Scotland from among themselves previously to the meeting of a new Parliament, and to the House of Commons 45 Members. The union of Ireland made an addition to Parliament of 4 spiritual and 28 temporal Peers to the Upper, and of 100 Commoners to the Lower House. The Reform Bill of 1832 made considerable alterations in the representative system, which is now as follows:—

England.—County members, 144; borough, &c. 327	.	471
Wales.—County members, 15; borough, &c. 14. .	.	29
England and Wales . . .		500
Scotland.—County members, 30; borough, &c. 23	.	53
Great Britain		553
Ireland.—County members, 64; borough, &c. 41 .	.	105
United Kingdom		658

The sitting of the Parliament is appointed by the king's proclamation, with the advice of the privy council; and in chusing a new one, writs are issued out by the Lord Chancellor to the lords to appear at the time and place appointed. Writs are also sent to the sheriffs of every county, commanding them to summon the electors to choose as many knights, citizens, and burgesses, in their respective counties, as are to sit in the House of Commons. The writs for Scotland are directed to the privy council, for summoning the 16 Peers, and for electing 53 members.

No judge, sheriff, or clergyman, can be elected; and no gentleman can be elected for a county unless he has £600 a year; nor for a city or borough, unless he has £300 a year. Formerly Parliaments met at different places in the kingdom; but of late they assemble at Westminster, at what was formerly called St. Stephen's chapel.

When the king comes to Parliament, the Usher of the Black Rod is ordered to call the Commons up to the House of Lords, where they stand without the bar, and the king commands them, by the Lord Chancellor, to choose one of the members for their speaker, and to present him such a day. The choice being made by a majority of votes, at the day appointed he is presented to the King in the House of Lords, between two members, for his approbation. The Lord Chancellor, or keeper for the time being, is always speaker for the House of Peers.

Though the number of the House of Commons is so great, yet 300 are commonly reckoned a full House; and there can be no business done if there are less than forty. At the first meeting of the Parliament, they always appoint standing grand committees, for privileges, elections, grievances, trade, and religion.

The chief business of the Parliament is to revive and abrogate old laws, and to make new ones; but whenever a new law is proposed, it must be first put in writing, and then it is called a Bill; but the Commons only have the power of introducing money-bills. Before any bill can pass into a law, it must be read three several times in each House, except a bill of indemnity, which requires only once reading. The leave of the House must be obtained to bring in any private bill, and the House must be acquainted with the substance of it, either by motion or petition. After it has been read the first time, the speaker recites an abstract of the bill, and puts the question whether it shall be read a second time or not. But if a bill comes from the House of Lords, so much favour and respect is shewn, that if it be spoken against in the first reading, the speaker puts the question for the second reading before it is rejected, if that should be the case. Bills are seldom read twice the first day, unless upon very extraordinary occasions, that require the utmost expedition. Upon the second reading, if none speak against the bill, and several for it, the speaker may put the question for engrossing it.

When debates arise upon the second reading, and they are over, the House commonly calls for committing the bill to the committee of the whole House, or to a select committee. Sometimes it may happen, the bill may be re-committed before the speaker puts the question for engrossing. After a bill has been engrossed, it is to be read

a third time in order to have it passed. But when any debate happens, after it is over, the speaker holds the bill in his hand, and says, "As many as are of opinion that this bill should pass, say *yes;* and as many as are of the contrary opinion, say *no.*" Upon which he informs the House, whether the *yea's* or *no's* have it. But when the thing is doubtful, two tellers are appointed for each side, one to number the *yea's* and the other the *no's;* however, the question is first put, which of these shall go out of the House, and this is called *dividing* the House. After the numbering them is over, the tellers declare to the speaker the number of *yea's* and *no's;* upon which all return to their places. If the *no's* have it, the bill is said to pass in the negative. But if it passes in the affirmative, they order it to be sent to the House of Lords for their concurrence.

When a bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their members, but only masters in Chancery, who deliver the bill to the speaker. When there is a disagreement in the Houses about a bill, a conference is demanded, which is held in the painted chamber. In voting in the House of Lords, they begin with the lowest baron, and so proceed to the highest peer; who each for himself says *content*, or *not content;* and if the voices are equal, the negative carries it. After an adjournment of either House, they may resume the business they were upon; but after a prorogation they cannot, for then the session is ended. Every one knows, that after a dissolution of the old Parliament, a new one must be elected, in the manner mentioned above.

OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The Courts of Justice, sitting at Westminster, are open four times a year; that is, at Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary terms. There are four Courts, namely, the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the Court of Exchequer; not to mention that of the Duchy of Lancaster, because that only takes cognizance of all the causes relating to the revenue of this Duchy, which has long been annexed to the crown; the chief Judge of this Court is called the Chancellor of this Duchy.

The Court of Chancery is a court of equity, and designed to relieve the subject against cheats, breaches of trust, and other oppressions, to temper the rigour of the law. However, the remedy has often proved worse than the disease, on account of the length of time before the cause has been determined. The chief Judge is the lord Chancellor, or lord Keeper; and the form of proceeding is by bills, answers, and decrees: and the witnesses are examined in private; however, it must be observed, that the decrees of this court are only binding to the persons of those concerned in them; for they do not affect their lands and goods; and consequently, if a man refuse to comply with the terms, they can do nothing more to him than send him to prison. This Court is not like others, which have no power except in term-time, for this is always open; and if a man be sent to prison, the lord Chancellor, in any vacation, can grant a Habeas Corpus, if he sees there is reason so to do. He may also at these times grant prohibitions.—He is assisted by the vice-chancellor and 12 assistants (Masters in Chancery) whose business is to take affidavits or depositions upon oath, concerning any matter for which an oath is required by the rules of the Court; and they have an office in Chancery-lane. They also examine accompts depending on this Court, of which they make their report in writing. Besides these, there are several masters extraordinary, to take affidavits in the country.

The Master of the Rolls is the principal of the twelve, and he has the custody of all charters, customs, commissions, deeds, and recognizances; which being made on rolls of parchment, gave occasion to his name, and the repository of them is called the Rolls; here all the rolls are kept since the beginning of the reign of Richard III. This is a great officer, and usually hears causes in Chancery, when the Chancellor himself is absent. He keeps a Court at the Rolls, where he hears and determines causes that come there before him; he has the gift of the Six Clerks Offices, and those possessed of them are next in degree to the Masters in Chancery. Their business is to enrol all patents, commissions, licenses, pardons, and other instruments that pass the Great Seal. When the Master of the Rolls sit in the House of Lords, his place is next the Lord Chief Justice of England, upon the second wool-sack. Besides what is said above, the Court of Chancery has the power of sending out commissions for charitable uses, and inquiring into all the frauds and abuses which have been committed in the disposal of all charities throughout the kingdom, and can oblige the trustees to perform their trust, according to the intent of the respective donors. Under the Six Clerks there were formerly sixty, but now there are ninety; and these, with their under-clerks, perform the business of their office.

The Court of King's Bench is the highest Court in England, in common law, except the House of Lords in Parliament. All pleas are brought into this Court between the king and the subject, such as treasons, felonies, breach of peace, and any kind of oppression. This Court has also the power to examine and correct the errors of the Judges and Justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings: this not only in pleas of the crown, but in those that are really personal and mixed, except only in the Exchequer. There are four Judges belonging to this Court, the chief whereof is styled the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and, according to an act of parliament lately passed, all Judges are to hold their places, notwithstanding the demise of the Crown, but with the same restriction as formerly; that is, while they do nothing to occasion the forfeiture of their places. None can be a Judge in this Court except a Serjeant at Law. All matters of fact, relating either to civil or criminal causes, are determined in the Court of King's Bench by a jury.

The Court of Common Pleas is so called, because the pleas usually here debated are between subject and subject. None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court; and here all civil causes real and personal are usually tried, and real actions are pleadable in no other Court. Likewise, no fines can be levied, or recoveries suffered, except in this Court at Westminster, at a Judge's chamber, at the assizes, or by a special commission out of Chancery. There are four Judges also belonging to this Court, the first of whom is called Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Court of Exchequer consists of two Courts, one of which tries causes according to law, and the other according to equity. The Court of Equity is held in the Exchequer chamber, before the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Chief Baron, and the three Barons of the Exchequer; besides a cursitor Baron. But the two first sit very seldom, and the five last almost always. Here are tried all causes relating to the King's revenue, namely, such as relate to accompts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed. All judicial proceedings according to law are only before the barons; but the Court of Equity is held as above.

There are assizes and sessions held in the different counties of England, for the more easy distribution of justice; and the assizes are Courts kept twice a year. The twelve judges are commissioned by the king for this purpose, and this they call, going the circuit. At these assizes all civil and criminal causes may be determined: the first is called Lent assizes, soon after Hilary term; and the other called the Summer assizes, after Trinity term. There are six of these circuits, besides those in Wales, in which principality two distinct judges are appointed; and both in England and Wales all causes are determined by a jury. The jury are chosen by the sheriff of the county, and they are only directed in points of law by the judges.

The commitment of malefactors is generally made by a Justice of the peace, who examines witnesses to the fact upon oath. If the evidence is plain, he makes a mittimus, and sends the malefactor to the county gaol, where he continues till the next assizes or sessions.

There are Justices of the Peace in every county, designed to keep the peace thereof: and such of them as the king is supposed to have greater confidence in, are called Justices of the Quorum; because in their dedimus's there are these words, *quorum A. B. unum esse volumus;* the meaning of which is, that no business of consequence must be transacted unless with the concurrence of one of these. Their office is to call before them, examine, and commit to prison all thieves, murderers, vagabonds, and all disturbers of the peace, of what kind soever.

The Quarter Sessions are so called from the meeting of the Justices every quarter of a year, at the shire or other chief town in their respective counties, where they have the power of trying all criminal causes in the same manner as at the assizes, though they commonly confine themselves to facts of a lesser degree of guilt.

There is a Sheriff appointed for the execution of the laws in every county, except Westmoreland and Durham, who is nominated by the king every Michaelmas term. His office is to execute the king's mandates, and all writs directed to him out of the king's courts. He also impanels juries to bring causes and criminals to trial, and is to take care that the sentences both in civil and criminal affairs be duly executed. He appoints an under-sheriff, stewards of courts, bailiffs of hundreds, constables and jailors, and has many men in rich liveries, to attend him on horseback at the reception of the judges, and during the assizes.

The office of high-constable, petty-constable, head-borough, or third-borough, is to execute the warrants and orders of the justice of the peace; but the high-constable only disperses them upon some occasions to the petty-constables.

The municipal corporations of this country were of very ancient establishment, and various abuses had sprung up in all of them. An act, therefore, was passed on the 9th of September, 1835, for "the Reformation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales." By this, all previous acts and charters were set aside, and corporations were thrown open, under certain provisions, to the inhabitants at large. The franchise acquired by birth or servitude, and certain rights in corporate property, were preserved to those in possession of these benefits; but, otherwise, all occupiers of houses and shops, that had been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, were declared to be entitled to the enjoyment of all the privileges of burgesses, if resident householders, with the exception of aliens, and persons receiving parochial relief. All exclusive right of trading, and the acquisition of burgess-rights by gift or purchase, were abolished. The council, or government, consists of the mayor, aldermen, and certain persons called councillors; which last are elected by the burgesses, and a third of them are re-elected every year. The council appoint the aldermen and the mayor annually, by vote, from their own number, which varies according to the extent of each borough These are elected on the 9th of November in each year, and the mayor is, during his period of office, justice of the peace, and the returning officer for members to serve in parliament for the borough. The council, constituted as above, is empowered to appoint committees for the watching and lighting of the borough. It also regulates the constables, special constables, and the police office, and enacts such by-laws as may seem necessary for the government of the borough. It manages the borough fund, including all borough property, and levies town rates, from which all expenses, including the salaries of the town-clerk, the recorder, and other officers, are paid. Boroughs are likewise authorised to hold quarter-sessions, under a recorder; and, in many, there are courts of record for the trial of civil actions.—Boroughs may now be regarded as small states, the government of which is, in a great measure, as relates to their internal concerns, dependent upon the people.

The lord-lieutenants and deputy lieutenants had formerly a more considerable power and influence than they have at present, and they are chosen by the king himself out of the principal peers of this kingdom. Their business was to arm, array, and form companies, troops, and regiments; and the men so raised were called the militia. But this having been seldom done, on account of the standing forces kept continually in pay, these forces became in a great measure useless. However, it having been found necessary, during our last war with France, to have a militia properly regulated and disciplined, for the defence of the country against all foreign invasions, an act of parliament was made, by which they are put under new regulations, and in consequence whereof a new militia has been actually raised in all parts of the kingdom. The officers are to be men of fortune, and the private men to be raised by balloting.

Besides the courts already mentioned, there are Court-Leets, and Court-Barons, which properly belong to the lords of the manors, who appoint stewards to hold them in their name. The first is a court of Record, it being reputed the king's court, because its authority is derived from the Crown. It is kept twice a year, and in it inquiry may be made of riots, and other criminal matters; but all great offences must be certified to the Justices of assize.

A Court-Baron is incident to every manor, though the other is not so, and so called from the lord of the manor, who was anciently styled Baron; all tenants belonging to the manor are summoned to this court; here part of them are sworn for a jury, and here the steward sits as judge. The jury is directed to inquire after the decease of copy-holders and freeholders, and to bring in their next heir, and also of the encroachments of any tenant. Likewise here they make orders and laws among themselves, with a penalty for transgressors, payable to the lord of the manor. There are also Sheriffs' Courts, and Hundred Courts, held every month in all parts of England, where small causes are determined. A Court of Conscience has been long held in London, for recovery of small debts under forty shillings; there have been some erected in Westminster, and other out-parts about London; as also in several towns in the country; and several improvements are making in the courts of law generally. The officers called bailiffs of the hundred, and other bailiffs and sergeants, are appointed by the sheriff to execute writs, to distrain goods, and to summon to the county sessions and assizes.

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